

SERIES E. — No. 2

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

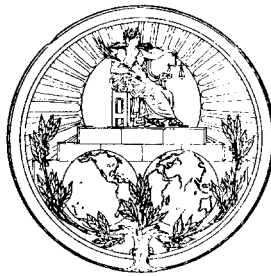
(June 15th, 1925 — June 15th, 1926)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PERMANENT COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

SERIES E. — No. 2.

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OF THE
PERMANENT COURT OF
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(JUNE 15th, 1925 — JUNE 15th, 1926)



A. W. SIJTHOFF'S PUBLISHING COMPANY - LEYDEN

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

In the "Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat" of the League of Nations, submitted to the Assembly of the League in 1922 and 1923, there had been included a section dealing with the activities during the year concerned of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

As concerns the "Report" for 1924, it was, however, decided that the section concerning the Court prepared for the purpose should not be included, because Article 4, paragraph 2 (*a*), of the Assembly Rules of procedure calls merely for "a report on the work of the Council since the last session of the Assembly, on the work of the Secretariat, and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the Assembly". The practice followed in 1922 and 1923 of giving in a special section of the Report an account of the Court's activities was, therefore, considered as being without authority, and the contrary course adopted by the Secretariat in 1924 was due to a stricter interpretation of the above-quoted rule of procedure, in the interest, amongst others, of the independent position of the Court itself.

The absence in the 1924 Report of a section dealing with the Court formed the subject of some comments during the fifth session of the Assembly, as a result of which it was agreed ¹ that the Council should be invited "to ask the Court whether it would be prepared to give a summary of its activities".

The Secretary-General of the League accordingly asked the Council at the session which it held in Rome in November 1924 "whether it was the wish of the Council that the Permanent Court of International Justice should be invited to consider whether it would be prepared to forward, in future, for the information of the Assembly, a report on its work, as suggested at the fifth session of the Assembly". He further pointed out that the object thereby was "that the Assembly might have a general view of the work of the organs of the League", and drew attention to the fact that "a chapter on the work of the Court had . . . been included until this year (1924) in the Reports on the work of the Council".

The Council adopted "the conclusions of the Report of the Secretary-General". As a result, the Secretary-General despatched to the

¹ Fourth Plenary Meeting.

Registrar of the Court on December 23rd, 1924, a letter informing him of the Council's decision.

The matter was placed before the Court at the Extraordinary Session which it held in January 1925 ; its decision is recorded in the following terms in a letter which the Registrar addressed to the Secretary-General on January 24th, 1925 :

“ . . . With reference to my letter No. 5745 of December 30th, 1924, concerning the forwarding by the Court, for the information of the Assembly of the League of Nations, of a yearly report on the Court's work, I have the honour to bring to your knowledge that, pursuant to the suggestion in this sense made during the Fifth Assembly, as transmitted by you under instructions from the Council, the Court has decided to add to its four existing Series of publications a new Series E to be devoted to the publication of yearly statements on its activities. The volumes belonging to this new Series would be issued in sufficient time before each annual session of the Assembly and would be distributed in the same way as the other publications of the Court. . . . ”

It was, later on, arranged that the publications in question would be issued on or about August 15th each year.

The Court further decided that the volume to be issued on August 15th, 1925, should cover the whole of the Court's activities from January 1922 up to June 15th, 1925, and that subsequent volumes should cover the twelve months' period finishing on June 15th each year. This decision was inspired by the desire that the series of volumes containing the annual reports on the Court's activities should offer a complete picture of these activities.

It is to be understood that the contents of the volumes belonging to the Series E of the Court's publications, which are prepared and issued by the Registry, in no way engage the Court. It should, in particular, be noted that the summaries of Judgments and Opinions reproduced in Chapters IV and V, being prepared only in order to afford “a general view” of the work of the Court, cannot be quoted against the text of such Judgments or Opinions, or as an interpretation of that text.

The Hague, August 1st, 1925.

Å. HAMMARSKJÖLD,
Registrar.

INTRODUCTION
TO THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In transmitting to the Governments of Members of the League of Nations the first Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice (January 1st, 1922—June 15th, 1925) published in August 1925, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations pointed out to them at the request of the Registrar of the Court, that this report, if it is to attain its object—which is to prepare a complete statement of essential facts connected with the organization and various activities of the Court—requires the collaboration of interested Governments for the following reasons amongst others:

(1) This volume contains lists which it is essential to keep constantly up to date, namely:

- (a) the list of candidates nominated for appointment as judges from which list the latter have been elected. Article 31 of the Statute of the Court recommends that national judges should preferably be chosen from amongst the persons thus nominated;
- (b) the list of assessors for labour cases;
- (c) the list of assessors for communications and transit cases.

It is most desirable that interested Governments should be so good, in regard to their respective nationals, as to inform the Registrar of the Permanent Court of any modification which may occur in these lists (in the event for instance of one of the persons nominated ceasing to be available, and being no longer able to undertake the duties of national judge or technical assessor).

(2) One chapter of the volume is devoted to the Court's bibliography. There may perhaps be occasion in this chapter to correct some point or make good some omission (for instance if the title of works dealing with the Court has been omitted by an oversight). In all circumstances, the Registrar will be glad to have his attention drawn to any corrections which may be thought expedient.

(3) Chapter X of the Report constitutes a third addendum to the Extracts from International Agreements affecting the Court's jurisdiction contained in No. 4, Series D. of the Court's publications (2nd edition, June 1st, 1924). In connection with this subject, the Registrar of the Permanent Court would be extremely grateful to receive from time to time, from interested Governments, the texts of treaties concluded by them and conferring any jurisdiction on the Court and also all information regarding the signature and ratification of, or adherence to such agreements, or regarding their entry into force, amendment or expiration. By supplying the Registry of the Court with such texts and information, interested Governments will be continuing the invaluable assistance which they were so good as to lend the Court at the time of the publication of the first collection of Extracts above mentioned.

A similar communication was sent by the Registrar of the Court to States, not Members of the League of Nations, but which have access to the Court, when transmitting the Report to them.

The second Annual Report which comprises the period from June 15th, 1925, to June 15th, 1926, takes due account of information which Governments have been so good as to send the Registry. The plan is the same as that of the first Report, which it follows and completes, and to which it contains references; in the case of a matter in regard to which there is nothing new to record in the past year, it simply refers to the first Report.

It will be noted that Chapter X of the Second Report does not reproduce the relevant clauses of new international instruments affecting the Court's jurisdiction. This is because the Court has thought fit to prepare a new edition of the *Extracts* which includes the instruments dealt with in the first two editions—(first edition May 15th, 1923, Series D., No. 3; second edition June 1924, Series D., No. 4)—and in three addenda (first add. : Agreements signed at London on August 30th, 1924; second add. : Resolutions regarding the peaceful settlement of international disputes adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924; third add. : constituted by Chapter X of the Court's first Annual Report, 1922-1925) and those which have since come to the knowledge of the Registry. This new edition will appear shortly.

As regards the bringing up to date of the lists of signatures, adherences and ratifications in respect of instruments deposited in certain Government archives, the information supplied by the Governments with whom such instruments are deposited has been

followed. On the other hand, in reply to a letter in which the Registrar of the Court asked him which was the authoritative source of information in regard to instruments deposited with the Secretariat-General of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General refers in a note dated November 28th, 1925, to the *circular letters* issued from Geneva and to the *Treaty Series—Publication of Treaties and International Engagements registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations*.

The Hague, June 15th, 1926.

Å. HAMMARSKJÖLD,
Registrar.

CHAPTER I.

THE COURT AND REGISTRY.

I

THE COURT.

(1) COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

(See First Annual Report, page 11.)

(2) PRECEDENCE, THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE-PRESIDENCY.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 12 and 13.)

List of
Judges.

Judges :

MM. HUBER, *President*,
LODER, *Former President*,
WEISS, *Vice-President*,
LORD FINLAY,
MM. NYHOLM,
MOORE,
DE BUSTAMANTE,
ALTAMIRA,
ODA,
ANZILOTTI,
PESSÔA.

Deputy-Judges :

MM. YOVANOVITCH,
BEICHMANN,
NEGULESCO,
WANG CHUNG-HUI.

(3) BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE JUDGES :

(For biographies of MM. Huber, Loder, Weiss, Lord Finlay, MM. Nyholm, Moore, de Bustamante, Altamira, Oda, Anzilotti, Pessôa, Yovanovitch, Beichmann, Negulesco and Wang Chung-Hui, see First Annual Report, pp. 14-26.)

(4) NATIONAL JUDGES.

(Cf. First Annual Report, page 27.)

The following persons have been nominated in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Statute, either in 1921 or 1923.

(For details regarding these persons and the circumstances in which they were nominated, see First Annual Report, pp. 27-52. Fresh information officially supplied in regard to them as a result of the circular letters mentioned in the introduction, p. 9, is given in the form of notes. The names printed in fatfaced letters are those of candidates elected to the Court; names printed in italics are those of candidates whose death has been reported to the Court.)

ADOR, Gustave	Switzerland
AIYAR, Sir P. S. Sivaswami	India
ALFARO, Ricardo J.	Panama
Altamira , Rafael	Spain
ALVAREZ, Alexandre (Dr.)	Chile
AMBER ALI, The Right Hon. Saiyid	India
ANDRÉ, Paul	France
ANGLIN, The Right Hon. Franck A.	Canada
Anzilotti , Dionisio	Italy
ARENDE, Ernest	Luxemburg
<i>Barbosa</i> , Rui	Brazil
DE LA BARRA, F. L.	Mexico
BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ, José	Uruguay
Beichmann , Frederik Waldemar N.	Norway
BEVILAQUA, Clovis	Brazil
BONAMY, Auguste	Haiti
BORDEN, The Right Hon. Sir Robert	Canada
BOREL, Eugène	Switzerland

BORNO, Louis	Haiti
BOSSA, Dr. Simon	Colombia
<i>Bourgeois</i> , Léon	France
BRUM, Baltasar	Uruguay
BUERO, Juan A.	Uruguay
de Bustamante , Dr. Antonio S.	Cuba
BUSTILLOS, Juan Francisco	Venezuela
CHINDAPIROM, Phya	Siam
CHYDENIUS, Jacob Wilhelm	Finland
CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, Miguel	Chile
DANEFF, Dr. Stoyan	Bulgaria
DAS, S. R. ¹	India
DESCAMPS (Le baron)	Belgium
DOHERTY, The Right Hon. Charles	Canada
DUPUIS, Charles	France
ERICH, Rafael	Finland
FADENHEHT, Dr. Joseph	Bulgaria
FAUCHILLE, Paul	France
Finlay , Robert Bannatyne, Viscount G. C., M. G.	Great Britain
FRIIS, M. P.	Denmark
FROMAGEOT, Henri	France
GODDYN, Arthur	Belgium
<i>Gonzales</i> , Joaquin V.	Argentina
GRAM, G.	Norway
GUERRERO, Dr. J. Gustavo	Salvador
HALBAN, Dr. Alfred	Poland
HAMMARSKJÖLD, Knut-Hjalmar-Leo- nard de	Sweden
HANSSON, Michael	Norway
HASSAN KHAN MOCHIROD DOWLEH (H. H.)	Persia
HERMANN-OTAVSKY, Charles	Czechoslovakia
HONTORIA, Manuel Gonzales	Spain
Huber , Max	Switzerland
HYMANS, Paul	Belgium
KADLETZ, Karel	Czechoslovakia
<i>Klein</i> , Dr. Franz	Austria

¹ According to a communication from the Indian Government, the particulars of the Honourable S. R. Das are as follows: Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

KRAMARZ, Dr. Charles	Czechoslovakia
KRITIKANUKORNKITCH, Chowphya Bij- aiyati	Siam
LAFLEUR, Eugène	Canada
LANGE, Dr. Christian	Norway
DE LAPRADELLE, Albert	France
LARNAUDE	France
LIANG, Chi-Chao	China
Loder , Dr. B. C. J.	Netherlands
DE MAGYARY, Géza	Hungary
MANOLESCO RAMNICEANO	Roumania
MARCS DE WURTEMBERG, baron Erik Teodor	Sweden
MASTNY, Vojtěch	Czechoslovakia
MOHAMMED ALI KHAN ZOKAOL MOLK (H.E.)	Persia
Moore , John Bassett (The Hon.)	U. S. of America
MORALES, Eusebio	Panama
Negulesco , Demètre	Roumania
Nyholm , Didrik Galtrup Gjedde	Denmark
DE OCA, Manuel Montès	Argentine
OCTAVIO DE LANGAARD MENEZES, Rodrigo	Brazil
Oda , Dr. Yorozi	Japan
PAPAZOFF, Theohar	Bulgaria
Pessôa , Epitacio da Silva	Brazil
PHILLIMORE, Lord Walter George Frank	Great Britain
PIOLA-CASELLI, Edoardo	Italy
POINCARÉ, Raymond	France
POLITIS, Nicolas	Greece
POUND, Dr. Roscoe	U. S. of America
RIBEIRO, Dr. Arthur Rodrigues de Almeida	Portugal
<i>Richards</i> , Sir Henry Erle	Great Britain
ROOT, Elihu	U. S. of America
ROSTWOROWSKI, Dr. Michel	Poland
ROUGIER, Antoine	France
SCHEY, Dr. Joseph	Austria
SCHLYTER, Karl	Sweden
SCHUMACHER, Dr. Franz	Austria

SCOTT, James Brown	U. S. of America
SOARES, Auguste Luis Vieira	Portugal
STREIT, Georges	Greece
<i>Struycken</i> , A. A. H.	Netherlands
TYBJERG, Erland	Denmark
VELEZ, Dr. Fernando	Colombia
VILLAZON, Eliodoro	Bolivia
WALLACH, Mr. Justice William ¹	India
Wang Chung-Hui	China
Weiss , André	France
WESSELS, The Hon. Sir Johannes Wilhelmus	South Africa
WREDE, baron R. A.	Finland
Yovanovitch , Michel	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
<i>Zeballos</i> , Estanislao	Argentine
ZOLGER, Ivan	Serb-Croat-Slovene State

The provisions of the Statute with regard to national judges have been applied on three occasions. The first two cases were the case of the S.S. *Wimbledon* and that of the Mavrommatis concessions in Palestine (See First Annual Report, p. 52). The biographies of the national judges who sat in these cases, MM. Schücking (Germany) and Caloyanni (Greece), are given in the First Annual Report (pp. 53 and 54).

The third occasion arose in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, brought before the Court by the German Government by means of applications dated May 15th, 1925, and August 25th, 1925, in which case the Respondent was the Polish Government. The Court first of all considered the case from the standpoint of its jurisdiction. For this purpose the following were appointed as national judges: by the German Government, on June 17th, 1925, Dr. Rabel, professor of law at the University of Munich; by the Polish Government, on June 18th, 1925, Count Michael Rostworowski, doctor of law, Rector of the University of Cracow, Member of the Institute of International Law and

National judges in the Upper Silesian case.

¹ According to a communication from the Indian Government, the particulars of Mr. W. Wallach are as follows: Barrister-at-Law, Counsel, practising before the Privy Council.

Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The Court having declared that it had jurisdiction on the case by its judgment of August 25th, 1925, the case was reserved for judgment on the merits. On September 11th, 1925, the Polish Government announced that it had appointed as national judge the same person who had already sat in the Court for the proceedings in regard to the question of jurisdiction ; on September 15th, 1925, the German Government made a similar announcement.

Count ROSTWOROWSKI.

Biographical
note concern-
ing Count
Rostworow-
ski.

Count Michael Rostworowski is a member of a family belonging to the Kingdom of Poland (formerly attached to the Russian Empire). He was born on August 27th, 1864, at Dresden (Saxony), where his family had settled following the troubles resulting from the Polish Revolution of 1863.

From 1874-1884 he studied at the gymnasium and then at the University of Warsaw ; subsequently, from 1884 to 1888, at the University of St. Petersburg, where he took his degree in law and where he also attended the course of lectures of the Faculty of Philosophy (Historical Section). From 1889 to 1891 he worked at the Ecole des Sciences politiques at Paris, which he left with a highly distinguished diploma. He accomplished his third and fourth years of law at the University of Cracow from 1891 to 1893 ; in 1894 he took his degree there as doctor of law. In the same year he studied at Berne (Switzerland) and at Vienna (Austria). In 1896 he was appointed Privat-Docent at the University of Cracow and acquired Austrian nationality. In 1903 he was appointed extraordinary professor of the law of nations and of constitutional law at the University of Cracow ; later, in 1908, he was made ordinary professor in the same subjects. From 1910 onwards he occupied the post of director of the school of political science which he founded at Cracow. In April 1925 he was appointed rector of the University of that city.

During the war he fulfilled at Berne (1916-1918) an unofficial diplomatic mission on behalf of Poland which was in course of revival.

Count Rostworowski took an active part in the codification of the law of the Polish Republic and in particular was rapporteur

of two bills concerning private inter-provincial and international law. He is a member of the Institute of International Law and rapporteur of the Committee on "Conciliation procedure"; he is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and was delegated by the Polish Government to attend the fifth Conference on private international law at The Hague (1925).

Dr. RABEL.

Mr. Ernst Rabel was born at Vienna in 1874. He studied at the University of Vienna, where he obtained the degree of doctor of law and political science in 1895, subsequently at Paris in 1896 and at Leipzig in 1899-1900. He was privat-docent at the University of Leipzig from 1902-1904, and was appointed extraordinary professor at the University of Leipzig in 1904. He was ordinary professor at Basle in 1906, at Kiel in 1910, at Göttingen in 1911, at Munich in 1916 and at Berlin in 1926.

Biographical
note concern-
ing Dr. Rabel.

In 1916 he was entrusted by the Bavarian Government with the foundation and direction of the Institute of Comparative Law at Munich, and he has just (1926) been entrusted with the foundation and direction of the Institute of Private Foreign Law and of Private International Law at Berlin.

In addition to his academic occupations, Dr. Rabel has been counsellor to the Court of Appeal at Basle and, later, judge of the *Landsgericht* at Munich. He has been the German arbitrator on the Italo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal since its foundation.

Dr. Rabel's principal works are devoted to Roman law, ancient Greek law, and to the civil law in force in various countries.

(5) SPECIAL CHAMBERS.

(See First Annual Report, p. 55.)

Composition of the Chamber for Labour cases

Chamber for
Labour cases.

From January 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1927:

Members :

Lord Finlay, *President*,
 MM. de Bustamante,
 Altamira,
 Anzilotti,
 Huber.

Substitute Members :

MM. Nyholm,
 Moore.

Chamber for *Composition of the Chamber for Communications and Transit Cases.*
 Transit cases.

From January 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1927 :

Members :

MM. Weiss, *President*,
 Nyholm,
 Moore,
 Oda,
 Pessôa.

Substitute Members :

MM. Anzilotti,
 Huber.

Chamber for *Composition of the Chamber for Summary Procedure*
 Summary
 Procedure. For 1926 :

Members :

MM. Huber, *President*,
 Loder,
 Weiss.

Substitute Members :

Lord Finlay,
 M. Altamira.

For 1927 :

Members :

MM. Huber, *President*,
Loder,
Weiss.

Substitute Members :

Lord Finlay,
M. Altamira.

From June 15th, 1925, to June 15th, 1926, no case has been brought before a Chamber of the Court.

(6) ASSESSORS.

(See First Annual Report, p. 57.)

A. -- LIST OF ASSESSORS FOR LABOUR CASES¹.
(CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Name.	Nominated by :	Representing :	Assessors for Labour cases.
<i>Austria.</i>	ADLER, Emmanuel,	Government.	—	
	MAYER-MALLENAU, Felix,	Government.	—	
	KAISER, Dr. M., HUEBER, Antoine,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.	
<i>Belgium.</i>	JULIN, Armand,	Government.	—	
	MAHAIM, Ernest,	Government.	—	
	DALLEMAGNE, G., MERTENS, Corneille,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.	

¹ For details concerning the assessors included in the list in June, 1925, see First Annual Report, pp. 58-72; for others, particulars officially communicated to the Registry are given as notes.

Country.	Name.	Nominated by:	Representing:
<i>Bolivia.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	GARCIA, E., IBANEZ, Juan,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Brazil.</i>	PELLES, Godefredo Silva,	Government.	—
	PEREIRA, Manoel Carlos Goncalves,	Government.	—
	DUTRA, Ildefonso,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	BEZERRA, Andrade,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Bulgaria.</i>	NICOLOFF, A.,	Government.	—
	NICOITCHOFF, V.,	Government.	—
	BOUROFF, Ivan D.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	DANOFF, Grigor,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Canada.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	PARSONS, S. R., GIBBONS, Joseph,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Chile.</i>	VICUÑA, Manuel Rivas,	Government.	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
<i>China.</i>	HOO-CHI-TSAI,	Government.	—
	TCHOU YIN,	Government.	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
<i>Colombia.</i>	RESTREPO, Antonio José,	Government.	—

Country.	Name.	Nominated by :	Representing :
	URRUTIA, Dr. Francisco,	Government.	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
<i>Czecho-slovakia.</i>	FRANCKE, Emil,	Government.	—
	HOROWSKY, Zdenek,	Government.	—
	WALDES, Henri,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	TAYERLE, Rudolf,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Denmark.</i>	BERGSOE, J. Fr.,	Government.	—
	HANSEN, J. A.,	Government.	—
	VESTESSEN, H.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	HEDEBOL,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Finland.</i>	MANNIO, Niilo Anton,	Government.	
	HALLSTEN, Gustaf Onni Immanuel,	Government.	
	PALMGREN, Axel,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	PAASIVUORI, Matti,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>France.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	LEMARCHAND, M.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	MILAN, Pierre,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Germany.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	POENSGEN, M.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	GRASSMANN, P.,	I.L.O.	Workers
<i>Great Britain.</i>	CHAMBERLAIN, Sir Arthur Neville,	Government.	

Country.	Name.	Nominated by :	Representing :
	MACASSEY, Sir Lynden Livingstone,	Government.	Employers. Workers.
	DUNCAN, Sir Andrew Rae,	I.L.O.	
	THOMAS, The Right Hon. J. H.,	I.L.O.	
<i>Greece.</i>	CHOIDAS,	Government.	Employers. Workers.
	TOTOMIS, M. D.,	Government.	
	ZANNOS, M., LAMBRINOPOULOS, Timoléon,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	
<i>Haiti.</i>	DENNIS, Fernand,	Government.	— — —
	—	—	
	—	—	
<i>Hungary.</i>	—	—	— — —
	—	—	
	TOLNAY, Kornel de, JASZAI, Samu,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	
<i>India.</i>	CHOU DHURI,	Government.	Employers. Workers.
	Low, Sir Charles Ernest,	Government.	
	KAY, J. A., JOSHI, N. M.,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	
<i>Italy.</i>	BENEDUCE, Giuseppe,	Government.	Employers. Workers.
	GRIZIOTTI, Benvenuto,	Government.	
	BALELLA, Dr. Giovanni, BUOZZI, Bruno,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	

Country.	Name.	Nominated by:	Representing:
<i>Japan.</i>	KAWANISHI, Jitsuzo,	Government.	
	YOSHIZAKA, Shunzo,	Government.	
	MUTO, Sanji,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	MATSUMOTO, Uhei,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Jugoslavia.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	YOVANOVITCH, Vasa V., KRISTAN, Etbin,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Latvia.</i>	SCHUMANS, V.,	Government.	
	ROZE, FR. ¹ ,	Government.	
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
<i>Lithuania.</i>	SLIZYS, François,	Government.	
	RAULINAITIS, François,	Government.	
<i>Luxemburg.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	MAYRISCH, Emile, SCHETTLE, Michel,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Netherlands.</i>	NOLENS, Mgr.,	Government.	
	VOOYS, J. P. de,	Government.	
	VERKADE, A. E., FIMMEN, E.,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
	—	—	—
<i>Norway.</i>	BACKER, M. C.,	Government.	

¹ Director of department for the Protection of Labour in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Country.	Name.	Nominated by:	Representing:
<i>Norway</i> (Cont.)	BERG, Paal,	Government.	
	PAUS, G.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	LIAN, Ole O.,	I.L.O.	Workers.
	—	—	—
<i>Panama.</i>	ZUBIETA, José Antonio,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	—	—	—
<i>Poland.</i>	KUMANIECKI, Dr. Casimir Ladislav,	Government.	
	MLYNARSKI, Dr. Felix,	Government.	
	ZAGLENICZNY, Jan,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	ZULAWSKI, Sigismund,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Roumania.</i>	JANCOVICI, Dimitrie,	Government.	
	VOINESCU, Barvu,	Government.	
	CERCHEZ, Stefan,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	MAYER, Josif,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>South Africa.</i>	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	GEMMIL, W., CRAWFORD, A.,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Spain.</i>	ORMAECHEA, Rafael Garcia,	Government.	
	OYUELOS, Ricardo,	Government.	
	SALA, A.,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	CABALLERO, Francisco Largo,	I.L.O.	Workers.
<i>Sweden.</i>	ELMQUIST, Gustaf Henning,	Government.	

Country.	Name.	Nominated by:	Representing:
<i>Sweden</i> (Cont.)	RIBBING, Sigurd,	Government.	
	HAY, B., JOHANSSON, E.,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Switzerland.</i>	MERZ, Leo,	Government.	
	RENAUD, Edgar,	Government.	
	SAVOYE, Baptiste, SCHURCH,	I.L.O. I.L.O.	Employers. Workers.
<i>Uruguay.</i>	BERNARDEZ, Manuel,	Government.	
	BLANCO, Dr. Juan Carlos,	Government.	
	ALVAREZ-LISTA, Dr. Ramon,	I.L.O.	Employers.
	DEBENE, Alejandro,	I.L.O.	Workers.

B. -- LIST OF ASSESSORS FOR COMMUNICATIONS
AND TRANSIT CASES¹.

(CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTRIES.)

COUNTRY.	NAME.	Assessors for Transit cases.
<i>Austria.</i>	SCHEIKL, Gustav RINALDINI, Theodore	
<i>Belgium.</i>	LAMALLE, V. U. ² PIERRARD, A. ³	

¹ For details concerning assessors who were included in the list for June, 1925, see First Annual Report, pp. 73-78; for others, particulars officially communicated to the Registry are given as notes.

² Manager of the State Railways.

³ Director-General of the Administration of the Belgian State Marine.

COUNTRY.	NAME.
<i>Brazil.</i>	PERRETI, Medeiros Joao RIBEIRO, Edgard
<i>Bulgaria.</i>	BOCHKOFF, Lubomir DINTCHEFF, Urdan
<i>Chile.</i>	ALVAREZ, Alejandro AMUNATEGUI, Francisco Lira
<i>China.</i>	SHU-CHE LIN-KAI
<i>Colombia.</i>	—
<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>	MUELLER, Bohuslav FIALA, Ctibor ¹
<i>Denmark.</i>	ANDERSEN, N. J. U. LILLELUND, C. F.
<i>Finland.</i>	SNELLMAN, Karl WREDE, Gustav Oskar Axel (Baron)
<i>France.</i>	SIBILLE, M. FONTANEILLES, P.
<i>Great Britain.</i>	DENT, Sir Francis MANCE, Lieut.-Col., H. O.
<i>Greece.</i>	PHOCAS, Démétrius VLANGHALI, Alexandre
<i>Haiti.</i>	ADDOR, M.
<i>Hungary.</i>	MÁTRAY, Elemer ² NEUMANN, Charles ³

¹ Assistant head of department at the Ministry of Railways and privat-docent at the Technical High School at Prague.

² Vice-secretary of State, director of the railway and tariff section of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce.

³ University professor, former director of the Ministry.

COUNTRY.	NAME.
<i>India.</i>	BARNES, Sir George Stapylton LOW, Sir Charles Ernest
<i>Italy.</i>	CIAPPI, Anselmo MAURO, Francesco
<i>Japan.</i>	IZAWA, Michio TAKATORI, Yasutaro
<i>Latvia.</i>	ALBAT, G. PAULUKS, J. ¹
<i>Lithuania.</i>	SIDZIKAUSKAS, Vanceslas SIMOLIUNAS, Jean
<i>Norway.</i>	RUUD, N. SMITH, G.
<i>Netherlands.</i>	ELIAS, Jonkheer P. EYSINGA, Jonkheer W. J. M. van
<i>Poland.</i>	TYSZYNSKI, M. Casimir WINIARSKI, Dr. Bohdan
<i>Roumania.</i>	PERIETZEANU, Alexandre POPESCU, Georges
<i>Spain.</i>	MACHIMBARRENA, Vicente PUIG DE LA BELLACASA, Narcise
<i>Sweden.</i>	HANSEN, Fredrik Vilhelm PEGELOW, Fredrik Vilhelm Henrik
<i>Switzerland.</i>	NIQUILLE SCHRAFL
<i>Uruguay.</i>	FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Benjamin GUANI, Alberto, Dr.

¹ Engineer, former Minister of Roads and Communications.

C. — GENERAL LIST OF ASSESSORS

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
ADDOR, M.	Haiti	Transit	Nov. 26th, 1921
ADLER, Em.	Austria	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
ALBAT, G.	Latvia	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
ALVAREZ, A.	Chile	„	Dec. 10th, 1921
ALVAREZ-LISTA, R.	Uruguay	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
AMUNATEGUI, Fr.	Chile	Transit	Dec. 10th, 1921
ANDERSEN, N. J. U.	Denmark	„	Jan. 6th, 1922
BACKER, M. C.	Norway	Labour	Nov. 10th, 1921
BALELLA, G.	Italy	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
BARNES, G. S.	India	Transit	Oct. 12th, 1921
BENEDUCE, G.	Italy	Labour	Nov. 15th, 1921
BERG, P.	Norway	„	Nov. 10th, 1921
BERGSOE, J. Fr.	Denmark	„	Jan. 6th, 1922
BERNARDEZ, M.	Uruguay	„	Nov. 4th, 1921
BEZERRA, A.	Brazil	„	June 12th, 1923
BLANCO, J. C.	Uruguay	„	Nov. 4th, 1921
BOCHKOFF, L.	Bulgaria	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
BOUROFF, I. D.	Bulgaria	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
BUOZZI, B.	Italy	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
CABALLERO, F. L.	Spain	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
CERCHEZ, St.	Roumania	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
CHAMBERLAIN, A. N.	Great Britain	„	Dec. 23rd, 1921
CHOIDAS,	Greece	„	Feb. 17th, 1922
CHOUDHURI,	India	„	Oct. 12th, 1921
CIAPPI, A.	Italy	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
CRAWFORD, A.	South Africa	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
DALLEMAGNE, G.	Belgium	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
DANOFF, Gr.	Bulgaria	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
DEBENE, A.	Uruguay	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
DENNIS, F.	Haiti	„	Nov. 26th, 1921
DENT, Fr.	Great Britain	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
DINTCHEFF, U.	Bulgaria	„	Dec. 23rd, 1921
DUNCAN, A. R.	Great Britain	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
DUTRA, I.	Brazil	„	June 12th, 1923
ELIAS, P.	Netherlands	Transit	Dec. 2nd, 1921
ELMQUIST, G. H.	Sweden	Labour	Nov. 25th, 1921
EYSINGA, M. v.	Netherlands	Transit	Dec. 2nd, 1921

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, B.	Uruguay	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
FIALA, C.	Czechoslova- kia	„	Nov. 27th, 1925
FIMMEN, E.	Netherlands	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
FONTANEILLES, E.	France	Transit	Nov. 7th, 1921
FRANCKE, E.	Czechoslova- kia	Labour	April 13th, 1922
GARCIA, E.	Bolivia	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
GEMMIL, W.	South Africa	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
GIBBONS, J.	Canada	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
GRASSMANN, P.	Germany	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
GRIZIOTTI, B.	Italy	„	Nov. 15th, 1921
GUANI, AL.	Uruguay	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
HALLSTEN, G. O. I.	Finland	Labour	March 27th, 1922
HANSEN, J. A.	Denmark	„	Jan. 6th, 1922
HANSEN, F. V.	Sweden	Transit	Nov. 25th, 1921
HAY, B.	Sweden	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
HEDEBOL,	Denmark	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
HOO-CHI-TSAI	China	„	Dec. 23rd, 1921
HOROWSKY, Z.	Czechoslova- kia	„	Nov. 15th, 1921
HUEBER, A.	Austria	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
IBANEZ, J.	Bolivia	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
IZAWA, M.	Japan	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
JANCOVICI, D.	Roumania	Labour	Dec. 12th, 1921
JASZAI, S.	Hungary	„	June 12th, 1923
JOHANSSON, E.	Sweden	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
JOSHI, N. M.	India	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
JULIN, A.	Belgium	„	Oct. 21st, 1921
KAISER, M.	Austria	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
KAWANISHI, J.	Japan	„	Nov. 4th, 1921
KAY, J. A.	India	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
KRISTAN, E.	Jugoslavia	„	Nov. 11th, 1921
KUMANIECKI, C. L.	Poland	„	Dec. 7th, 1921
LAMALLE, V. U.	Belgium	Transit	Nov. 12th, 1925

Name.	Country	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
LAMBRINOPOULOS, T.	Greece	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
LEMARCHAND, M.	France	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
LIAN, O.	Norway	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
LILLELUND, C. F.	Denmark	Transit	Nov. 6th, 1922
LIN KAI,	China	"	Dec. 23rd, 1921
LOW, Ch. E.	India	Labour	Oct. 12th, 1921
LOW, Ch. E.	India	Transit	Oct. 12th, 1921
MACASSEY, L. L.	Great Britain	Labour	Dec. 23rd, 1921
MACHIMBARRENA, V.	Spain	Transit	Nov. 21st, 1921
MAHAIM, E.	Belgium	Labour	Oct. 21st, 1921
MANCE, H. O.	Great Britain	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
MANNIO, N. A.	Finland	Labour	March 27th, 1922
MATRAY, E.	Hungary	Transit	May 4th, 1926
MATSUMOTO, U.	Japan	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
MAURO, Fr.	Italy	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
MAYER, J.	Roumania	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
MAYER-MALLENAU, F.	Austria	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
MAYRISCH, E.	Luxemburg	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
MERTENS, C.	Belgium	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
MERZ, L.	Switzerland	"	Dec. 8th, 1921
MLYNARSKI, F.	Poland	"	Dec. 7th, 1921
MILAN, P.	France	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
MUELLER, B.	Czechoslova- kia	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
MUTO, S.	Japan	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
NEUMANN, Ch.	Hungary	Transit	May 4th, 1926
NICOITCHOFF, V.	Bulgaria	Labour	Jan. 2nd, 1922
NICOLOFF, A.	Bulgaria	"	Jan. 2nd, 1922
NIQUILLE,	Switzerland	Transit	Jan. 6th, 1922
NOLENS, Mgr.	Netherlands	Labour	Nov. 23rd, 1921
ORMAECHEA, R. G.	Spain	"	Nov. 21st, 1921
OYUELOS, R.	Spain	"	Nov. 21st, 1921
PAASIVUORI, M.	Finland	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
PALMGREN, A.	Finland	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
PARSONS, S. R.	Canada	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
PAULUKS, J.	Latvia	Transit	— 1926
PAUS, G.	Norway	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
PEGELOW, F. W. H.	Sweden	Transit	Nov. 25th, 1921
PELLES, G. S.	Brazil	Labour	Dec. 24th, 1921
PEREIRA, M. C. G.	Brazil	"	Dec. 24th, 1921
PERIETZEANU, A.	Roumania	Transit	Nov. 24th, 1921
PERRETI, M. J.	Brazil	"	Dec. 24th, 1921
PHOCAS, D.	Greece	"	Dec. 29th, 1921
PIERRARD, A.	Belgium	"	Nov. 12th, 1925
POENSGEN, M.	Germany	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
POPESCU, G.	Roumania	Transit	Nov. 24th, 1921
PUIG DE LA BEL- LACASA, N.	Spain	"	Nov. 21st, 1921
RAULINAITIS, Fr.	Lithuania	Labour	July 5th, 1922
RENAUD, Ed.	Switzerland	"	Dec. 8th, 1921
RESTREPO, A. J.	Columbia	"	
RIBEIRO, Ed.	Brazil	Transit	Dec. 24th, 1921
RIBBING, S.	Sweden	Labour	Nov. 25th, 1921
RINALDINI, Th.	Austria	Transit	Nov. 14th, 1921
ROZE, Fr.	Latvia	Labour	— 1926
RUUD, N.	Norway	Transit	Nov. 10th, 1921
SALA, A.	Spain	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
SAVOYE, B.	Switzerland	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
SCHIEKL, G.	Austria	Transit	Nov. 14th, 1921
SCHETTLE, M.	Luxemburg	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
SCHRAFL,	Switzerland	Transit	Jan. 6th, 1922
SCHUMANS, V.	Latvia	Labour	Dec. 23rd, 1921
SCHURCH,	Switzerland	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
SHU-CHE,	China	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
SIBILLE, M.	France	"	Nov. 7th, 1921
SIDZIKAUSKAS, V.	Lithuania	"	July 5th, 1922
SIMOLIUNAS, J.	Lithuania	"	July 5th, 1922
SLIZYS, Fr.	Lithuania	Labour	July 5th, 1922
SMITH, G.	Norway	Transit	Nov. 10th, 1921
SNELLMAN, K.	Finland	"	Oct. 29th, 1921
TAKATORI, Y.	Japan	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
TAYERLE, R.	Czechoslova- kia	Labour	Nov. 11th, 1921
TCHOU YIN,	China	"	Dec. 23rd, 1921
THOMAS, J. H.	Great Britain	"	Nov. 11th, 1921
TOLNAY, K. de,	Hungary	"	June 12th, 1923
TOTOMIS, M. D.	Greece	"	Feb. 17th, 1922
TYSZYNSKI, M. C.	Poland	Transit	Dec. 7th, 1921

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
URRUTIA, Fr.	Colombia	Labour	
VERKADE, A. E.	Netherlands	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
VESTESSEN, H.	Denmark	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
VICUÑA, M. R.	Chile	,,	Dec. 10th, 1921
VLANGHALI, Al.	Greece	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
VOINESCU, B.	Roumania	Labour	Dec. 12th, 1921
VOOYS, J. P. de,	Netherlands	,,	Nov. 23rd, 1921
WALDES, H.	Czechoslova- kia	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
WINIARSKI, B.	Poland	Transit	Dec. 7th, 1921
WREDE, G. O. A.	Finland	,,	Oct. 29th, 1921
YOSHIZAKA, Sh.	Japan	Labour	Nov. 4th, 1921
YOVANOVITCH, V.	Jugoslavia	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZAGLENICZNY, J.	Poland	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZANNOS, M.	Greece	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZUBIETA, J. A.	Panama	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZULAWSKI, S.	Poland	,,	Nov. 11th, 1921

II.

THE REGISTRAR.

(See First Annual Report, p. 79.)

Present holder of the post :

M. ÅKE HAMMARSKJÖLD, Counsellor of Legation of H.M. the King of Sweden, Associate Member of the Institute of International Law.

He was appointed on February 3rd, 1922, and his term of office expires on December 31st, 1929.

The post of Deputy-Registrar provided for in the budget estimates for 1926 was filled as from January 1st, 1926. The first holder of this post is M. PAUL RUEGGER, First Secretary of Legation of the Swiss Confederation. (See below.)

III.

THE REGISTRY.

(Cf. First Annual Report, p. 79.)

The officials of the Registry at present holding permanent contracts are as follows :

Name.	Date of appointment.	Nationality.
M. P. Ruegger, Deputy-Registrar	January 1st, 1926	Swiss
M. J. Garnier-Coignet, Editing Secretary and Secretary to the President	March 1st, 1922	French
Mr. C. Hardy, Editing Secretary	June 1st, 1922	British
M. T. M. A. d'Honincthun, Editing Secretary	January 1st, 1925	French
Miss M. Recaño, Secretary to Registrar	March 1st, 1922	British
Miss E. C. Cram, Archivist	March 1st, 1922	British
M. D. J. Bruinsma, Accountant-Establishment Officer	August 1st, 1922	Dutch
M. M. J. Tercier, Head of Printing Department	May 19th, 1924	Swiss
Mrs. C. La Touche, Shorthand-Typist (Attached to the President)	March 1st, 1922	British
Mlle J. Lamberts, Shorthand-Typist (in charge of Roneo work)	March 1st, 1922	Belgian
Miss G. Friedman, Shorthand-Typist (in charge of Stenographic Section)	May 1st, 1924	British
Mlle L. Loeff, Assistant to the Archivist	January 1st, 1925	Dutch
M. G. A. van Moort, Messenger	March 1st, 1922	Dutch

In consequence of the creation of the post of Deputy-Registrar, modifications have had to be made in the "Staff Regulations" and in the "Instructions for the Registry". The "Staff Regulations" as modified on January 1st, 1926, are reproduced below.

STAFF REGULATIONS.

Preface.

The present Statute for the Staff has been drawn up in accordance with Article 21 of the Rules of Court. It applies to all officials of the Registry, but does not apply to the Registrar and the subordinate and administrative personnel except where they are expressly referred to.

Article 1.

The appointments may be on probation or permanent.

Appointments on probation shall be made on conditions which shall be communicated to the person concerned in each individual case.

Permanent appointments shall be subject to the provisions of the present regulations.

Article 2.

Appointments shall be made by means of a letter addressed by the Registrar to the person concerned and replied to by the latter. This letter shall, with express reference to the present Regulations, state the position offered and the commencing salary, together with the special conditions, if any, applicable to the case; it shall constitute the contract between the Court and the official.

Any question relating to the rights and duties arising out of this contract which is not provided for in the present Regulations shall be dealt with by the Registrar, subject to a right of appeal by the person concerned to the President, having regard to the provisions of the Staff Regulations of the Secretariat at Geneva and of the International Labour Office, and to decisions and recommendations of the Supervisory Commission and of the Assembly.

Article 3.

Failing provisions to the contrary in the letter, the period of appointment shall be for seven years, but may be cancelled by three months' notice on either side. Should the Registrar cancel an appointment, the official concerned shall have the right of appeal to the Court. At the expiration of a period of seven years the appointment will be automatically renewed for a similar period unless it is cancelled in accordance with the conditions stated above.

Article 4.

The salaries shall be fixed in Dutch florins and payable in that currency. The same shall apply to subsistence allowance and travelling expenses, if any.

Article 5.

A commencing salary fixed in a letter of appointment is subject to annual increases under the following conditions :

(a) If the commencing salary is fls. 14,000.— or more, the annual increase will be fls. 500.— up to a maximum of fls. 17,000.—

(b) If the commencing salary is from fls. 10,000.— to fls. 12,000.—, the annual increase will be fls. 400.— up to a maximum of fls. 15,000.—

(c) If the commencing salary is fls. 7,000.— or more, the annual increase will be fls. 400.— up to a maximum of fls. 10,000.—

(d) If the commencing salary is from fls. 5,625.— to fls. 6,500.—, the annual increase will be fls. 150-250.— up to a maximum of fls. 6,850.—

(e) If the commencing salary is from fls. 4,350.— to fls. 5,000.—, the annual increase will be fls. 125.— up to a maximum of fls. 5,625.—

(f) If the commencing salary is from fls. 2,700.— to fls. 3,000.—, the annual increase will be fls. 87,50 up to a maximum of fls. 4,000.—

(g) If the commencing salary is fls. 2,000.—, the annual increase will be fls. 75.— up to a maximum of fls. 3,500.—

Should it be found desirable to make appointments at commencing salaries falling between the categories above enumerated, the scale of annual increases and of maxima shall be fixed according to the principle laid down in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the present Regulations, it being understood that for the purpose of the conversion into Dutch florins of a scale drawn up in Swiss francs, 1 florin is to be considered as equivalent to 2 Swiss francs.

It is understood that the salaries fixed in the letters of appointment, including subsequent increases, are subject to any deductions provided for in the Regulations of the Staff Provident Fund of the League of Nations.

Article 6.

Subsistence allowance shall be at the rate of :

Fls. 30.—	for the Registrar for the first ten days ;	
Fls. 22,50	„ „ „ „	{ any further number of days passed
		{ in the same place ;
Fls. 20.—	for the Categories (a), (b),	{ for the first ten days ;
	(c) and (d) of Article 5 :	{
Fls. 15.—	for the Categories (a), (b),	{ for any further number of days
	(c) and (d) of Article 5 :	{ passed in the same place ;

Fls. 15.— for the Categories (e), (f) } for the first week ;
 and (g) :
 Fls. 12,50 for the Categories (e), (f) } for the two following weeks passed
 and (g) : } in the same place ;
 Fls. 10.— for the Categories (e), (f) } for any further number of days
 and (g) : } passed in the same place.

If officials are engaged in the conditions set forth in the penultimate paragraph of Article 5, their subsistence allowance will be fixed having regard to the principle referred to therein.

Travelling expenses incurred on official business will be refunded, according to the same principle, on presentation of a detailed statement approved by the Registrar.

Article 7.

The hours of work shall be 42 per week. The Registrar may, however, when and in so far as the conditions of work permit, reduce this number to 38 by deciding that the office shall be closed on Saturday afternoon.

The office hours shall, in general, be from :

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1) October to April, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. | } | with 1½ hours for luncheon. |
| 2) from May to September,
9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. | | |

These hours may be modified by the Registrar as the work of the Office may require.

If the Registrar considers it possible to reduce the hours of work of the members of the Staff whose commencing salary is less than 5.625 florins to thirty-three hours per week he is authorized to do so.

If this privilege is granted, as a general rule, no claim can be entertained for payment for overtime.

Article 8.

Members of the Staff whose commencing salary is less than 5.625 florins a year shall be entitled to twenty-eight working days holiday a year ; the rest of the Staff to thirty-six working days. The Registrar shall prepare a roster of these holidays. The Registrar may also grant short periods of leave in special circumstances.

The public holidays observed in the Netherlands shall not be regarded as working days.

The members of the Staff shall be entitled to one free return ticket each year for the purpose of returning to their respective countries.

In order to take advantage of this right, each member of the Staff shall inform the Registrar as soon as possible after his appointment of the name of the place to which he desires to proceed.

Article 9.

Sick leave is granted in accordance with conditions to be determined after paying due regard to each particular case.

In principle this leave shall be granted without reduction of salary. Should the leave be of long duration, a reduction may be considered. Any decision as to a reduction of salary shall be taken by the Registrar, subject to the approval of the President.

Article 10.

The officials of the Registry shall be members of the Staff Provident Fund of the League of Nations, under the conditions and with the rights and obligations resulting from the Regulations of this Fund, as in force at any given time.

Premiums of sickness insurance policies taken out by officials of the Registry and approved for the purpose by the Registrar, will be refunded to the officials at the Court's expense, to the extent of 50 %.

Article 11.

The Registrar may, with the approval of the President, adopt disciplinary measures in regard to any official of the Registry consisting in the first instance of suspension with or without reduction of salary, and in the second place of dismissal.

The official concerned shall have the right of appeal to the full Court.

Article 12.

The present Statute of the Staff may be modified by the Registrar with the approval of the President. The Registrar shall take into consideration any proposal made to this effect by at least three members of the Staff.

If the majority of the Staff agree to a modification, such modification shall enter into force forthwith ; if not it shall come into force after a period of three months.

The amended provisions of the Instructions for the Registry are as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE REGISTRY.

PART I.

The Head of the Registry.

Article 1. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 86.)

The Registrar is responsible for all departments of the Registry.

The staff is under his control and he alone is authorized to direct the work of the Registry, of which he is the Head.

Article 2. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 86.)

The Deputy-Registrar will normally replace the Registrar, amongst other things in his capacity as Head of the Registry, in the circumstances contemplated in Article 22 of the Rules of Court.

Should both the Registrar and the Deputy-Registrar be unable to perform their duties, the Registrar, or, should he be unable to do so, the Deputy-Registrar, will propose the appointment of a substitute whose powers will be those of the Registrar in his capacity as the Head of the Registry. The appointment will be made by the President.

The letter from the Registrar or Deputy-Registrar containing their proposal, bearing duly noted upon it the appointment by the President, will, if necessary, constitute the substitute's authority.

The officials of the Registry will have the same duties towards the Deputy-Registrar and towards the substitute referred to in the preceding paragraphs, when replacing the Registrar, as towards the Registrar himself.

The provisions of the present article do not preclude the exercise by the Registrar of the right to appoint a deputy in the circumstances contemplated in Article 26 of the Rules of Court.

PART II.

Duties of the Head of the Registry.

(a) GENERAL.

Article 3. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 86.)

Official correspondence not reserved for the President's signature is signed by the Registrar, or by the Deputy-Registrar or Heads of Services, in so far as he may delegate this duty to them.

Notes drawn up in the third person are prepared in the Registrar's name.

As reserved for the President's signature are to be considered :

(a) answers to letters addressed to the President otherwise than under Article 25 of the Rules of Court ;

(b) letters prepared by the President not expressly reserved by him for the Registrar's signature.

PART III.

The Officials of the Registry.

Article 42. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 93.)

Appointments in the Registry, as provided for in the Staff Regulations, shall be filled, in the case of the appointment as Deputy-Registrar, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of the Rules of Court, and in the case of any other appointment, in accordance with Article 20 of those Rules.

The proposals to be submitted by the Registrar under the latter article will be in the form of lists of candidates with their qualifications ; these lists the Registrar will distribute to the members of the Court, indicating the candidate or candidates whom he recommends for appointment.

The Registrar may, if desirable, make announcements in the publications of the Court or of the League of Nations in order to obtain applications calculated to facilitate the preparation of the lists of candidates ; due regard shall also be had to the Court's waiting lists.

Article 43. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 93.)

Before entering upon his duties, every official of the Registry will make the following declaration before the President, the Registrar being present :

"I solemnly declare that I will perform the duties conferred upon me as an official of the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all loyalty, discretion and good conscience."

A record of this declaration will be made by the Registrar, signed by the President and the Registrar and deposited in the archives of the Court.

Article 44. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 94.)

The Registrar will take all steps necessary to preserve the diplomatic character conferred upon officials of the Registry under Article 7 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 45. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 94.)

The Deputy-Registrar shares the duties of the Registrar, both as regards his functions in connection with the exercise of the judicial and

advisory powers of the Court (Rules of Court, Articles 26 and 31) and as concerns his functions as Head of the Registry (Part II above).

The division of work between the Registrar and the Deputy-Registrar during periods when both are present will be settled from time to time by the Registrar.

The work shall be so arranged as always to ensure that both the Registrar and the Deputy-Registrar shall be fully acquainted with all branches of the work of the Court and of the Registry.

Article 46. (Cf. First Annual Report, p. 94.)

Officials of the Registry will serve as a framework for the staff temporarily engaged for the duration of a session or in similar circumstances.

In this respect besides the Editing Secretary entrusted with the duties of Secretary of the Presidency, one of the Editing Secretaries will be responsible for interpretation and editing and another for translation.

Similarly, one of the shorthand-typists will be in charge of typing, one will be in charge of shorthand and another will be attached for duty to the President.

IV.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 103-104.)

V

PREMISES.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 112-117.)

As regards the relations between the Court and the Carnegie Foundation, it should be noted that, in order to complete the catalogue of the Peace Palace Library (Carnegie Library) by a list of publications which may be received by the Court's private library alone, the following arrangement has been made between the Registrar of the Court and the Librarian of the Peace Palace, at the request of the latter: an official of the Peace Palace Library has free access to the rooms where works belonging to the Court are kept in order to be able to catalogue these works; furthermore,

every new publication received by the Court is, after having been registered in its card index, automatically placed at the disposal of the Palace Librarian for a period of three days.

VI.

THE COURT'S TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

In February, 1926, the Registrar of the Court approached the competent Dutch authorities asking them, if possible, to give the Court the benefit of a special régime for telegraphic and telephonic communications similar to that applied to the telegrams and telephonic conversations of the League Organizations at Geneva, that is to say the régime applicable to State communications. The Dutch Government received the Registrar's suggestions most favourably. Nevertheless, certain difficulties arose owing to the fact that the service regulations, established by the Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg and adopted at the Paris Conference of 1925, refer, in Article 15 *bis*, only to telegrams of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to replies to those telegrams, without mentioning telegrams emanating from the autonomous organizations of the League and more especially the Court. In face of the restrictive terms of these instruments, the competent administrations of two States have not seen their way, in so far as they are concerned, automatically to agree to the extension of the régime applied to Government telegrams to the Court's telegraphic communications. Thanks to the very kind agency of the Dutch Government, it has, however, been possible to secure from now onwards priority in the transmission of Court telegrams sent to Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain and Ireland, as also to Luxemburg, Italy and Switzerland, provided that, in the case of the last three States, telegrams are sent via Belgium and not via Germany. Furthermore, under the provisional arrangement thus made, it is possible, from now onwards, to secure priority for telegrams sent by the Court to those countries, including telegrams to the Secretary-General at Geneva and the International Labour Organization.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATUTE AND RULES OF COURT.

I.

THE STATUTE.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 121-125.)

On June 15th, 1926, forty-eight Members of the League of Nations had signed the Protocol of Signature of the Statute, drawn up in accordance with the Assembly decision of December 13th, 1920, which remains open for signature by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant. Signatories
of the
Protocol.

The signatory States are :

Albania	Esthonia
Australia	Finland
Austria	France
Belgium	Great Britain
Bolivia	Greece
Brazil	Haiti
Bulgaria	Hungary ¹
Canada	India
Chile	Italy
China	Japan
Columbia	Latvia
Costa Rica	Liberia
Cuba	Lithuania
Czechoslovakia	Luxemburg
Denmark	Netherlands
Dominican Republic	New Zealand

¹ The Hungarian Government's instrument of ratification was deposited at Geneva on November 20th, 1925.

Norway	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
Panama	Siam
Paraguay	South Africa
Persia	Spain
Poland	Sweden
Portugal	Switzerland
Roumania	Uruguay
Salvador	Venezuela.

Ratifications. All the above States have ratified except Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Liberia, Luxemburg, Panama, Paraguay, Persia and Salvador.

II.

THE RULES OF COURT.

(1) *Preparation of the Rules of Court.*

(See First Annual Report, pp. 126-127).

(2) *Modifications in the Rules.*

On June 17th, 1925, at the third meeting of the eighth session, the Court decided to place on the agenda of the ordinary session of 1926, the question of the revision of the Rules of Court. Following upon this decision, the Registrar of the Court transmitted on June 22nd, 1925, to the Judges, at the request of the President, a letter requesting them to consider the question and to submit to the President, before December 31st, 1925, any amendments the adoption of which they recommended. In order to enable the Court, at its next ordinary session, to reach a decision in regard to the various points raised, these amendments would be communicated to Judges by the President, who would prepare a report. Following out this procedure, the proposals of Members of the Court, prefaced by the President's report, have been assembled in a volume to which have been added all proposals and observations which had already been made before the June session in 1925 (during which the Court had decided to include on the agenda of its next ordinary session the revision

of its Rules of Court) with the exception of those withdrawn or amended by their authors. This volume also contains proposed modifications submitted by the Registrar of the Court, at the request of the President, the object of which is amongst other things to codify the practice followed by the Court since its foundation.

So far the Rules have already been amended on one occasion in connection with the precedence of the retiring President, as stated in the first Annual Report on page 127. The creation of the post of Deputy-Registrar (see p. 34) also necessitates modifications.

CHAPTER III.

THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.

I.

JURISDICTION IN CONTESTED CASES.

(1) *Jurisdiction* *ratione materiae*.

(See First Annual Report, p. 129).

According to the first paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute, the jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the Parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force. The Court has not during the year had before it any case in which jurisdiction was conferred upon it by an agreement *ad hoc*. (See First Annual Report, p. 129.)

As regards treaties and conventions in force, a special publication of the Court, periodically brought up to date and completed, enumerates these treaties and conventions and gives extracts from the relevant portions¹. These instruments may be divided into several categories:

A. — *Peace Treaties*.

The Treaty of Versailles	June	28th, 1919	Peace Treaties.
„ „ „ St.-Germain	September	10th, 1919	
„ „ „ Neuilly	„	27th, 1919	

¹ The first edition of this publication entitled: *Extracts from International Agreements affecting the Jurisdiction of the Court*, appeared on May 15th, 1923 (Series D., No. 3). To the second edition, dating from June 1924 (Series D., No. 4), there have been three addenda (first addendum: Agreements signed at London on August 30th, 1924; second addendum: Resolutions regarding the peaceful settlement of international disputes adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924; the third addendum is constituted by Chapter X of the Court's first Annual Report, 1922-1925). The third edition of the *Extracts* will appear shortly. It reproduces the contents of the first two editions and addenda and contains relevant extracts from international instruments which have since come to the knowledge of the Registry of the Court.

The Treaty of Trianon June 4th, 1920
 „ „ „ Lausanne (January 30th) July 24th, 1923.
 and annexed declarations

Under a clause of one of these treaties (Art. 386 of the Treaty of Versailles), the case of the S.S. *Wimbledon*¹ was brought before the Court by means of an application instituting proceedings filed on behalf of the British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments; the respondent Party was Germany.

Protection of
 minorities.

B. — *Clauses concerning the protection of Minorities.*

These clauses are either to be found in separate instruments or are embodied in certain treaties. They affect sixteen States, namely :

Albania	Declaration before the Council of the League of Nations.	Geneva, October 2nd, 1921.
Armenia	Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers.	Sèvres, August 10th, 1920.
Austria	Treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers (Art. 69).	St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.
Bulgaria	Treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers (Art. 57).	Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919.
Danzig	Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.	Paris, November 9th, 1920.
Esthonia	Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations.	Geneva, September 17th, 1923.

¹ See First Annual Report, p. 163.

Finland	Agreement between Finland and Sweden relating to the Aaland Islands, annexed to a Council resolution.	Paris, June 24th, 1921.
Greece	Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.	Sèvres, August 10th, 1920.
Hungary	Treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers (Art. 60).	Trianon, June 4th, 1920.
Latvia	Declaration before the Council of the League of Nations.	Geneva, July 7th, 1923.
Lithuania	Declaration before the Council of the League of Nations.	Geneva, May 12th, 1922.
Poland	Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.	Versailles, June 28th, 1919.
Roumania	Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.	Paris, December 9th, 1919.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.	St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.
Czechoslovakia	Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.	St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.
Turkey	Treaty of Peace (Art. 44).	Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Colonial
Mandates.

C. — *Mandates for various colonies and territories entrusted to certain Members of the League of Nations under Article 22 of the Covenant.*

The Mandatory States are seven in number. The following list gives the name of the mandatory, the mandated territory and the date and place of the conclusion of the compact :

South Africa (in the name of His Britannic Majesty)	Former German Protectorate of South West Africa.	Geneva, December 17th, 1920.
Australia (in the name of His Britannic Majesty)	Former German Possessions in the Pacific situated South of the Equator and other than German Samoa and Nauru.	Geneva, December 17th, 1920.
Belgium	Part of the territory of the former Colony of German East Africa.	London, July 20th, 1922.
British Empire	Island of Nauru.	Geneva, December 17th, 1920.
" "	Western Part of the Cameroons.	London, July 20th, 1922.
" "	Part of the territory of the former Colony of German East Africa.	London, July 20th, 1922.
" "	Western Part of Togoland.	London, July 20th, 1922.
" "	Palestine.	London, July 24th, 1922 ¹ .

¹ The Palestine mandate entrusted to His Britannic Majesty and that for Syria and Lebanon entrusted to the French Republic came into force on September 29th, 1923.

British Empire	Iraq (Mesopotamia).	Geneva, September 27th, 1924 ¹ .
France	Eastern Part of the Cameroons.	London, July 20th, 1922.
„	Eastern Part of Togoland.	London, July 20th, 1922.
„	Syria and Lebanon.	London, July 24th, 1922 ² .
Japan	Former German is- lands in the Pacific Ocean to the north of the Equator.	Geneva, December 17th, 1920.
New Zealand (in the name of His Bri- tannic Majesty)	Former German Colony of Samoa.	Geneva, December 17th, 1920.

The application whereby the Greek Government instituted proceedings in the Mavrommatis case³ relied on a clause of the Mandate for Palestine conferred on the British Empire.

D. — *General International Agreements.*

This term is used in the present table to describe certain conven-
tions concluded at the time of the peace negotiations in 1919 and
conventions resulting from conferences held under the auspices
of the League of Nations, both of which classes are open to all
or certain States. These instruments are as follows:

General Inter-
national
Agreements.

¹ See paragraph 1305 of the Minutes of the thirtieth session of the Council held at Geneva in August-September 1924, entitled: *British Mandate for Iraq: Adoption of the draft instrument submitted by the British Government.*

In a letter dated March 2nd, 1926, addressed to the Secretary-General by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter mentions the undertakings given by the British Government and inserted in the Council Resolution of September 27th, 1924, as "giving effect, in respect of Iraq, to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations".

² The Palestine mandate entrusted to His Britannic Majesty and that for Syria and Lebanon entrusted to the French Republic came into force on September 29th, 1923.

³ See First Annual Report, p. 169.

Convention for the control of the trade in arms and ammunition. — Paris, September 10th, 1919.

Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa. — St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.

Convention on aerial navigation. — Paris, October 13th, 1919.

Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit. — Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Convention and Statute on the régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. — Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Convention for the suppression of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications. — Geneva, September 12th, 1923.

International Convention for the simplification of Customs Formalities. — Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.

Convention and Statute on the international régime of Railways. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention and Statute on the international régime of Maritime Ports. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention relating to the transmission in transit of Electric Power. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention relating to the development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention relating to Opium Traffic. — Geneva, February 19th, 1925.

Convention concerning the control of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war. — Geneva, June 17th, 1925.

Furthermore, Article 423 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Peace Treaties give the Court jurisdiction to deal, amongst other things, with any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of conventions concluded, after the coming into force of the Treaties and in pursuance of the Part entitled "Labour", by the International Labour Organization. These conventions are as follows :

I. — *Conventions adopted at the First Conference* (Washington, 1919).

Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Convention concerning unemployment.

Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

2. — *Conventions adopted at the Second Conference* (Genoa, 1920).

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

3. — *Conventions adopted at the Third Conference* (Geneva, 1921).

Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.

Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

4. — *Conventions adopted at the Seventh Conference (Geneva, 1925).*

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

E. — *Political Treaties (of alliance, commerce, navigation) and others.*

Treaties of
alliance, com-
merce, etc.

These instruments, which affect twenty-seven Powers, are as follows :

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Esthonia and Finland. — Helsingfors, October 29th, 1921.

Political Agreement between the Federal Republic of Austria and the Czechoslovak Republic. — Prague, December 16th, 1921.

Political Agreement between Esthonia, Finland, Latvia and Poland. — Warsaw, March 17th, 1922.

Polish-German Agreement with reference to Upper Silesia. — Geneva, May 15th, 1922.

Commercial Convention between Switzerland and Poland. — Warsaw, June 26th, 1922.

Protocols relating to the restoration of Austria. — Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

Treaty of Commerce between Latvia and Czechoslovakia. — Prague, October 7th, 1922.

Treaty between Great Britain and Mesopotamia (Iraq). — Bagdad, October 10th, 1922 ¹.

Treaty of Commerce between Esthonia and Hungary. — Reval, October 19th, 1922.

¹ By a treaty signed at Bagdad on January 13th, 1926, between the British Government and Iraq, it has been provided that the régime established by this treaty is to be continued for twenty-five years over the latter country unless it becomes a Member of the League of Nations before the end of that period.

Commercial Convention between the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. — The Hague, January 20th, 1923.

Treaty of Defensive Alliance between Esthonia and Latvia. — Tallinn, November 1st, 1923.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Government of the Kingdom of Hungary and the Government of the Latvian Republic. — Riga, November 19th, 1923.

Convention concerning the organization of the Tangiers Zone. — Paris, December 18th, 1923.

Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between France and Czechoslovakia. — Paris, January 25th, 1924.

Protocol concerning the financial reconstruction of Hungary. — Geneva, March 14th, 1924.

Convention between Finland and Norway. — Oslo, April 28th, 1924.

Convention concerning the transfer of the Memel territory. — Paris, May 8th, 1924.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Poland. — Warsaw, May 30th, 1924.

Exchange of notes between the Lithuanian and Dutch Governments making a provisional arrangement regarding commerce and navigation. — (Kovno) Kaunas, June 10th, 1924.

Treaty of Commerce between Latvia and the Netherlands. — Riga, July 2nd, 1924.

Convention between Denmark and Norway regarding Eastern Greenland. — Copenhagen, July 9th, 1924.

Provisional Treaty of Commerce between the Netherlands and Esthonia. — Tallinn, July 22nd, 1924.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Latvia and Norway. — Oslo, August 14th, 1924.

Convention concerning the regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors between the United States of America and the Netherlands. — Washington, August 21st, 1924.

Agreements between the Allied Governments, the German Government and the Reparation Commission. — London, August 30th, 1924.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Latvia. — Riga, November 3rd, 1924.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Great Britain. — London, December 2nd, 1924.

Commercial Convention between Latvia and Switzerland. — Berlin, December 4th, 1924.

Commercial Convention between Hungary and the Netherlands. — The Hague, December 9th, 1924.

Exchange of notes between the Greek and Polish Governments constituting a provisional commercial Convention. — Warsaw, April 17th, 1925.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Siam. — The Hague, June 8th, 1925.

F. — *Various Instruments and Conventions concerning transit, navigable waterways and communications generally.*

Communica-
tions and
Transit, etc.

In addition to the instruments mentioned below, it should be observed that all the peace treaties (enumerated in category A above) contain clauses of this nature, in connection with which provision is made for the jurisdiction of the Court.

Convention and Statute on freedom of transit¹. — Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Convention and Statute on navigable waterways of international concern. — Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Convention on the statute of the Danube. — Paris, July 23rd, 1921.

Convention between Denmark and Norway concerning aerial navigation. — Copenhagen, July 27th, 1921.

Agreement for the regulation of international railway traffic.— Portorosa, November 23rd, 1921.

Statute of navigation of the Elbe. — Dresden, February 22nd, 1922.

¹ Already mentioned in the list of general international agreements. See p. 53.

Convention between Norway and Sweden concerning aerial navigation. — Stockholm, May 26th, 1923.

Convention and Statute on the international régime of railways¹. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention and Statute on the international régime of maritime ports¹. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention relating to the transmission in transit of Electric Power. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923¹.

Convention relating to the development of hydraulic Power affecting more than one State. — Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Convention concerning Memel. — Paris, May 8th, 1924.

G. — *Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation.*

These Treaties, which affect twenty-four Powers, are as follows: Treaties of
Arbitration.
General Treaty of Compulsory Arbitration between Uruguay and Venezuela. — Montevideo, February 28th, 1923.

Agreement relating to arbitration between Austria and Hungary. — Budapest, April 10th, 1923.

Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and the British Empire. — Exchange of letters. — Washington, June 23rd, 1923.

Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and France. — Exchange of letters. — Washington, July 19th, 1923.

Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and Japan. — Exchange of letters. — Washington, August 23rd, 1923.

Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and Norway. — Exchange of letters. — Washington, November 26th, 1923.

Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and the Netherlands. — Exchange of letters. — Washington, February 13th, 1924.

¹ Already mentioned in the list of general international agreements. See p. 53.

- Treaty of Conciliation between Sweden and Switzerland. — Stockholm, June 2nd, 1924.
- Treaty of Conciliation between Denmark and Switzerland. — Copenhagen, June 6th, 1924.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration between Hungary and Switzerland. — Budapest, June 18th, 1924.
- Treaty concerning the judicial settlement of disputes arising between Brazil and Switzerland. — Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1924.
- Conciliation Convention between Denmark and Sweden. — Stockholm, June 27th, 1924.
- Conciliation Convention between Denmark and Norway. — Stockholm, June 27th, 1924.
- Conciliation Convention between Denmark and Finland. — Stockholm, June 27th, 1924.
- Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation between Germany and Sweden. — Exchange of letters. — Berlin, August 29th, 1924.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Italy and Switzerland. — Rome, September 20th, 1924.
- Treaty of Conciliation between Austria and Switzerland. — Vienna, October 11th, 1924.
- Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between Great Britain and Sweden. — London, November 9th, 1924.
- Treaty of Judicial Settlement between Japan and Switzerland. — Tokio, December 26th, 1924.
- Conciliation and Arbitration Convention between Esthonia, Finland, Latvia and Poland. — Helsingfors, January 17th, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Belgium and Switzerland. — Brussels, February 13th, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration between Poland and Switzerland. — Berne, March 7th, 1925.
- Conciliation Convention between Latvia and Sweden. — Riga, March 28th, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Compulsory Arbitration between France and Switzerland. — Paris, April 6th, 1925.

- Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration between Poland and Czechoslovakia. — Warsaw, April 23rd, 1925.
- Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between Great Britain and Norway. — London, May 13th, 1925.
- Agreement for the renewal of the Arbitration Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands. — London, July 12th, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation between Norway and Switzerland. — Oslo, August 21st, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Greece and Switzerland. — Geneva, September 21st, 1925.
- Arbitration Convention between Germany and Belgium. — Locarno, October 16th, 1925.
- Arbitration Convention between Germany and France. — Locarno, October 16th, 1925.
- Treaty of Arbitration between Germany and Poland. — Locarno, October 16th, 1925.
- Treaty of Arbitration between Germany and Czechoslovakia. — Locarno, October 16th, 1925.
- Exchange of Notes prolonging and interpreting the Arbitration Convention of October 26th, 1905, between Norway and Sweden. — Stockholm, October 23rd, 1925.
- Convention for the peaceful settlement of disputes between Norway and Sweden. — Oslo, November 25th, 1925.
- Treaty of Conciliation between the Netherlands and Switzerland. — The Hague, December 12th, 1925.
- Treaty of Compulsory Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Roumania and Switzerland. — Berne, February 3rd, 1926.
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LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF INTERNATIONAL
INSTRUMENTS GOVERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION¹.

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1919.				
June	28th	Versailles	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Associated Powers and Germany
June	28th	Versailles	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland
September	10th	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Associated Powers and Austria
September	10th	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State
September	10th	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia
September	10th	Paris	Convention for the control of the trade in arms and ammunition	Collective Treaty
September	10th	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa	United States of America, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal
October	13th	Paris	Convention on aerial navigation	Collective Treaty

¹ The relevant clauses of these instruments are reproduced in the *Extracts from International Agreements affecting the Jurisdiction of the Court*, third edition (Publications of the Court, Series D., No. 5).

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1919 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
November	27th	Neuilly-sur-Seine	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria
December	9th	Paris	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania
1920.				
June	4th	Trianon	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary
August	10th	Sèvres	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Greece
August	10th	Sèvres	Treaty (known as Minorities Treaty)	Principal Allied Powers and Armenia
November	9th	Paris	Convention	Poland and Free City of Danzig
December	17th	Geneva	Mandate for German South West Africa	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in his name by the Government of the Union of South Africa
December	17th	Geneva	Mandate for German Samoa	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in his name by the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1920 (<i>Contd.</i>).				
December	17th	Geneva	Mandate for Nauru	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty
December	17th	Geneva	Mandate for the possessions in the Pacific Ocean situated south of the Equator and other than German Samoa and Nauru	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in his name by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
December	17th	Geneva	Mandate for the former German Colonies situated north of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean	Entrusted to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan
1921.				
April	20th	Barcelona	Convention and Statute on freedom of transit	Collective Treaty
April	20th	Barcelona	Convention and Statute on the régime of navigable waterways of international concern	Collective Treaty
June	24th	Geneva	Agreement concerning the Aaland Islands	Finland and Sweden
July	23rd	Paris	Convention on the Statute of the Danube	Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Greece,

Date.	Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1921 (<i>Contd.</i>)			
July	27th	Copenhagen	Convention concerning aerial navigation Denmark and Norway
October	2nd	Geneva	Declaration to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the protection of Minorities in Albania Albania
October	29th	Helsingfors	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Esthonia and Finland
November	23rd	Portorosa	Agreement for the regulation of international railway traffic Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Czechoslovakia
December	16th	Prague	Political Agreement Federal Republic of Austria and Republic of Czechoslovakia
1922.			
February	22nd	Dresden	Statute of navigation of the Elbe Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia
March	17th	Warsaw	Political Agreement Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1922 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
May	12th	Geneva	Declaration to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the protection of Minorities in Lithuania	Lithuania
May	15th	Geneva	Convention concerning Upper Silesia	Germany and Poland
June	26th	Warsaw	Commercial Convention	Switzerland and Poland
July	20th	London	Mandate for East Africa	Entrusted to H.M. the King of the Belgians
July	20th	London	Mandate for East Africa	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty
July	20th	London	Mandate for the Cameroons	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty
July	20th	London	Mandate for the Cameroons	Entrusted to the French Republic
July	20th	London	Mandate for Togoland	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty
July	20th	London	Mandate for Togoland	Entrusted to the French Republic
July	24th	London	Mandate for Palestine	Entrusted to His Britannic Majesty
July	24th	London	Mandate for Syria and Lebanon	Entrusted to the French Republic

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1922 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
October	4th	Geneva	Protocols relating to the restoration of Austria	Austria, British Empire, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia
October	7th	Prague	Treaty of Commerce	Latvia and Czechoslovakia
October	10th	Bagdad	Treaty	Great Britain and Iraq
October	19th	Reval	Treaty of Commerce	Esthonian Republic and Kingdom of Hungary
1923.				
January	20th	The Hague	Commercial Convention	Netherlands and Czechoslovakia
February	28th	Montevideo	General Treaty of compulsory arbitration	Uruguay and Venezuela
April	10th	Budapesth	Agreement relating to arbitration	Austria and Hungary
May	26th	Stockholm	Convention concerning aerial navigation	Norway and Sweden
June	23rd	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	United States of America and British Empire
July	7th	Geneva	Declaration to the Council of the League of Nations regarding Minorities	Latvia

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1923 (Contd.)				
July	19th	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	United States of America and France
July	24th	Lausanne	Treaty of Peace	British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Turkey
July	24th	Lausanne	Declaration in regard to the administration of Justice	Turkey
July	24th	Lausanne	Convention concerning the compensation to be paid by Greece to Allied nationals	British Empire, France, Italy, Greece
August	23rd	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	United States of America and Japan
September	—	Geneva	Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance	Draft Collective Treaty
September	12th	Geneva	Convention for the suppression of circulation and traffic in obscene publications	Collective Treaty
September	17th	Geneva	Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations concerning the protection of Minorities in Esthonia	

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1923 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
November	1st	Tallinn	Treaty of Defensive Alliance	Esthonia and Latvia
November	3rd	Geneva	International Convention for the simplification of Customs formalities	Collective Treaty
November	19th	Riga	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Kingdom of Hungary and Latvian Republic
November	26th	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	United States of America and Norway
December	9th	Geneva	Convention and Statute on the international régime of railways	Collective Treaty
December	9th	Geneva	Convention and Statute on the international régime of Maritime ports	Collective Treaty
December	9th	Geneva	Convention on the transmission in transit of electric power	Collective Treaty
December	9th	Geneva	Convention relating to the development of Hydraulic Power	Collective Treaty
December	18th	Paris	Convention concerning the organization of the Tangier Zone	British Empire, France, Spain

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1924.				
January	25th	Paris	Treaty of Alliance and Friendship	France and Czechoslovakia
February	13th	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	United States of America and Netherlands
March	14th	Geneva	Protocol No. II concerning the financial reconstruction of Hungary	Hungary
April	28th	Oslo	Convention concerning the frontier between Finmark and Petsamo	Finland and Norway
May	8th	Paris	Convention concerning the transfer of the Memel territory	British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Lithuania
May	30th	Warsaw	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Netherlands and Poland
June	2nd	Stockholm	Treaty of Conciliation	Sweden and Switzerland
June	6th	Copenhagen	Treaty of Conciliation	Denmark and Switzerland
June	10th	Kovno	Exchange of notes constituting a provisional arrangement regarding commerce and navigation	Lithuania and Netherlands

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1924 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
June	18th	Budapesth	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	Hungary and Switzerland
June	23rd	Rio de Janeiro	Treaty regarding the judicial settlement of disputes	Brazil and Switzerland
June	27th	Stockholm	Convention concerning the institution of a Conciliation Commission	Denmark and Sweden
June	27th	Stockholm	Convention concerning the institution of a Conciliation Commission	Denmark and Norway
June	27th	Stockholm	Convention regarding the institution of a Conciliation Commission	Denmark and Finland
July	2nd	Riga	Treaty of Commerce	Latvia and Netherlands
July	9th	Copenhagen	Convention concerning Eastern Greenland	Denmark and Norway
July	22nd	Tallinn	Provisional Treaty of Commerce	Netherlands and Esthonia
August	14th	Oslo	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Latvia and Norway

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1924 (Contd.)				
August	21st	Washington	Convention concerning the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors	United States of America and Netherlands
August	29th	Berlin	Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation	Germany and Sweden
August	30th	London	Agreement regarding the arrangement of August 9th, 1924, between the German Government and the Reparation Commission	Allied Governments and German Government
August	30th	London	Arrangement	Allied Governments and German Government
August	30th	London	Arrangement	Allied Governments
September	20th	Rome	Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement	Italy and Switzerland
September	27th	Geneva	Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations accepting the undertakings of the British Government in regard to Iraq (British Mandate for Iraq) ¹	

¹ See note ¹ on page 53.

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1924 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
October	2nd	Geneva	Resolutions regarding the peaceful settlement of international disputes adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations	
October	11th	Vienna	Treaty of Conciliation	Austria and Switzerland
November	3rd	Riga	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Denmark and Latvia
November	9th	London	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	Great Britain and Sweden
December	2nd	London	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Germany and Great Britain
December	4th	Berlin	Commercial Convention	Latvia and Switzerland
December	9th	The Hague	Commercial Convention	Hungary and Netherlands
December	26th	Tokio	Treaty of Judicial Settlement	Japan and Switzerland
1925.				
January	17th	Helsingfors	Convention of Conciliation and Arbitration	Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1925 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
February	13th	Brussels	Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement	Belgium and Switzerland
February	19th	Geneva	Convention relating to Opium	Collective Treaty
March	7th	Berne	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	Poland and Switzerland
March	28th	Riga	Conciliation Convention	Latvia and Sweden
April	6th	Paris	Treaty of Conciliation and Compulsory Arbitration	France and Switzerland
April	17th	Warsaw	Exchange of notes constituting a provisional commercial convention	Greece and Poland
April	23rd	Warsaw	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Poland
May	13th	London	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	Great Britain and Norway
June	8th	The Hague	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation	Netherlands and Siam
June	17th	Geneva	Convention concerning the control of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war	Collective Treaty

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1925 (<i>Contd.</i>)				
July	21th	London	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	Great Britain and Netherlands
August	21st	Oslo	Treaty of Conciliation	Norway and Switzerland
September	21st	Geneva	Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement	Greece and Switzerland
October	16th	Locarno	Arbitration Convention	Belgium and Germany
October	16th	Locarno	Arbitration Convention	France and Germany
October	16th	Locarno	Treaty of Arbitration	Germany and Poland
October	16th	Locarno	Treaty of Arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Germany
October	23rd	Stockholm	Exchange of Notes constituting the extension and interpretation of Arbitration Convention of October 26th, 1905	Norway and Sweden
November	25th	Oslo	Convention for the peaceful settlement of disputes	Norway and Sweden
December	12th	The Hague	Treaty of Conciliation	Netherlands and Switzerland

Date.		Place of signature.	Title of the instrument.	Contracting Parties.
1926.				
February	3rd	Berne	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Compulsory Arbitration	Roumania and Switzerland

* * *

Jurisdiction in other disputes (compulsory jurisdiction). In addition to cases submitted by the Parties and matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force, the Court's jurisdiction extends to other disputes under paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 36 of the Statute. These paragraphs are as follows :

“The Members of the League of Nations and the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant may, either when signing or ratifying the Protocol to which the present Statute is adjoined, or at a later moment, declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any of the classes of legal disputes concerning :

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty ;
- (b) Any question of International Law ;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation ;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The declaration referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain Members or States, or for a certain time.”

The declaration in question is made by means of the signature of a special protocol annexed to the Statute of the Court and entitled “Optional Clause”. This Optional Clause is as follows :

“The undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, further declare, on behalf of their Government, that, from this date,

they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, under the following conditions :”

Below the optional clause is affixed the declaration in which the Governments enumerate the conditions under which they recognize the Court’s jurisdiction as compulsory.

The table given below indicates the names of the twenty-four States which have signed the optional clause and gives the conditions of their acceptance. The date on which declarations were affixed is entered on the table where it is known by documentary evidence.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any) ¹ .
Austria	March 14th, 1922	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Belgium	Sept. 25th, 1925	Ratification. Reciprocity. 15 years. For any dispute arising after ratification in regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification. Except in cases where the Parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	March 10th, 1926

¹ Ratification is not in point of fact required by the terms of the Optional Clause.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any).
Brazil ¹	Nov. 1st, 1921	On condition that compulsory jurisdiction is accepted by at least two of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations. Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Bulgaria	²	Reciprocity.	August 12th, 1921
China	May 13th, 1922	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Costa Rica	³	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Denmark	³	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	June 13th, 1921
Dominican (Republic —)	Sept. 30th, 1924	Ratification. Reciprocity.	
Esthonia ⁴	May 2nd, 1923	Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute in regard to which the	

¹ Declaration contained in the instrument of ratification deposited at Geneva on November 1st, 1921.

² Declaration affixed in 1921 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, 1921, No. 170).

³ Declaration affixed before January 28th, 1921 (League of Nations document 21/31/6. A).

⁴ Declaration contained in one of the instruments of ratification (concerning the protocol of signature of the Statute and the Optional Clause) deposited by the representative of the Esthonian Government at Geneva, May 2nd, 1923.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any).
		Parties have not agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	
Finland	1	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	April 6th, 1922
France	October 2nd, 1924	Ratification. Reciprocity. 15 years. Other reservations ² .	
Haiti	1		
Latvia	Sept. 11th, 1923	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute in regard to which the Parties have not agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	
Liberia	1	Ratification. Reciprocity.	
Lithuania	Oct. 5th, 1921	5 years.	May 16th, 1922

¹ Declaration affixed in 1921 (*League of Nations, Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, 1921, No. 170).

² The declaration of the French Government is as follows:

"I declare that the Government of the French Republic adheres to the optional clause of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any).
Luxemburg	¹	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Norway	Sept. 6th, 1921	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	October 3rd, 1921
Panama ²	Oct. 25th, 1921	Reciprocity.	
Netherlands ³	Aug. 6th, 1921	Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute in regard to which the Parties have not agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	
Portugal	⁴	Reciprocity.	October 8th, 1921

Court, subject to ratification, and on condition of reciprocity, for a period of fifteen years, with the faculty of denunciation in the event of the Protocol of Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments, signed this day, becoming ineffective, and also subject to the observations made in the First Committee of the Fifth Assembly to the effect that "one of the Parties to a dispute may summon the other before the Council of the League of Nations, with a view to an attempt to effect a pacific settlement as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 15 of the Covenant and, during this attempt to settle the dispute by conciliation, neither Party may summon the other before the Court of Justice."

¹ Declaration affixed in 1921 (*League of Nations, Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, 1921, No. 170).

² Declaration contained in a letter from the Chargé d'affaires of Panama at Paris to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated October 25th, 1921.

³ Declaration contained in the minute recording the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

⁴ Declaration affixed before January 28th, 1921 (*League of Nations document 21/31/6. A.*).

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any).
Salvador	¹	Reciprocity.	
Sweden	Aug. 16th, 1921	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Switzerland	¹	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	July 25th, 1921
Uruguay	¹	Reciprocity.	September 27th, 1921

Certain of the States which have accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction for a period of 5 years have renewed their undertaking. These States are the following:

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (if any).
Denmark	Dec. 11th, 1925	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years ² .	March 28th, 1926
Sweden ³	March 18th, 1926	Reciprocity. 10 years.	
Switzerland	March 1st, 1926	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years.	

¹ Declaration affixed before January 28th, 1921 (League of Nations Document 21/31/6. A.).

² To date from June 13th, 1926, i.e. five full years from June 13th, 1921, the date on which the ratification of the original acceptance was deposited.

³ The Swedish Government's declaration of renewal, like its original declaration of August 16th, 1921, is affixed without being subject to ratification. It will come into effect when the declaration of August 16th, 1921, ceases to be effective.

The Court has not yet received any cases under the compulsory jurisdiction clause.

* * *

Competence
in regard to
the question
of jurisdic-
tion.

The Court is competent to determine its own jurisdiction under the last paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute :

“In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.”

In the *Mavrommatis* case, in which proceedings were instituted on May 13th, 1924, by means of an application from the Greek Government, the Court was called upon to deal, by a judgment delivered on August 30th, 1924¹, with an objection to its jurisdiction made by the British Government. In the suit regarding certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, submitted to the Court by Germany on May 15th, 1925, the Polish Government filed a plea of the same kind ; the Court gave judgment upon it on August 25th, 1925².

Furthermore, it is for the Court to construe a judgment given by it, upon the request of any Party. This task has fallen to it on one occasion, when the Greek Government, on November 27th, 1924, applied for an interpretation of a point in the judgment given on September 12th, 1924, in the Bulgarian-Greek case regarding the interpretation of a clause in the Treaty of Neuilly. The Court's decision was given on March 26th, 1925.

Lastly, Article 61 of the Statute lays down that application to the Court for revision of a judgment can be made only when it is based on the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be of a decisive character, which fact was, when judgment was given, unknown to the Court and to the Party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

(2) *Jurisdiction* *ratione personæ*.

Only States or Members of the League of Nations can be Parties in cases before the Court³. The Statute makes a distinction between States, according to whether they are, on the one hand, Members

¹ See First Annual Report, p. 169.

² See p. 100.

³ Art. 34 of Statute.

of the League of Nations or mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, or, on the other hand, outside the League of Nations ¹.

The Members of the League of Nations are, on June 15th, 1926² : Members of
the League.

Albania	India
Argentine	Irish Free State
Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Latvia
Bolivia	Liberia
Brazil	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxemburg
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
China	New Zealand
Colombia	Norway
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Persia
Dominican Republic	Poland
Esthonia	Portugal
Ethiopia	Roumania
Finland	Salvador
France	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
Great Britain	Siam
Greece	South Africa
Guatemala	Spain
Haiti	Sweden
Honduras	Switzerland
Hungary	Uruguay
	Venezuela.

The States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant who do not belong to the League of Nations are : States men-
tioned in the
Covenant.

Ecuador	United States of America.
Hedjaz	

¹ Art. 35 of Statute.

² Communication from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

To the above-mentioned States the Court is open as of right and they have the right to sign the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to which is attached the Statute of the Court ¹.

The United States of America.

Having received a presidential message designed to obtain the necessary authority to make use of this right, the Senate of the United States of America adopted on January 27th, 1926, the following resolution :

Whereas, the President, under date of February 24th, 1923, transmitted a message to the Senate accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State, dated February 17th, 1923, asking the favourable advice and consent of the Senate to the adherence on the part of the United States to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, of signature of the Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, set out in the said message of the President (without accepting or agreeing to the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction contained therein), upon the conditions and understandings hereafter stated, to be made a part of the instrument of adherence : Therefore, be it

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring) That the Senate advise and consent to the adherence on the part of the United States and to the said Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and the adjoined Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice (without accepting or agreeing to the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction contained in the said Statute), and that the signature of the United States be affixed to the said Protocol, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution, namely :

(1) That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States Members, respectively, of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy-judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said Protocol and that the Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the Protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

¹ See p. 77.

(5) That the Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all States adhering to the Court and to all interested States, and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any State concerned ; nor shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

The signature of the United States to the said Protocol shall not be affixed until the Powers signatory to such Protocol shall have indicated, through an exchange of notes, their acceptance of the foregoing reservations and understandings as a part and a condition of adherence by the United States to the said Protocol.

Resolved further, As a part of this act of ratification that the United States approve the Protocol and Statute hereinabove mentioned, with the understanding that recourse to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the settlement of differences between the United States and any other State or States can be had only by agreement thereto through general or special treaties concluded between the parties in dispute ; and

Resolved further, That adherence to the said Protocol and Statute hereby approved shall not be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign State ; nor shall adherence to the said Protocol and Statute be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Secretary of State of the United States addressed a communication to the Governments of the Powers signatories of the Protocol of the Court's Statute ¹, asking them to ascertain and to inform him in writing whether they could accept the conditions, reservations and understandings contained in the resolution as a part and condition of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol and Statute. Furthermore, on March 2nd, 1926, the Secretary of State communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the Senate's resolution and informed him of the steps which he had taken in pursuance of that resolution. He also informed him that the signature of the United States would not be affixed to the said Protocol until the Governments of the Powers signatory thereto had signified their acceptance, in writing, to the Government of the United States.

¹ See p. 77.

The communication of the American Secretary of State was brought to the knowledge of Members of the League of Nations by the Secretary-General.

The Council's invitation.

At its 39th session, which was held at Geneva from March 8th to 18th, 1926, the Council of the League of Nations considered the question. On the proposal of Sir Austen Chamberlain (Great Britain) it adopted a resolution, on March 18th, to the effect that since the conditions stipulated by the Senate affected in certain respects the rights of the States which had ratified the Protocol and since it was not usual that rights established by an instrument which had been ratified should be varied by a mere exchange of notes; furthermore, since the terms of the fifth condition necessitated further examination before the States which were parties to the Protocol of 1920 could safely accept them (for that condition was capable of bearing an interpretation which would hamper the work of the Council and prejudice the rights of Members of the League, but it was not clear that it was intended to bear any such meaning), the correct interpretation of condition No. 5 should be the subject of discussion and agreement with the United States Government.

It should not be difficult to frame such an agreement, to which the signatories of the Protocol would be Parties, if the various questions raised could be discussed with a representative of the United States of America. For this purpose, the most convenient course would be to "propose to all the Governments which had received from the United States Government a copy of the Senate Resolution, that a reply should be made indicating the difficulty of proceeding by way of a mere exchange of notes and the need of a general agreement. An invitation might also be addressed by the Council to all these Governments and the Government of the United States to appoint a delegation to participate in the discussions as proposed above and in the framing of a new agreement at a meeting to be held at Geneva on September 1st of the current year."

The invitation contemplated by the Council was sent by the Secretary-General to the Signatories of the Statute on March 29th, 1926, and also to the Government of the United States of America.

The Secretary of State of the United States replied that, whilst acknowledging the courtesy of the invitation, he did not feel that

any useful purpose would be served were his Government to accept. For the Senate's reservations were plain and unequivocal and specifically provided for the procedure for their acceptance by the Signatory States: a direct exchange of notes which seemed easy to arrange. As regarded a new agreement, he did not consider it necessary. "If the States signatory to the Statute of the Permanent Court desired to confer among themselves, the United States would have no objection whatever to such a procedure, but, under the circumstances, it did not seem appropriate that the United States should send a delegate to such a conference."

As concerns the Governments signatory to the Statute, on June 15th, 1926, eleven of them had replied accepting the invitation. These were, in order of date of acceptance, Belgium, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Norway, Greece, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain and Denmark.

* * *

As concerns States not Members of the League of Nations nor mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, Article 35 of the Statute provides that the conditions under which the Court will be open to them are, subject to the special provisions of treaties in force¹, to be laid down by the Council; but in no case will such provisions place the Parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

In accordance with this article, the Council, on May 17th, 1922, adopted a resolution which now regulates this matter.

(See First Annual Report, page 142.)

The States neither Members of the League of Nations nor mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, which have been notified by the Court that they are entitled to appear before it, are now as follows:

Afghanistan, Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland), Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Russia, San Marino, Turkey.

¹ The following passage of the report in regard to the Statute, adopted by the First Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13th, 1920, explains the clause analyzed in the text: "The access of other States to the Court will depend either on the special provisions of the Treaties in force (for example, the provisions of the Treaties of Peace concerning the right of Minorities, labour, etc.) or else on a resolution of the Council".

(3) *Channels of communication with Governments.*

The following list indicates the channels to be used for direct communications from the Court destined for Governments. Governments with which the Court is in touch but which do not appear in this list, have not furnished any indications.

America (United States of)	The Secretary of State, Washington.	Through the U.S. Legation at The Hague.
Australia	The Prime Minister of the Common- wealth of Australia, Melbourne.	
Austria	The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Republic, Vienna.	
Belgium	The Minister for For- eign Affairs, Brus- sels.	
Brazil	The Ministry for For- eign Affairs.	Through the Brazilian Legation at The Hague.
China	The Chinese Legation at The Hague.	
Colombia	The Ministry for For- eign Affairs, Bogota.	
Czechoslovakia	The Minister for For- eign Affairs, Prague — Hrad.	
Danzig	The Polish Minister at The Hague.	

Denmark	The Danish Legation at The Hague.	In cases of extreme urgency : The Minister for For- eign Affairs, Copen- hagen.
Finland	The Finnish Chargé d'affaires at The Hague.	
France	The Ministry for For- eign Affairs, French Service for the League of Nations, Paris.	
Germany	The German Legation at The Hague.	
Great Britain	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.	
Greece	The Ministry for For- eign Affairs, Athens.	Copy to the Greek Chargé d'affaires at Berne.
Hungary	The Hungarian Chargé d'affaires, The Hague.	For communications under Article 44 of the Statute : The Royal Ministry of Justice, Budapest.
India	The India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.	
Italy	Ministry for Foreign Affairs — League of Nations Section, Rome.	

Japan	The Minister for Foreign Affairs.	Through the Japanese Office for matters concerning the League of Nations, Paris.
Latvia	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Riga.	
Liberia	The Liberian Secretary of State, Monrovia.	
Lithuania	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lithuanian Republic, Kovno.	
Luxemburg	The Minister of State, President of the Grand-ducal Government, Luxemburg.	(By registered letter.)
Monaco	The Secretary of State, Director of the foreign relations of the Principality of Monaco.	
Netherlands	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, The Hague.	
New Zealand	The High Commissioner for New Zealand, New Zealand Government Offices, Strand, London, W.C.2.	
Norway	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Oslo.	

Panama	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Panama.	
Persia	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (3rd Section), Teheran.	
Poland	The Polish Minister at The Hague.	
Roumania	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bucharest.	Copy to the Roumanian Minister at The Hague, with the request to transmit it to Bucharest.
Salvador	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, San Salvador.	
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Belgrade.	
South Africa (Union of —)	The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Capetown.	
Spain	The Ministry of State, Madrid.	
Sweden	The Swedish Minister at The Hague.	
Switzerland	The Federal Political Department — Foreign Affairs Division.	
Uruguay	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Montevideo.	
Venezuela	The Venezuelan Legation at The Hague.	

* * *

II.

JURISDICTION AS AN ADVISORY BODY.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 148-150.)

The fourteen requests for advisory opinion which the Council has submitted to the Court may be divided into two categories: those really originating with the Council itself and those—much more numerous—submitted at the instigation or request of a State or international organization.

Requests
from the
Council *pro-*
prio motu.

Amongst the former—in addition to those mentioned in the First Annual Report of the Court (p. 149)—are to be included the request addressed to the Court on September 23rd, 1925, in pursuance of a Council resolution of September 19th. This request referred to the interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne concerning the frontier between Turkey and Iraq (the so-called Mosul question).

Other
Requests.

To the requests of the second category, is to be added that dated March 20th, 1926, by which the Council asked the Court to give an advisory opinion as to the competence of the International Labour Organization to draw up and to propose labour legislation which, in order to protect certain classes of workers, also regulates incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself. The resolution by which the Council decided to send this Request to the Court was dated March 17th, and was based on a request addressed to it and emanating from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

III.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

On several occasions the Court or its President have been entrusted with certain missions—such, for instance, as the appointment of arbitrators or experts—either under an international legal instrument or under a private legal instrument.

(a) SPECIAL MISSIONS ENTRUSTED TO THE COURT.

Simultaneously with the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, a declaration concerning the administration of justice in Turkey was signed

at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923, by Ismet Pasha. This declaration contains amongst other things the following stipulation :

“The Turkish Government proposes to take immediately into its service, for such period as it may consider necessary, not being less than five years, a number of European legal counsellors whom it will select from a list prepared by the Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague from among jurists nationals of countries which did not take part in the war of 1914-1918, and who will be engaged as Turkish officials.”

Declaration regarding the administration of justice in Turkey.

In the Court's First Annual Report a summary was given of the events which, in accordance with this declaration, led up to the despatch by the Court on June 10th, 1925, of a list of eight candidates to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In a telegram dated August 2nd, 1925, the Turkish Foreign Minister informed the President of the Court that his Government had already chosen three of the persons on the list : MM. Goeman Borgesius (Dutch), Sauser-Hall (Swiss) and Sterzel (Swedish), the name of a Spanish jurist remaining still to be selected.

On November 12th, 1925, the Turkish Chargé d'affaires at The Hague confirmed the names of the three candidates selected and added that his Government had also appointed M. Luis Folache de Orozco (Spanish).

The Turkish Government, having thus made the appointments which it had undertaken to make, the Court's mission in this matter is at an end and the question may be regarded as settled insofar as the Court is concerned.

(b) SPECIAL MISSIONS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

I. — *Under an international legal instrument.*

In the Court's first Annual Report it was stated that eight international instruments (the Treaty of Peace with Turkey signed at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923 ; the Convention regarding the compensation to be paid by Greece to Allied nationals, signed at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923 ; the agreements signed at London on August 30th, 1924, under the Dawes plan ; the conciliation treaties concluded between Switzerland, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, Sweden, June 2nd, 1924, Denmark, June 6th, 1924, and

Treaties entrusting a special mission to the President.

Belgium, February 13th, 1925, entrusted the President of the Court, in certain circumstances, with the appointment of arbitrators, umpires or presidents of conciliation commissions. Similar powers have been bestowed on the President under yet other treaties. These are :

1. The Treaty of Commerce between Latvia and Czechoslovakia, signed at Prague on October 7th, 1922.
2. The Treaty of Commerce between the Esthonian Republic and the Kingdom of Hungary, signed at Reval on October 19th, 1922.
3. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Government of the Kingdom of Hungary and the Government of the Latvian Republic, signed at Riga on November 19th, 1923.
4. The Convention between Denmark and Sweden regarding the establishment of a conciliation commission, signed at Stockholm on June 27th, 1924.
5. The Convention between Denmark and Norway regarding the establishment of a conciliation commission, signed at Stockholm on June 27th, 1924.
6. The Convention between Denmark and Finland regarding the establishment of a conciliation commission, signed at Stockholm on June 27th, 1924.
7. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Latvia and Norway, signed at Oslo on August 14th, 1924.
8. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Latvia, signed at Riga on November 3rd, 1924.
9. Commercial Convention between Latvia and Switzerland, signed at Berlin on December 4th, 1924.
10. Conciliation and Arbitration Convention between Esthonia, Finland, Latvia and Poland, signed at Helsingfors on January 17th, 1925.
11. Conciliation Convention between Latvia and Sweden, signed at Riga on March 28th, 1925.

Appointment
under the
London
Protocol.

The only one of these instruments under which the President of the Court has been called upon to make an appointment is the Protocol concluded at London on August 9th, 1924, between the Reparation Commission and the German Government. By a letter dated April 27th, 1926, the Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, appointed under that Protocol, and by a Note dated

April 29th, the German Chargé d'affaires at The Hague, both informed the President of the Court that a dispute had arisen between them regarding the interpretation of the said Protocol ; the note of the German Chargé d'affaires contained a special agreement setting out the terms of the dispute. The Commissioner of Controlled Revenues and the German Government, citing Article 14 of Chapter III of the said Protocol, which lays down that disputes on this subject are to be settled by an arbitrator appointed by the acting President of the Court, requested M. Huber to make this appointment.

In reply to this request, the President informed the Parties concerned, on May 3rd, 1926, that he was in a position to accept the mission entrusted to him, and he informed them that he chose as arbitrator Count van Lynden van Sandenburg, formerly Queen's Commissioner for the Province of Utrecht and delegate for the Netherlands at the Assembly of the League of Nations, who accepted the task entrusted to him.

(2) *Under a private legal instrument.*

On December 15th, 1925, the Greek Ministry of Communications and Transit, through the Greek Chargé d'affaires at The Hague, requested the President of the Court to appoint, in accordance with the terms of a Convention concluded on August 27th, 1925, between that Government and the *Société commerciale de Belgique*, a limited company whose registered offices are at Ougrée-lez-Liège, one or more experts competent to fix the price of certain deliveries valued at approximately 21 million dollars and to be supplied by the Company. On the same date the Belgian Minister at The Hague transmitted and recommended a request in the same sense for the *Société commerciale*.

Appointment
of experts.

On January 26th, 1926, the President informed the Belgian Minister and the Greek Chargé d'affaires at The Hague that he appointed as experts M. J. E. Inckell, Director of the Technical Bureau of the Ministry of the Colonies at The Hague, and M. Chr. K. Visser, Professor at the Polytechnic School of Delft. The period allowed to the experts for the submission of their report was originally one month ; at the request of the Parties, which was transmitted to the President of the Court through the same channels, this period was several times extended.

* * *

Appointment
of an umpire.

Following upon applications made to the President by the *Société anonyme des fours à coke* of Selzaete, the registered offices of which are at Brussels, and by the Heinrich Koppers Company of Essen, an arbitration clause inserted in a contract between the two Parties provides for the settlement of any dispute, an arbitration tribunal of two members who are jointly to appoint an umpire ; should the two arbitrators be unable to agree, M. Max Huber, now President of the Court, would appoint the umpire.

On November 21st, 1925, the President informed the Parties that he was prepared, if necessary, to perform the duty conferred upon him under this clause.

* * *

Applications
from private
persons versus
a govern-
ment.

It often happens that private individuals apply to the Court with the object of laying before it matters at issue between them and some government. The first Annual Report (p. 155) has given several examples indicating what is, as a general rule, the nature of such cases ; in response to such applications the Registry invariably states that, having regard to the terms of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court, "only States or Members of the League of Nations can be parties in cases before the Court". The new cases which have arisen since then having been similar to those which were described in the first Report, it seems superfluous to deal with them in the present volume.

INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTERS IV AND V.

In accordance with Article 23 of the Statute, the Court holds a session annually beginning on June 15th. Furthermore, whenever circumstances require it, the President convenes an extraordinary session of the Court.

The first Annual Report gave the dates of the first seven sessions of the Court and enumerated and summarized the questions dealt with during those sessions¹. Since that time the Court has held an eighth (ordinary) session, which began on June 15th, 1925, and ended on August 25th, 1925. Two cases had been placed on the list for that session. The first was a request for an advisory opinion regarding the expulsion of the Œcumenical Patriarch; it was withdrawn by the Council of the League of Nations on June 12th, 1925². Consequently there only remained the second case,

¹ *Judgments:*

The S.S. *Wimbledon* (Series A., No. 1; Series C., No. 3, Vol. II and supplementary volume).
 The Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions. — *Jurisdiction* (Series A., No. 2; Series C., No. 5—I). — *Merits* (Series A., No. 5; Series C., No. 7—II).
 Treaty of Neuilly, Article 179, Annex, paragraph 4—interpretation (Series A., Nos. 3 and 4; Series C., No. 6 and supplementary volume).

Advisory Opinions:

Nomination of Dutch Workers' Delegate to third session of International Labour Conference (Series B., No. 1; Series C., No. 1).
 Competence of the International Labour Organization in regard to international regulation of conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture, etc. (Series B., Nos. 2 and 3; Series C., No. 1).
 Nationality Decrees issued in Tunis and Morocco (French Zone) (Series B., No. 4; Series C., No. 2 and supplementary volume).
 Status of Eastern Carelia (Series B., No. 5; Series C., No. 3., Vol. I and II).
 German Settlers in Poland (Series B., No. 6; Series C., No. 3, Vol. I, III-i and III-ii).
 Question of the Acquisition of Polish Nationality (Series B., No. 7; Series C., No. 3, Vol. I, III-i and III-ii).
 Delimitation of the Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier—Question of Jaworzina (Series B., No. 8; Series C., No. 4).
 Monastery of St. Naoum—Albanian Frontier (Series B., No. 9; Series C., No. 5, Vol. II).
 Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations (Series B., No. 10; Series C., No. 7, Vol. I).
 Polish Postal Service in Danzig (Series B., No. 11; Series C., No. 8).

² The acts and documents relating to this case have been published in Series C., No. 9—II.

regarding certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, which was brought before the Court for judgment by an application from the German Government ¹. In regard to this case the Polish Government, the respondent, raised an objection to the Court's jurisdiction, which the Court overruled in its Judgment No. 6 of August 25th, 1925, reserving the case for subsequent judgment on the merits. The ninth (extraordinary) session held from October 22nd to November 21st, 1925, was convened to give an advisory opinion regarding the interpretation of Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne (frontier between Turkey and Iraq—the Mosul question—Opinion No. 12) ².

The tenth (extraordinary) session held from February 2nd to May 25th, 1926, was devoted to the examination on its merits of the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, and concluded with the delivery of Judgment No. 7. On the list for the Eleventh Ordinary Session which begins on June 15th, 1926, is entered a request, dated March 20th, 1926, from the Council of the League of Nations asking the Court for an advisory opinion concerning the competence of the International Labour Organization in regard to work performed by the employer himself.

Hereinafter is given a summary of each case, firstly of the Court's judgments and then of the opinions mentioned above. It should be noted that this summary of judgments and advisory opinions, the object of which is to present a general view of the Court's work, may not be cited in argument against the actual text of the judgments and opinions, and does not constitute an interpretation of them. Like the remainder of the present volume, Chapters IV and V, which have been prepared by the Registry, do not in any way commit the Court.

¹ See p. 100.

² „ „ 140.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS Nos. 6 AND 7¹.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN POLISH UPPER SILESIA.

A. THE SO-CALLED CASE OF THE FACTORY AT CHORZÓW.

B. THE LARGE RURAL ESTATES.

- (1) Case of Count Nikolaus Ballestrem.
- (2) Case of the Giesche Company.
- (3) Case of Christian Kraft, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.
- (4) Case of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company.
- (5) Case of the Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild.
- (6) Case of Karl Maximilian, Prince of Lichnowsky.
- (7) Case of the City of Ratibor.
- (8) Case of the Godulla Company.
- (9) Case of the Duke of Ratibor.
- (10) Case of Count Saurma-Jeltsch.

(Judgment No. 6 on the objections taken by the Polish Government and Judgment No. 7 on the merits.)

¹ *Publications of the Court*, Series A., Nos. 6 and 7. — The acts and documents relating to these judgments are reproduced in Series C., No. 9—I. (Jurisdiction) and No. 11 (The Merits).

I.

JUDGMENT No. 6.

(Diplomatic negotiations as a condition precedent to the institution of proceedings.—Interpretation of Article 23 of the Upper Silesian Convention.—Power of the Court to base its judgment on objections upon elements belonging to the merits of the suit.—Its competence incidentally to construe for the same purpose instruments other than the Convention relied upon.—Litispendency: The Court and the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.—Notice of intention to expropriate constitutes a restriction on rights of ownership.)

History of
the cases.

In 1915, the German Government concluded with the *Bayerische Stickstoffwerke* Company of Trostberg, Upper Bavaria, a contract, the object of which was, amongst other things, the construction of a nitrate factory at Chorzów (Upper Silesia). The necessary lands were to be acquired on behalf of the Reich, which was to exercise a certain control over the Company, to share in the profits and to have the right on certain conditions to terminate the contract. The machinery and equipment were to be installed by the Company which undertook the management of the factory and for this purpose to make use of all its patents, experiments and improvements. On December 24th, 1919, a new company was formed called the *Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke*, to which the German Government sold the Chorzów factory, that is to say the lands, buildings and installations belonging thereto, with all accessories, stocks, etc.; the management and working of the enterprise were to remain, as before, in the hands of the Bayerische which had been a Party to the 1915 contract. On February 29th of the following year, the new company was duly entered in the land register at the *Amtsgericht* at Königshütte as owner of the landed property of the factory.

On July 1st, 1922, however, this tribunal, which had become Polish, gave a decision annulling the entry in the register, declaring that the situation prior to the sale by the Reich was restored and

transferring the property rights to the name of the Polish Government. This decision cites, firstly, Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles, where it is said that Powers acquiring German territory are to receive all property and possessions belonging to the German Empire situated in such territory and, secondly, the Polish law of July 14th, 1920¹, which lays down that if, since November 11th, 1918, the German State has been entered in the land registers of the former German territories as owner, the Polish Courts are automatically to enter in its place the name of the Polish Treasury. Not long afterwards, a duly empowered representative, appointed by a decree of the Polish Ministry, took possession of the factory including movable property, patents and licences and assumed the management of it. The Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke Company then brought an action before the Germano-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal at Paris, for restitution, in reply to which the defendants filed a plea to the jurisdiction; the Company also brought a similar action before the Civil Court of Kattowitz.

In May 1925, when proceedings at Paris were still pending and the action brought before the Court of Kattowitz had not yet been notified to the *Procurature générale* at Warsaw, the German Government took the matter up and by an application filed with the Registry on May 15th, 1925, brought the case before the Court, together with other cases arising out of the following circumstances:

At the end of the year 1924, the Polish Government, following the procedure provided for in No. 1 of § 1 of Article 15 of the Germano-Polish Convention concerning Upper Silesia², had given notice to certain persons possessing large rural estates situated in Polish Upper Silesia of its intention to expropriate them. The properties in question were those of Count Nikolaus Ballestrem, of the Georg Giesche's Erben Company (lands at Kattowitz, estate of Mała Dabrowka, estate of Zaleze, estate of Jedlin, estate of Mokre, estate of Baranowice and estate of Gieschewald), of Christian Kraft, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company, of the Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild, of Charles Maximilian, Prince of Lichnowsky, of the City of Ratibor, of Frau Gabriele von Ruffer, née Countess

¹ Extended to Polish Upper Silesia by the law of June 16th, 1922.

² This clause is as follows: "If the Polish Government wishes to expropriate a large estate, it must give notice of its intention to the owner of the large estate before January 1st, 1922."

Henckel von Donnersmarck, of the Godulla Company and of Frau Hedwig Voigt.

The German Government regarded these notices as contrary to Articles 6-22 of the Germano-Polish Convention and, in support of its contention, it submitted the following arguments: The rural estates of Count Ballestrem, of the Giesche Company, of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte, of the Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild and of the Godulla Company were devoted principally to serving the needs of large industrial undertakings. But, according to the terms of the second paragraph of § 3 of Article 9 of the Convention in question, and of paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the same Convention, the provisions regarding the expropriation of rural property did not apply to agricultural lands, which, in so far as they were devoted principally to serving the needs of large industrial undertakings (timber producing estates, etc.) must be regarded as forming part of such undertakings. As concerns Frau von Ruffer and Prince Lichnowsky, it submitted that that the former had, *ipso facto*, acquired Polish nationality and the latter Czechoslovak nationality, so that Article 17 of the Germano-Polish Convention was applicable to them, according to which "German nationals who have *ipso facto* acquired the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, by application of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, or who, *ipso facto*, acquire Polish nationality by application of the present Convention, shall not be regarded as German nationals for the purposes of Articles 6 to 23". Again, that Frau Hedwig Voigt was entitled to retain her domicile in Polish Upper Silesia. Lastly, that the City of Ratibor could not be regarded either as a German national or as a company controlled by such nationals, within the meaning of Article 12 of the Convention which indicates that owners may be expropriated by the Polish Government. Furthermore, the German Government argued that the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte was not controlled by German nationals; that the description of the estates to be expropriated was not always sufficiently clear and that the size of some of these estates was less than 100 hectares of agricultural land (the minimum figure fixed by Article 12 of the Geneva Convention).

Six of the owners mentioned above had brought before the Germano-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal actions the object of which was to obtain the suspension of expropriation proceedings and a

declaration of their illegality. When the Court received the German Application, two of these actions were pending, but in the other four notice of proceedings had not yet been served on the defendant.

The German Application of May 15th, 1925, therefore relates, firstly, to the Chorzów factory and, secondly, to the large rural estates above mentioned. It was based on Article 23 of the Germano-Polish Convention regarding Upper Silesia, signed at Geneva on May 15th, 1922, which provides for recourse to the Court in the event of a difference of opinion as to the interpretation and application of the provisions defining the conditions in which Poland may carry out expropriations in Upper Silesia, and, in the absence of which, German property, rights and interests may not be expropriated. The Application contended that the measures taken by the Polish Government in regard to the Chorzów factory and certain of the owners of large estates had contravened these provisions which form the subject of Articles 6-22 of the Convention and submitted that judgment should be given : (1) that (a) Article 2 of the Polish law of July 14th constituted a measure of liquidation as concerned property, rights and interests acquired after November 11th, 1918, and Article 5 of the same law constituted a liquidation of the contractual rights of the persons concerned ; that (b) in applying this measure, the Polish Government had contravened the Treaty of Versailles ; (2) that (a) the attitude of the Polish Government in regard to the companies interested in the Chorzów factory was not in conformity with Article 6 and the following articles of the Germano-Polish Convention of Geneva ; (b) the Court was asked to state what attitude should have been adopted by Poland ; (3) that the liquidation of the rural estates enumerated was also not in conformity with the above-mentioned articles of the Germano-Polish Convention.

In the course of the month of June, 1925, the Polish Government informed the Court that it felt obliged in this suit to make certain preliminary objections of procedure and in particular an objection to the Court's jurisdiction. It set out these objections in a Case, dated June 26th, in which it was submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the two suits, or, in the alternative, that the Application could not be entertained.

The Court considered the Polish objections at its Eighth (Ordinary)

Composition of the Court. Session held from June 15th to August 25th, 1925. The following judges were present :

MM. HUBER, *President*,
 LODER, *Former President*,
 WEISS, *Vice-President*,
 Lord FINLAY,
 MM. NYHOLM,
 DE BUSTAMANTE,
 ALTAMIRA,
 ODA,
 ANZILOTTI,
 PESSÔA,
 WANG.

Count ROSTWOROWSKI and Professor RABEL, respectively appointed by the Polish and German Governments for the purposes of the suit as national judges, also formed part of the Court ¹.

* * *

The Court's
 Judgment
 (analysis).

The judgment on the Polish preliminary objections was given on August 25th, 1925.

Before proceeding with its judgment, the Court states that it will follow the division adopted by the Polish Government for the purposes of the objections to which it is about to reply: *Affaire 1*—the Chorzów factory; *Affaire 2*—the large rural estates; and the Court states that a declaration that it has jurisdiction to deal with *Affaire 1* must in no way prejudice the question of the extent to which it may see fit to deal with the questions contemplated by Submission No. 1 of the German Application in the proceedings on the merits. This submission, indeed, as drafted, appears to the Court to be indefinite in scope and to relate, in its terms, not to Articles 6-22 of the Germano-Polish Convention, but to the Polish law of July 14th, 1920, and the relation between that law and the Treaty of Versailles.

The first chapter of the judgment is, therefore, devoted to the Chorzów factory. The Court first of all disposes of certain preliminary points. The fact that, before the application, there had been no negotiations between the Parties and no definite dispute does not prevent the suit from being duly brought before the

¹ Art. 31 of the Statute of the Court.

Court: for firstly the Germano-Polish Convention does not lay down that there must be any previous procedure and, secondly, either of the Parties may at any time make good, by unilateral action, the defect of form constituted by the absence of a definite dispute. Nor can the Court attach any importance to the argument drawn from the wording of Article 23 to the effect that a dispute, in order to be submitted to it, must relate both to the interpretation and application of one of the provisions in question. The conjunction *et* which connects these two terms in the article may, in ordinary language and according to circumstances, equally have an alternative or a cumulative meaning. Moreover, the present case, as the Court will show, concerns both construction and application.

The first question which arises is whether the Court derives from Article 23 of the Convention jurisdiction to deal with the suit before it and, in particular, whether the clauses upon which the decision on the application must be based are amongst those in regard to which the Court's jurisdiction is established. The enquiry which the Court now proceeds to make in order to reply to this question may involve touching upon subjects belonging to the merits of the case. It cannot refrain from doing so, for this would enable a Party to make an objection to the jurisdiction—which could not be dealt with without recourse to arguments taken from the merits—have the effect of precluding further proceedings, simply by raising it *in limine litis*; but it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the judgment on the question of jurisdiction can be regarded as restricting the Court's entire freedom to estimate the value of any arguments advanced by either side during the proceedings on the merits.

The statement of the points in regard to which the Parties disagree shows that the difference of opinion between them relates to the extent of the sphere of application of Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention. Now, Article 6 defines Poland's powers in regard to expropriation; it follows that amongst the differences of opinion contemplated by Article 23 are also included those relating to the extent of the sphere of application of these articles and, consequently, the difference of opinion existing between the Parties in the present case. Yet another fact supports this view: whereas the German Government maintains that the applicable provisions are those contained in Articles 6-22, the Polish Government contends that the question is one of vested rights, a question governed by

Articles 4 and 5 : these conflicting contentions strikingly emphasize the fact that the difference of opinion relates to the sphere of application of Articles 6-22.

Can, however, the Geneva Convention be set aside by arguing that the Chorzów factory belonged not to German private persons but to the Reich, and that consequently Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles is the applicable provision ? It would seem that this is not so. For—subject to the reservation indicated above—it does not appear either from the documents submitted to the Court or from the statements of the Parties, that the industrial undertaking ever belonged, in its entirety, to the German Government. It included property, rights and interests of an indisputably private character and thus constituted an entity entirely distinct from the lands and buildings necessary for its working. Now, as Article 6 of the Geneva Convention, the purpose of which is to ensure the continuity of economic life, refers to large industrial undertakings, the Chorzów factory must be regarded as a whole, and, in the Court's opinion, the undertaking as such falls under the terms of Articles 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention. It is true that when the suit is dealt with on its merits, the interpretation of Article 256 may be recognized to be indispensable, but then it will merely be a question preliminary or incidental to the application of the Geneva Convention ; and the interpretation of other international agreements is indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Court, if such interpretation must be regarded as incidental to a decision on a point in regard to which it has jurisdiction.

Again, the Bayerische Stickstoffwerke A.-G. which operated the Chorzów factory is a German private company ; the taking over by Poland of the factory put an end to this operation and consequently affected private rights. And, at the time when the Geneva Convention came into operation, the real property, the ownership of which Poland claims, was entered in the land register as the property of a German company which, as such, falls within the scope of Article 6 of that Convention and whose German character is not disputed.

The jurisdiction possessed by the Court under Article 23 in regard to differences of opinion between the German and Polish Governments respecting the construction and application of the provisions of Articles 6-22 concerning the rights, property and interests of

German nationals is not affected by the fact that the validity of these rights is disputed on the basis of texts other than the Geneva Convention.

The Polish Government does not confine itself in respect of the Chorzów factory to raising an objection to the Court's jurisdiction : it also submits that the application cannot be entertained until the Germano-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal at Paris has given judgment. But there is no question of two identical actions : that brought at Paris seeks the restitution to a private company of a factory of which the latter claims to have been wrongly deprived ; at The Hague, the interpretation of certain clauses of the Geneva Convention is sought. Moreover, the Parties are not the same. Lastly, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals and the Permanent Court of International Justice are not courts of the same character, and this is *a fortiori* true as regards the Court and the Polish Tribunal at Kattowitz. The fact that Article 23 of the Geneva Convention contains a paragraph stipulating that the jurisdiction of the Germano-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal derived from the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles shall not be prejudiced, assists to bring out the distinction between the two spheres of jurisdiction. Articles 6-23 of the Convention, indeed, relate in several respects to matters dealt with in Part X of the Treaty of Versailles in regard to which no jurisdiction is provided corresponding to that subsequently conferred by Article 23 of the Geneva Convention upon the Court. It was therefore essential to state that the right of appeal to the Court in no way affected the right to bring an action before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal contemplated in the Treaty of Versailles.

In the last place, the Polish Government has argued that one of the submissions of the German Application sought to obtain from the Court an advisory opinion, which would be contrary to the provisions of Article 14 of the Covenant. This is not, in the Court's opinion, the intention of the applicant Government, which doubtless intended to leave for its Case on the merits the exposition of the facts which would be laid before the Court at that stage of the proceedings. The interrogative form in which the submission is formulated does not suffice to establish a construction which would place that submission outside the scope of Article 23 of the Convention, on which the whole German Application is based.

The Court then proceeds to examine the case of the large rural

estates. After referring to the view already expressed by it in connection with the Chorzów factory, regarding the absence of necessity for any procedure previous to recourse to the Court and for a formal recognition of the existence of the dispute, the Court observes that the Polish Government does not attempt to deny that the subject matter of this part of the German Application is governed by the provisions of Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention. That Government contends that, hitherto, there has been neither expropriation nor a decision to expropriate, and therefore that the application is premature. Nevertheless, the Court has jurisdiction: it is clear that the dispute which has arisen regarding the question whether notice has or has not been given in accordance with the provisions governing it, namely Articles 6-22 of the Convention, is a difference of opinion respecting the construction and application of those articles and therefore falls within the scope of Article 23. Notice is not merely an invitation to those concerned to submit their observations, it is the first step towards expropriation; as it places serious restrictions on rights of ownership, it can only be given in respect of property liable to expropriation under the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention. What has to be ascertained is whether the property in question may or may not form the subject of notice of expropriation, and the answer to this question depends on the provisions of Articles 6-22 of the Convention.

The Polish Government has also contended as regards the large rural estates that the application could not be entertained because six of the twelve owners enumerated had already brought actions before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal at Paris. The reply to this argument is the same as that already given by the Court in the case of the Chorzów factory. Moreover, only in two of the six actions has notice of proceedings been given; so that the Court would in any case retain jurisdiction to deal with the suit in so far as it concerns the other proprietors. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention which provides for recourse to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, contemplate a situation entirely different from that which the Court has to consider. For that article only applies to cases in which the Polish authorities are of opinion that an undertaking or an estate really belongs to a German national, or that a company is really controlled by German nationals and in which the interested Party contends that this is not so.

For these reasons, as regards both cases, the Court dismisses the Polish objections, declares the German Application to be admissible and reserves it for judgment on the merits. Further, it instructs its President to fix, in accordance with Article 33 of the Rules of Court, the times for the deposit of further documents of the written proceedings.

* * *

II.

JUDGMENT No. 7.

(The Court may give declaratory judgments.
—Compatibility of the Polish law of July 14th, 1920, and the Upper Silesian Convention.—Derogations from the principle of respect for vested rights are in the nature of exceptions.
—Right of Poland to avail herself of the Armistice Convention and the Protocol of Spa of December 1st, 1918.—Germany's capacity to alienate property after the Treaty of Versailles.)

Form of notice of expropriation.—Interpretation of Article 9 of the Upper Silesian Convention: the conception of "subsidence". The conception of "control" in the Upper Silesian Convention.—Proofs of the acquisition of nationality.—For questions of liquidation, a municipality may be assimilated to a person.—The conception of domicile.)

Additional
Application.

On the day on which judgment was given, the German Government filed with the Registry an additional Application regarding two other rural estates belonging to the Duke of Ratibor and Count Saurma-Jeltsch, which estates had also been made the subject of notice of expropriation by the Polish Government. The Court was asked to join these two suits to those submitted by the original Application, and in their case also it was submitted that liquidation was not in conformity with Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention. On the following September 11th, the Polish Agent agreed to the joinder of these suits, which was con-

firmed by the Court by a special decision dated February 5th, 1926.

The documents of procedure in regard to the merits of the cases submitted by the two Applications were filed by the dates fixed, which were subsequently, at the request of the Respondent, each postponed by one month.

Composition
of the Court.

An extraordinary session of the Court (Tenth Session) was then summoned for February 2nd, 1926 ; the Court was composed as follows :

M. HUBER, *President*,
M. LODER, *Former President*,
M. WEISS, *Vice-President*,
Lord FINLAY,
MM. NYHOLM,
ALTAMIRA,
ANZILOTTI,
YOVANOVITCH,
BEICHMANN,
NEGULESCO.

Count ROSTWOROWSKI and Professor RABEL also sat in the Court, having been once more appointed as national judges by their respective Governments.

Hearings.

The first public hearing of the session was held on February 5th. From February 5th-11th (the large rural estates) and February 16th-26th (Chorzów case) the Court heard the oral pleadings, replies and rejoinders submitted by the Agents of the Parties.

Second Order
and produc-
tion of wit-
nesses.

On February 26th, the President declared the oral presentation of the case to be at an end, without, however, declaring the proceedings closed, thus reserving the Court's right to put questions to the Parties. By an Order dated March 22nd, the Court invited the Parties to furnish at a public hearing, by any means which they might see fit, further information on certain points relating to the cases of the large estates, subject to the Court's right, should the evidence thus produced be regarded by it as insufficient, to make good such insufficiency by the means provided for in the Statute. These points were set out in a letter sent by the Registrar to the Parties.

On March 24th the attention of the Parties was drawn to the fact that Article 47 of the Rules of Court applied by analogy in this case and that, consequently, they must inform the Registrar in

writing as to the evidence which they intended to produce. Following upon this communication, the German Government stated that it would call several expert witnesses and would submit documents and plans. The Polish Government, for its part, announced that it intended to call a single witness. The hearings for the evidence of these witnesses were held from April 13th-16th. In accordance with Articles 50 and 51 of the Rules of Court, the President proceeded to call the names of the witnesses and caused them to make a declaration to the effect that they would speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Then, under Article 46 of the Rules, the following order was adopted: the representative of the Applicant was called upon to put questions to his witnesses, who were subsequently cross-examined by the other Party and by judges. The same procedure was then applied as regards the witnesses called by the Respondent. The evidence of each witness was translated into one of the Court's official languages by the Party which had called him. Translation into the other official language was effected by the Registry; the French version, provided by the Parties, being authoritative.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the authoritative version of it was communicated to the Agents for transmission to the witnesses in order to enable the latter to make any observations. The evidence was read out in order of date at a public sitting, the witnesses being allowed, if they so desired, to submit further observations before signing their depositions in token of approval. Then the President declared the hearings contemplated in the Order of March 22nd to be at an end, still, however, subject to the Court's right to supplement the information given by the means authorized by the Statute.

The Court did not avail itself of this right and delivered its judgment on May 25th, 1926.

* * *

Before approaching the examination of the case, the judgment defines the submissions of the Parties as they appear after the modifications made in them in the course of the written or oral proceedings. Finally, and without any objection on the part of the Respondent to the modification, Submission No. 1 of the Applicant is formulated as follows:

The Court's
Judgment
(analysis).

(1) The application of Article 2 and of Article 5 of the law of

July 14th, 1920, in Polish Upper Silesia, decreed by the law of June 16th, 1922, constitutes a measure of liquidation within the meaning of Article 6 and the following articles of the Convention of Geneva in the sense that, in so far as the above-mentioned articles of the Convention of Geneva do authorize liquidation, that application must be accompanied by the consequences attached to it by the said Convention, in particular the entry into operation of Articles 92 and 297 of the Treaty of Versailles prescribed by the said Convention, and that, in so far as those articles do not authorize liquidation, that application is illicit.

Submission No. 2 remained in the form in which it was stated in the Application instituting proceedings.

As regards Submission No. 3, the Applicant "subsidiarily" formulated it so that it was not *liquidation* which was alleged to be contrary to the provisions of Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention, but the *notices of an intention to liquidate*. The Respondent at first said that the new formula implied the withdrawal of the other and took its place, and that, further, it was essentially different from it, and he argued that, as a modification of the kind was inadmissible at that stage of the proceedings, the original submission should automatically be regarded as withdrawn by the Applicant. The latter, however, having argued that it amounted in reality merely to a slight modification in the mode of expression, the Respondent said that in order to simplify the argument, he would leave aside all these questions of form and agree to argue the matter on the basis of the subsidiary German submission.

Modifications also took place in regard to the estates mentioned in Submission No. 3. The suit regarding the estate of *Frau Hedwig Voigt* had been withdrawn by the German Agent at the hearing of July 18th, 1925, and this had been duly placed on record by the Court. A similar statement was made at the hearing of February 5th, 1926, in regard to the estate of *Frau Gabriele von Ruffer*, and to one of the estates of the *Giesche's Erben Company*, namely that of *Mala Dabrowka*. As regards the estates of *Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild*, the Agent of the Polish Government stated, at the hearing of February 8th, 1926, that they would not be liquidated. On February 10th, the Agent of the German Government noted this statement, but did not withdraw his application. In regard to the lands situated at Katowice and belonging to the *Ver-einigte Königs- und Laurahütte*, the Agent of the German Govern-

ment confined himself to noting a statement by the Respondent to the effect that notice had been withdrawn.

To resume, the submissions of the Applicant therefore cover the large estates enumerated in the Application (except the estates of Frau Hedwig Voigt, Frau Gabriele von Ruffer and the Mała Dabrowka estate belonging to the Giesche Company) and those which formed the subject of the additional Application (cases of the Duke of Ratibor and Count Saurma-Jeltsch). In their final form these submissions are to the effect that the notices of an intention to liquidate were not in conformity with Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention.

To the submissions of the Applicant, thus amended, the Respondent opposes the following submissions: (1) that the Applicant should be non-suited as regards his submission No. 1; (2) that, no measure of liquidation having been taken by the Polish Government, there is no ground for a decision as to the conformity with the provisions of Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention of the attitude of the Polish Government in regard to the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke and the Bayerische Stickstoffwerke; (3) that the Applicant should also be non-suited as regards the claims set out in his submission No. 3.

The judgment does not, properly speaking, contain a statement of the facts. For the Chorzów case, the Court confines itself to referring to the history of that case contained in Judgment No. 6; as regards the cases of the large estates, it sets out the facts as it proceeds with the legal argument.

The portion of the judgment devoted to this discussion is subdivided into two sections, of which the first relates to the Chorzów case, whilst the second deals successively with the ten individual causes of action belonging to the cases of the large estates.

* * *

SECTION A.

The so-called case of the Factory at Chorzów.

The Court, in the first place, gives the reasons for which it intends to deal separately with submissions Nos. 1 and 2, although in Judgment No. 6 it had taken them together under the heading "The Chorzów case". On analysis only submission No. 2 really concerns the Chorzów case. It is true that submission No. 1 which, originally,

did not seem to relate to Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention, in its new form directly bears upon certain general relations between the Polish law of July 14th, 1920, and the Geneva Convention. For this reason, in so far as in taking over the Chorzów factory, the Polish Government relied on the law of July 14th, 1920, submission No. 1 plays the part of a question preliminary to submission No. 2. As, however, according to the Applicant, the application of that law in Upper Silesia was in itself not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention (submission No. 1) and the attitude of the Polish Government in regard to the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke and the Bayerische Stickstoffwerke was in itself not in conformity with the above-mentioned articles (submission No. 2), submission No. 1 must be recognized as possessing the character of a principal and independent submission.

Proceeding, then, to consider the latter submission, in regard to which, in Judgment No. 6, a reservation had been made as regards the Court's jurisdiction to deal with it, the Court, in the first place, examines and overrules the objections raised by the Polish Government in regard to its jurisdiction. One of these objections was based on the abstract character of the decision asked for, a character which—it was argued—made it incompatible with Article 59 of the Statute. In regard to this point the Court decides that the article referred to does not exclude declaratory judgments which are expressly provided for by Articles 36 and 63 of the Statute and constitute one of the most important functions of the Court.

Proceeding next to define the import of submission No. 1, the Court arrives at the conclusion that it raises in a general way the question of the compatibility of Articles 2 and 5 of the law of July 14th, 1920, with Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention, and that therefore the question whether these two groups of provisions are or are not compatible must first be considered.

The latter of these two groups constitutes Heading III of the first part of the Geneva Convention. This Heading establishes a right of expropriation on the part of Poland in Polish Upper Silesia under certain conditions. This right constitutes an exception to the principle of respect for vested rights recognized by international law and confirmed as regards Upper Silesia generally under Heading II of the Convention; the derogation is therefore strictly in the nature of an exception and, for this reason, exclusive. Any measure affecting the property, rights and interests of German

subjects covered by Head III of the Convention, which would overstep the limits set by the generally accepted principles of international law and were not justified on special grounds taking precedence over the Convention, would be incompatible with the régime established under the Convention.

Again, one of the formal conditions for the exercise of the right of expropriation is that previous notice of an intention to expropriate should be given ; this notice must only cover property liable to expropriation and therefore presupposes a preliminary enquiry as to the existence of the necessary conditions. The Court infers from this that there may be no dispossession of property except in the form intended by the Convention, unless it be first established that the Convention is not applicable.

Considering next the law of July 14th, 1920, in the light of these principles, the Court observes that Article 2 of the law treats as null and non-existing rights which private persons may have acquired by deeds of alienation executed by the Crown, the German Reich, etc., if such deeds were drawn after November 11th, 1918. And, by authorizing the Polish Treasury to demand the eviction of any persons who, after the coming into force of the law, remain, in virtue of a contract of the kind contemplated in Article 5, in occupation of one of the landed properties in question, this article, in the Court's view, recognizes a right to disregard even private rights derived from contracts previous to November 11th, 1918. These articles, therefore, may affect private property and withdraw it from the protective régime instituted by Heading III, subjecting it to measures prohibited by the Convention ; and they are applied automatically, without any investigation as to the title of ownership or validity of each transfer or contract. No means of redress is given to interested Parties and no indemnification is provided for. ¶The Court arrives at the conclusion that both in form and in substance the application of Articles 2 and 5 of the Polish law is not compatible with the system established by Heading III of the Geneva Convention.¶

The Respondent, however, has contended that the provisions of the law of July 14th have no connection with the Geneva Convention ; for they merely give effect to rights which Poland derives from other international instruments, namely, the Armistice Convention, the Protocol of Spa of December 1st, 1918, and the Treaty of Versailles. In the second place, he has argued that the measures taken in application of the law of July 14th, 1920, do not constitute

liquidation within the meaning of Heading III which is not therefore applicable to them.

Before approaching the first of these two arguments which constitute the crux of the dispute, the Court recalls that it can only consider the interpretation of the above-mentioned instruments as a question preliminary or incidental to the application of the Geneva Convention.

As regards the Armistice Convention and the Protocol of Spa, Poland is not, in the Court's opinion, a contracting Party. At the time when these two conventions were concluded, she was not recognized as a belligerent by Germany with whom she was not in a state of war; that, moreover, is the reason why she is not entitled to benefit under the reparations' régime. The Court also discards the notion that Poland subsequently tacitly adhered or acceded to these instruments. A treaty only creates law as between the States which are parties to it: in case of doubt, no rights can be deduced from it in favour of third States.

As regards the Treaty of Versailles, and in particular Article 256 on which the Respondent mainly relies, the Court observes firstly that, according to Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, which takes precedence of the Peace Treaty, the decisive date for the purposes of the recognition of vested rights is the date of the transfer of sovereignty over Upper Silesia. It is true, however, that that article makes a reservation in regard to Article 256 of the Treaty, but the latter contains no prohibition of alienation and does not give the State to whom territory is ceded any right to consider as null and void alienations effected by the ceding State before the transfer of sovereignty. Article 92, paragraph 3, of the same treaty, confirms this construction with particular reference to Poland, for it speaks of property and possessions of the Empire or German States "which pass to Poland with the territory transferred". The same conclusion is also arrived at, namely, that in the case of territories changing hands by cession, the decisive date is that of the transfer of sovereignty, if Article 75 of the Treaty be taken into consideration according to which, as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the decisive date is, as an exceptional case, November 30th, 1918.

Whilst it is therefore clear that the Treaty of Versailles cannot have the effect of rendering illegal acts of alienation contemplated by the Polish law of 1920 and executed before the coming into force of the Treaty, the Court also considers that the abandonment

by Germany of her rights and titles under Article 88 of the Treaty of Versailles which merely contemplates the possible renunciation of sovereignty over the territories in question, cannot involve the immobilization of all property belonging to the State during the period from the day of the coming into force of the Treaty until the transfer of sovereignty over Upper Silesia. Germany retained until the actual transfer of sovereignty the right to dispose of her property, and, in the Court's opinion, only a misuse of this right or a failure to observe the principle of good faith could endow an act of alienation with the character of a breach of the Treaty. Such misuse cannot be presumed, and it rests with the Party who states that there has been such misuse to prove his statement.

As regards the second Article of the Treaty of Versailles, adduced by Poland—Article 248—the Court observes that it establishes a first charge on the property and resources of the Empire, but does not imply a prohibition of alienation. Moreover, the rights reserved by it are, at all events, exercised through the Reparation Commission and it in no way authorizes a Power on its own account to treat an alienation as null and void, even in the case of a Power entitled to reparations, which Poland is not.

Having shown by means of the arguments set out above, which relate exclusively to Article 2 of the law of July 14th, 1920, that there is no title of international law which justifies that article, the Court states that the position is the same as regards Article 5, in spite of the fact that Poland claims to have acquired, free from all charges, the property mentioned in Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles. In Advisory Opinion No. 6, the Court has already said in this connection that Article 5 cannot be regarded as based on Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles, because that Treaty clearly recognizes the principle of respect for private rights in the event of a change of sovereignty, though it does not expressly enunciate it. And nothing has been advanced in the course of the present proceedings calculated to alter the Court's opinion on this point.

The argument advanced by Poland, in the second place, in order to deny the applicability of Heading III of the Geneva Convention to the law of 1920, was based on the contention that the application of the law did not constitute a measure of liquidation within the meaning of Articles 6-22 of the Convention. According to the Respondent, the conception of liquidation only contemplates measures taken against German private property as such, whereas the law in question

relates to a suppression of private rights affecting certain property without regard to the nationality of the owners. On the other hand, in the view of the German Government, "liquidation" embraced all cases in which a private right of a German national was set aside by a measure contrary to generally accepted international law.

Confronted with these conflicting arguments, the Court, without disputing that the liquidation régime instituted by the Treaty of Versailles, and the actual measures of expropriation allowed by the Geneva Convention, apply to German property as such, observes that expropriation without indemnity is certainly contrary to Heading III of the Convention, and a measure prohibited by the Convention cannot become lawful under that instrument by reason of the fact that the State applies it also to its own nationals.

In the last place, the Respondent argued, in order to prove the inapplicability of Heading III of the Geneva Convention to the law of July 14th, 1920, that abrogations of rights of the nature of those effected under that law would come under Heading II of the Convention which provides for recourse to the Upper Silesian Tribunal. The Court, however, observes that the fact that any infraction of Heading III, which constitutes an exception to the general principle of respect for vested rights, is at the same time an infraction of Heading II, does not make such infraction any the less an infraction of Heading III. Moreover, the provision made in Heading II for the jurisdiction of the Upper Silesian Tribunal, to which corresponds in Heading III the jurisdiction conferred on the Germano-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, only contemplates an action for compensation brought by the interested Party against the State, whereas the Court's jurisdiction relates to disputes between the German Government and the Polish Government. Article 23 definitely establishes the Court's jurisdiction which is to take cognizance, as regards the two Governments concerned, of measures contrary to Heading III of the Convention, regardless of whether any claim for compensation on the part of the interested Party in consequences of these same measures must be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or to the Upper Silesian Tribunal.

The Court is therefore of opinion, as regards submission No. 1, that the application in Upper Silesia of Articles 2 and 5 of the Polish law of July 14th, 1920, is not in conformity with Articles 6-22 of the Geneva Convention, in so far as it affects the persons or companies referred to in Heading III of the Convention.

The Court next proceeds to consider submission No. 2 which, as will be remembered, is divided into two parts, (a) and (b). The reason why the Court did not at once declare in Judgment No. 6 that it had no competence to deal with submission 2 (b), in spite of the fact that it was couched in the form of a question, was that it recognized that this submission was intended (as part (a)) to obtain a decision and supposed that the Applicant would, in his Case on the merits, formulate properly set out claims in respect of it. No such data having been furnished, the Court does not consider itself in a position to give a decision: it cannot substitute itself for the Parties and formulate submissions in their name simply on the basis of arguments and facts advanced by them. The Court therefore will only deal with submission 2 (a). Submission
No. 2.

In regard to this submission, the Court observes that, having already established that the application of the Polish law of July 14th is contrary to the Geneva Convention in so far as it affects the property of the persons contemplated in Heading III of the Convention, it will suffice, in order to be able to give judgment on this submission, to ascertain whether the Oberschlesische and the Bayerische—the two Companies mentioned by the Applicant—are really the owners of the rights which together constitute the Chorzów enterprise.

The Court first takes the case of the Oberschlesische, a Company controlled by German nationals to which the Reich had ceded the Chorzów factory founded by it with the co-operation of the Bayerische. The Applicant, on the basis of the various contracts concluded in connection with this cession, argues that the Chorzów enterprise lawfully belonged to the Oberschlesische and possessed the character of property of German nationals or of companies controlled by German nationals. The Respondent replies that this is not so because he himself possesses a better title based on international agreements. In the second place, he disputes the validity in municipal law of the contracts in question.

The Court here remarks that, for the reasons given in connection with submission No. 1, the only point which it has to consider as regards the first argument is the following: by parting with the factory, did the Reich misuse its right to alienate property situated in the plebiscite area, before the transfer of sovereignty? In the Court's opinion the sale of the factory appears to have been a legitimate act of administration: the Reich abandoned an enterprise

showing a serious deficit by selling it under conditions offering a reasonable guarantee that the capital invested would eventually be recovered. Moreover, the Reich had, at all events, a contractual right to abandon the enterprise.

In the same connection, there are not sufficient grounds for regarding this transaction as other than genuine. Again, it cannot be regarded as calculated to prejudice Poland's rights. For, at the time when it took place, the Geneva Convention did not exist and could not be foreseen ; the question of the good faith of the Government of the Reich must therefore be considered in the light of the Treaty of Versailles alone and an examination of the alternative which presented itself under that Treaty leads to the conclusion that there is no justification for the view that the alienation was contrary to obligations arising under the Treaty, or even null and void, or again contrary to the principles of good faith. This conclusion is not affected by the fact that at the time when the contracts in regard to the alienation of the factory were concluded, the Treaty, though not yet in force, was already signed. For since the Treaty did not impose on Germany an obligation to refrain from alienation, it is impossible to regard as an infraction of the principle of good faith, Germany's action in alienating the property before the coming into force of the Treaty which had already been signed. There is therefore, in the Court's opinion, no instrument of international law which can be adduced to prevent the application of the Geneva Convention to the rights of the Oberschlesische in respect of the Chorzów factory.

As regards the Respondent's subsidiary objection adduced from German municipal law, it was based on the contention that the contract of December, 1919, and the ensuing transfer were fictitious or fraudulent.

In this connection, the Court has already observed that from the point of view of international law, the transaction must be regarded as effective and entered into in good faith. The arguments of the Respondent contain no reasoning calculated to modify, from the standpoint of municipal law, the conclusion at which the Court has arrived on the basis of international law. The Court holds that the Oberschlesische's right of ownership must be regarded as established from this standpoint, its name having been duly entered as owner in the land register. In any case, the entry can only be annulled in pursuance of a decision of the competent tribunal. This follows from

the principle of respect for vested rights, a principle which forms part of generally accepted international law which, as regards this point amongst others, constitutes the basis of the Geneva Convention.

In the last place, the Court has to consider whether the situation resulting from the cession by the Reich to the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke of the Chorzów factory, though valid in municipal law and compatible with Germany's international obligations, does not nevertheless evade the application of Heading III of the Geneva Convention. The Court here examines the question whether, having regard to the contractual relations which continued to subsist between the Reich and the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke, the factory did not continue, in fact, to belong to the Reich within the meaning of Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Court arrives at the conclusion that this is not so. Even granting that the position of the Reich, in virtue of these relations, were equivalent in fact and from an economic standpoint to that of owner of the shares, the application to the Oberschlesische of that article would not be justified. That article contemplates property of the Reich and not private concerns in which the Reich has a preponderant interest. In accordance with the principles governing State succession, the article must be construed in the light of the law in force at the time when the transfer of territory took place. Now, at that time, the ownership of the Chorzów factory undoubtedly belonged to the Oberschlesische and not to the Reich.

As the Respondent has not contended that the Oberschlesische was controlled by the Reich and not by German nationals, the Court need not go into the problems raised in a similar connection, by such a contention.

In the last place, the Court approaches the question of the rights of the Bayerische, a company controlled by German nationals. If, as the Court holds, the Oberschlesische is to be regarded as lawful owner of the Chorzów factory, the contracts concluded by it in regard to that factory—more especially with the Bayerische—must likewise be regarded as valid. Now it is clear, in the Court's view, that the rights of the Bayerische have been directly prejudiced by the taking over of the Chorzów factory by Poland. As these rights related to the factory and were, so to speak, concentrated there, the prohibition of liquidation, contained in the last sentence of Article 6 of the Convention, applies in respect of them. Poland should have respected the rights held by the Bayerische under its

contracts and her attitude in regard to the Bayerische, like her attitude in regard to the Oberschlesische, has therefore been contrary to Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention.

SECTION B.

The Large Rural Estates.

The Court then proceeds to deal with the so-called cases of the large estates (Submission No. 3 of the Applicant) to which Section II of the Judgment is devoted. These cases, which originally numbered twelve, were reduced to ten owing to circumstances already described. Certain of them embrace several separate causes of action.

All these cases and causes of action contain certain common factors, and, before examining one by one each of them individually, the Court considers the common factors in order to lay down a number of general principles applicable to all the cases or to certain groups of them.

First of all, however, a preliminary point has to be settled : should the Court give judgment on the original submission, as worded by the Applicant in his Applications, or upon the so-called subsidiary submission ?

The Court decides in favour of the latter ; for, as the question of its admissibility does not arise, having been disposed of by the agreement between the Parties described above, it only remains to ascertain whether the subsidiary submission is substantially equivalent to the submission in the Applications. This latter question, however, is closely bound up with the question whether the notices contemplated in Article 15 may only be served in respect of estates liable to expropriation under the terms of the Convention. For in that case, the notification of an intention to expropriate would only be in conformity with the Convention if the expropriation itself were so. Now, in the opinion of the Court, as stated in Judgment No. 6, which opinion, moreover, has been accepted by the Respondent's Agent, the giving of notice cannot be regarded as in conformity with the Convention, except in respect of estates in regard to which the conditions requisite for expropriation exist ; it is the first step in the procedure of expropriation which constitutes a whole governed by the same principles.

Since, therefore, the two forms of the third submission are equivalent, the Court may, for the purposes of its judgment, base itself on the so-called subsidiary submission.

The Court next considers an objection of a general nature raised by the Applicant in regard to the validity of certain notices served by Poland. This objection, which arose in the course of the written proceedings, is based on the inaccurate description given in the notices of the estates covered by them. Even if this objection had not been subsequently abandoned, the Court could not admit it. Of course, it follows from the very nature of the notice that it must embody the indications necessary for the identification of the large estates which the Polish Government intends to expropriate, but no hard and fast form for this purpose is laid down. The nullity of inaccurate notices is not provided for in the Convention and cannot be presumed. There can be no question of nullity except in so far as a notice covers property not liable to expropriation. If the notice also applies to property liable to expropriation, it remains effective as regards such property.

After observing that the causes of action under consideration relate in some cases to estates, the exclusively agricultural character and use of which have not been disputed, and in others to estates principally devoted to serving the needs of industrial enterprises, the Court proceeds to consider from a general standpoint the interpretation of the clause of the Germano-Polish Convention applicable in every case falling under the second of the categories, namely: Article 9, § 3, paragraph 2. This clause forms part of the chapter of the Convention dealing with large-scale industry, whilst large rural estates form the subject of a following chapter. It would not therefore be correct to interpret it limitatively, regarding it as an exception to the principle of the liability to expropriation of the large rural estates. Since it is included in the system of rules relating to large scale industry, it must be construed having regard above all to the relation in which it stands to those rules, the object of which is to maintain industrial enterprises. For this reason its intention is to cause rural estates principally devoted to serving the needs of large industrial enterprises to share the same treatment as these enterprises.

The essential factor to be considered in connection with the interpretation of the clause is the *purpose* to which these estates are devoted, that is to say, a situation of fact established by the

will of man. It is in no way essential that the subserviency of the estate should be in the nature of a necessity, nor need the estate exclusively serve the needs of the enterprise. It is sufficient that this service should be the principal one, that is to say, that the principal purpose of the estate should be to serve the needs of the enterprise ; moreover, this principal purpose may result from an accumulation of different uses. It is unnecessary to say that these needs must not be fictitious or imaginary, but it would be inadmissible only to take into account needs on which the very existence of the enterprise is dependent, or to exclude temporary needs and future needs, since it is necessary for every industrial enterprise to provide in good time for such needs. These needs may differ widely in nature, as is shown by the examples given in the Convention : "dairy farming estates, timber raising estates, etc." The economic and social needs of the workers are also to be taken into account as well as the technical requirements of the enterprise as such. On the other hand, it would not be justifiable to argue from the examples (given within brackets in the text of the Convention) that the mere possession of the surface above mines, without devoting it to agriculture, cannot enter into account. The decisive words in this connection are : "rural estates which are principally devoted", etc. Uncultivated or uncultivable lands are certainly rural estates ; if in actual fact they are devoted to the required purpose, they also fall within the scope of Article 9.

The Court feels called upon expressly to state that an opinion can only be formed concerning the needs defined above in relation to the conditions peculiar to Upper Silesia.

It is in the light of the foregoing considerations that the Court is enabled to form an opinion on one of the points in dispute — the so-called question of subsidence, a question which plays a predominant part in some of the cases of the large estates. The Applicant has pointed out that mining enterprises in Upper Silesia secure ownership of the surface in order to protect themselves from the economic consequences of mining operations : the collapse and subsidence of the surface ; and he regards this circumstance as constituting a devotion of the surface to the needs of the mining industry. The Respondent has not disputed that mine-owners in Upper Silesia actually do proceed in this way, but he has argued that, at the present day, ownership of the surface is not absolutely necessary for this purpose, because modern technical knowledge

has introduced processes which enable any damage to the surface to be avoided ; that is to say, that possession of the surface is not in the nature of a necessity. Even if that were true, says the Court, it does not affect the fact that Article 9 does not require that the subserviency of a rural estate to the needs of an undertaking should be in the nature of a necessity. The choice between several possible methods of satisfying the same need must be left to the owner of the enterprise himself. The Court also observes that it is expedient for mine-owners to possess the surface in order to avoid the possible consequences of speculation on compensation to be obtained.

* * *

The second chapter of Part II is devoted to the individual cases.

The Court first of all takes the case of Count Ballestrem's estates, belonging to the category of estates devoted to serving the needs of industry.

(1) *Case of Count Nikolaus Ballestrem.*

The Applicant's objections to the notice in respect of the prop-
 erties of Count Ballestrem, a German national, are as follows : The Balles-
trem Case.
 in the first place, the estates completely cover mines belonging to
 Count Ballestrem himself or to associations of which he is a member ;
 in the second place, the estates are farmed as a dairy farm for the
 benefit of the workers.

As regards the first of these objections, the Applicant argues that the topographical coincidence of the surface and the mining concessions show that, owing to subsidence, the possession of the surface is necessary to the working of the mines underneath. In regard to this point, the Court says that, having already stated its views on this question in general, it only remains for it in this case to ascertain whether the principal purpose served by the estates is really that alleged by the Applicant, and, secondly, whether the fact that Count Ballestrem, owner of the surface, is not sole owner of all the mines covered by it, can deprive the objection of its force.

In regard to the first of these points, the Court has been able to deduce the following considerations from information furnished by the Parties : the land in question is geologically identical with the Upper Silesian mining district as a whole and consequently the general reasons set out above also apply to it ; subsidence has already occurred ; the coal seams are situated at a short distance

below the surface ; the estates exactly coincide with the mining concessions. Again it has been proved that the purchase of a part of the area covered by the notice has been effected precisely in order to avoid the economic consequences of subsidence.

In regard to the second point, the Court states that Count Ballestrem, though not sole owner of three of the mines situated on his estate, nevertheless holds the majority of shares in them, and these are included in his entailed property as well as the estates in respect of which notice has been given. The Court infers from these facts that Count Ballestrem is not in the position of a third Party in regard to these companies ; for he will be the first and greatest sufferer from any injury done to the concerns in which he is a shareholder. As regards certain of them also, Count Ballestrem is, under contract, solely responsible for damage by subsidence.

These considerations induce the Court to the conclusion that the principal objection to expropriation raised by the Applicant is well-founded. There is therefore no need for the Court to consider in detail the subsidiary objection based on the fact that dairy farming is conducted on the Ballestrem estates, which farming is moreover, as the Court observes, devoted to serving the needs of the working population.

(2) *Case of the Giesche Company.*

Giesche Cases.

The Court next takes the cases of the Georg von Giesche's Erben Company. It observes, in the first place—a fact which is not disputed—that this Company must be regarded as a company controlled by German nationals within the meaning of the Geneva Convention ; that it possesses this character is shown by the fact that the general manager is German, as also five out of seven members of the Board of Control, and that all the shares of the Company belong to a company whose registered offices are at Breslau and the German character of which has not been disputed. After observing that there is some uncertainty as to the identification of the portions subjected to expropriation, the Court proceeds to consider separately the case of each of the estates under notice belonging to the Company.

Properties at Katowice.

It has been stated above that the Agent of the Respondent stated that the notice had been withdrawn in respect of the prop-

erties situated at Katowice, but that the Agent for the Applicant asked the Court to give judgment in regard to these properties, in conformity with the Applicant's submission and the declaration of the Respondent. The Court therefore records that withdrawal of the notice is henceforth an established fact and that the properties above mentioned are once and for all immune from any possible expropriation under Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.

The Zaleze Estate.

The Respondent has raised a principal objection to the expropriation of the Zaleze estate and also a subsidiary one. The former is that, as is shown by the maps, the whole of the estate is situated above the Company's mines. In accordance with the principles already established by the Court, the latter therefore may base its judgment on this established fact. Further, the so-called subsidiary objection is to the effect that most of the cultivable part of the estate is leased to workmen, the remainder being farmed directly by the Company; this farming, which is carried on at a loss, is devoted to supplying the workers with foodstuffs and to the production of hay and straw for the pit-ponies. These facts must be regarded as established since they have not been disputed by the Respondent; and they suffice to prove that the properties are principally devoted to serving the needs of the mining undertaking. Both objections are therefore well-founded.

The Jedlin Estate.

The Applicant has contended in support of his objection to expropriation that, in the first place, this estate was acquired with a view to the use of the sand found upon it for the requirements of the mines. The sand is not yet being worked, but it must be regarded as certain that the estate will be effectively devoted to the needs of the enterprise, having regard to the fact that sand is used for the hydraulic filling of mines and since, according to the principles already established, a future use falls within the scope of Article 9, § 3, of the Geneva Convention. In these circumstances, says the Court, it is superfluous to devote attention to the present purpose served by the part of the estate utilized for agriculture.

The Mokre Estate.

The Applicant, in objecting to the expropriation of this estate which is situated over mines or coal seams and a part of which

is devoted to dairy farming, relies mainly on the contention that it serves the purpose of safeguarding the mining concern against the consequences of subsidence ; subsidiarily he argues that the estate is in part devoted to dairy farming for the supply of the needs of workmen dependent on the concern. The situation therefore is similar to that of the Ballestrem estate.

The statements of the expert witnesses show that these objections are well-founded ; it has in fact been proved that a serious danger of subsidence exists, more especially owing to the fact that the seams worked are only a short distance below the surface ; in the portions not yet worked, borings have shown the existence of new seams ; furthermore, a document dated October 10th, 1901, proves that, at that time, steps were being taken for the acquisition of the Mokre estate for these two reasons.

As regards the second objection, the Court refers to the case of Count Ballestrem.

The Baranowice Estate.

The Baranowice estate is composed of interdependent portions —wooded and agricultural. The Respondent at first said that the timbered portions employed for industrial purposes were not covered by the notice, but later he took the standpoint that these portions were inseparable from the agricultural part, so that the whole estate was liable to expropriation.

The Court, however, regards it as proved that the estate was acquired for the exploitation of the timbered portions for the production of pit-props. As regards the agricultural parts, they are devoted to the provision of foodstuffs for the workers and hay and straw for the pit-ponies. The Court therefore regards as well-founded both the Applicant's principal objection to the notice, based on the preponderating importance of the timber production which is devoted to the needs of the concern, and his subsidiary objection in regard to the agricultural portions.

The Gieschewald Estate.

This estate coincides throughout its extent with mining concessions belonging to the Giesche Company and was at one time for the greater part wooded. The timber has been destroyed by fire, but this fact does not deprive the land of its essential character as a timber-growing estate which has been advanced by the

Applicant, a character upon which no appreciable influence can be exerted by the circumstance that a small portion of the land is under cultivation. Moreover, this cultivated portion is utilized for the workers, and this use undoubtedly comes within the conception of devotion to the needs of the enterprise as established by the Court.

This estate therefore fulfils the conditions of Article 9, § 3, of the Geneva Convention.

(3) *Case of Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.*

Case of Prince
of Hohenlohe-
Oehringen.

The rural estates belonging to Christian Kraft, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a German national, form part of his entailed property; but he has leased them to the Hohenlohe-Werke Company. The Application mentions them amongst those principally devoted to serving the needs of industrial undertakings and for this reason immune from expropriation. During the proceedings, however, no information has been furnished as to these needs. The mere assertion of the existence of a contract of lease, the object and duration of which are unknown to the Court, does not enable it to decide whether in this case the Applicant's objection is sound. The terse reference, without any details, to subsidence made by the Applicant in the oral proceedings is insufficient by itself, quite apart from the question whether it was put forward in sufficient time. The Court therefore can only dismiss the Applicant's claim for lack of sufficiently substantiated statements.

(4) *Case of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company.*

Case of the
Vereinigte
Königs- u.
Laurahütte
Company.

After recording that, in consequence of a declaration made by the Respondent, the notice has been withdrawn in respect of the property of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company at Katowice, the Court proceeds to consider the position as regards the Company's other landed properties. These coincide with mines owned by the Company and are composed of timbered lands and agricultural lands the produce of which is, at least in part, used to provide foodstuffs for the workers and to supply the needs of the industrial undertakings.

In order that an estate may be liable to expropriation, Article 12 of the Geneva Convention lays down that it must belong on April 15th, 1922, and on the date of the notice, to a company controlled by German nationals. Are these conditions fulfilled in the case of the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company?

Its registered offices are at Berlin. Three of the five members of the Committee of Management are Polish nationals; the Board of Control, consisting of eighteen members, includes eleven of German nationality; lastly, 80% of its shares were, at all events on one of the decisive dates provided for in the Treaty, in the hands of four nationals of countries other than Germany.

The Geneva Convention does not, any more than the Treaty of Versailles, define the factors constituting control. The Court is of opinion that the conception of control in the Convention is an essentially economic one and that it contemplates a preponderant influence over the general policy. The liquidation régime is based on the nationality of the citizens of the State subjected to liquidation who are owners and beneficiaries of the property, rights and interests liable to liquidation. It follows that decisive importance cannot be attached to the functions performed by certain organs, such as, for instance, the Boards of Control of limited companies. What has to be ascertained is the nationality of the physical persons who exercise control. Now in German law, as well as under other systems of legislation, the supreme power in a company is held by the general meeting of shareholders. From that body emanate the very extensive powers of the Board and, also, those of the management. It is, moreover, a well-known fact that the acquisition of the majority of shares is precisely the means by which an interested person or group of persons seeks to obtain control over a concern. Therein lies the power; and in the present case, it must therefore be concluded that the Company is not controlled by German nationals within the meaning of the Convention.

In the second place, the Respondent argued that the Company should be regarded as a German national. Since the Convention has adopted for companies the criterion of "control", the Court feels that it must also reject this line of argument, without however denying that it is possible that other criteria, which might be applicable in respect of the nationality of juristic persons, may possess importance, for instance, from the standpoint of the right of diplomatic protection.

The Court having thus rejected the applicability of Article 12, it is not necessary to consider the other arguments put forward by the Applicant with a view to proving that the estates in question may not be liquidated.

(5) *Case of the Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild.*

Case of Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild.

At the hearing of February 18th, 1926, the Polish Agent reiterated the written statement of his Government to the effect that the estates belonging to the Baroness von Goldschmidt-Rothschild would not be expropriated. The Agent for the Applicant noted these declarations. The Court therefore records the agreement between the Parties as regards the legal situation of the estates in question, which have been recognized to be immune from expropriation. On the other hand, however, the Applicant argued that the notice which was published in the *Polish Monitor* but not served on the interested Party, was irregular on that ground, and, before withdrawing his application, he claimed that the Polish Government should officially inform the interested Party that her lands were freed from any measure of expropriation. The Polish Government maintained that notice had not been given and refused to comply with this request.

In regard to this matter, the Court observes that Article 15 of the Convention provides no special form in which notice is to be served. The procedure adopted by the Polish Government includes a notice served on the individual and the publication of an announcement in the *Polish Monitor*. In this case an announcement appeared in the *Polish Monitor*, and an announcement in that organ can hardly be regarded as never having been made, even if, in the absence of other essential factors, it is unable to attain its end. However that may be, the subsequent correction annulling the notice, in so far as it had been given, deprives the German Government's application in respect of these estates of its object. The Court is satisfied that, in these circumstances, these estates are once and for all immune from any possible expropriation under Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.

(6) *Case of the Prince of Lichnowsky.*

Case of Prince of Lichnowsky.

Article 17 of the Geneva Convention lays down that persons who have, *ipso facto*, acquired the nationality of an allied or associated Power under the Treaty of Peace of Versailles shall not be regarded as German nationals within the meaning of Articles 6-23 of the Geneva Convention. Prince of Lichnowsky, a German national at the time of the coming into force of the Treaty of Versailles, and domiciled in a locality situated in Czechoslovak territory, opted on

January 1st, 1922, as he was entitled to do under the relevant international instruments, for German nationality.

Did he, however, *ipso facto*, acquire Czechoslovak nationality? The Applicant maintains that he did, whereas the Respondent denies it, though recognizing that if he did, expropriation would not be possible. The latter maintains that proof of the acquisition of that nationality can only be established by a certificate from the Czechoslovak Government.

The Court does not take this view. Being entirely free to estimate the value of evidence furnished by the Parties, and basing its opinion on the definite facts alleged by the Applicant which have not been disputed by the Respondent (the Prince's domicile in Czechoslovakia; the declaration of option, not objected to by the Czechoslovak Government, which authorized him to reside at the place of his domicile), and also on the Prince's declaration of option, the Court considers it sufficiently proved that the Prince was at the decisive date established in a territory recognized by the Treaty of Versailles as forming part of the State of Czechoslovakia.

Article 17 of the Geneva Convention is therefore applicable in the case of Prince of Lichnowsky.

(7) *Case of the City of Ratibor.*

Case of the
City of Rati-
bor.

The City of Ratibor possesses certain landed property including a wooded estate used as a place of recreation for its inhabitants. The Respondent declared on several occasions that this estate was not liable to expropriation, and the Court therefore considers that these statements definitively establish that the estate is immune from it. As regards the other landed property, the Applicant's objection to the notice served by the Polish Government is that Article 12 of the Geneva Convention is not applicable to the City of Ratibor which is neither a German national nor a company controlled by German nationals. The Respondent, on the other hand, considers that the City falls within one or other of these categories.

It is not possible, says the Court, to apply the conception of a "controlled company" to every kind of juristic person; it would rather appear that it refers more particularly to associations with an economic purpose; but, in the Court's opinion, the conception of a "national" also covers communes such as the City of Ratibor. It is true that the term "national" in the Geneva Convention generally contem-

plates physical persons only. But the direct and essential relation between physical persons and a State, which is called nationality, also exists, although in a different form, in the case of corporations of municipal law. A Prussian commune is a corporation on a territorial basis formed by the national inhabitants, upon whom municipal law confers the capacity of members of the commune. Generally speaking, only nationals will take part in the administration of the commune. The commune is subject to the control of the State authorities as regards both the activities which are directly incumbent upon it and those which it undertakes in virtue of powers delegated by the State. An essential and necessary bond therefore unites the commune and the State of which it forms part ; consequently it is natural, from the standpoint of the régime of liquidation, to assimilate such a community of nationals of a State to individuals who, precisely by reason of their nationality, are in so far as their property is concerned, subject to the régime established for nationals of this State.

The commune of Ratibor therefore falls within the category of "German nationals" within the meaning of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention.

(8) *Case of the Godulla Company.*

The Godulla Company is to be regarded—and the Parties are in agreement on this point—as a company controlled by German nationals within the meaning of Article 12 of the Geneva Convention. The majority of the members of its Board of Control are German, its general manager is also and the whole of its shares are in the hands of a company whose registered offices are situated at Gleiwitz and the shareholders of which are mostly of German nationality.

Case of the
Godulla Com-
pany.

The Court first of all makes a general observation. The Applicant has contended that a large proportion of the estates under notice do not reach the minimum size of 100 hectares, indicated in Article 12. The Court holds that this minimum applies to the individual estates and not to all the estates belonging to one and the same person. Moreover, as liability to expropriation is the exception, the relevant clauses must be strictly construed. The Court then goes on to observe that the estates of the Godulla Company have been dealt with by the Respondent as constituting two groups : that of Orzsegów and that of Orzesze.

The estates in the first group cover mining enterprises of the Company ; the lots which are used for agriculture (which are, moreover, leased for the most part to workmen, according to the Applicant) are surrounded by industrial areas and themselves enclose portions the use of which for industrial purposes has been established. As regards the estates of the second group, they coincide exactly with the Company's mining concessions. The latter are not all being worked and, temporarily, the land is used as farms which are devoted to the needs of the concern.

These considerations lead the Court to the conclusion that all the estates of the Godulla Company covered by the notice given by the Polish Government are principally devoted to serving the needs of the industrial undertaking.

Case of the
Duke of Rati-
bor.

(9) *Case of the Duke of Ratibor.*

The fact that the Duke of Ratibor is of German nationality is not disputed. He was domiciled before the war on the Ratibor estate which was subsequently divided by the frontier line and of which the portions situated in Poland form the subject of the notice of expropriation.

The Applicant has argued that the Duke, having been domiciled on the Ratibor estate as a whole, that is to say upon the whole of his entailed estates, is one of those German nationals who are entitled to retain their domicile in Polish Upper Silesia (Article 40 of the Convention) and whose property is not liable to expropriation. The Court cannot accept this view. It holds that a certain solid attachment of the owner to the land ceded is not sufficient to protect an estate from expropriation ; the owner must have possessed a domicile there. Now, the characteristic feature of domicile is that, from the point of view of law, a person is attached to a particular locality. Article 29 of the Geneva Convention brings out that the domicile is the place where an individual's activities and interests, both personal and economic, are mainly centred, and this centre can only be some fixed spot. As the Applicant has not argued that the Duke of Ratibor was domiciled, in this sense, on the portion of his entailed estate allotted to Poland, the Duke cannot claim under Article 40 to escape the application of Article 12.

Case of Count
Saurma-
Jeltsch.

(10) *Case of Count Saurma-Jeltsch.*

The case of the rural estates of Count Saurma-Jeltsch is the same

as that of the Duke of Ratibor. The domicile which it has been submitted that the Count is entitled to retain in Polish Upper Silesia is simply the domicile which, in the German contention, covers the whole estate divided by the new frontier. For the reasons given in connection with the case of the Duke of Ratibor, the Court holds that Article 12 of the Geneva Convention is applicable, because Count Saurma-Jeltsch has no domicile in Polish Upper Silesia which he is entitled to retain.

Finally, the Court's decisions in regard to the whole of the submissions of the Parties are as follows :

- (1) That the application both of Article 2 and of Article 5 of the law of July 14th, 1920, in Polish Upper Silesia, decreed by the law of June 16th, 1922, constitutes, in so far as it affects German nationals or companies controlled by German nationals covered by Part I, Heading III of the Geneva Convention, a measure contrary to Article 6 and the following articles of that Convention.
 - (2) (a) That the attitude of the Polish Government in regard to the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke and Bayerische Stickstoffwerke Companies was not in conformity with Article 6 and the following articles of the Geneva Convention ;
(b) that the Court is not called upon to say what attitude on the part of the Polish Government in regard to the Companies in question would have been in conformity with the above-mentioned provisions.
 - (3) (a) That the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to Count Nikolaus Ballestrem is not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6 to 22 of the Geneva Convention ;
(b) that this also applies in regard to the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates of the Giesche Company at Katowice ;
(c) that the Applicant Government's claim in respect of the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to Christian Kraft, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, must be dismissed ;
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- (d) that the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to the Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte Company is not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6 to 22 of the Geneva Convention ;
 - (e) that the Applicant Government's claim in respect of the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to Baroness Maria Anna von Goldschmidt-Rothschild, has no longer any object ;
 - (f) that the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to Karl Maximilian, Prince of Lichnowsky, is not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6 to 22 of the Geneva Convention ;
 - (g) that the Applicant Government's claim in respect of the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to the City of Ratibor must be dismissed, except as regards the *Waldpark* ;
 - (h) that the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to the Godulla Company is not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6 to 22 of the Geneva Convention ;
 - (i) that the Applicant Government's claim in respect of the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates belonging to the Duke of Ratibor must be dismissed ;
 - (j) that the Applicant Government's claim in respect of the notice of intention to liquidate the rural estates of Count Saurma-Jeltsch must be dismissed.
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CHAPTER V.
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 ADVISORY OPINIONS.
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ADVISORY OPINION No. 9.
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QUESTION OF THE MONASTERY OF SAINT-NAOUM
 (CONTINUED.)¹

In the Court's first Annual Report it was stated² that on October 3rd, 1924, the Council of the League of Nations, in the presence of the representatives of Albania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, decided to communicate to the Conference of Ambassadors the opinion given by the Court on September 4th, 1924. On April 27th, 1925, the Conference communicated to the representatives at Paris of the two Powers concerned a decision fixing, having due regard to the Court's opinion and failing the friendly settlement which it had hoped would be effected in regard to this matter between the two Parties, a frontier line leaving the Monastery of Saint-Naoum in Albanian territory. On May 6th of the same year, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Minister at Paris sent to the President of the Conference of Ambassadors a note submitting a new fact "which the Royal Government was now in a position to advance" and which dissipated the fundamental doubt which had led to the Court's decision of September 4th³. This new

Effects of the
Opinion.

¹ *Publications of the Court*, Series B., No. 9. — The acts and documents relating to this Opinion are reproduced in Series C., No. 5—II.

² See pp. 221 *et seq.*

³ It will be remembered that the Court had stated that the documents submitted to it and the arguments advanced did not suffice to prove that the Conference of Ambassadors had been mistaken in holding that the Albanian frontier at Saint-Naoum had not been fixed in 1913. "In short," added the Court, "an analysis of the texts emanating from the London Conference leads to no definite conclusion." The terms of the texts concerning the Monastery of Saint-Naoum might be interpreted in different ways. "In these circumstances, it is impossible to say that their terms are sufficiently precise to indicate how the frontier at Saint-Naoum should run."

fact, on which the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government's appeal was based, consisted in a circular letter from Count Berchtold to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors at Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg and Paris, dated Vienna, September 30th, 1913. In this letter it was said, amongst other things, in connection with the frontier forming the subject of the dispute, that that frontier "would leave the western bank of lake Ochrida near the village of Lin and, crossing the lake, proceed towards its southern bank to a point situated between the Monastery of Saint-Naoum, which would remain outside Albania, and the town of Starova."

Following upon the production of this fact, now mentioned for the first time, the delegations of the two Parties concerned entered in negotiations and decided, by a joint declaration dated July 28th, 1925, to draw the frontier line so that, on the one hand, the Monastery of Saint-Naoum would be left to Jugoslavia and, on the other hand, the village of Pichkoupiya would be left to Albania.

In a note dated August 6th, 1925, the Conference of Ambassadors approved the "rectification adopted by the two delegates" and the frontier lines indicated by them "which were clearly defined by the declaration of the two delegates dated July 28th, 1925".

On November 11th, 1925, the Albanian and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments having approved the line defined by their delegates, the President of the Conference of Ambassadors noted their acceptance and recorded that the line of the Serbo-Albanian frontier was henceforward finally fixed. He also expressed the Conference's satisfaction "at the agreement so happily reached between the Governments in regard to their common frontier".

ADVISORY OPINION No. 11.

POLISH POSTAL SERVICE AT DANZIG

(CONTINUED.)¹

In the Court's first Annual Report it was stated² that on June 11th, 1925, the opinion delivered by the Court on May 16th was submitted to the Council and that the latter had appointed a committee of four experts, including one jurist, for the purpose of tracing the limits of the port in accordance with the considerations brought out by the Court. The experts appointed were: MM. Hostie, Secretary-General of the Central Commission for the navigation of the Rhine, former legal adviser of the Marine Department at Brussels; Montarroyos, former President of the sub-committee for water transport of the Commission of Communications and Transit; Colonel de Reynier, former President of the Danzig Harbour Board; and Schreuder, Director of the Post Office at Amsterdam.

Effects of the
Opinion.

On August 3rd, 1925, the experts handed their report to the High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig who, in his turn, submitted it to the Council under cover of a note dated August 17th. The experts unanimously reported that the port, in the postal sense, should include not only the area occupied by technical installations but also that in which were concentrated the elements which constituted the port from an economic standpoint. Further, they said that the portion of the City to be included in the port must be limited to what was strictly necessary, and that the Polish Postal area should, in fairness, be restricted to those portions of the actual town of Danzig where establishments whose work is connected with the use of the port were concentrated in such numbers that they would seem to acquire a significance entitling them to inclusion. A map annexed to the report showed the line proposed by the Committee.

On a report by M. Quiñones de León, the Council adopted the conclusions of the report of the experts on September 19th, 1925, during its 35th session.

¹ *Publications of the Court*, Series B., No. 11. — The acts and documents relating to this Opinion are reproduced in Series B., No. 8.

² See pp. 231 *et seq.*

ADVISORY OPINION No. 12.

INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2,
OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE
(FRONTIER BETWEEN TURKEY AND IRAQ—MOSUL QUESTION).¹

(Council of League of Nations. — Nature of its powers under Article 3 of Treaty of Lausanne: arbitral award, recommendation, mediation. — The common consent of the Parties, source of competence. — In case of doubt, decisions of Council, other than those on matters of procedure, must be unanimous (Art. 5 of Covenant), the votes of interested Parties not being taken into account (Art. 15 of Covenant).

History of the Question.

During or following the war of 1914-1918 the British troops occupied the Turkish vilayets of Bagdad and Basra and at least a large part of that of Mosul. Great Britain subsequently established a civil administration there. When, in 1920, the Supreme Council distributed the mandates provided for in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Great Britain received, amongst others, that for "Mesopotamia including Mosul".

The negotiations at Lausanne.

The Peace Treaty signed at Sèvres on August 10th, 1920, fixed as the frontier between Turkey and Mesopotamia the northern limits of the vilayet of Mosul (but not including Amadia). This Treaty was, however, never ratified. Subsequently fresh negotiations took place at Lausanne from November, 1922, to July, 1923. During these negotiations, the question, amongst others, of the frontier between Turkey and Iraq (which name had been substituted for "Mesopotamia") was reopened.

Thus, on January 23rd, 1923, the British representative, Lord Curzon, said, at a plenary meeting of the Territorial and Military Commission, that "among the matters requiring to be laid down in the form of articles in the Treaty of Peace . . . was the determination of the southern frontier of the Turkish Dominions in Asia", i.e. between these Dominions and Syria and Iraq.

¹ *Publications of the Court*, Series B., No. 12. — The acts and documents relating to this Opinion are reproduced in Series C., No. 10.

A discussion followed in the course of which the views of the British and Turkish Governments were set out. As agreement appeared impossible, the British representative proposed to refer the question "to independent enquiry and decision"—by the League of Nations—and declared that his Government would abide by the result.

The Turkish representative, Ismet Pasha, stated that he could not accept the proposal in question, adding that "the Delegation of the Government of the Grand National Assembly could not allow the fate of a great region like the vilayet of Mosul to be made dependent upon any arbitration".

Lord Curzon then explained what, in his view, would have been the procedure adopted by the Council of the League of Nations. In this speech, upon which the two Governments directly concerned place different constructions, Lord Curzon was at pains to demonstrate, amongst other things, the perfectly equal treatment which Turkey would have received before the Council. He added that if Turkey persisted in her refusal he would be obliged on behalf of his Government "to act independently" under Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (according to which it is the right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Council or of the Assembly any circumstance whatever affecting international relations).

Ismet Pasha, having repeated that he could not "concur in the proposal to submit the solution of the Mosul question to arbitration", Lord Curzon stated that he would "take without delay" the action which he had previously indicated. At the request of the British Minister the question was accordingly placed on the agenda of the Council which considered it at a meeting held at Paris on January 30th, 1923. On that occasion, Lord Balfour made a statement on behalf of the British Government to the effect that the proposal unsuccessfully made by Lord Curzon at Lausanne would be renewed, and that only in the event of the failure of this further step, and in order to avert "the dangers which failure might bring in its train", would the British Government "invoke Article 11 of the Covenant" in order that the League might "take any action that might be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations". Lord Balfour took this opportunity to explain that "if the contingency of which he had spoken arose", Article 17 of the

Covenant (which deals with disputes between a State which is a Member and one which is not a Member of the League and providing for the action to be taken by the Council's institution of an inquiry, etc.) "would certainly be one of the articles invoked", but that under the very terms of that article Turkey would be received "as a Member of the League on complete and absolute equality with all other Members". The Council noted these statements and on the following day, at Lausanne, Lord Curzon stated that "the decision of this dispute" "had been referred . . . to the enquiry and decision of the Council of the League of Nations".

The conditions of peace, which had in the meantime been communicated to the Turkish representatives by the Allied Powers, stipulated that the frontier with Iraq was to follow "a line to be fixed in accordance with the decision to be given thereon by the Council of the League of Nations". The Turkish Delegation then proposed, with a view to preventing the Mosul question from constituting an obstacle to the conclusion of peace, to exclude it from the programme of the Conference, in order that it might, within the period of one year, be settled by common agreement between Great Britain and Turkey. Whereupon Lord Curzon stated that he was no longer able to consent to any alteration of the wording of the Treaty in regard to Mosul, since the matter had already been referred to the League of Nations and was now in the hands of that Body. He was, however, prepared to suspend the result of his appeal to the League for a period of one year. This would enable the two Governments to examine the matter by direct and friendly discussion. Should a direct understanding not be reached, recourse to the League would take place in the manner originally proposed.

According to notes taken by the British Secretary, the Turkish representative thereupon accepted Lord Curzon's proposals regarding Mosul, namely (according to the text of a British draft declaration) that the Council should be invited not to proceed "to the determination of the frontier until after the expiration of a period of 12 months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty". On the other hand, according to information supplied to the Court during the proceedings by the Turkish Government, Turkey's acceptance only related to the maintenance of the *status quo* during the period allowed for attempts to arrive at a friendly settlement.

However that may be, as no agreement in regard to the Allies' proposals as a whole could be reached, the Conference of Lausanne was interrupted for more than two months.

When negotiations were resumed in April, the Turkish representatives submitted to the Conference counter-proposals to the Allies' peace conditions, which counter-proposals provided, as regards Mosul, that the frontier between Turkey and Iraq should be laid down in a friendly arrangement to be concluded between Turkey and Great Britain within twelve months from the coming into force of the Treaty; and that, in the event of no agreement being reached, the dispute should be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

On April 24th, the British delegate, alluding to the declaration of this kind already made, said that he was prepared to accept the Turkish proposal on condition that the Parties undertook to respect the *status quo* and subject to the settlement of the exact duration of the time allowed.

It was not, however, until the following June 26th that an agreement was reached between the two delegations concerned upon the following clause, which was to form Article 3 of the Treaty signed at Lausanne on July 24th, 1923: The Treaty of
Lausanne.

“From the Mediterranean to the frontier of Persia, the frontier of Turkey is laid down as follows:

“(1) *With Syria:*

.

“(2) *With Iraq:*

“The frontier between Turkey and Iraq shall be laid down in friendly arrangement to be concluded between Turkey and Great Britain within nine months.

“In the event of no agreement being reached between the two Governments within the time mentioned, the dispute shall be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

“The Turkish and British Governments reciprocally undertake that, pending the decision to be reached on the subject of the frontier, no military or other movement shall take place which might modify in any way the present state of the territories of which the final fate will depend upon that decision.”

* * *

Anglo-Turkish Negotiations.

The negotiations designed to fix the frontier by friendly arrangement began at Constantinople on May 19th, 1924, and continued until June 9th of that year. They were unsuccessful, and Sir Percy Cox, who had been nominated as its Delegate by the British Government, when their failure was apparent, invited his Turkish colleague to agree upon the terms of a "joint declaration referring the question to the League of Nations". The Turkish Delegate did not, however, feel able to comply with this invitation, "as the instructions of his Government did not authorize him to discuss the terms of the proposed declaration". Whereupon Sir Percy Cox stated that, "failing a joint reference, His Majesty's Government would itself refer the matter to the League of Nations", though it hoped "that the Turkish Government would associate itself with it in taking this step".

It was in these circumstances that the British Government asked the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to place the question on the agenda of the next Council Meeting. The Turkish Government was notified of this request and agreed in principle to the placing of the question on the agenda. The Council invited the Turkish Government to be represented and informed it that consideration of the question would be postponed until the arrival of its representatives.

Deliberations in the Council.

It was not until September 20th that the Council was able to begin the examination of the question, Fethy Bey, the Turkish representative, taking his seat at the Council table.

As early as this meeting, the Parties used different expressions when describing the rôle which the Council would have to play in the matter. Whilst, according to the British representative, the Council was to "act as arbitrator", the Turkish representative merely referred to the submission of the question to an "impartial examination" by the Council. Some days later, M. Branting, who had been appointed Rapporteur, stated that the statements of the Parties would seem to show that they were "both willing to recognize the Council's decision, one of them through arbitration and the other under Article 15 of the Covenant". Since, however, there was a difference of opinion as to the subject of the dispute to be settled, he proposed that the discussion should be adjourned in order "to consider the preliminary question of the precise duties of the Council."

Appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

Upon the resumption of the discussion, M. Branting gave an account of conversations which he had had with Lord Parmoor

and Fethy Bey. The former had reminded him that "his Government accepted in advance the Council's decision regarding the frontier between Turkey and Iraq". The latter, in reply to the question whether "he could, on behalf of his Government, now give an undertaking to accept the Council's recommendation", had replied "that on this point there was no disagreement between his Government and the British Government". On the basis of these statements, the Rapporteur felt able to announce that "the doubts which might have arisen in regard to the . . . rôle of the Council" had been "removed" and suggested, in order that proceedings might be commenced, the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

The Council adopted this suggestion (September 30th, 1924). In the Resolution passed to this effect which was accepted by the Parties, the following passage appears :

Appointment
of a Commis-
sion of Enquiry.

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the British and Turkish Governments, who undertook, on behalf of their respective Governments, to accept in advance the decision of the Council on the question referred to it" . . .

The Council had to consider the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Enquiry at the session held by it in September, 1925. A discussion ensued concerning the actual line of the frontier. At the conclusion of this discussion, a Sub-Committee was appointed to make a report to the Council, the President of which reminded the Parties that they "had, before the Council, solemnly placed their cause in the hands of the League of Nations, of which the Council formed part, and that they were awaiting from the Council that justice which it would endeavour to grant them".

Its report.

The Sub-Committee returned to the Council proposing that the Court should be asked for an advisory opinion. On September 19th, 1925, after an exchange of views, in the course of which the British representative maintained that what was intended by Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne was "an arbitral decision given on the broad merits of the case", whilst, according to the Turkish representative, "the only possible procedure was to reach a solution with the consent of the Parties, through the good offices of the Council" and not to resort "to a decision given by the Council without their consent", the Council adopted the

Sub-Committee's proposal and put to the Court the following questions :

The Council's
Request.

(1) What is the character of the decision to be taken by the Council in virtue of Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne—is it an arbitral award, a recommendation or a simple mediation ?

(2) Must the decision be unanimous or may it be taken by a majority ?

May the representatives of the interested Parties take part in the vote ?

The Request for an opinion was communicated by the Registry to the Members of the League of Nations, to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant and to Turkey. At the same time, Members of the League were informed that, having regard to the nature of the questions put, and their possible bearing on the interpretation of the Covenant, the Court would no doubt be prepared favourably to receive an application by any Member to be allowed to furnish information calculated to throw light on the questions at issue. The notifications to Great Britain and Turkey were further based on the principle laid down in the Rules of Court, in accordance with which a question referred to the Court for advisory opinion is communicated to governments likely to be able to supply information in regard to it.

As the Council wished to have an answer before its next meeting—which was to take place on December 7th following—an extraordinary session (Ninth) of the Court was summoned which lasted from October 22nd to November 21st, 1925. The Court was composed as follows :

Composition
of the Court.

MM. HUBER, <i>President</i> ,	
LODER, <i>Former President</i> ,	
WEISS, <i>Vice-President</i> ,	
Lord FINLAY,	} <i>Judges</i> ,
MM. NYHOLM,	
ALTAMIRA,	
ANZILOTTI,	} <i>Deputy-Judges</i> .
YOVANOVITCH,	
BEICHMANN,	
NEGULESCO.	

Following upon the notification to the Turkish Government, that Government's Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to the Registrar of the Court a telegram, dated October 8th, in which whilst protesting his great esteem and respect for the Court, he declared that there was no occasion for his Government to be represented before it, since the questions on which the opinion of the latter had been asked were of a distinctly political character and could not form the subject of a legal interpretation. He reiterated the opinion that any possibility of an arbitration was excluded and recalled that the Turkish Government had already clearly and adequately explained its views regarding the Request submitted by the Council and the latter's competence. The British Government, for its part, filed with the Registry, on October 21st, a "Memorial". It also instructed Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, to furnish oral information to the Court at the hearings held on October 26th and 27th.

Written
information
and hearings.

The British and Turkish Governments had furthermore sent to the Court complete collections of the Acts and Documents relating to the Conferences of Lausanne and Constantinople and also other collections. Lastly, the Turkish Government communicated to the Court, subject to the reservations made in its telegram, a reply to certain questions which the latter had already seen fit to put to it before the hearings.

* * *

The Court delivered its opinion on November 21st, 1925.

The Court's
Opinion
(analysis).

After retracing the events which induced the Council to approach it, the Court proceeds to examine the two questions referred to it. The first necessitates the interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne. The Court begins by making a detailed analysis of this clause with a view to discovering any factors which may determine the nature of the "decision to be reached" by the Council, and it arrives at the conclusion that the intention of the Parties was, by means of the recourse to the Council provided for in the article, to assure a definitive and binding solution of the dispute, that is to say, the definitive determination of the frontier.

The very purpose of the article, in fact, as indicated in the first paragraph, is to *lay down* the southern frontier of Turkey, and a frontier must constitute a definite boundary line throughout its length. But, failing agreement, there is no means of settling a

dispute other than a decision by the intervention of a third Party—in this case, the Council—as a result of which a definitive solution would be reached. Moreover, a decision on which “will depend” “the final fate” of the territories in question can only be a decision laying down in a definitive manner the frontier between Turkey and Iraq and binding upon the two States.

The Court finds that the conclusion at which it has thus arrived is confirmed by a comparison between Article 3 and certain other articles of the Treaty. Again, having been able to base its interpretation on the wording of the article itself, which it regards as clear, the Court need not proceed to make a complete analysis of the preparatory work. It only examines this sufficiently to enable it to state its opinion regarding certain arguments put forward on one side or the other and based on this work. Similarly, the Court only concerns itself with facts subsequent to the conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne, in so far as they are calculated to throw light on the intention of the Parties at that time, or have been invoked by the Parties. As regards these two groups of factors, the Court arrives at the same result, namely, that they tend rather to confirm the conclusion at which it had arrived on the basis of the actual wording of the article to be interpreted and that, at all events, they do not weaken that conclusion.

What therefore is the nature of the “decision” which the Council must “reach” under that article? In the question put to the Court, the Council has in an explanatory phrase mentioned the three terms “arbitral award”, “recommendation” or “simple mediation”. The Court observes, in the first place, that if the word “arbitration” is taken in a wide sense, characterized simply by the binding force of the pronouncement made by a third Party to whom the interested Parties have had recourse, it may well be said that the decision in question is an “arbitral award”. This term, on the other hand, would hardly be the right one if by it were meant the technical conception of arbitration dealt with in the Hague Convention of 1907. For this reason, the Court does not attach any importance to certain consequences which have been deduced from this conception, which is not in any case applicable to the functions of the Council. In the second place, it points out that this fact does not prevent the Council from being called upon, by the mutual consent of the Parties, to give a definitive and binding decision in a particular dispute.

It is true that the powers of the Council are dealt with in Article 15 of the Covenant and that this article only contemplates recommendations without binding force. There is, however, nothing to prevent the Parties, by an agreement entered into in advance, from recognizing that, in so far as they are concerned, the recommendations of the Court will have the effect of decisions which, by virtue of their previous consent, compulsorily settle the dispute. The Court cites precedents of cases of this kind, in particular the question of the determination of the frontier in Upper Silesia, in which the Powers solemnly undertook to accept the solution recommended by the Council.

Since the decision which the Council has to take in this case cannot, therefore, by reason of the binding force with which it is endowed, be described as a simple "recommendation", still less can it be a "simple mediation" entrusted to the Council. The Court, however, feels called upon to observe that in agreeing to refer the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations, the Parties certainly did not lose sight of the procedure by mediation and conciliation, which forms an essential part of the functions of that Body. It is in the event of the failure of that procedure that the Council will make use of its power of decision.

The second question put to the Court by the Council is whether the decision to be taken must be unanimous or may be taken by a majority and whether the representatives of the Parties may take part in the vote.

On the basis of arguments drawn from the nature of the Council—for the dispute, though not submitted to that Body under a clause of the Covenant, has nevertheless been referred to the Council with the organization and functions conferred upon it by the Covenant—the Court concludes that the rule of unanimity is naturally and even necessarily indicated. Again this rule is explicitly laid down in Article 5 of the Covenant and it admits of no exceptions other than those expressly provided for, and none of these is applicable in the present case. The Court sees a confirmation of its view in the fact that certain clauses of the Treaty of Lausanne, other than Article 3, make express provision for decisions to be taken by a majority.

In the Court's opinion, however, the strict rule of unanimity is qualified by the principle, which finds expression in several clauses of the Covenant, that votes recorded by the representatives of Parties do not affect the required unanimity. This qualification

of the strict rule of unanimity is indicated with peculiar force in the present case, since to require that the representatives of the Parties should accept the Council's decision would be tantamount to giving them a right of veto, which would hardly be in conformity with the intention of Article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne. From another point of view, however, there is nothing to justify, in the Court's opinion, a further derogation from the essential rule of unanimity; it follows, therefore, that, though their votes must not be counted in ascertaining whether there is unanimity, the representatives of the Parties are entitled to take part in all deliberations of the Council.

The Court states its conclusions as follows: (1) the "decision to be taken" by the Council of the League of Nations in virtue of Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne, will be binding on the Parties and will constitute a definitive determination of the frontier between Turkey and Iraq; (2) the "decision to be taken" must be taken by a unanimous vote, the representatives of the Parties taking part in the voting, but their votes not being counted in ascertaining whether there is unanimity.

* * *

Effects of the
Opinion.

The Council took knowledge of the Court's opinion at Geneva on December 8th, 1925, during the fourth sitting of its 37th session and heard the observations of the representatives of the two interested Governments. The British representative reiterated that his Government had always considered itself, under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne, to be bound in advance by the Council's decision. The Turkish representative stated that he could not accept an interpretation of Article 3, paragraph 2, of that Treaty contrary to that which had been placed upon it by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey when that Body ratified the Treaty in question: in his view, the Council could only adopt the Court's opinion by a unanimous vote of its members, including the representatives of the Parties. The Council, having overruled the latter objection, decided unanimously, without counting the votes of the Parties, to adopt the Court's opinion. The Turkish representative, who had voted against this resolution, then stated

that, according to his instructions, the powers which he had received ceased to be valid in face of an arbitration.

On December 16th (15th sitting of the same session), upon a report by M. Undén (Sweden), the Council, on the basis of the work of the Commission of Enquiry, fixed as the definitive frontier the line of demarcation which had been adopted at Brussels on October 29th, 1924, for the maintenance of the *status quo* : further it invited the British Government to submit to it a new Treaty with Iraq, ensuring the continuance for 25 years of the mandatory régime defined by the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq and by the British Government's undertaking approved by the Council on September 27th, 1924, unless Iraq were, in conformity with Article 1 of the Covenant, admitted as a Member of the League before the expiration of this period. The decision regarding the frontier was to be regarded as definitive as soon as the execution of this stipulation had been brought to the knowledge of the Council.

On January 13th, 1926, the new Treaty with Iraq provided for in the Resolution was signed at Bagdad and subsequently approved by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate of Iraq and by the British Parliament. At the second meeting of the 39th Session (March 11th, 1926) the Council adopted a resolution declaring its decision of December 16th to be definitive.

On June 5th, 1926, a treaty was concluded at Angora between Great Britain and Turkey designed to constitute a final settlement of the Mosul question ; by this treaty the two Parties adopt, except for a slight modification, the so-called Brussels line as the frontier between Turkey and Iraq.

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A. — JUDGES AND ASSESSORS.

J. A. I.

ABSENCE OF JUDGES.

Statute : Article 25.

Legitimate
absence.

The Court decided, on February 16th, 1922, that no rule with regard to legitimate absence of a judge should be included in the rules of procedure.

It was understood that in extreme cases Article 18 of the Statute might be invoked.

Leave of
absence.

On July 26th, 1922, the Court decided that it would not be incompatible with its activities to authorize M. Beichmann to leave The Hague on August 1st in the evening (before the closure of the session), since the Court was able to sit with ten or even nine members.

Continuation
of delibera-
tion in tem-
porary ab-
sence of a
judge.

On July 10th, 1922, it was decided that the discussion of an Advisory Opinion should be continued, in spite of the temporary absence of a judge (the Vice-President). This decision, however, was not to apply as regards the administrative questions on the agenda for the session.

This practice was again followed on January 20th, 1925.

On March 3rd, 1925, it was decided to suspend discussion of the Mavrommatis case owing to the absence of a judge, but it was agreed that this decision should not create a precedent.

On October 27th, 1925, M. Altamira was unavoidably prevented from attending a public hearing in the Mosul question (Adv. Op. No. 12). It was therefore decided to adjourn the hearing in order to enable him to attend, because if M. Altamira were not present at the hearing, it was doubtful if he could be allowed to sit in the case.

Postponement of hearing by reason of absence of Judge.

On August 1st, 1922, the Court decided that M. Beichmann's name should not appear amongst those of the judges present when the Court delivered Advisory Opinion No. 2, because he had been obliged to leave before the terms were finally settled.

Name of Judge not present at final deliberation on terms of judgment or advisory opinion not to be included as participating in it.

A note was added to the Opinion to the effect that M. Beichmann had been present during the deliberations but had been compelled to leave before the terms were finally settled. (August 3rd, 1922.)

A similar course was adopted on two subsequent occasions: (1) Advisory Opinion No. 4, when M. Altamira had to leave before the terms of the Opinion were finally settled, (2) Advisory Opinion No. 7, when Mr. Moore had to leave in the same circumstances, and (3) Judgment No. 7, when M. Weiss, the Vice-President, was absent owing to illness.

On April 13th, 1926, M. Yovanovitch being unable to attend the hearing fixed for that day, the Court decided to ask the President to ascertain whether the Parties in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia would have any objection if M. Yovanovitch continued to sit in the case in spite of his unavoidable absence from the hearing of that day. The Parties having no objection, the hearing was fixed for the same afternoon.

Consent of Parties obtained to continuation of hearings in temporary absence of a judge.

A similar situation arose when, a few days later, M. Weiss, Vice-President, fell ill; the same course was adopted.

On April 20th, 1926, in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (merits), M. Weiss, owing to illness, became unable to take part in the deliberation on the part of this case, known as the case of the large estates; the Court decided that, as the two parts of the case were quite distinct, M. Weiss might eventually take part in the deliberation on the other, or Chorzów, part of the case.

Decision that, in a case consisting of two distinct parts, a judge becoming unable to sit in one part may do so in the other.

Decision to proceed with a case when one of the judges, having fallen ill, is unable to sit for remainder of session. On April 29th, 1926, during the Tenth (Extraordinary) Session held for the consideration of the case concerning German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, M. Weiss, Vice-President of the Court, who had been unable to take part in the Court's deliberations since April 15th, became unable to sit for the rest of the session. The Court decided that they must proceed with the examination of the case, the quorum being still assured.

J. A. II.

ASSESSORS (*Technical* —).

Statute : Articles 26, 27.

Rules : Articles 7, 35 (last paragraph).

Presence in full Court. On February 13th, 1922, the Court agreed that in transit cases before the full Court, technical assessors should also be present.

Nominations by Parties. On the same date, it was agreed that the Court could always call for nominations by the Parties ; that the Parties might submit nominations of their own accord but that in no case would such nominations be binding on the Court.

Consultation of competent organizations. It was also agreed that the Court need not necessarily consult a competent body. (This decision did not refer to the International Labour Office as regards assessors for Labour cases.) Any such consultation would not be communicated to the Parties.

Decision as to presence of technical assessors in Transit cases. On February 14th, 1922, it was agreed that if the Parties did not express a desire that assessors should be attached to the Court at the outset of proceedings, the Court would be free to decide whether they should be summoned or not.

Classes of assessors in Labour cases. The Court was of opinion (February 14th, 1922) that the questions : (a) must the two classes of assessors (chosen from employers and workers respectively) always be represented and in equal numbers, and (b) must the class of assessors appointed by Governments always be represented, were disposed of by the previous expression of opinion by the Court that the Court should not be bound by fixed rules.

The Court, on February 13th, 1922, expressed the opinion that if a national of one Party were chosen as assessor, the other Party would have the right to have appointed an assessor approved by the Court. (Nothing to this effect was however inserted in the Rules.)

Nationality of assessors.

The Court decided on June 16th, 1922, that the competence conferred upon it in regard to Advisory Opinions by Article 14 of the Covenant rendered the presence of technical assessors inadmissible.

Presence of assessors in the case of Advisory Opinions.

On January 20th, 1923, the Court approved the regulations regarding the payment of technical assessors sitting at the request of the Parties, which the Council of the League had requested it to draw up.

Rules concerning the payment of assessors sitting at the request of the Parties.

J. A. III.

DEPUTY-JUDGES.

Statute : Articles 3, 15, 25, 31.

Rules : Articles 2 (para. 3), 3, 6, 16.

On March 2nd, 1922, the Court was of opinion that with reference to the question of the Deputy-Judges' right to vote on a question directly concerning them, since the two Deputy-Judges present were necessary in order to complete the number of eleven required under the Statute, they were entitled and in duty bound to take part in all decisions of the Court.

Right to vote on question directly concerning them.

On March 17th, 1922, the Court decided that Deputy-Judges should not participate in the election of the President and Vice-President, except when their presence was required to bring up the number of Judges to eleven.

Participation in election of President and Vice-President.

On the same date, the Court decided that Deputy-Judges should be summoned to take part in a vote with regard to the removal of a Member of the Court.

Participation in a vote on removal of a Member of the Court.

It was agreed that the expression "if necessary" in the third paragraph of Article 3 was inserted because there were cases in which the Deputy-Judge in question would either already be on the bench or would be summoned in his ordinary turn in accordance with the first paragraph (March 18th, 1922).

Significance of expression "if necessary" in paragraph 3 of Art. 3 of Rules.

Interpretation of Art. 3 of Rules.

On March 19th, 1925, M. Negulesco raised the question whether a Deputy-Judge who was summoned to attend a session but was forced to refuse for reasons beyond his control, should not be entitled to be summoned again to fill the next vacancy.

The Court agreed that the question thus raised involved an amendment and not merely an interpretation of Article 3 of the Rules.

Consideration of the question was postponed till a later session.

Article 3, paragraph 3, of Rules, and Article 23 of Statute.

On August 24th, 1925, in connection with the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, the President observed that for the proceedings on the merits, the composition of the Court might have to be somewhat different owing to possible vacancies. According to Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Rules and to the tenor of the work done in preparation of these Rules—in particular an opinion expressed by Mr. Moore at the preliminary session—Mr. Wang should in the President's opinion be the first deputy-judge to be summoned. This view met with no objections.

(At the eighth session, attended by Mr. Wang, the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia was taken in so far as concerned the preliminary objections raised by Poland and, the Court having found in favour of its jurisdiction, the case was reserved for judgment on the merits at a subsequent session.)

J. A. IV.

DISQUALIFICATION OF A JUDGE.

Statute: Article 24.

Question of the disqualification of a judge at the suggestion of the Parties.

On February 20th, 1922, the Court decided that no provision should be included in the Rules, conferring upon the Parties a right to suggest that a Judge should not sit in a given case.

J. A. V.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF FUNCTIONS.

Statute: Articles 16, 17 and 24.

Opinion of Members of Court on questions of incompatibility

The opinion of Members on this matter was expressed, on February 4th, 1922, as follows:

(a) that there was incompatibility between the functions of Judge of the Court and the functions of a member of an institution such as the *Conseil du Contentieux* of the Italian Foreign Office;

(b) that there was no incompatibility between the functions of a Judge and the functions of a member of a Government Commission for preparing copyright legislation;

(c) that there was no incompatibility between the functions of a Judge and the functions of a member of a Government Commission for testing candidates for the diplomatic service ;

(d) that the Judges, or in case of doubt, the Court should decide in each instance if there were incompatibility between their functions as Judges and participation in cases of private international law ;

(e) that, except in special cases upon which the Court might be called upon to decide, participation in negotiations even of a non-political character was inadmissible ;

(f) that the Judges might take part in international conferences which were concerned with the development of law.

It was decided that M. Altamira's position as Spanish Senator was not incompatible with his position as a Judge of the Court.

The Court decided, on August 24th, 1923, that the functions of fifth Member and President of the Conciliation Commission between Sweden and the United States of America were not incompatible with the duties of a Judge of the Court.

Decision on question of incompatibility of functions submitted by M. Huber.

In practice the following functions amongst others have been exercised by Judges, with the Court's approval :

Practice.

- M. Loder — President of a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.
- Mr. Moore — President of the International Commission on the Rules of warfare (submarine, wireless, air).
- M. Nyholm — Member of a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in replacement of German members.
- M. Huber — Rapporteur in an Anglo-Spanish dispute regarding Morocco.

J. A. VI.

NATIONAL JUDGES.

Statute : Articles 26, 27 and 31.

Rules : Articles 2 (par. 2), 4.

The Court was of opinion—in regard to the *Wimbledon* case—that it could not consider the case in the absence of the German Judge, and on the other hand, it considered that M. Schücking could not be present until he had made the solemn declaration (June 15th, 1923).

Presence of National Judges (See also *Intervention* P. IX).

The same practice was followed in the *Mavrommatis* case as concerns M. Caloyanni and in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia as concerns Count Rostworowski and Professor Rabel.

It was agreed on January 27th, 1925, that the discussion concerning the fixing of the dates, etc. for the proceedings in the Mavromatis case should be considered as a consultation of the Court by the President before using his powers under Article 29 of the Rules. In these conditions the presence of a national judge was not necessary during the consideration of preliminary points.

J. A. VII.

PRECEDENCE.

Rules : Article 2.

Precedence of
retiring
President.

On January 15th, 1925, it was decided, on the proposal of the Vice-President and of Lord Finlay, that Article 2 of Rules should be amended by the addition of the following paragraph :

“Nevertheless the retiring President, regardless of his seniority according to the preceding provisions, shall sit on the right of the President, the Vice-President then sitting on his left. This provision, however, shall not affect other privileges and powers conferred by the Statute or Rules of Court on the Vice-President or the eldest judge.”

J. A. VIII.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF JUDGES.

Statute : Article 32 (paragraph 4).

On February 17th, 1922, the Court adopted the following principles :

(a) Judges' travelling expenses would be refunded on presentation of a statement of the total amount of these expenses without details.

(b) When the Court sat elsewhere than at The Hague, the Judges would be entitled to repayment of all expenses incurred, but not to the daily allowance of 50 florins.

(c) If a journey could not be completed without interruption, the additional expenses of hotels, etc., occasioned by the break in the journey, would be refunded.

(These principles still hold good, but in actual practice Judges supply as much detail as possible with regard to expenses, in conformity with the desire expressed by the competent League organizations.)

J. A. IX.

VICE-PRESIDENT (*Duties of —*).*Statute* : Article 21.*Rules* : Article 11.

The Court approved on February 7th, 1922, a memorandum by the President on the duties of the Vice-President. This memorandum was to the following effect : Memorandum by President on subject.

- (1) that he should attend all sessions of the Court in his capacity as Judge ;
- (2) that he should replace the President when the latter is unable for any reason to attend to his duties ;
- (3) that he should preside over any chamber of which he is a member, unless the President is also a member.

B. — PROCEDURE.

P. I.

ADVISORY OPINIONS.

Covenant : Article 14.*Rules* : Articles 71 to 74.

On March 10th, 1922, the Court decided that no special provision on this subject should be inserted in the Rules, it being understood that Article 78 (Article 74 of the final version) safeguarded the Court's right to refuse to reply to questions referred to it. (Advisory Opinion No. 5, etc.) Right of the Court to refuse to give Advisory Opinions.

At the first sitting of the ninth session, on October 22nd, 1925, the question arose whether, for the purposes of Advisory Opinion No. 12, Turkey should be invited to appoint a judge *ad hoc*, that is to say, whether advisory procedure should in this respect be assimilated to contentious procedure. The ensuing discussion showed that the Court, without prejudice to the question of amending the Rules, did not wish to modify the practice hitherto followed, e. g. in the case of Advisory Opinion No. 10. The Court therefore would sit with the judges present. Composition of Court : Application by analogy of Article 31 of Statute.

The Court decided (June 16th, 1922) that the competence conferred on it in regard to Advisory Opinions by Article 14 of the Covenant renders the presence of technical assessors inadmissible. Presence of assessors.

Competence
of Court to
give Advisory
Opinions.

On October 22nd, 1925, at the first sitting of the ninth session (Mosul case; Advisory Opinion No. 12), the Court took the view that, though the question under consideration offered some analogy with that of Eastern Carelia (Advisory Opinion No. 5), in that one of the interested Parties held aloof from the proceedings, the circumstances in the present case were distinctly different, since the question before the Court referred not to the merits of the affair but to the competence of the Council, which had been duly seized of the affair and could undoubtedly ask for the Court's opinion on points of law. It was further observed that the Turkish Government had officially sent certain documents and information.

In this connection the Court, on the same date, approved the fixing of a reasonable time within which the Turkish Government might, should it see fit, file any observations consequent upon perusal of the British Memorial or oral statement.

On October 26th, 1925, at a public sitting, the President stated that the Court, in the course of the deliberations already held, had been able to satisfy itself that the circumstances did not prevent it from giving the opinion asked for.

Procedure :
Notification
of request to
international
organizations.

In connection with the request for an advisory opinion concerning the question whether the Workers' Delegate for the Netherlands at the Third Session of the International Labour Conference was nominated in accordance with the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, notice of the request was given, in conformity with Article 73 of the Rules of the Court, to the following Organizations :

the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers, the International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions, and the International Federation of Trades Unions.

Hearing of
represent-
atives of gov-
ernments or
international
organizations.

On June 15th, 1922, the Court decided to hear, at a public sitting, the representatives of any government or international organization which, within a fixed period of time, expressed a desire to be so heard. This decision was brought to the knowledge of the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant and of Germany and Hungary (which was not then a Member of the League), of the Organizations mentioned above and of the International Labour Organization at Geneva.

On June 19th, 1922, the Members of the Court recognized that the Court was compelled in this case (Advisory Opinions Nos. 1 and 2) to hear not only the representatives of governments but also those of international organizations. The general opinion of the Court was that Article 34 of the Statute did not automatically exclude organizations, since it only referred to the right to appear before the Court as a Party to a suit.

A similar procedure was followed in connection with the Request for an advisory opinion concerning the competence of the International Labour Organization to regulate labour of persons employed in agriculture. On June 15th, 1922, the Court was informed that notice had been given of this request to the following Organizations:

Procedure :
Notification
of request to
international
organizations.

The International Federation of Agricultural Trades Unions ;
The International League of Agricultural Associations (*Internationaler Bund der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften*) ;
The International Agricultural Commission ;
The International Federation of Christian Unions of Landworkers ;
The International Federation of Landworkers ;
The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome ;
The International Federation of Trades Unions ;
The International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers.

The Court proceeded in the same manner when dealing with a request for an advisory opinion concerning the competence of the International Labour Organization to examine proposals for the organization and development of methods of agricultural production.

On July 21st, 1922, notice was given of the Request to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The same question arose again on May 15th, 1926, in connection with the request for an advisory opinion concerning the competence of the International Labour Organization to regulate work done by employers themselves. The President then stated that he thought he would be acting in accordance with his colleagues' opinions by notifying the request to

the International Labour Office,
the International Organization of Industrial Employers, at Brussels,
the International Federation of Trades Unions, at Amsterdam,
and
the International Federation of Christian Trades Unions at Utrecht.

The Court agreed.

In the case of Advisory Opinion No. 6, the Polish Minister at The Hague enquired on July 21st, 1923, under what article of the Statute or Rules of Court notice of the request for this Advisory Opinion had been sent to the German Government, alleging that Article 73 of the Rules did not cover this notification. In reply, the Registrar informed the Polish Minister that notice had been sent under instructions from the President, duly confirmed by the Court when it met, and that these instructions were based on Articles 10

Enquiry concerning interpretation of Article 73 of Rules : Court's Answer.

and 73 of the Rules, which had been drawn up by the Court for its own use and the interpretation of which appertained to the Court. The enumeration given in Article 73 was not regarded by the Court as exhaustive and did not preclude the despatch of similar communications to States not included in that enumeration. (See Court Publications, Series C., No. 3, Vol. III, pp. 1051, 1052 and 1055; Series C., No. 5, Vol. II, p. 355.)

Procedure :
Order of
hearing.

It was decided on January 8th, 1923, in regard to Advisory Opinion No. 4, that in the absence of an agreement between the Parties the British representative should be called upon and address the Court first. (The other interested Party was France.)

On July 23rd, 1924, at a public sitting, the President stated in regard to the Saint-Naoum question (Advisory Opinion No. 9) that since that question was before the Court for advisory opinion and consequently the representatives of the various States did not appear as representatives of applicant and respondent Parties, he would call on them to speak in the alphabetical order of the names of their respective countries, except that representatives of States not directly concerned would speak last.

On January 15th, 1925 (Advisory Opinion No. 10), the President made a statement to the same effect.

Procedure :
Documents
placed at
disposal of
interested
Governments.

On July 23rd, 1923, the Court authorized the Registrar to place the documents in connection with Advisory Opinion No. 6 at the disposal of the German representative. A copy of the written statement submitted by the German Government was also communicated to the Polish Agent.

It has been the practice of the Court in all cases to communicate memoranda submitted by interested Governments in regard to advisory opinions to the other interested Governments (Cf. Advisory Opinions Nos. 7, 8, 9) in order to enable them to reply in their oral statements.

In regard to Advisory Opinion No. 4 (Nationality Decrees in Tunis and Morocco), these memoranda were allowed to be directly exchanged between the two Governments concerned. In this affair, moreover, the two Governments were permitted to file two documents each, which documents were, by analogy, styled Cases and Counter-Cases.

Procedure :
Exclusively
written pro-
ceedings in
the case of

On April 15th, 1925, the Court decided in connection with Advisory Opinion No. 11 (Danzig) that, as the Court had before it no request from the Parties for permission to submit oral statements, there should be no public hearing unless, subsequently, the Court

desired to obtain further information from the Parties, in which case a hearing might be arranged for that purpose.

It was agreed that the Parties would have the right each to submit a counter-memorandum (similar to a Counter-Case filed in proceedings under a special agreement) in lieu of an oral statement.

On April 20th, 1925, in connection with Advisory Opinion No. 11, the Court was unanimously of opinion that documents filed by one interested Government should be communicated to the other. It was also decided that each should be allowed to submit observations on documents annexed to the counter-memorandum filed by the other. These observations would be in writing, but the Court (April 21st, 1925) reserved the right to consider on its merits any subsequent request for a hearing.

Advisory
Opinion
No. 11.

On August 23th, 1923, the Court decided to inform the Roumanian Government (which had requested a hearing, citing Articles 62 and 63 of the Statute) that Articles 62 and 63 of the Statute and the corresponding articles of the Rules only related to contentious procedure. The Court was, however, disposed to hear the Roumanian representative under the terms of Article 73 of the Rules.

Hearings accorded to Governments in regard to Advisory Opinions under Article 73 of Rules, *not* Articles 62 and 63 of Statute (See P. VIII:

On October 26th, 1925, the President announced at a public sitting that in addition to the notice given under Article 73 of Rules of Court to Members of the League of Nations, the latter had been informed that, having regard to the nature of the questions submitted for advisory opinion (No. 12) and their possible bearing on the interpretation of the Covenant, the Court would no doubt be prepared favourably to receive an application by any member to be allowed to furnish information calculated to throw light on the questions at issue.

Intervention). Special notification to Members of League (Analogy Article 63 Statute.)

On September 7th, 1923, in connection with the request made by the Roumanian Government, the Court approved a communication from the Registrar to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the effect that the Court could not authorize the filing of a statement by the Roumanian Government because to do so would involve postponement of delivery of opinion which would be contrary to Article 23 of the Statute.

Question commenced to be completed before close of session.

On June 23rd, 1922, it was decided that although a request from the Czechoslovak Government for a hearing in regard to Advisory Opinion No. 1, did not reach the Court until that day,

Times: Delay in receipt of request for hearing.

it had reached The Hague within the time laid down and therefore the request was granted.

Re-opening of proceedings in regard to an Advisory Opinion. On August 4th, 1924, the Court decided not to re-open the proceedings, which had already been closed in regard to Advisory Opinion No. 9, for the purpose of hearing additional evidence produced by the Serb representative. In accordance with this decision, a letter sent by the Serb representative in reply to a note submitted by the Albanian representative on a particular point on which the Court asked the Parties' views was returned, as was a further Albanian note.

Acceptance of an unsigned legal opinion submitted by an interested State. On April 20th, 1925, the Court, in connection with Advisory Opinion No. 11, decided to admit an unsigned legal opinion submitted by Poland, treating it not as a memorandum filed by a Party, but as if it had been a signed opinion.

Distribution in connection with a question before the Court of a legal opinion unofficial in character to Members of the Court. On November 16th, 1925, with reference to a legal opinion given in regard to the so-called Mosul question by a French jurist at the request of the Turkish Government and communicated direct to each Member of the Court, it was announced by the Registrar that as a result of communications from the Turkish Chargé d'affaires he was able to state that the opinion was not official in character and had not yet been examined by the Turkish Government. It was agreed that in these circumstances the Court need not take it into consideration.

P. II.

APPLICATIONS.

Statute : Article 40.

Rules : Article 35.

Procedure adopted on receipt of application. The procedure adopted on receipt of the application in the *Wimbledon* case (January 18th, 1923) is indicated below.

The Court approved the despatch of the following letters :

(a) a letter addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the four applicant States at The Hague, noting that, for the purposes of the litigation, they had selected as their address at The Hague, under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court, the French Legation ;

(b) a copy of the same letter, together with a covering note to the four Powers concerned, through the channels previously

indicated by them as appropriate for the transmission of direct communications from the Court ;

(c) a letter to the German Minister at The Hague transmitting copy of the application, for transmission to the German Government ;

(d) a letter to the representatives of the applicant Powers at the address selected by them at The Hague, with regard to the time limits fixed for the presentation of the documents constituting the written procedure ;

(e) a letter to the German Minister at The Hague on the same subject ;

(f) a letter to the Secretary-General of the League, informing him of the receipt of the application, and requesting him to proceed to the notifications provided for in Article 40, paragraph 3, of the Statute ;

(g) a letter to the German Government regarding the right to appoint a national judge to sit in the case.

It was also decided that, under Article 63 of the Statute, the Court should communicate the application direct to States having ratified the Treaty of Versailles. This notification to be given notwithstanding that these States would, as Members of the League, also receive notice through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The practice thus fixed was followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the Mavrommatis, Treaty of Neuilly (interpretation) and Upper Silesian cases.

As regards notifications to non-Members of the League, the practice has been to send notifications to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant but not Members of the League, and to States included in the list prepared on June 28th, 1922. (See note on conditions under which Court is open to non-Members of the League of Nations, P. XIII.)

Notifications to non-Members of the League.

By a decision (Cf. Statute, Article 48) dated February 5th, 1926, the Court, recording the agreement reached between the Parties in this respect, joined the causes of action mentioned in the Application of the German Government dated August 25th, 1925, to those mentioned in Conclusion No. 3 of that Government's Application of May 15th, 1925 (German interests in Polish Upper Silesia).

Joinder of causes of action mentioned in separate Applications.

P. III.

APPLICATIONS FROM PRIVATE PERSONS, ETC.

Statute : Article 34.

Kunter
application

In the course of the Preliminary Session (1922), a request was received from a certain M. Kunter for the redress of certain grievances against the Polish Government. The Court decided, on March 22nd, 1922, to transmit the application (which might possibly fall under the heading of minority questions) to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, with an official request that it should be circulated to Members of the Council.

In the reply sent to M. Kunter notifying him of this decision, it was pointed out that the Court expressed no opinion on the merits of the case and that any further correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League.

Weiss
(Emmanuel).

This person requested the intervention of the Court with the Netherlands Government for the redress of certain alleged grievances. The reply, which was signed by the Registrar under instructions from the Court, was simply to the effect that the Court had no competence to deal with such matters.

The same course has been adopted in numerous cases of the same kind, without the Court being called upon to give a decision.

P. IV.

DELIBERATIONS.

Statute : Article 54.

Rules : Articles 31 and 18.

Appointment
of Rapporteur.

On February 21st, 1922, the Court agreed that the Rules should contain nothing regarding the nomination of a Rapporteur. The Court might instruct one of its members, if in a particular case it appeared desirable to draw up a draft judgment.

Procedure for
drafting judgments
and advisory opinions.

At the Court's first Session, a single member was, in the first place, entrusted with the preparation of a draft opinion based on the Court's deliberations, but subsequently drafts have more usually been prepared by a committee of at least three members.

It was decided on July 26th, 1922, that the member (or members) entrusted with the preparation of a draft should be chosen by secret ballot. — This practice has since been invariably followed.

The Court decided on March 5th, 1925, with reference to the Mavrommatis case, that the President should be *ex officio* a member of the Drafting Committee. The uniform practice since

has been to appoint two members in addition to the President. (The Registrar has in practice always been a member.)

On July 19th, 1922, it was laid down that Judges should deliver their opinions in inverse order of seniority. — This rule has since been maintained.

Orders of giving opinions by Members.

On July 12th, 1922, the question was also raised of the distribution to the Court of the written opinions of Judges before the commencement of the discussion on a given question.

Preliminary distribution of Judges' opinions.

On July 19th, 1922, it was decided that in the interests of the entire freedom of the deliberations and in view of their secret character, no such distribution should have place beforehand.

Exceptions have been made :

(1) on July 9th, 1923, the distribution of a written statement by M. Schücking, the German national Judge in the *Wimbledon* case, on a special point was sanctioned, and

(2) on July 21st, 1924, it was agreed, in the *Mavrommatis* case (Preliminary Objection), that Judges might, if they desired, cause a statement of their opinion to be distributed. The Registrar was to ensure that precautions were taken to keep these documents secret.

On February 18th, 1925, the Court decided in the *Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions* case that the general discussion of the case should be preceded by the presentation of written notes by the Members of the Court. It was agreed that such notes should bear a number and not the name of the writer, in order to ensure secrecy.

The same system has since been uniformly followed, but in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (Preliminary Objections) the Court decided to hold a preliminary exchange of views, for the purpose of deciding which questions were of the most importance from the point of view of the judgment, before the preparation of the written notes.

At the ninth session a proposal to depart from the practice of simultaneous distribution of these notes was rejected.

The President on January 21st, 1925, in connection with Advisory Opinion No. 10, adopted the plan of making a summary of opinions expressed by Members of the Court, before the formation of the Drafting Committee.

Summary of Judges' opinions made by President

On January 26th, 1925, it was decided in connection with the same Advisory Opinion that, before the formation of a Drafting Committee, the President's summary should be distributed and disputed points elucidated by discussion.

This has been the uniform practice of the Court since the adoption of this decision.

Rule for deliberations in Council Chamber.

On July 21st, 1923, the Court agreed that a member was not committed by a preliminary vote on any point, and might change his opinion at any time before the approval of the final text of the decision.

Amendments to drafts.

On July 19th, 1922, it was decided that amendments to the draft judgment or opinion, prepared on the basis of the conclusions reached in the course of the deliberations, should be considered in the order of the paragraphs of the draft to which they related.

Absence of a Judge.

See J. A. I.

Presence of temporary Members of Registry.

On January 12th, 1925, it was decided that M. d'Honincthun should be present at private sittings to assist in interpretation, but that, although for the moment only a temporary member of the staff, he should make the solemn declaration mentioned in Article 18 of the Rules.

Presence of Deputy-Registrar.

On February 2nd, 1926, at the first sitting of the Tenth Extraordinary Session, it was decided that the Deputy-Registrar should be present at the Court's private deliberations.

Consideration of the terms of the translation of the authoritative text of a judgment.

On May 19th, 1926, it having been proposed to entrust the examination of the English version (the French version in this case being authoritative) of the judgment in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia to a special Committee, it was decided by a majority of votes that the English version should be read at a private meeting of the full Court in accordance with established precedent.

P. V.

DEPOSITS BY PARTIES.

Statute: Articles 64, 35 (last paragraph).

Rules: Article 56.

Repayment of expenses incurred by a

On September 13th, 1923, the Court approved the reimbursement of certain expenses incurred for interpretation and verbatim

reports by the German Government in supplying information regarding Advisory Opinions Nos. 6 and 7.

government
in supplying
information
for Advisory
Opinions.

On September 13th, 1923, the Court decided not to demand any contribution from the German Government in connection with the *Wimbledon* case, in which that Government appeared as defendant.

Contribution
to expenses
of Court.

On May 21st, 1926, the Court decided in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia to fix, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 35 of the Statute, the sum payable by Germany as a Party (claimant) in this case at 35,000 florins. It was understood that this decision would not affect cases which might arise in the future.

Contribution
to expenses
of Court.

P. VI.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

Statute : Article 57.

Rules : Articles 62 and 71.

In the case of the Advisory Opinion regarding the question of Eastern Carelia, M. Weiss, on his own behalf and that of three other Judges, requested the addition of a passage at the end of the Opinion merely recording the fact of his dissent. The Court granted the request which it regarded as in conformity with Article 71 of the Rules of Court (July 21st, 1923).

Confinement
to expression
of dissent.

On July 24th, 1923, the Court agreed that it was for each dissenting Judge to decide what attitude to adopt (statement of dissent, with or without reasons), it being understood, having regard to the precedent established in the case of the Advisory Opinion regarding the question of Eastern Carelia, that he might confine himself to an expression of his dissent.

Decision left
to discretion
of each
Judge.

In the case of Advisory Opinion No. 7, Lord Finlay, while concurring in the opinion of the Court, was permitted to add observations in regard to the reasoning adopted by the Court.

Observations
on particular
points.

In the case of Judgment No. 7, Lord Finlay who agreed with the conclusions of the judgment, but not with all the reasons given for one of these conclusions, was permitted to explain his views by

Observations
on particular
points.

means of observations which were attached to the printed text of the judgment and read by him in Court.

Partial
Dissent.

In the case of Judgment No. 4 (Mavrommatis case, March 21st, 1925), one Judge (M. Altamira) dissented from a part of the Court's judgment and asked that his dissent should be mentioned when judgment was pronounced.

P. VI a.

HEARINGS.

Statute: Article 43.

Proceedings
not definitely
declared closed
at termination of:

The practice has been established of reserving the Court's right, if necessary, to ask for further information after the termination of the hearings in any case or question. This was done, *inter alia*, in the case of Advisory Opinion No. 8, Judgment No. 5, Advisory Opinion No. 10 and Advisory Opinion No. 12. The practice is therefore that the President, in announcing the termination of the hearing, does not, when it is considered necessary to reserve the Court's right in this way, declare the proceedings finally closed.

P. VII.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE *and Advisory Opinions.*

Statute: Article 26
(last paragraph).
Rules: Articles 7 and 73.

Meaning of
Article 26 of
Statute.

It was agreed on February 25th, 1922, that the last paragraph of Article 26 of the Statute only referred to contentious cases and not to advisory opinions. (In practice, however, the principle involved has been applied by analogy.)

On June 20th, 1922, it was agreed that a certain letter should not be communicated to the International Labour Office in conformity with the principle expressed in the last paragraph of Article 26 of the Statute, but only because that Organization had already been informed (through other channels) of the purport, though not of the actual contents, of the letter.

P. VIII.

INTERVENTION.

Statute: Articles 62 and 63.
Rules: Articles 58 and 59.

Notification
under Article
63 of Statute.

On January 18th, 1923, the Court decided that in accordance with Article 63 of the Statute, the application in the *Wimbledon*

case should be notified direct to all States which had ratified the Treaty of Versailles, in spite of the fact that they would receive notice through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in their capacity as Members of the League.

(1) On June 15th, 1923, the Court decided that it could not consider the case in the absence of the German judge, and also considered that M. Schücking could not be present until he had made the solemn declaration provided for in Article 20 of the Statute.

Decisions in regard to Polish intervention in Wimbledon case.

(2) The Court decided that observations submitted by the Parties regarding Poland's application to intervene should be communicated to the Polish Government and to all Parties to the suit. It was also understood that Poland, as well as the Parties, might comment on these observations in Court.

(3) On June 25th, 1923, the Court decided to confine itself in its decision in regard to Polish intervention to noting that the Polish Government had withdrawn its request for permission to intervene under Article 62 of the Statute and had expressed its desire to intervene under Article 63.

On August 24th, 1923, in response to a request on the part of the Roumanian Government "to intervene", the Court decided to inform that Government that Articles 62 and 63 of the Statute and the corresponding articles of the Rules of Court only related to contentious procedure. Nevertheless, in accordance with Article 73 of the Rules, the Court was prepared to hear the Government's representative.

Application to submit observations in regard to Advisory Opinion No. 7 based on Articles 62 and 63 of Statute. (See P. 1, "Advisory Opinions".)

P. IX.

JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS (*Reading of —*).

Statute: Articles 56, 57, 58.

Rules: Articles 62, 63, 71.

In the case of the Court's reply to the request for an advisory opinion in regard to the status of Eastern Carelia, it was decided on July 20th, 1923, that the President should only read the authoritative text, the translation being read by the Registrar.

In the Mavrommatis case, it was decided on August 25th, 1924, that the whole of the judgment should be read by the President in the authoritative text, and that only the operative provisions should be read by the Registrar in the other language.

Reading of
dissenting
opinions.

At the same time it was decided that dissenting opinions might be read by dissenting judges themselves in French or English, but that no translation would be read at the sitting.

The same procedure was adopted in the case of the Advisory Opinion on the Saint-Naoum question, on September 4th, 1924, and of Judgment No. 7 (May 25th, 1926).

P. X.

LANGUAGES USED BEFORE THE COURT.

Statute : Article 39.

Rules : Article 44.

Use of a lan-
guage other
than the offi-
cial languages
in Court.

In the *Wimbledon* case, the Court (June 18th, 1923) authorized the German representative to speak German.

On July 7th, 1923, at a public sitting, the President stated that the Court had authorized the German Agent to use the German language in Court and that his statement would be rendered into French by the interpreter of the respondent Party. The French version would be considered authoritative.

On July 28th, 1923, in connection with the question of the use of German by the German representative in the question regarding German minorities in Poland, it was agreed that a language other than French or English could only be used in Court with the previous consent of the Court, given in response to a request by the Party concerned.

Application
of Article 39
of Statute.

It was also agreed that Article 39 of the Statute only referred to the use of a language other than French or English as an official language for a particular case, whereas the question under discussion was exclusively contemplated by Article 44 of the Rules.

It was also agreed that there was no objection to the interpretation of the speech in German made by the German representative by the Court's official interpreters, since the "arrangement to be made" under the terms of Article 44 might consist in an arrangement between the Registrar and the Parties concerned for the use of the official interpreters.

The witnesses heard in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia spoke German or Polish. The Court, on April 13th, 1926, decided that the French version of the evidence given by the Parties having produced the witnesses was to be authoritative. The rule previously adopted concerning the use of the Court's official interpreters applied.

LIST OF CASES.

Statute : Article 23.*Rules* : Article 28.

On August 19th, 1924, the Court decided that the Fifth Session should be closed as soon as judgment on the plea to the jurisdiction in the Mavrommatis case and Advisory Opinion No. 9 had been pronounced. The President was authorized to fix further times in the Mavrommatis case after consulting the Parties. It was agreed that the oral proceedings in regard to the merits of this case should take place either at the next ordinary session or at an extraordinary session, according to the date of the conclusion of the written proceedings.

On January 27th, 1925, the Court decided to add the Mavrommatis case to the list for the (extraordinary) session in progress, the written proceedings having been completed. The question of the correct interpretation of Article 28 of the Rules was reserved. (See also "Ordinary Session" P. XV under "Adjournment".)

Addition of case to list during session.

On June 16th, 1925, the Court agreed that the removal of the question of the Œcumenical Patriarchate from the list was an administrative matter to be dealt with by the President.

Removal of cases or questions from the list.

P. XII.

NON-MEMBERS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS (*Conditions under which Court is open to —*).*Statute* : Article 35.*Rules* : Article 38.

The Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations concerning the conditions under which the Court shall be open to States not Members of the League was considered by the Court at its first ordinary Session (1922). Under the terms of the Council Resolution, the Court had to decide to which States it should be communicated.

Communication of Council Resolution on this subject.

On June 23rd, 1922, it was decided to communicate the Council Resolution on this subject to all States recognized *de jure*, and on June 28th, 1922, a list of the States in question was prepared. This list contained the following :

Germany,
 Dominican Republic ¹,
 Georgia,
 Hungary ²,
 Iceland,
 Liechtenstein,
 San Marino,
 Mexico,
 Monaco,
 Poland (for transmission to the Free City of Danzig),
 Turkey.

Notification
 of institution
 of proceedings
 and of requests
 for advisory
 opinions, etc.

The States in this list, together with the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant but not yet Members of the League—the United States, Ecuador and the Hedjaz—comprise the States (other than Members of the League, which receive notifications through the Secretary-General of the League) to which the Court notifies the institution of proceedings and requests for advisory opinions received by it, and which are, in addition to Members of the League of Nations, entitled to appear before the Court (Rules 38).

The Court has now ceased to communicate with the Hedjaz, as all communications have been returned.

On June 17th, 1925, the Court decided to add to its list Afghanistan, Egypt and Russia.

Case of German
 interests in
 Polish Upper
 Silesia.

On May 16th, 1925, the Court was of opinion that the relevant instruments when correctly interpreted (more especially in the light of a report made by M. Hagerup at the First Assembly of the League of Nations) authorized it in accepting the German Government's application without requiring the special declaration provided for in the Council Resolution. The Respondent would always be at liberty to file a plea to the jurisdiction based on the absence of such a declaration.

P. XIII.

OBJECTIONS (*including objections to jurisdiction*).

Statute: Article 53.

No rule in this respect was included in the Rules of Court, but much discussion took place at the Preliminary Session.

¹ Became a Member of the League of Nations in September 1924.

² " " " " " " " " " " " " 1922.

Mavrommatis case, Ordinary Session 1924 (see Series A., No. 2, p. 9).

The application instituting proceedings and the case filed by the Greek Government were respectively communicated to the British Government on May 15th and 31st, 1924. The British Government informed the Court on June 3rd, 1924, that it intended to file a plea to the jurisdiction. The President fixed June 16th as the time for the filing of the case in regard to this plea. On that date the Agent of the British Government filed with the Registry a preliminary objection supported by a preliminary Counter-Case. The Greek Agent, in accordance with the time limit fixed by the President, filed his Government's reply to the British Government's preliminary Counter-Case on June 30th, 1924.

Objection" to the Court's jurisdiction taken in the Mavrommatis case. Procedure adopted by the Court.

On July 15th, 1925, the Court decided, in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, that the Polish representative should speak first, because Poland, as regards the preliminary objection, was in the position of applicant; the Polish Government's "statement of objections" and Germany's "observations" were really equivalent to the Case and Counter-Case as regards this question.

On August 7th, 1925, the Court decided in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (preliminary objections) to deal forthwith with the so-called question of "litispendence" (as well as with the principal Polish objection to the Court's jurisdiction) and not to leave it until the proceedings on the merits. (See Judgment No. 6, p. 100).

"Litispendence" to be taken as a preliminary question.

P. XIV.

ORDERS BY COURT AND BY PRESIDENT.

Statute : Articles 22, 48.

Rules : Articles 10, 33, 38.

It was understood (February 18th, 1922) that the Court's right to make orders differing from those already made by the President would not involve a right on the part of the Parties to appeal to the Court against the orders of the President.

Appeal by Parties against orders made by President.

Prior to the first ordinary Session, the President gave instructions for the notification of the request for Advisory Opinions Nos. 1 and 2 to a list of States and Organizations (see under "Advisory Opinions"), including Germany and Hungary. This action was

Notification of request for advisory opinion by President.

subsequently approved by the Court. The notification to Germany is of interest, having regard to the protest made by Poland in regard to the notification sent to Germany in the case of Advisory Opinion No. 6.

Summoning of extraordinary session. Derogation from Statute (Art. 43) authorized.

The President first exercised his power to summon an extraordinary session in connection with the Advisory Opinion No. 4, and on this occasion also authorized that the memoranda and counter-memoranda in this question were to be exchanged directly between the two Governments concerned. In the case of Advisory Opinions No. 8, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and Judgment No. 7, the President also exercised his power under Article 23 of the Statute.

Derogation from Rules for Chamber for Summary Procedure.

On August 5th, 1924, the Chamber authorized the submission of counter-cases by the Parties in the case of the interpretation of the Treaty of Neuilly.

Extension of time. (See also "Time Limits", P. XXI.)

On February 21st, 1923, the President, in response to a request by the French Minister at The Hague for an extension of 30 days in the times fixed for the filing of documents in the *Wimbledon* case, granted an extension of 20 days only, on the ground that this extension was the maximum which would ensure the completion of the written proceedings on the date of the opening of the session (June 15th).

On July 5th, 1924, the Court, sitting as a Chamber for Summary Procedure, granted an extension of time for the submission of Cases in the case of Judgment No. 3.

Notification to State not a Member of League of Nations nor mentioned in Annex to Covenant, of request for advisory opinion. (See also "Advisory Opinions", P. I.)

Prior to the opening of the third ordinary Session, the President authorized the notification of the request for Advisory Opinion No.6 to Germany.

On July 21st, 1923, the Polish Minister at The Hague questioned this notification, on the ground that it was not covered by Article 73 of the Rules.

On July 23rd, the Court upheld the President's action, on the ground that the enumeration given in Article 73 was not exhaustive and that the Court was free to send notifications to States not covered by the terms of that article but likely to be able to furnish information.

Decision to communicate observations

On June 15th, 1923 (*Wimbledon* case), the Court decided to communicate to the Polish Government the observations made

by the Parties in regard to Poland's application to intervene, and also to allow comments by Poland and the Parties on such observations.

of Parties on application to intervene to applicant State, and also to allow comments on such observations.

On March 22nd, 1926, the Court made an Order calling upon the Parties, in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, to furnish, by whatever means they might think fit, further information regarding certain points reserved by the Court, subject to the Court's right, should the evidence thus furnished be regarded as insufficient, and make good such insufficiency by the means provided for in the Statute.

(See also "Intervention", P. VIII.)
Order calling for further information from the Parties.

A decision joining certain causes of action mentioned in the second Application of the German Government in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia to others mentioned in that Government's original Application was not termed an Order (see "Applications").

Decision joining causes of action not termed an Order.

P. XV.

ORDINARY SESSION (*Postponement of, or adjournment of —*).

Statute : Article 23.

Rules : Article 27.

It was agreed on February 25th, 1922, that it was not desirable, in the event of there being no cases to be dealt with on June 15th, to authorize the President to postpone the commencement of the ordinary session.

Question of the right of the President to postpone ordinary session.

It was understood that there would, in all circumstances, be an annual session.

The Court, having assembled on June 15th, 1925, and there being no case before it ready for consideration, decided as follows, on June 15-17th, in regard to the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia :

Adjournment of ordinary session.

(a) To inform the Parties that the Court would deal, in the course of the current session, with the plea to the jurisdiction put forward in regard to the proceedings instituted by the German Application, dated May 15th, 1925, provided that the oral pleadings in regard to this plea could be commenced on July 15th next at latest and that, before June 25th, the two Parties informed the Court that they were prepared to complete the written proceedings in regard

to this point in sufficient time to enable the Court to commence the oral proceedings on the question of jurisdiction on July 15th.

If this condition were not fulfilled, to adjourn the suit until an extraordinary session, the date of which would be fixed later.

(b) To suspend its session until July 15th, authorizing the President to close the Session, should the agreement contemplated in the preceding paragraph not be effected.

It was also decided on June 17th, 1925, to authorize the President, if necessary, to postpone the resumption of the ordinary session by five days, i.e. until July 20th; but that date was to be regarded as the latest.

On June 19th, 1925, the President, at a public sitting, declared the ordinary session adjourned until July 15th, 1925.

P. XVI.

PROFESSIONAL SECRECY.

Rules: Articles 24 and 50.

On March 21st, 1922, the Court, in adopting the article of the Rules of Court containing the solemn declaration to be made by witnesses, agreed that a witness was not thereby obliged to violate professional secrecy.

P. XVII.

QUESTIONS *not falling strictly within the Court's sphere of activity.*

Covenant: Article 14.

Statute: Article 6 (by analogy).

Preparation
of list of can-
didates for
posts as legal
advisers in
Turkey
(Treaty of
Lausanne XI,
Declaration of
July 24th,
1923.)

On November 12th, 1923, the Court decided to accede to the request, addressed to the President by the Turkish Government although the matter was not strictly speaking a part of the Court's duties. The President was empowered to take certain action in the matter, in particular to communicate with the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of various States, with a view to obtaining candidates.

On September 1st, 1924, the President was authorized to conclude this matter in the interval between sessions, i.e. to prepare the final list of candidates for transmission to the Turkish Government. Before despatch the list should, however, be communicated to the Members of the Court.

On June 17th, the Court decided that the list of candidates might be finally drawn up and sent to the Turkish Government by the President.

On November 20th, 1925, the President stated that, as the Turkish Government had now completed its selection of the legal counsellors to be taken into its service, the Court's mission was completed and the matter could be regarded as terminated in so far as the Court was concerned.

On June 23rd, 1923, the *N. V. Anton Jurgens Vereenigde Fabrieken* requested the Court to appoint an arbitrator. The Court decided that it could not undertake to do so; but the Registrar was authorized to answer that, in his opinion, the President, if approached, might be willing to consider the possibility of undertaking this task.

On November 20th, 1925, the President informed the Court that, according to a request addressed to him by the *Société anonyme des fours à coke de Selzaete* and by the firm Heinrich Koppers of Essen, an arbitration clause inserted in a contract between the two Parties provided for the settlement of any dispute an arbitration tribunal of two arbitrators who, by agreement, were to appoint an umpire; should the two arbitrators be unable to agree, M. Max Huber, the present President of the Court, would appoint the umpire.

Appointment of umpire under private agreement.

On November 21st, 1925, the President informed the interested Parties that he was prepared, if necessary, to exercise the functions conferred upon him under this clause.

On the same date, it was brought to the knowledge of the Court that, in accordance with the terms of a Convention concluded on August 27th, 1925, between the Greek Government and the *Société commerciale de Belgique*, a Company whose registered offices are situated at Ougrée-lez-Liège, the President would be requested to appoint one or more experts qualified to fix the price of certain deliveries of railway material to be supplied by the Company.

Appointment of experts.

On January 26th, 1926, the President made the appointment in question.

The President of the Court was, in December 1924, requested by the Greek Government to appoint the President of the Greco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under Article 92, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Lausanne. This task he accepted.

Appointment of Presidents of Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.

A similar request was received from the Roumanian Government in January 1925 as concerns the Roumano-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The President arranged for the combination of these two posts and made the appointment on February 1st, 1925. The Court noted the action taken by M. Huber as President.

A similar request was received during the sixth Session (1925) from the British and Italian Governments, regarding the Anglo-Turkish and Italo-Turkish Tribunals ; but in this case the Turkish Government associated itself with the request.

The appointment was made on March 13th, 1925.

Appointment
of arbitrator
under the
Dawes Plan.

On May 6th, 1926, the President informed the Court that, having been requested by the German Government and Commissioner of Controlled Revenues appointed under the Dawes Plan in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of London of August 9th, 1924, to appoint an arbitrator to decide a dispute concerning the interpretation of that Protocol, he had accepted this task.

P. XVIII.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PARTIES.

Statute : Articles 42 and 43 (last paragraph).
Rules : Articles 45, 46.

Categories of
persons allowed
to plead
in Court.

The Court decided on February 21st, 1922, that no rule restricting the right of pleading before the Court should be included in the Rules, and that any person appointed by a State to represent it may be admitted.

Number of re-
presentatives
allowed to
plead in the
same interest.

The Members of the Court came to the conclusion on June 15th, 1923, that the maximum number of speeches or oral statements made in the same interest should not as a general rule exceed two. It was however understood that, if necessary, several persons might share the task of stating a case.

Information
obtained dur-
ing oral pro-
ceedings.

On February 22nd, 1926, the Court requested the President to ask the representatives of the German Government in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia to furnish, when making his oral reply, some details in support of assertions made in his first statement of his Government's case. This step was taken without prejudice to the right of the Court subsequently to put questions to the Parties.

P. XIX.

SPECIAL CHAMBERS.

Statute : Articles 26, 27, 28.

Rules : Articles 7, 14, 15, 16, 35 (para. 4).

It was decided on February 13th, 1922, that if only one Party applied for recourse to the Chamber, the decision rested with the Court.

Competence of Chamber for communications and transit.

After receipt of the application in the *Wimbledon* case, the Court decided, on January 18th, 1923, that the attention of the Parties should not be drawn to the provisions of Article 27 of the Statute dealing with the competence of the Special Chamber and the appointment of technical assessors.

Possible application of Article 27 of Statute in a case referred to the Court.

The grounds for this decision appear to have been that it was held that only legal questions (the interpretation of a treaty), and no technical questions, were involved, and that the clauses of the Statute dealing with the Special Chamber and technical assessors contemplated transit cases possessing a technical aspect.

On March 23rd, 1922, the Court agreed that the order of summons of substitute judges should be according to the precedence established in Article 2 of the Rules of Court.

Order of summons of substitute judges for Special Chambers.

P. XX.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE (*Chamber for —*).

Statute : Article 29.

Rules : Articles 14, 35 (last para.), 67 to 70.

A case may not be transferred from the Chamber to the full Court against the wishes of the Parties (February 25th, 1922).

Transfer of case to full Court.

After the grant of an extension of time for the filing of cases, it is decided that the Parties cannot claim that a suit should be dealt with urgently (July 1st, 1924).

Grant of extension of time.

It was decided, on July 1st, 1924, that a Party which failed, after receiving due notice, to raise any objection within a reasonable period of time to a notification made by the opposing Party, should be presumed to concur in such notification. (Case of the Interpretation of the Treaty of Neuilly; notification by Greece of ratification of Greco-Bulgarian *compromis*.)

Presumption of acquiescence after expiration of a reasonable time.

Derogation from Rules for summary procedure. On August 5th, 1924, as a derogation from the Rules governing summary procedure, the Chamber authorized the submission of replies by the Parties in the case of Judgment No. 3.

Presidency. On March 3rd, 1925, it was decided, at a sitting of the Chamber held for the consideration of a request for an interpretation of Judgment No. 3, that M. Loder (former President of the Court) who had presided during the deliberation of that judgment, should also preside for the purposes of the interpretation of the judgment referred to, in spite of the presence of the President of the Court. (M. Loder also read the judgment at the public sitting held on March 26th, 1925, after the President of the Court had read the Court's judgment in the Mavrommatis case.)

Procedure. On the same date (March 3rd) it was also decided that the Court's decision on the request for an interpretation should take the form of a judgment.

P. XXI.

TIME LIMITS.

Statute : Articles 43, 48.

Rules : Article 33.

Decision in connection with the Rules of Court. On March 20th, 1922, when adopting the article regarding time limits included in the Rules of Court, the Court agreed that the system of calculating times laid down in the first paragraph should always be applicable.

Delay in receipt of request for a hearing. (See P. I, "Advisory Opinions".) A request from the Czechoslovak Government for a hearing in regard to a question before the Court for advisory opinion failed to reach the Court by the required date; it was however shown that it had reached The Hague within the time specified and consequently the Court decided to grant the request (June 23rd, 1922).

Extension of time. (See also P. XIV, "Orders by Court", and P. XX, "Chamber for Summary Procedure".) On February 21st, 1923, the President granted an extension of 20 days in the times fixed for the filing of documents in the *Wimbleton* case. The application was made for an extension of 30 days, but having regard to the fact that 20 days was the maximum extension which would ensure the completion of the written proceedings, on the date of the opening of the session, the President limited the extension as stated.

On July 5th, 1924, in the Greco-Bulgarian case before the Chamber for Summary Procedure, a request made by the Greek

Agent for an extension of time of 15 days for the submission of cases was granted. This time was subsequently further extended by agreement between the members of the Chamber.

It was however agreed by the Chamber that the Parties could no longer in these circumstances claim that the case should be dealt with urgently.

At the resumption of the eighth Session, the President announced at the first public sitting on July 16th, 1925, that in consequence of the preliminary objections raised by Poland, it had been decided to prolong *sine die* the times fixed for the filing of documents in regard to the proceedings on the merits, if any.

Extension of times *sine die* pending decision upon objections.

In the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (proceedings on the merits), the Polish Government applied, before the expiration of the time allowed for the filing of the Counter-Case, for an extension of time. The President granted this request and postponed by one month the dates for the filing of subsequent documents.

On July 16th, 1925, the Court, for reasons of courtesy, decided, on the request of the German representative in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, for additional time for the preparation of his oral reply to the statements of the opposing Party, to grant him until July 18th.

Grant of additional time for preparation of oral statement.

On February 18th, 1926, the Polish representative having asked for the postponement of the next hearing to allow him time for the preparation of his response, the Court decided to leave the fixing of the exact dates of the next hearing to the President, it being understood, however, that any extra time, if it were granted, would only be so as an exceptional measure, since the tendency of long intervals during the oral proceedings was to modify the character of these proceedings.

On July 1st, 1924, in the Chamber for Summary Procedure, it was agreed that the Bulgarian Government, having been duly informed of the notification by the Greek Government of the exchange of ratifications of the Agreement on March 18th, 1924, and having failed to raise any objection, should be presumed to concur.

A reasonable time. (See also P. XX, "Summary Procedure".)

WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.

Statute : Articles 48, 50, 51, 52.

Rules : Articles 45 and 47 to 54.

Payment of witnesses. On March 19th, 1925, the Court, when adopting the budget for 1926, approved an item to cover any expenses in connection with the summoning of witnesses.

Communication of evidence to Parties. In the *Wimbledon* case, the Court decided, on July 9th and 10th, 1923, that certain documents could not be used as evidence unless communicated to the Parties. (See Decision No. 20 of July 9th and No. 1 of July 10th, 1923.)

Objection to evidence. On February 10th, 1925, during the hearing of the *Mavrommatis* case, Counsel for the Greek Government cited a volume of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Counsel for the British Government objected that the quotation would not be admissible as evidence. The Court decided :

(1) that the reading of the document which Counsel for the Greek Government desired to quote was admissible ;

(2) that it reserved its decision as to the importance to be attached to the document.

In the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (merits), during the cross-examination of a German expert witness by the Polish Agent, the German Agent submitted that the questions put bore no relation to the evidence given by the witness and that it rested with the Court to decide whether the questions could be put. The Court reserved its opinion as to the importance to be attached to the questions put and replies given.

Withdrawal of documents and passages in speeches. On February 14th, 1925, the President stated that Counsel for both Parties had expressed a desire to withdraw certain documents and suppress certain passages in the documents of procedure and in the speeches. The Court duly noted these statements and asked the Agents to notify the Registrar of the changes to be made.

Submission of further evidence after termination of hearings. In the *Mavrommatis* case, the President, when announcing the termination of the hearing, did not declare the proceedings closed, in order that the Court might, if necessary, ask the Parties for further information.

When however the Greek Agent asked to be permitted to produce further documents and information, it was observed at the sitting held to consider this point that the Court could ask for further information, but that no new evidence could be produced without the consent of both Parties.

In connection with the hearing of the witnesses called by the German and Polish Governments in response to the Court's request for further information in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, the Court agreed, on April 13th, 1926, that the evidence of witnesses should be taken down verbatim, communicated to them, on the understanding that any corrections should be indicated by them at the following sitting, at which corrected passages might be read, and that summarized records would not be prepared and adopted during the hearing.

Procedure for taking of evidence.

At the hearing on April 16th, 1926, the President stated that the French text, which was authoritative, of the evidence had been communicated to the Agents for transmission to the witnesses for their observations, if any. The record would now be read in order of date and witnesses might, if they so desired, make fresh observations before signing their respective depositions. This procedure was then followed, the Registrar reading the evidence in the presence of the various witnesses (the absence of one of the German expert witnesses is dealt with below in a separate paragraph), who, after declaring that they agreed, signed the parts of the evidence concerning them.

On March 24th, 1926, in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, the attention of the Parties was drawn to the fact that Article 47 of the Rules of Court applied by analogy to the situation arising out of the order made by the Court inviting the Parties to submit further information.

Application by analogy of Article 47 of Rules.

On March 20th, 1926, the Court took a decision to the effect that it could *not* ask the Parties in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia for information as to the relative importance of the estates belonging to the Duke of Ratibor and Count Saurma-Jeltsch and divided by the frontier line, because by so doing it would be going outside the terms of the dispute and raising a question of law not referred to it by the Parties. This could not be done by a Court whose jurisdiction depended exclusively on the free will of the Parties.

Decision limiting Court's right to ask for additional information.

Submission of observations after the Court has entered into deliberation. On May 3rd, 1926, in the case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, the Court, being in deliberation on this case, decided to disregard certain observations submitted by the Agent of the Polish Government, and received on May 3rd, concerning documents filed by the German Government between February 23rd and 28th, on the ground that these observations had been received too late.

Setting aside of evidence of witness not present to sign the record of evidence. At the sitting held for the reading over of the evidence given by expert witnesses in the case of the German interests in Polish Upper Silesia, one German witness was not present to sign the record of his evidence and had empowered the German Agent to do so for him. The President reserved the Court's opinion as to the value to be attached to a record of evidence neither read over to nor signed by the witness. Subsequently (April 21st, 1926), the Court set aside the evidence of the witness in question, which had been signed and approved by proxy.

C. — ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS.

A. Q. I.

APPOINTMENTS TO REGISTRY.

Rules : Articles 17, 20 and 22.

Question of the appointment of an official of Spanish-speaking nationality. It was agreed, on February 14th, 1922, that if in the future cases in which the Spanish language played an important part became frequent, the Court would consider the creation of a post in the Registry for a person of Spanish-speaking nationality.

Creation of post of Deputy-Registrar and first appointment to that post. The procedure followed at the ninth Session for the election of the Deputy-Registrar was similar to that laid down as regards the selection of the Registrar, i.e. candidates were put forward by Members of the Court and the Court selected the occupant of the post by secret ballot. (Art. 17 of Rules.)

A. Q. II.

BUDGET.

Statute : Article 33.

Rules : Articles 10 and 26 (para. 2).

Method of approval of budget estimates and appointment of a representative before the Supervisory Commission. On March 24th, 1922, the Court decided that the Registrar should prepare the Budget estimates for submission to the authorities of the League of Nations and fixed certain guiding principles.

On January 20th, 1923, it was decided that the preparation and submission of the Budget estimates to the Supervisory Commission should be left to the Registrar.

It was also decided to appoint the Registrar as the Court's representative before the Supervisory Commission.

The practice, owing to the date of the Court's session, has been for the Budget estimates to be prepared and submitted to the Supervisory Commission by the Registrar and subsequently laid before the Court, together with any suggestions made by the Supervisory Commission, for approval at the ordinary annual session. In 1925, however, as the Court happened to be sitting in extraordinary session at the time, it was possible to submit the Budget estimates to it for approval before being laid before the Supervisory Commission.

On January 8th, 1923, Mr. Moore, who had represented the Court at the Third Assembly, was thanked by the Court for the able manner in which he had acquitted himself of this duty.

On June 23rd, 1923, the Court decided that the Registrar should be empowered to represent it at the sittings of the Assembly in 1923. As regards the presence of a Member of the Court, it was decided not to select a particular judge for this purpose. If necessary the President, or, should he be unable to do so, one of the Members of the Court, would get into touch with the Members of the Council or Assembly in regard to certain questions concerning the Court upon which it was desirable to let those two bodies know the Court's views.

The Registrar has also by a special decision of the Court represented the Court at the Assembly each year before the Budget Committee.

The same practice of appointing the Registrar to represent the Court at the Assembly and before the 4th (Financial) Committee and the Supervisory Commission was followed in 1924 and 1925.

A. Q. III.

PRESS (*Communications with —*).

Statute : Articles 45 and 46.
Rules : Article 43.

The question of communications to the Press was discussed by the Court on June 20th, 1922, and a variety of systems were considered. Since that time the practice has been for the Registrar to prepare communiqués.

On June 15th, 1923, the Registrar was authorized by the Court to communicate a statement which had been approved by the President, it being understood that it should be marked non-official. All communications to the Press are now marked in this way.

A. Q. IV.

RECORDS OF SITTINGS.

Statute : Article 47.*Rules* : Article 26.

At the preliminary Session, it was decided (February 13th, 1922) that a verbatim record of each sitting, corrected by each Judge as regards his own statements, should be kept in the Archives. Subsequently, however, at the first ordinary Session (June 28th, 1922), it was decided that :

(1) a copy of minutes embodying corrections made by the Judges should be preserved in the Archives, but that it was not necessary to prepare an edition of the corrected text for distribution to Members of the Court ;

(2) that the minutes of public sittings should be printed ; and

(3) that no detailed minutes of private sittings for deliberation on judgments or advisory opinions should be prepared.

On August 13th, 1924, the Court decided that whenever a vote was taken, the names of the Judges voting for or against a motion should be given in the minutes.

Correction of
statements
made in
Court by
Counsel.

On January 24th, 1925, the President stated that for the future it would be specified in letters to Counsel inviting them to correct the text of their speeches, that only changes of form would be allowed. The Court and Parties must use that which had in fact been said in Court, i.e. the uncorrected verbatim report which appeared directly after the hearing. The President would reserve the right to request Counsel to withdraw corrections overstepping this limit. The corrected text would be used solely for insertion in Series C. of the Court's Publications.

A. Q. V.

REGISTRY (*Staff of, questions concerning —*).*Rules* : Article 21.

Repayment
of medical
expenses.

It was decided (on January 13th, 1925) to contribute 50% towards the medical expenses of an official incurred in 1924. This course was taken in view of

(1) the absence at that time of any sickness insurance system corresponding to that existing in the case of the Secretariat at Geneva ;

(2) the tenour of the discussions of the Supervisory Commission on the question ;

(3) the fact that 50% is the proportion of the premiums for sickness insurance paid by the League.

A. Q. VI.

REPORT (*Annual* —) AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE COURT.

On March 19th, 1925, the Court decided to add a new Series E. to its publications. This series would contain an annual report to be published under the responsibility of the Registrar. This report would not be addressed to any particular body but would be one of the Court's series of publications. The first report would contain an account of the whole period already elapsed.

The Court has adopted the practice of deciding in each particular case what documents relating to a particular session should be printed, rather than that of binding itself by a general decision.

Printing of
the Court's
documents.
(Annex 6 to
Distr. 494.)

A. Q. VI a.

RULES OF COURT (*Revision of* —).

Statute: Article 30.

The Court decided on June 17th, 1925, that Judges particularly interested in the question of the revision of the Rules of Court should study the question and, before the end of that year, communicate their individual views in writing to the President. The latter would ensure intercommunication between the Members of the Court, so that the subject could be profitably considered at the next ordinary session.

With reference to a proposal in this connection during the ninth Session by MM. Yovanovitch and Negulesco, the Court agreed that it was bound by the decision of June 17th, 1925, and could not enter upon a real discussion of the merits of the question without previously revoking that decision, and that the Court should not at an extraordinary session reverse a decision taken at an ordinary session. The Court subsequently adopted a proposal to the effect that the question of the convocation of the Deputy-Judges for the purpose of any revision of the Rules should be placed as the first item on the Agenda for the ordinary session in 1926.

A. Q. VII.

STAMPED PAPER, AND FEES.

Statute: Article 33.

On February 22nd, 1922, it was agreed that the Court should not claim the right to employ stamped paper involving the payment of a due.

Scale of fees
suggested by
Council.

Prior to the first ordinary Session (June 1922) the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, under instructions from the Council, asked the Court to consider whether legal fees could not be charged to cover certain of its expenses, and, if the Court's opinion were in the affirmative, to fix a reasonable scale of charges. The Court decided that under the Statute it had not the powers necessary to establish such a scale of fees and that such a course was not expedient. A memorandum to this effect was sent to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Council.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURT'S PUBLICATIONS.

(See First Annual Report, pp. 273-278.)

The Court's publications are divided into five series :

Series of
Publications.

- Series A.* : Collection of Judgments.
 „ *B.* : Collection of Advisory Opinions.
 „ *C.* : Acts and Documents relating to Judgments and
 Advisory Opinions given by the Court.

The volumes of the last named series are divided into six sections. The first contains the minutes of public sittings ; the second, speeches made and documents read in Court ; the third, other documents submitted to the Court ; the fourth, correspondence relating to the case ; the fifth and sixth are devoted to analytical and alphabetical indexes respectively. The alphabetical index exists only in volume 5—I and subsequent volumes of Series C.

- Series D.* : Acts and Documents concerning the organization of
 the Court.
 „ *E.* : Annual Reports of the Court.

The present volume is the second of the latter Series.

* * *

The following volumes have already been issued :

Publications
 already
 issued,

SERIES A. — *Collection of Judgments.*

- No. 1. The S.S. *Wimbledon*.
 No. 2. The Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions.
 No. 3. Treaty of Neuilly, Article 179, Annex, Para-
 graph 4 (Interpretation).
 No. 4. Interpretation of Judgment No. 3.
 No. 5. The Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions.
 No. 6. Case concerning certain German interests in
 Polish Upper Silesia (*Jurisdiction*).
 No. 7. Case concerning certain German interests in
 Polish Upper Silesia (*The Merits*).

SERIES B. — *Collection of Advisory Opinions.*

- No. 1. Advisory Opinion relating to the designation of the Workers Delegate for the Netherlands at the Third Session of the International Labour Conference, given by the Court on July 31st, 1922.
- Nos. 2 and 3. Advisory Opinions relating to the competence of the International Labour Organization in regard to international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture and examination of proposals for the organization and development of the methods of agricultural production and other questions of a like character, given by the Court on August 12th, 1922.
- No. 4. Advisory Opinion relating to the Nationality Decrees issued in Tunis and Morocco (French zone) on November 8th, 1921, given by the Court on February 7th, 1923.
- No. 5. Advisory Opinion relating to the Statute of Eastern Carelia, given by the Court on July 23rd, 1923.
- No. 6. Advisory Opinion on certain questions relating to settlers of German origin in the territory ceded by Germany to Poland, given by the Court on September 10th, 1923.
- No. 7. Advisory Opinion on the question concerning the Acquisition of Polish Nationality, given by the Court on September 15th, 1923.
- No. 8. Advisory Opinion regarding the delimitation of the Polish-Czechoslovakian Frontier (question of Jaworzina), delivered by the Court on December 6th, 1923.
- No. 9. Advisory Opinion relating to the question of the Monastery of Saint-Naoum (Albanian frontier), given by the Court on September 4th, 1924.
- No. 10. Advisory Opinion relating to the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, given by the Court on February 21st, 1925.
- No. 11. Advisory Opinion relating to the Polish Postal Service in Danzig, delivered by the Court on May 16th, 1925.
- No. 12. Advisory Opinion concerning the interpretation of Article 3, Paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne (Frontier between Turkey and Iraq), delivered by the Court on November 21st, 1925.

- No. 13. Advisory Opinion concerning the competence of the International Labour Organization to regulate, incidentally, the personal work of the employer, given by the Court on July 23rd, 1926¹.

SERIES C. — *Acts and Documents relating to Judgments and Advisory Opinions given by the Court.*

- No. 1. First (ordinary) Session (June 15th, 1922—August 12th, 1922).
Documents relating to Advisory Opinions Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- No. 2. Second (extraordinary) Session (January 8th—February 7th, 1923).
Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 4.
Additional volume :
Nationality Decrees in Tunis and Morocco.— Documents of the written procedure.
- No. 3. Third Session (June 15th—September 15th, 1923).
Vol. I. Documents (minutes and speeches) relating to Advisory Opinions Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and Judgment No. 1.
Vol. II. Documents (other than minutes and speeches) relating to Advisory Opinion No. 5 and Judgment No. 1.
Vol. III^I. Documents (other than minutes and speeches) relating to Advisory Opinions Nos. 6 and 7.
Vol. III^{II}. Documents (other than minutes and speeches) relating to Advisory Opinions Nos. 6 and 7.
Additional volume :
The S.S. *Wimbledon*. Documents of the written procedure.
- No. 4. Fourth (extraordinary) Session (November 13th—December 6th, 1923).
Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 8 (Jaworzina).
- No. 5. Fifth (ordinary) Session (June 15th—September 14th, 1924).
Vol. I. Documents relating to Judgment No. 2 (The Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions).

¹ This Opinion having been given after the expiration of the period covered by the present Report, it was not taken into account for this volume.

- Vol. II. Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 9 (Question of the Monastery of St.-Naoum—Albanian Frontier).
- No. 6. Chamber for Summary Procedure.
Documents relating to Judgment No. 3 (Treaty of Neuilly, Part IX, Section IV, Annex, Paragraph 4—Interpretation).
Additional volume :
Documents relating to interpretative Judgment of Judgment No. 3.
- No. 7. Sixth (extraordinary) Session (January 15th—March 21st, 1925).
Vol. I. Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 10 (Exchange of the Greek and Turkish Populations).
Vol. II. Documents relating to Judgment No. 5 (The Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions).
- No. 8. Seventh (extraordinary) Session (April—May, 1925).
Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 11 (Polish Postal Service in Danzig).
- No. 9. Eighth (ordinary) Session (June—August, 1925).
Vol. I. Documents relating to Judgment No. 6 (Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia.—**Jurisdiction**).
Vol. II. Expulsion of the Œcumenical Patriarch (Request eventually withdrawn).
- No. 10. Ninth (extraordinary) Session (October—November, 1925).
Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 12 (Treaty of Lausanne, Article 3, Paragraph 2—Frontier between Turkey and Iraq).
- No. 11. Tenth (extraordinary) Session (February—May, 1926).
Documents relating to Judgment No. 7 (Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia.—**The Merits**).

SERIES D. — *Acts and Documents concerning the organization of the Court.*

- No. 1. Statute and Rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
(Published by the Intermediary International Institute.)

- No. 2. Preparation of the Rules of Court. — Minutes of meetings during the Preliminary Session of the Court; with annexes.
- No. 3. Extracts from International Agreements affecting the Jurisdiction of the Court.
- No. 4. Extracts from International Agreements affecting the Jurisdiction of the Court. Second edition (June 1st, 1924) ¹.

SERIES E. — *Annual Reports.*

- No. 1. Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice (January 1st, 1922—June 15th, 1925).
- No. 2. Second Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice (June 15th, 1925—June 15th, 1926).

¹ Two addenda to this volume have already been issued, one of which contains extracts from the Agreements in regard to Reparations signed at London on August 30th, 1924, and the other extracts from the Draft Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes which was adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924. The third addendum will be found on page 357 of the first Annual Report (Series E., No. 1).

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURT'S FINANCES.

1.

RULES FOR FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

A. — BASIS AND HISTORICAL SKETCH.

(See First Annual Report, p. 279.)

B. — THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

(See First Annual Report, p. 281.)

C. — OTHER RULES.

(1) MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

(See First Annual Report, p. 289.)

(2) REGISTRAR.

(See First Annual Report, p. 292.)

(3) OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY.

The officials of the Registry are paid at the rates set out in the following table :

	Minimum Salary.	Yearly Increase.	Maximum Salary.
	Dutch Florins.		
Deputy-Registrar ¹	14.000.—	500.—	17.000.—
Editing Secretaries	12.000.—	400.—	15.000.—
Lady-Secretaries and Archivist	6.000.—	150.—	6.850.—
Heads of Departments	5.625.—	250.—	6.850.—
Shorthand-typists and Assistants	4.350.— to 5.000.—	125.—	5.625.—
Local Assistants	2.700.—	87,50	4.000.—
Messenger	2.000.—	75.—	3.500.—

¹ This post was created in 1926.

(4) SICKNESS INSURANCE.

(See First Annual Report, p. 294.)

(5) TEMPORARY STAFF OF THE REGISTRY.

The staff temporarily engaged between June 15th, 1925, and June 15th, 1926, have belonged to the following categories the rates of payment of which have been as follows:

Verbatim

Parliamentary Reporters	Fl. 35-39 per day
Translators and Interpreters	Fl. 37,50 per day
Assistants	Fl. 15 per day
Shorthand-typists	Fl. 12 per day
Roneo-operator	Fl. 10 per day
Assistant-messenger	Fl. 25-35 per week

2.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS¹.

1925.

1. — BUDGET ESTIMATES.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I.</i> Sessions of the Court	Fl. 498.600.—
<i>Chapter II.</i> General Services of the Court	420.446,76
<i>Chapter III.</i> Cost of administration of the Court's Funds	2.150.—
<i>Chapter IV.</i> Contribution towards the constitution of a Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the Pensions Regulations for the personnel of the Court	10.000.—

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Chapter V.</i> Capital Account	1.500.—
	<u>Fl. 932.696,76</u>
Receipts to be deducted: Bank interest	1.500.—
	<u>Fl. 931.196,76</u>
Sums recoverable	15.400.—
	<u><u>Fl. 915.796,76</u></u>

¹ For details of budgets and accounts, see:
 (a) for the 1925 Budget: *League of Nations, Official Journal*, VIth Year,
 No. 1 (January 1925), p. 68;
 (b) for the accounts for 1925: League of Nations Document A. 3. 1926. X.;
 (c) for the 1926 Budget: *League of Nations, Official Journal*, VIIth Year,
 No. 1 (January 1926), p. 63.

2. — ACCOUNTS.

	Credits.	Expenditure.
	Dutch Florins.	
SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Chapter I.</i>		
Sessions of the Court	498.600.—	438.750,17
<i>Chapter II.</i>		
General Services of the Court	420.446,76	407.955,46
<i>Chapter III.</i>		
Cost of Administration of the Court's Funds	2.150.—	1.874,74
<i>Chapter IV.</i>		
Contribution towards the constitution of a Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the Pensions Regula- tions for the personnel of the Court	10.000.—	10.000.—
SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
<i>Chapter V.</i>		
Capital Account	1.500.—	1.320,71
	932.696,76	859.901,08
Receipts to be deducted:		
Bank interest	1.500.—	9.653,78
Profit on exchange	—	2.296,82
	931.196,76	847.950,48
Sums recoverable:		
Subscriptions from non-		
Members Fl. 7.600.—		
Assessors „ 7.800.—	15.400.—	—
	915.796,76	847.950,48

3. — SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	Dutch Florins.		Dutch Florins.
Depreciation Account	46.445,23 ¹ / ₂	Furniture, typewriters, etc.	57.642,86
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . .	344.609,10	Library	1.943,88 ¹ / ₂
		Compounded arrears of contributions account :	
		Gold francs 1.792,38	892,28
		Contributions to be received for fifth financial period :	
		Gold francs 160.670,29	79.711,04
		Contributions to be received for sixth financial period :	
		Gold francs 170.234,88	81.637,51
		Contributions to be received for seventh financial period :	
		Gold francs 300.851,11	144.141,51
		Cash in hand and at Bank	25.085,25
	Fl <u>391.054,33¹/₂</u>		Fl. <u>391.054,33¹/₂</u>

THE COURT'S FINANCES

1926 ¹.

I. — BUDGET ESTIMATES.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I.</i>	Dutch Florins.
Sessions of the Court	486.200.—
<i>Chapter II.</i>	
General Services of the Court	438.963,32
<i>Chapter III.</i>	
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds . . .	75.—
<i>Chapter IV.</i>	
Contribution towards the constitution of a Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the Pensions Regulations for the personnel of the Court . .	10.000.—

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Chapter V.</i>	
Capital Account	3.500.—
	<u>938.738,32</u>
Receipts to be deducted:	
Bank interest	7.500.—
	<u>931.238,32</u>
Sums recoverable:	
Subscriptions from non-Members Fl. 7.600.—	
Assessors	7.800.—
	<u>15.400.—</u>
	<u><u>915.838,32</u></u>

¹ The First Annual Report of the Court contained on p. 305 the budget estimates prepared by the Court, the adoption of which had been recommended to the Assembly by the Supervisory Commission, but before, however, they had become definitive as a result of a vote by the Assembly.

1927¹.

I. — BUDGET ESTIMATES.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I.</i>	Dutch Florins.
Sessions of the Court	560.200.— ²
<i>Chapter II.</i>	
General Services of the Court	458.902,83
<i>Chapter III.</i>	
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds.	75.—
<i>Chapter IV.</i>	
Contribution towards the constitution of a Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the Pensions Regulations for the personnel of the Court	10.000.—

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Capital Account	10.000.—
	<u>1.039.177,83</u>
Receipts to be deducted :	
Bank interest	10.000.—
	<u>1.029.177,83</u>

¹ Being in session in 1926—as was also the case in 1925—at a time enabling it to examine the budget estimates for 1927 and to approve them before presentation to the Supervisory Commission, the Court has proceeded to do so. The accompanying budget estimates, therefore, are submitted as approved by the Court, subject only to the rights conferred on that Body under the terms of Articles 14 and 19 of the Financial Regulations of the League of Nations.

Having regard to the experience gained in 1925, it has been thought necessary, in the budget estimates for 1927, to allow for a total number of days of session equal to 240 (8 months) distributed between four sessions, thus differing in this respect from previous budgets, which were drawn up on the hypothesis that during the financial year the Court might have had to hold three sessions of a total duration of 200 days.

Similarly, in the estimates for the years 1923-1926, it had been calculated that the Court would sit with, on an average, eight regular judges (including the Vice-President), who would be the same for all the sessions of the year, and with two deputy-judges, without counting national judges. Judging from the experience of 1925, however, it seems to be necessary to reckon on the presence of three deputy-judges, on an average, and on the possible presence of regular judges who will not be always the same at the various sessions.

The modifications thus made in all the data on which the calculation of the estimates is based will explain the increase shown by the 1927 budget estimates as compared with previous budgets. These modifications, moreover, are the inevitable consequence of the increase in volume of the work given to the Court.

² Deduction made for "Sums recoverable": fls. 15.400.—.

CHAPTER IX.

No. 2.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE PERMANENT COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.¹

[The present list constitutes an augmented and brought up to date edition of list No. 1 which appeared in the Court's First Annual Report (Series E., No. 1, pp. 307-356). The increase in the number of publications has involved a modification of the system of grouping.]

¹ This list has been prepared, like that of last year, by the Assistant Librarian of the Carnegie Library of the Peace Palace, M. J. DOUMA.

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A. — OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE DRAFT PLANS. ¹I. FROM THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE (1907)
TO THE WORLD WAR.

1. *Deuxième Conférence internationale de la Paix*. La Haye, 15 juin-18 octobre 1907. *Actes et Documents*. Tome I^{er}. Séances plénières de la Conférence. Tome II. Première Commission. Tome III. Deuxième, troisième et quatrième Commissions. Ministère des Affaires étrangères. La Haye, Imprimerie Nationale, 1907. 3 vols. [See index under heading: "Cour de Justice arbitrale". See also: „Cour internationale des Prises“.]
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114. *Communiqués officiels du Comité consultatif de Juristes pour l'institution de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, visée à l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, réuni au Palais de la Paix à La Haye du 16 juin-24 juillet 1920. (Der Völkerbund, 2 : 889-907, August 1920.)*
115. *Conférence de La Haye pour l'élaboration d'un projet relatif à l'établissement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, prévue à l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations. [Avec annexe : Mémoire sur les travaux de la Conférence]. 16-27 février 1920. La Haye, Van Langenhuisen 1920. In-f°, 21 pages.*
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123. *Recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Jurists.* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book, 1921, 131.)
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126. PHILLIMORE (W. G. F.), *Las proposiciones del Comité de Jurisconsultos.* (Report of the 31st Conference of the International Law Association, 1923, pages 49-62.)
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B. — THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. (ITS CONSTITUTION. — ITS ORGANIZATION. — ITS PROCEDURE. — ITS JURISDICTION.)¹

I. PREPARATION OF THE STATUTE BY THE COUNCIL AND BY THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. *Official Documents.*

128. *Documents au sujet de mesures prises par le Conseil de la Société des Nations aux termes de l'article 14 du Pacte et de l'adoption par l'Assemblée du Statut de la Cour permanente* (A l'exception de la documentation rassemblée pour le Comité consultatif de juristes et des procès-verbaux de ce Comité). Société des Nations. Cour permanente de Justice internationale. [Genève, 1921.] In-f°, 284 pages.
129. *Documents concerning the action taken by the Council of the League of Nations under Article 14 of the Covenant and the adoption by the Assembly of the Statute of the Permanent Court* (not including material collected for, or the minutes of the Advisory Committee of Jurists). League of Nations. Permanent Court of International Justice. [Genève, 1921.] In-f°, 284 pages.
130. *Procès-verbaux (comptes rendus) des sessions (réunions) du Conseil de la Société des Nations.* [Genève, Société des Nations, 1920-1921.] [Voir Index *sub voce* « Cour permanente de Justice internationale ».]

¹ See also Section D (Nos. 741-869) of this list.

131. *Procès-verbaux (Minutes) of the sessions (meetings) of the Council of the League of Nations.* [Geneva, League of Nations, 1920-1921.]
[See Index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]
132. *Journal officiel de la Société des Nations.* 1920-1921.
[Voir Index *sub voce* «Cour permanente de Justice internationale».]
133. *Official Journal of the League of Nations.* 1920-1921.
[See Index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]
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[Voir Index *sub voce* «Cour permanente de Justice internationale».]
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[See Index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]

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2. Review Articles.

142. *Action of the League of Nations upon the Project.* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book, 1921, 123.)
143. ALTAMIRA (Rafael), *El congreso de la Sociedad de las Naciones* (Bruselas: Diciembre de 1919). Publicaciones de la Real academia de jurisprudencia y legislación. Conferencia del excmo Señor D. —. Madrid. Editorial Reus, 1920. In-8°. 40 pages.
[El Tribunal internacionál de Justicia, pages 37-40.]
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149. *Corte (La —) di Giustizia internazionale.* (Vita italiana 8 : 267-268, settembre 15, 1920.)
150. *Corte permanente de Justiça internacional.* (Notas e informações.) (Revista de Direito publico e de Administração federal, estadual e municipal, Anno I, 1921, Setembro-Dezembro, vol. II, Nos 2 e 3, pag. 545-546.)
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152. *Cour (La —) de Justice internationale* (Communiqué à la Presse : 15 septembre 1920 (Journal du Droit international (Clunet) 47 : 774, juillet-octobre 1920.)
153. *Cour (La —) permanente de Justice internationale.* (Grotius, Annuaire international, 1921-1922, pages 197-228.)
154. *Court (The Permanent —) of International Justice.* (Advocate of Peace, 82 : 301-302, September-October 1920.)
155. *Court (The Permanent —) of International Justice.* (Advocate of Peace, 83 : 59-63, February 1921.)

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157. *Court (Permanent —) of International Justice.* Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, December 1st, 1920. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book, 1921, 149.)
158. *Court (The Permanent —) of International Justice.* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book, 1921, 104.)
159. *Court (Permanent —) of International Justice.* (The Law Times, Vol. 150, No. 13-1920, N° 4050, pages 293-294.)
160. *Court (The Permanent —) of International Justice.* (The Law Times, Vol. 150, December 4th, 1920; pages 347-348.)
161. *Court (A permanent —) of International Justice.* (Weekly Review, 3 : 168, August 25th, 1920.)
162. *Court (The Permanent —) of International Justice* (by a late Whewell scholar in International Law). (The Covenant, July 1920, V : 1, No. 4, pages 472-479.)
163. *Court (The proposed Permanent —) of International Justice.* (Advocate of Peace, 82 : 302-307, September-October 1920.)
164. *Court (The Supreme —) of the World.* (Advocate of Peace, 82 : 219-220, July 1920.)
165. *Creating a World Court of Justice.* (American Bar Association Journal, p. 58, September 1920.)
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170. EYQUEM (D.), *La Cour de Justice internationale.* Rapport présenté à l'Assemblée générale de la Paix par le Droit, le 1^{er} novembre 1920. (La Paix par le Droit, 30^e année, N^{os} 11-12, novembre-décembre 1920, pages 356-362.)
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179. *League's Court (The —) started*. (Literary Digest, 71 : No. 2 : 16, October 8th, 1921.)
180. LODER (B. C. J.), *The Permanent Court of International Justice*. London. [1920.] In-8°, 8 pages.
181. LODER (B. C. J.), *The Permanent Court of International Justice*, with a Reply by Mr. LODER. (Report of the International Law Association-May 27th.-31st. 1920, p. 144-153.)
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184. LODER (B. C. J.), *The Permanent Court of International Justice and compulsory jurisdiction*. (British Year Book of International Law, 1921-1922, pages 6-26.)
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187. *Provision for Court in Covenant of League of Nations*. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book 1921, 113.)

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194. ROWELL (Newton W.), *Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Canadian Bar Association Proceedings, Vol. 6, 1921, pages 162-178.)
195. SCELLE (Georges), *L'institution d'une Cour de Justice internationale.* Les difficultés. (L'Action Nationale, 12 : 251-257, août 25, 1920.)
196. SCOTT (James Brown), *A Permanent Court of International Justice.* (American Journal of International Law, 15 : 52-55, January 1921.)
197. SCOTT (James Brown), *Aims and purpose of an International Court of Justice.* (Annals, 96 : 100-107, July 1921.)
198. SCOTT (James Brown), *A Permanent Court of International Justice.* (American Journal of International Law, 14 : 581-590, October 1920.)
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203. STRUYCKEN (A. A. H.), *Beschouwingen bij het ontstaan van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie.* (Verzamelde werken, derde deel : Volkenbond : pages 70-97).

204. *What the League has done to the International Court.* (Advocate of Peace, 82 : 368. December 1920.)
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210. SANGER (Sophy), *The Permanent Court of International Justice and “labour cases”.* (The International Law Association, Report of the 30th Conference, Aug.-Sept. 1921, vol. I, pages 46-72.)

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211. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Résolution relative à son établissement, approuvée par l'Assemblée le 13 déc. 1920. Protocole de signature du Statut visé par l'article 14 du Pacte, avec le texte de ce Statut. Résolution relative aux traitements des membres, approuvée par l'Assemblée le 18 déc. 1920.* Société des Nations. In-f°, 18 pages.
212. *Court (Permanent —) of International Justice. Resolution concerning its Establishment* passed by the Assembly on December 13th, 1920. *Protocol of signature of the Statute* provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant, with the *text of this Statute. Resolution concerning the salaries of the Members*, passed by the Assembly on December 18th, 1920. League of Nations. In-f°, 18 pages.
213. *Protocole de signature concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice Protocol of signature relating to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice Textes officiels anglais et français.* English and French Official texts. (Société des Nations ; Recueil des Traités et des Engagements internationaux enregistrés par le Secrétariat. Vol. VI, 1921, pages 380-413.)

¹ See also Nos. 232-406 of this list.

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215. *Volkenbond, Internationale arbeidsorganisatie en Internationaal Gerechtshof*, van enkele aantekeningen en bijlagen voorziene uitgave van de desbetreffende teksten, bewerkt onder toezicht van J. H. W. VERZIJL. Zwolle, W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink, 1922. In-8°, 175 pages.
216. *Volkenbondsverdrag (met Protocol van Genève 1924), Statuut van het Internationaal Gerechtshof en Internationale Arbeidsorganisatie.* Tekstuitgave met aantekeningen en bijlagen, bewerkt door J. H. W. VERZIJL. Tweede druk. Zwolle, W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink, 1925. In-8°, 175 pages.
217. STRUPP (Karl), *Das Haager und das Genfer Kriegsverhütungsrecht.* Eine Sammlung des einschlägigen Urkunden-Materials in deutscher Uebersetzung, namentlich zum Akademischen Gebrauch. Mannheim etc., J. Bensheimer, 1925. In-12, 138 pages.
[Statut des Internat. Gerichtshofes vom 20. Dezember 1920, pages 44-59.]
218. *Protocole concernant l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale; signé à Genève, le 16 décembre 1920, précédé de la Résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations du 13 décembre 1920 et suivi du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Nouveau Recueil général de Traités et autres actes relatifs aux rapports de droit international, continuation du Grand Recueil de G. FR. DE MARTENS par HEINRICH TRIEPEL, troisième série, tome XII, pages 854-880.)
219. *Protocol of signature by Members of the League of Nations establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice and declaring acceptance of the Statute of the Permanent Court. Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.* (British and Foreign State Papers. 1921, vol. 114. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1924. pages 858-872.)
220. *Protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice. Signed at Geneva, December 16, 1920. Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.* (Hertslett's Collection of Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and Foreign Powers vol. XXIX (1923), pages 216-230.)

221. *Protocole de signature du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice* [Textes français et anglais — French and English texts.] (Recueil des traités et conventions conclus par le Royaume des Pays-Bas par E. G. LAGEMANS, continué par J. B. BREUKELMANN, tome XIX^{me}, pages 341-366.)
222. *Protocole de signature du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale visé par l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations. Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice* (Pasinomie. Collection complète des lois, arrêtés et règlements généraux qui peuvent être invoqués en Belgique Bruxelles, année 1921, pages 555-560.)
223. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* 1. Statut de la Cour. 2. Règlement de la Cour. 3. Avis consultatifs. (Grotius, Annuaire international, 1922, pages 323-375.)
224. *Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Drapeau bleu, 3 : 221-227, N^o 16-17, 1921.)
225. *Protocol of signature and Statute establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (International Conciliation, No. 186, May 1923, pages 239-281.)
226. *Protocol and Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Advocate of Peace, 1923, May, pages 187-193.)
227. *Court (Permanent—) of International Justice : Protocol of signature, optional clause and statute, etc.* (A League of Nations, Vol. IV, No. 3. Boston 1921.)
228. *Resolution concerning the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice passed unanimously by the Assembly of the League of Nations. Protocol of signature relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Optional Clause. Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.* (Supplement to the American Journal of International Law, vol. 17, 1923, Official Documents, pages 55-69.)
229. *Tribunal (El—) permanente de Justicia Internaciónal.* 1. Pacto de la Liga de las Naciones. 2. Estatutos del Tribunal Permanente de Justicia Internaciónal. 3. Reglamento adoptado por el Tribunal el 24 de Marzo de 1922. (Revista de Derecho Internaciónal, 1922, Julio-Diciembre, pages 70-114.)
230. *Statut und Reglement des „Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs“.* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXX, pages 200-218 ; voir aussi pages 390-391.)

3. LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PARLIAM-
ENTARY DOCUMENTS AND DEBATES.—LAWS AND DECREES OF
APPROVAL AND PUBLICATION.

AUSTRALIE. — AUSTRALIA.

231. [In the House of Representatives on 1st June, 1921,
THE MINISTER FOR WORKS AND RAILWAYS (HON. L. E. GROOM) said that
at the Assembly of the League of Nations held in Geneva last year a
protocol was drawn up providing for the acceptance by the members of
the League of the Statute and the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court
of International Justice. That protocol had already been signed by the
whole of the British Dominions which were Members of the League,
other than Australia, and the Government had now decided to authorize
the Prime Minister to sign the protocol on behalf of Australia, and to
authorize His Majesty, after the protocol had been so signed, to ratify
it. The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend to the
acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction provided for in the second
paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute.]
(Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, Vol. II. No. 1. January,
1921, pages 876-877. Voir aussi vol. III, 1922, page 113).

AUTRICHE. — AUSTRIA.

232. *Kundgebung des Bundesministeriums für Aeusseres vom 21. August
1921, betreffend das Statut des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes
und betreffend das Unterzeichnungsprotokoll zu demselben.*
[In den beiden Anlagen dieser Kundmachung, welche einen Bestandteil
derselben bilden, wird hiermit die deutsche Uebersetzung des am 15.
Juli 1921 vom Bundespräsidenten ratifizierten Unterzeichnungsprotokollen
zum Statut . . . sowie dieses Statutes selbst verlaublicht.]
Anlage 1. Unterzeichnungsprotokoll. Anlage 2. Statut des . . . Gerichtshofes.
(Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich 1921, 189. Stück,
Nr. 470, Section 1627—1638.)
233. *Zuschrift des Bundeskanzlers an das Präsidium des Nationalrates,
betreffend die Unterfertigung einer fakultativen Bestimmung über die
Gerichtsbarkeit des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes.* 540 der
Beilagen—Nationalrat. Vorlage der Bundesregierung. Wien, 4. Okto-
ber 1921, 11 pages.
234. *Bericht des Verfassungsausschusses über die Vorlage der Bundes-
regierung (540 der Beilagen), betreffend die Zuschrift des Bundes-
kanzlers an das Präsidium des Nationalrates wegen der Unterfertigung
einer fakultativen Bestimmung über die Gerichtsbarkeit des Ständigen
Internationalen Gerichtshofes.* 705 der Beilagen—Nationalrat. Wien,
16. Jänner 1922, 2 pages.
235. *Verhandlungen des Nationalrates. Bericht des Verfassungsaus-
schusses über die Vorlage . . . Antrag auf dringliche Behandlung.*
*Redner: Berichterstatter Dr. WAISZ. Annahme des Antrages des
Verfassungsausschusses.* (Stenographisches Protokoll. 85. Sitzung
des Nationalrates der Republik Oesterreich. 27. Jänner 1922. Pages
3028-3029.)

236. *Verhandlungen des Bundesrates über den Beschluss des Nationalrates vom 27. Jänner 1922, wegen der Unterfertigung einer fakultativen Bestimmung über die Gerichtsbarkeit des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. Antrag auf dringliche Behandlung. Beschlussfassung.* (Stenographisches Protokoll. 28. Sitzung des Bundesrates der Republik Oesterreich. 27. Jänner 1922. Page 407.)
237. *Kundmachung des Bundeskanzleramtes im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesministerium für Aeusseres von 23. Juni 1922, betreffend die Unterzeichnung der fakultativen Bestimmung des Protokolles zum Statut des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes durch Oesterreich.* (Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich, 1922, 83. Stück, Nr. 398, page 769.)

BELGIQUE. — BELGIUM.

238. *Chambre des Représentants. Projet de loi portant approbation du Protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Textes du Protocole et du Statut. Exposé des motifs.* (Documents parlementaires, Séance du 29 juin 1921, N° 415.)
239. *Chambre des Représentants. Dépôt du projet de loi.* (Débats parlementaires, Séance du 29 juin 1921.) *Rapport fait au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères de la Chambre des Représentants Belge, par M. WOESTE . . .* (Documents parlementaires, Séance du 20 juillet 1921, N° 493.) *Dépôt du Rapport.* (Annales parlementaires, Séance du 20 juillet 1921.)
240. *Chambre des Représentants. Discussion. Discours de M. TIBBAUT. Discours du Ministre de l'Intérieur, M. CARTON DE WIART. Adoption du projet de loi.* (Annales parlementaires, Séance du 29 juillet 1921, pages 2401, 2420.)
241. *Sénat. Rapport de M. PELTZER au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères.* (Documents parlementaires, Séance du 4 août 1921, N° 250.) *Dépôt du rapport. Discussion. Discours de MM. PELTZER, LA FONTAINE et du Ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. JASPAR. Adoption.* (Annales parlementaires, Séance du 4 août 1921, pages 1102, 1104.)
242. *Loi portant approbation du Protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour . . . Protocole de signature du Statut . . . Statut de la Cour . . .* (Moniteur Belge, Journal officiel, 23 septembre 1921. N° 266, pages 8042-8050.)
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243. *Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers. Wetsontwerp tot goedkeuring van het Protocol betreffende het Statuut van het Bestendige Hof van Internationale Justitie. Teksten van het Protocol en van het Statuut. Memorie van Toelichting.* (Kamerbescheiden. Vergadering van 29 Juni 1921, N° 415.)

244. *Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers. Overlegging van het wetsontwerp.* (Handelingen der Kamer, Vergadering van 29 Juni 1921.) *Verslag van den Heer WOESTE.* (Kamerbescheiden, Vergadering van 20 Juli 1921, N° 493.) *Overlegging van het Verslag.* (Handelingen der Kamer, Vergadering van 20 Juli 1921.)
245. *Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers. Bespreking. Rede van den Heer TIBBAUT. Rede van den Minister, den Heer CARTON DE WIART. Aanneming van het wetsontwerp.* (Handelingen der Kamer, Vergadering van 29 Juli 1921, bladzijden 2401, 2420.)
246. *Senaat. Verslag van den Heer PELTZER.* (Senaatsbescheiden, Vergadering van 4 Augustus 1921, N° 250.) *Overlegging van het verslag. Bespreking. Rede van de Heeren PELTZER, LA FONTAINE en van den Minister, den Heer JASPAR. Aanneming.* (Handelingen van den Senaat, Vergadering van 4 Augustus 1921, bladzijden 1102, 1104.)
247. *Wet tot goedkeuring van het Protocol betreffende het Statuut van het Bestendige Hof van Internationale Justitie Protocol van onderteekening van het Statuut Statuut van het Bestendige Hof* (Moniteur Belge, Staatsblad, 23 September 1921, N° 266, bladzijden 8042-8050.)
248. *Chambre des Représentants. Projet de loi portant approbation de l'adhésion de la Belgique à la compétence obligatoire de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Exposé des Motifs. — Texte de la Déclaration d'adhésion — Projet de loi. —* (Documents parlementaires, séance du 8 décembre 1925, N° 52). *Dépôt du projet de loi.* (Annales parlementaires, Séance du 8 décembre 1925, page 108).
249. *Chambre des Représentants. Rapport de la Commission des Affaires étrangères, chargée de l'examen du projet de loi* (Documents parlementaires, Chambre, Séance du 21 janvier 1926, N° 121). *Discussion. Adoption.* (Annales parlementaires, Chambre, Séances des 21 et 27 janvier 1926.)
250. *Sénat. Rapport de la Commission des Affaires étrangères* (Documents parlementaires, Sénat, Séance du 2 mars 1926, N° 80). *Discussion. Adoption.* (Annales parlementaires, Sénat, Séance du 2 mars 1926, page 588.)
251. *Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers. Wetsontwerp tot goedkeuring van de toetreding van België tot de verplichte bevoegdheid van het Bestendig Internationaal Gerechtshof. Memorie van toelichting Tekst van de Verklaring van toetreding Wetsontwerp. —* (Kamerbescheiden, Vergadering van 8 December 1925, N° 52). *Overlegging van het wetsontwerp.* (Handelingen der Kamer, Vergadering van 8 December 1925, bladzijde 108.)

252. *Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers. Verslag van de commissie . . .* (Kamerbescheiden, Vergadering van 21 Januari 1926, N° 121). *Besprekingen. Aanneming.* (Handelingen der Kamer, Vergaderingen van 21 en 27 Januari 1926.)
253. *Senaat. Verslag van de Commissie . . .* (Senaatsbescheiden, Vergadering van 2 Maart 1926, N° 80). *Bespreking. Aanneming.* (Handelingen van den Senaat, vergadering van 2 Maart 1926, bladzijde 588.)

BRÉSIL. — BRAZIL.

254. [O Diário do Congresso de 11 de Agosto publica o parecer da Comissão da Camara favoravel a approvação da resolução relativa a criação de uma Côte Permanente de Justiça Internacional, approvada pela Assembléa da Liga das Nações.

O Senado accrescentou a esse projecto da Camara o seguinte : « devendo o Governo do Brasil aceitar a jurisdicção obrigatoria da Côte pelo prazo de cinco annos, sob a condiçao de reciprocidade e desde que tambem a acceitem, pelo menos, duas Potencias com assento permanente no Conselho da Liga das Nações » (Diário do Congresso de 24 de Agosto 1921.)

O Decreto Legislativo n. 4.314 de 25 de Agosto de 1921, finalmente, approvou, com essa restricção, as resoluções relativas á criação de uma Côte Permanente da Justiça Internacional, approvadas pela Assembléa da Liga das Nações, em Genebra, a 13 de Dezembro de 1920, e o Protocollo de assignatura concernente ao Estatuto da dita Côte, de 16 do mesmo mez e anno.

Os estatutos definitivos da Côte constam de 64 artigos e podem ser lidos no „Diário do Congresso” de 11 de Agosto de 1921, pag. 2,718.

Pelo decreto n. 15.013 de 21 de Setembro de 1921, o Governo Brasileiro promulgou o Protocollo relativo á Côte Permanente de Justiça Internacional.]

(Revista de Direito publico e de Administração federal, estadual e municipal, Rio de Janeiro, Anno 1, 1921. Julho-Agosto, Setembro-Dezembro, Vol. II, Ns 1, 2 e 3, pag. 82, 256, 546).

BULGARIE. — BULGARIA.

255. Le Conseil des Ministres, dans sa séance du 8 mars 1921, a autorisé le ministre des Affaires étrangères à charger le représentant à Berne de signer le protocole de signature du Statut de la Cour. (8 mars 1921, Protocole N° 36, IVe décision.)

Le 11 avril 1921 le Protocole a été signé par le représentant de la Bulgarie.

Le Conseil des Ministres, dans sa séance du 1^{er} juillet 1921, a pris la décision de ratifier la disposition facultative. (1921, 1^{er} juillet, protocole N° 102, décision N° XIV.)

Le 10 juillet 1921, dans la 29^{me} séance de la XIX^{me} Assemblée Nationale ordinaire, Seconde Session extraordinaire, le rapporteur, M. CHR. BENTSCHOFF, a lu la proposition relative à la ratification du protocole de la disposition facultative. L'Assemblée Nationale l'a acceptée sans discussion. (Voir les Annales parlementaires de la XIX^{me} Assemblée Nationale ordinaire, seconde session extraordinaire, séance 29, page 810). Le Rescript royal N° 1424 du 23 juillet 1921 concernant la ratification du Protocole de signature du Statut et de la Disposition facultative a été publié dans le Journal officiel, N° 94, du 29 juillet 1921, page 6.

CANADA.¹256. *Permanent Court of International Justice Act.*

[A Bill was passed by the House of Commons on 7th May authorizing the ratification and carrying into effect of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, accepting the Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice on December 13th, 1920.]

Debate in House of Commons.

The Minister of Justice (The Right Hon. C. J. DOHERTY), Mr. SAMUEL JACOBS, The Hon. W. S. FIELDING, The Hon. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, Mr. LUCIEN CANNOU, The Hon. N. W. ROWELL, Mr. D. D. Mc KENZIE After further discussion the Bill was read a third time and passed on May 7th, 1921.]

(Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, vol. II, 1921, pages 581, 797-805.)

257. *Chapitre 46. Loi autorisant la ratification et l'exécution du Protocole du seizième jour de décembre 1920 reconnaissant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale du treizième jour de décembre 1920 (Sanctionnée le 4 juin 1921.)* [French text of this Act.] (Annuaire de législation étrangère, publié par la Société de législation comparée 1921. Paris, 1922, pages 409-410.)

DANEMARK. — DENMARK.

258. *Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut. Bemærkningerne til omstaaende Forslag. Beretning angaaende den danske Delegationens virksomhed under Folkeforbundets 1. Delegeretforsamling i Genève den 15. November til 18. December 1920. 10. Den faste mellemfolkelige Domstol. Bilag 1 . . . Bilag 2 Bilag 3. Statut for den faste mellemfolkelige Domstol. Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court Oversættelse. Statut for den faste Domstol Disposition facultative. Optional Clause. Oversættelse. Fakultativ Bestemmelse. København, i Marts 1921. In-8°, 102 pages.*
259. *Betaenkning over Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut.* (Afgiven af Folketingets Udvalg den 26. April 1921.) (Rigsdagstidende, 1921, colonnes 5135-5144.)
260. *Folketing. Første Behandling af Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut.* (Forslaget til Rigsdagsbeslutning findes i Tillaeg A.) [Discours de MM.] HARALD SCAVENIUS (Udenrigsministeren), MOLTESEN, L. RASMUSSEN, HOLSTEIN, P. MUNCH. (Rigsdagstidende, 1921, colonnes 5494-5506.)

¹ See also No. 356^b of this list.

261. *Folketing. Eventuelt: Anden (sidste) Behandling af Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut.* [Discours de MM.] MOLTISEN, HOLSTEIN, BORGBJERG, P. MUNCH, HARALD SCAVENIUS (Udenrigsministeren.) [Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning, saaledes aendret, vedtoges enstemmigt med 101 stemmer]. (Rigsdagstidende, 1921, colonnes 5905-5949.)
- 261^a. *Landsting. Første Behandling af Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut.* (Forslaget til Rigsdagsbeslutning findes i Tillaeg C, Sp. 1483.) [Discours de M.M.] HARALD SCAVENIUS (Udenrigsministeren), KRAGH, BRAMSNAES, GADSKESEN, BRANDES. (Rigsdagstidende, 29. April 1921, 104. Møde, colonnes 2164-2169.)
- 261^b. *Bekendtgørelse om Danmarks Ratifikation af Protokollen vedrørende den i Folkeforbundspagtlens Artikel 14 omhandlede faste mellemfolkelige Domstols Statut og Erklæring i Henhold til sammes Artikel 36.*
 [1] *Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Oversættelse. Undertegningsprotokol.*
 [2] *Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court Oversættelse. Statut for den Faste Domstol*
 [3] *Disposition facultative Optional Clause Oversættelse. Fakultativ Bestemmelse.*
 [København.] Udenrigsministeriet, den 27. de Maj 1921. In-8°, 42 pages.
- 261^c. *Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Ratifikation af en Erklæring om en Fornyelse af Danmarks Tiltraeden af den valgfri Bestemmelse til Statuten for den ifølge Forbundspagtlens Artikel 14 oprettede, faste mellemfolkelige Domstol for et yderligere Tidsrum af 10 Aar.* [1.] *Bemaerkninger til foranstaaende Forslag.* [2.] *Oversættelse. Statut for den Faste Domstol* Folketinget 1925-1926. Blad N° 108. Andre selvstaendige Forslag N° IV. (Anmeldt den 14. Januar 1926.) In-8°, 11 pages.
262. *Folketing. Første Behandling af Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Ratifikation af en Erklæring om en Fornyelse af Danmarks Tiltraeden af den valgfri Bestemmelse til Statutten for den ifølge Forbundspagtlens Artikel 14 oprettede, faste mellemfolkelige Domstol for et yderligere Tidsrum af 10 Aar.* (Forslaget til Rigsdagsbeslutning findes i Tillaeg A, Sp. 4415.) [Discours de M.M.] MOLTKE (Udenrigsministeren), HANS RASMUSSEN, MOLTESEN, H. F. ULRICKSEN, P. MUNCH. (Rigsdagstidende, 1926, 10. Februar, 83 de Møde, colonnes 4848-4852.)
263. *Landsting. Første Behandling af Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Ratifikation af en Erklæring om en Fornyelse af Danmarks Tiltraeden af den valgfri Bestemmelse til Statutten for den ifølge Forbundspagtlens Artikel 14 oprettede, faste mellemfolkelige Domstol for et yderligere Tidsrum af 10 Aar.* (Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning findes i Tillaeg A, Sp. 4415.) [Discours de M.] MOLTKE (Udenrigsministeren). (Rigsdagstidende, 3. Marts 1926, 61de Møde, colonnes 1167-1168.)

264. *Forslag til Rigsdagsbeslutning angaaende Danmarks Tiltraeden af Folkenes Forbund.* (Af Udenrigsminister SCAVENIUS.) Anmeldt den 11. Februar 1920. Bilag 7. *Oversættelse af Udkast angaaende Opretelse af en fast mellemfolkelig Domstol, udarbejdet af den af den Danske Regering nedsatte Komité.* (Rigsdagstidende, 1920, colonnes 5321-5600.)

ESTHONIE. — ESTHONIA.

265. I Riigikogu, VII Istangjärk. Protokollid Nr. Nr. 131-142. Protokoll N^o 134 (4) 16. *Seadus alalise rahvuswahelise kohtu põhikirja kinnitamise kohta. I lugemisel . . .* "colonnes" 196-200. Protokoll N^o 135 (5) 28. "Idem" II lugemisel "colonne" 268. Protokoll N^o 136 (6) 22. "Idem" III lugemisel "colonnes" 303-304.
266. I Riigikogu, VII Istangjärk. Protokollid Nr. Nr. 131-142. Protokoll Nr. 134 (4) 17. *Deklaratsioon Riigikogu poolt wastuwõetud seaduse juurde alalise rahvuswahelise kohtu põhimääruse kinnitamise asjus jurisdiktsiooni sunduslikuks tunnustamise kohta.* Protokoll Nr. 134 (4). I lugemisel . . . "colonnes" 200-201. Protokoll Nr. 135 (5). 29. "Idem". II lugemisel "colonnes" 269. Protokoll Nr. 136 (6). 23. "Idem" III lugemisel "colonnes" 304-306.
267. I Riigikogu, VII Istangjärk. Protokollid Nr. Nr. 131-142. Protokoll Nr. 141 (11). 3. *Deklaratsioon alalise rahvuswahelise kohtu põhimääruse kinnitamise seaduse juurde jurisdiktsiooni sunduslikuks tunnustamise kohta-redaktsioon.* "colonne" 497.
268. Nr. 78. Riigikogu poolt 21. juunil 1922 a. wastuwõetud. *Seadus Alalise Rahvuswahelise kohtu põhikirja kinnitamise kohta. Rahwasteliidu põhikirja artikkel 14-da poolt ettenähtud Alalise Rahvuswahelise Kohtu põhikiri. Statut de la Cour . . . Statute for the Permanent Court . . .* (Riigi Teataja, 4. augustil 1922 a., Nr. 96/97, pages 453-470.)
269. Nr. 79. Riigikogu poolt 29. juunil 1922 a. wastuwõetud. *Deklaratsioon Alalise Rahvuswahelise kohtu põhimääruse kinnitamise seaduse juure jurisdiktsiooni sundusliku tunnustamise kohta.* (Riigi Teataja, 4. augustil 1922a, Nr. 96/97, page 470.)

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE. — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.¹

DOCUMENTS, RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

270. Senate Document No. 309. 67th Congress. 4th Session. February 24, 1923. *Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State and asking the consent of the Senate to the admission of the United States to the Protocol under which the Permanent Court of International Justice has been erected at The Hague. Resolution. . . Protocol of Signature. . . Statute. . .* 20 pages.

¹ See also Section F (Nos. 1064-1270) of this list.

271. Senate Document No. 342. 67th Congress, 4th Session, March 2, 1923. *Letter from the President of the United States to Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE. . . transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State relative to the proposed adherence. . . .* 5 pages.
272. Senate Document No. 9. 68th Congress, 1st session, December 15, 1923. HILL (David Jayne), *The League of Nations, its Court, and its law. American cooperation for world Peace. Presented by Mr. MOSES.* 24 pages.
273. Senate Document No. 107. 68th Congress, 1st session, May 5 (calendar day, May 8), 1924. ANDERSON (Chandler P.), *Organization of the World for peace. A plan by which the United States may cooperate with other Nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the World. Presented by Mr. LODGE. [To accompany Senate Joint Resolution 122.]* 11 pages.
274. Senate Document No. 116. 68th Congress, 1st session, May 20 (calendar day, May 22), 1924. *Resolution advising the adherence of the United States to the existing Permanent Court of International Justice with certain amendments together with the Statute of the Court as amended in conformity with Senate Resolution 234. Presented by Mr. PEPPER.* 16 pages.
275. Senate Document No. 40. 69th Congress, 1st session, January 16 (calendar day, January 18), 1926. BOURNE Jr. (Jonathan), *The World Court. Article relative to the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Presented by Mr. MOSES.* 10 pages.
276. Senate Document No. 45. 69th Congress, 1st session, January 16 (calendar day, January 28), 1926. *Resolution of the Senate advising and consenting to the adherence on the part of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, agreed to January 16 (calendar day, January 27) 1926, together with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations. . . the Protocol of signature and the Statute of the Court. Presented by Mr. SWANSON.* 15 pages.
277. Senate Resolution No. 471. 67th Congress, 4th session, March 3, 1923. Mr. KING submitted the following resolution. . . . 4 pages.
278. Senate Resolution No. 29. 68th Congress, 1st session, December 10, 1923. Mr. LENROOT submitted the following resolution. . . . 4 pages.
279. Senate Resolution No. 32. 68th Congress, 1st session, December 10, 1923. Mr. KING submitted the following resolution. . . . 2 pages.
280. Senate Document No. 36. 68th Congress, 1st session, December 10, 1923. Mr. KING submitted the following resolution. . . . 4 pages.

281. Senate Joint Resolution No. 122. 68th Congress. 1st session. May 5 (calendar day, May 8), 1924. Mr. LODGE *introduced the following joint resolution*. . . . 26 pages.
282. Senate Resolution No. 220. 68th Congress. 1st session. May 5 (calendar day, May 6), 1924. Mr. SWANSON *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
283. Senate Resolution No. 233. 68th Congress. 1st session. May 20 (calendar day, May 22), 1924. Mr. KING *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
284. Senate Resolution No. 234. 68th Congress. 1st session. Calendar No. 651. May 20 (calendar day, May 22), 1924. Mr. PEPPER *submitted the following resolution*. May 20 (calendar day, May 24), 1924. *Reported by Mr. PEPPER, with amendments*. . . . 8 pages.
285. Senate Resolution No. 5. 69th Congress. 1st session. March 5, 1925. Mr. SWANSON *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
286. Senate Resolution No. 5. 69th Congress. Special session. March 5, 1925. Mr. SWANSON *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
287. Senate Resolution No. 5. 69th Congress. Special session. March 5, 1925. Mr. SWANSON. . . . January 16 (calendar day, January 23), 1926. *Modified in open executive session*. January 16 (calendar day, January 27), 1926. *Considered in open executive session and agreed to as modified*. . . . 4 pages.
288. Senate Resolution No. 5. 69th Congress. Special session.
(Corrected typographical errors in document next above:)
289. Senate Resolution No. 6. 69th Congress. Special session. March 5, 1925. Mr. WILLIS *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
290. Senate Resolution No. 114. 69th Congress. 1st session. January 13, 1926. Mr. SHIPSTEAD *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
291. Senate Resolution No. 119. 69th Congress. 1st session. January 16 (calendar day, January 19), 1926. Mr. BLEASE *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
292. Senate Resolution No. 125. 69th Congress. 1st session. January 16 (calendar day, January 22), 1926. Mr. REED of Missouri *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
293. Senate Resolution No. 126. 69th Congress. 1st session. January 16 (calendar day, January 23), 1926. Mr. NYE *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
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294. House Resolution No. 258. 68th Congress. 1st session. April 17, 1924. Mr. MOORE of Virginia *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.

295. House Con. Resolution No. 36. 68th Congress. 2d session. January 2, 1925. Mr. FISH *submitted the following concurrent resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
296. House Joint Resolution No. 366. 68th Congress. 2d session. February 20, 1925. Mr. MACGREGOR (by request) *introduced the following joint resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
297. House Resolution No. 368. 68th Congress. 2d session. December 1, 1924. Mr. MACGREGOR (by request) *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 28 pages.
298. House Resolution No. 420. 68th Congress. 2d session. January 28, 1925. Mr. FISH *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
299. House Resolution No. 426. 68th Congress. 2d session. February 3, 1925. Mr. BURTON *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
300. House Resolution No. 34. 69th Congress. 1st session. December 7, 1925. Mr. MACGREGOR (by request) *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 4 pages.
301. House Resolution No. 63. 69th Congress. 1st session. December 22, 1925. Mr. FISH *submitted the following resolutions*. . . . 4 pages.
302. House Resolution No. 258. 69th Congress. 1st session. May 6, 1926. Mr. BLACK of New York *submitted the following resolution*. . . . 2 pages.
303. *Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign relations United States Senate. Sixty-eighth Congress. First session. Relative to the adhesion of the United States to the Protocol under which the Permanent Court of International Justice has been established at the Hague.* April 30 and May 1, 1924. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1924. In-8°, 188 pages.
304. *Hearings before the Committee on Foreign affairs. House of Representatives. Sixty-eighth Congress, second session. On H. Res. 426 favoring membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice.* January 21, 27, and 31, 1925. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1925. In-8°, 91 pages.
305. House of Representatives, Report No. 1569. 68th Congress. 2d session. February 24, 1925. Mr. BURTON. . . . *submitted the following report*. . . . *Favoring Membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice* [to accompany H. Res. 426]. In-8°, 20 pages.
306. Senate Report No. 634. 68th Congress. 1st session. Calendar No. 651. May 26 (calendar day, May 27), 1924. Mr. PEPPER *submitted the following report*. . . . [to accompany S. Res. 234]. 10 pages.
307. Senate Report No. 634. Part 2. 68th Congress. 1st session. Calendar No. 651. May 31, 1924. Mr. SWANSON. . . . *submitted the following Minority views* [to accompany S. Res. 234]. 8 pages.

DEBATES AND SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

308. *Senate*. December 7, 1925. Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. *Record of Proceedings of March 13, 1925*. Mr. SWANSON. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 1, page 3).
309. *House of Representatives*. December 12, 1925. *Extension of remarks of Hon. JOHN J. DOUGLAS of Massachusetts*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 7, page 413.)
310. *Senate*. December 17, 1925. *Senate Resolution No. 5, submitted by Mr. SWANSON, March 5, 1925, providing for adhesion on the part of the United States to the Protocol of December 16, 1920, and the adjoined statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, with reservations. Speech of Mr. SWANSON. Petitions*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 10, pages 593-609.)
311. *Speech of Mr. LENROOT*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 11, pages 664-668.) *Advisory Opinion No. 12. Frontier between Turkey and Iraq* (*Ibidem*, pages 669-674.)
312. *Senate*. December 18, 1925. *Speech of Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho. Speech of Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH of Montana*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 12, Appendix, pages 799-815.)
313. *Senate*. December 21, 1925. *Speeches of Mr. WALSH, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. LENROOT, Senate resolution 5. Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 13, pages 836-853.)
314. *Senate*. January 4, 1926. *Speech of Mr. WILLIS*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 15, pages 1016-1026.) *Memorandum by Mr. MOORE, February 18, 1922 (Distr. 44): The question of advisory opinions, inserted in the Record*, vol. 67, No. 15, pages 1027-1031, suggested by Messrs. BORAH, BRUCE, LENROOT, WALSH.
315. *Senate*. January 5, 1926. *Speech of Mr. BRUCE*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 16, pages 1103-1109.) *Remarks of Hon. JESSE H. METCALF of Rhode Island*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 16, Appendix, pages 1181-1182.)
316. *Mass Meeting to discuss Adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Held under the auspices of the Providence World Court Committee in Elks Auditorium, Providence, R. I., December 7, 1925*. Addresses delivered and resolution passed, asked by Mr. METCALF to be inserted in the Record. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 16, Appendix, pages 1182-1187.)
317. *Senate*. January 9, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WALSH*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 16, pages 1369-1380.)

318. *Senate*. January 13, 1926. *Reservation to World Court resolution*. Mr. OVERMAN. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 23, page 1571.)
319. *Senate*. January 14, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. DILL, Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. REED of Missouri, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. BLEASE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BORAH*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 23, pages 1657-1684.)
320. *Senate*. January 15, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. FERNALD, Mr. BLEASE, Mr. FERRIS*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 25, pages 1740-1760.)
321. *Senate*. January 16, 1926. *Speech of Mr. MOSES. Reservation of Mr. FRAZIER. Speech of Mr. BRUCE*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 26, pages 1821-1827.) *Remarks of Hon. SMITH W. BROOKHART of Iowa*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, Appendix, pages 1876-1880.)
322. *Senate*. January 18, 1926. *Speech of Mr. BORAH. Article by JONATHAN BOURNE offered for printing in the Record by Mr. MOSES. Speeches of Mr. PEPPER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BLEASE*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 27, pages 1892-1916.)
323. *Senate*. January 19, 1926. *Resolution (S. Res. 119) offered by Mr. BLEASE. Speeches of Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HEFLIN. Speeches of Mr. REED of Missouri, Mr. LENROOT*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 28-29, pages 1996-2010, 2069, 2075-2080.)
324. *Senate*. January 21, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. REED of Missouri, Mr. HEFLIN. Memorial from the Constituent Bodies of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and other Bodies, January 1924, asked to be printed in the Record by Mr. LENROOT, Speech of Mr. HARRELD*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 30, pages 2127-2139.)
325. *Senate*. January 22, 1926. *Speeches of Messrs. BORAH, HARRISON, LENROOT, WALSH, PEPPER, SMOOT, KING, MOSES, ROBINSON of Arkansas, LA FOLLETTE, REED of Missouri, BLEASE*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 31, pages 2234-2272.)
326. *Senate*. January 23, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. TYSON, Mr. NYE, Mr. REED of Missouri, Senate Resolution No. 5 as modified by Mr. SWANSON, Reservations of Mr. BLEASE, Mr. MOSES, Mr. OVERMAN, Speech of Mr. WILLIAMS*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 32, pages 2286-2318.)
327. *Senate*. January 25, 1926. *Speeches of Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. JOHNSON, Reservations of Messrs. REED of Missouri, FRAZIER, MOSES, SHIPSTEAD, WILLIAMS. Speeches of Messrs. WALSH, SMITH, FERNALD, MCKELLAR, WATSON, SWANSON, BORAH, BINGHAM*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 33, pages 2337-2346, 2350-2360.)
328. *Senate*. January 26, 1926. *Speeches of Messrs. MOSES, HEFLIN, HARRIS, GILLET, ROBINSON of Indiana. Reservations 1-5 were agreed to. Amendment offered by Mr. REED was rejected*. (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 34, pages 2405-2425.)

329. *Senate. January 27, 1926. Speeches of Messrs. MOSES, UNDERWOOD, PEPPER, STEPHENS, WILLIAMS, SACHET, BORAH, WALSH, REED of Missouri. Reservation of Mr. MOSES was rejected. Speeches of Mr. FERNALD, Mr. BLEASE. Reservation of Mr. REED of Missouri was rejected. Reservations of Mr. SHIPSTEAD were rejected. Reservation and amendment of Mr. MOSES were rejected. Amendment of Mr. REED of Missouri was rejected. Text of Senate Resolution No. 5 as modified. Resolution as modified agreed to.* (Congressional Record, vol. 67, No. 35 ; pages 2464-2494.)

FINLANDE. — FINLAND.

330. *Hallituksen esitys Eduskunnalle pysyväistä kansainvälistä tuomioistuinta koskevien määräysten hyväksymisestä. Laki pysyväsien kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perussääntöön sisältyvien säännösten hyväksymisestä. Liite 1. Bilaga 1. Résolution . . . Resolution . . . Käännös: Kansainliiton Liittokokouksen Genèvessä 13 päivänä joulukuuta 1920 hyväksymä päätös koskeva pysyväsien kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perustamista. Översättning: Resolution rörande upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol, antagen av Nationernas Förbunds Församling i Genève den 13 december 1920. Liite 2. Bilaga 2. Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Käännös: Allekirjoittamis-pöytäkirja. Översättning: Protokol vid undertecknandet. Liite 3. Bilaga 3. Disposition facultative. Optional clause. Käännös: Vaihtoehtoinen määräys. Översättning: Fakultativ bestämmelse. Liite 4. Bilaga 4. Statut de la Cour . . . Statute for the Permanent Court . . . Käännös: Kansainliiton liittosofimuksen 14 artiklassa mainitun pysyväsien kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen Perussääntö. Översättning: Stadga för den i art. 14 av förbundsakten för Nationernas Förbund omförmälda fasta mellanfolkliga domstolen. (1921 vuoden valtiopäivät N:o 28. 4 + 45 pages.)*
331. *Ulkoasiainvaliokunnan mietintö n:o 1 Hallituksen esityksen johdosta pysyväistä kansainvälistä tuomioistuinta koskevien määräysten hyväksymisestä. (1921. Vp.-Vm.-Esitys N:o 28.)*
332. *Suuren valiokunnan mietintö n:o 38 Hallituksen esityksen johdosta pysyväistä kansainvälistä tuomioistuinta koskevien määräysten hyväksymisestä. (1921 Vp.-S.V.M.-Esitys N:o 28.)*
333. *Suuren valiokunnan mietintö n:o 38a Hallituksen esityksen johdosta pysyväistä kansainvälistä tuomioistuinta koskevien määräysten hyväksymisestä. (1921 Vp.-S.V.M.-Esitys N:o 28.)*
334. *Valtiopäivät 1921 Pöytäkirjat 3 Vihko: Ehdotus laiksi pysyväsien kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perussääntöön sisältyvien säännösten hyväksymisestä. Lakiehdotus menee suureen valiokuntaan. Keskustelu: ED. R. ERICH, ED. PROCOPÉ. (Pages 678, 791-793, 869, 873.)*
335. *Eduskunnan vastaus Hallituksen esitykseen pysyväistä kansainvälistä tuomioistuinta koskevien määräysten hyväksymisestä. (1921 Vp.-Edusk. vast.-Esitys N:o 28.)*

336. *Laki pysyväisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perussääntöön sisältyvien säännösten hyväksymisestä. Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Käännös: Allekirjoittamispöytäkirja. Översättning: Protokoll vid undertecknandet. Résolution . . . Resolution . . . Käännös. Kansainliiton Liittokokouksen Genèvessä 13 päivänä joulukuuta 1920 hyväksymä päätös, koskeva pysyväisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perustamista. Översättning: Resolution rörande upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol . . . Statut de la Cour . . . Statute for the Permanent Court . . . Käännös: Kansainliiton liittosopimuksen 14 artiklassa mainitun pysyväisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen Perussääntö. Översättning: Stadga för den i art. 14 av förbundsakten för Nationernas Förbund omförmälda fasta mellanfolkliga domstolen. Disposition facultative. Optional Clause. Käännös: Vaihtoehtoinen määräys. Översättning: Fakultativ bestämmelse. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1922, N° 70.)*
337. *Regeringens proposition till Riksdagen om godkännande av stadgandena angående upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol. Lag angående godkännande av de i statulet för den fasta mellanfolkliga domstolen ingående stadganden. Liite 1. Bilaga 1. Résolution . . . Resolution . . . Käännös: Kansainliiton Liittokokouksen Genèvessä 13 päivänä joulukuuta 1920 hyväksymä Päätös, koskeva pysyväisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perustamista. Översättning: Resolution rörande upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol, antagen av Nationernas Förbunds Församling i Genève den 13 december 1920. Liite 2. Bilaga 2. Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Käännös. Allekirjoittamispöytäkirja. Översättning: Protokoll vid undertecknandet. Liite 3. Bilaga 3. Disposition Facultative. Optional Clause. Käännös. Vaihtoehtoinen määräys. Översättning: Fakultativ bestämmelse. Liite 4. Bilaga 4. Statut de la Cour . . . Statute of the Court . . . Käännös: Kansainliiton liittosopimuksen 14 artiklassa mainitun pysyväisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen Perussääntö. Översättning: Stadga för den i art. 14 av förbundsakten för Nationernas Förbund omförmälda fasta mellanfolkliga domstolen.) (1921 års riksdag N:o 28. 4 + 45 pages.)*
338. *Utskottets för utrikesärenden betänkande N:o 1 med anledning av regeringens proposition om godkännande av stadgandena angående upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol. (1921 Rd. — S. U. B. — Prop. N:o 28.)*
339. *Stora utskottets betänkande N:o 38 med anledning av regeringens proposition om godkännande av stadgandena angående upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol. (1921 Rd. — S. U. B. — Prop. N:o 28.)*
340. *Stora utskottets betänkande N:o 38a med anledning av regeringens proposition om godkännande av stadgandena angående upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol. (1921 Rd. — S. U. B. — Prop. N:o 28.)*

341. *Riksdagens svar å Regeringens proposition om godkännande av stadgandena angående upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol. Lag* (1921 Rd. — Riksd. sv. — Prop. N:o 28.)
342. *Lag angående godkännande av de i Statutet för den fasta mellanfolkliga domstolen ingående stadganden. Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Översättning: Protokoll vid undertecknandet. Käännös: Allekirjoittamispyötakirja. Résolution Resolution Översättning: Resolution rörande upprättande av en fast mellanfolklig domstol Käännös: Kansainlitoon Liittokokouksen Genèveissä 13 päivänä joulukuuta 1920 hyväksymä Päätös, koskeva pysyvaisen kansainvälisen tuomioistuimen perustamista. Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court Översättning: Stadga Käännös: Perussääntö. Disposition Facultative. Optional Clause. Översättning: Fakultativ bestämmelse. Käännös: Vaihtochtoinen määräys. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1922, N:o 70.)*

FRANCE.

343. *SÉNAT. Dépôt d'un projet de loi portant approbation du protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de la Société des Nations, en date, à Genève, du 16 décembre 1920, signé dès à présent par* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Débats parlementaires. Compte rendu in-extenso des séances du Sénat, année 1921, Séance du 10 février 1921, page 92.)
344. *Projet de loi portant approbation du protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de la Société des Nations, en date, à Genève, du 16 décembre 1920, signé, dès à présent, par Exposé des motifs — Projet de loi.* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Documents parlementaires. Annexes aux Procès-verbaux des séances. Sénat. Session ordinaire de 1921, Annexe N° 38, pages 18-19.)
345. *Dépôt sur le bureau du Sénat, par M. DE LAS CASES, d'un rapport fait au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères et de politique générale des colonies et protectorats, chargée d'examiner le projet de loi portant approbation du protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Débats parlementaires. Compte rendu in-extenso des séances du Sénat. Année 1921. Séance du 29 mars 1921, page 372.)
346. *Rapport fait par M. DE LAS CASES, sénateur. Compétence — Procédure — Résultats avantageux de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Projet de loi.* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Documents parlementaires. Annexes aux Procès-verbaux des séances du Sénat. Session ordinaire de 1921. Annexe N° 205, pages 584-586.)

347. *Déclaration de l'urgence et discussion. Rapport de M. REYNALD. Discours de M. ARISTIDE BRIAND, Président du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires étrangères. Adoption.* (Journal officiel de la République Française, Débats parlementaires, Compte rendu in-extenso des séances du Sénat. Année 1921. Séance du 23 juin, pages 1426-1428.)
348. CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS. *Dépôt du projet de loi.* (Journal officiel. Débats parlementaires. Compte rendu in-extenso des séances de la Chambre. Année 1921. 2^e Séance du 23 juin 1921, page 2864.)
349. *Projet de loi, adopté par le Sénat. . . . Exposé des motifs — Projet de loi.* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Documents parlementaires. Annexes aux Procès-verbaux des Séances. Chambre. Session ordinaire de 1921. Annexe N^o 2867, page 1996.)
350. *Dépôt du rapport (par M. JOSEPH BARTHÉLEMY) fait au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères sur le projet de loi, adopté par le Sénat. . . .* (Journal officiel. Débats parlementaires. Compte rendu in-extenso des séances de la Chambre. Année 1921. 2^e séance du 6 juillet 1921. page 3246.)
351. *Rapport fait au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères sur le projet de loi, adopté par le Sénat, . . . par M. JOSEPH BARTHÉLEMY (Gers), député.* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Documents parlementaires. Annexes aux Procès-verbaux des séances. Chambre. Session ordinaire de 1921. Annexe N^o 3025, pages 2118-2120.)
352. *Adoption d'un projet de loi. . . .* (Journal officiel de la République Française. Débats parlementaires. Compte rendu in-extenso des séances de la Chambre. Année 1921. 2^e Séance du 9 juillet 1921, page 3364.)
353. *Loi portant approbation du protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de la Société des Nations* 22 juillet 1921. (Journal officiel de la République Française, 1921, 24 juillet, page 8547.)
354. *Décret portant promulgation du protocole concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, du 12 avril 1922.* (Journal officiel de la République Française, 1922, 22 avril, pages 4166-4169.)

GRANDE-BRETAGNE. — GREAT BRITAIN. ¹

355. *Protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice.* Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1921. Cmd. 1276. Miscellaneous No. 13 (1921).
356. *Protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice.* Signed at Geneva, December 16, 1920. Presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1923. Cmd. 1981. Treaty Series No. 23 (1923).

¹ See also Section F (Nos. 127-11278) of this list.

356^a. There have been no British parliamentary debates concerning the signature and ratification of the Statute of the Court and no parliamentary documents other than the above.

Private Members of Parliament have at various times in 1924 and 1925 directed questions to Ministers of the Crown on the subject of acceptance of the Optional Clause. These will be found in following volumes of Parliamentary Debates, Official Report.

Mr. JOHN HARRIS. House of Commons 16 January 1924	}	vol. 169, pages 166-172.
Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE. House of Commons 14 February 1924. Answer of Mr. PONSONBY		vol. 169, pages 1057-1058.
Captain BERKELEY. House of Commons 18 February 1924. Answer of the PRIME MINISTER	}	vol. 169, page 1313.
Mr. J. HARRIS. House of Commons 2 April 1924. Answer of the PRIME MINISTER		vol. 171, page 2155.
Mr. AYLES. House of Commons 9 April 1924. Answer of Mr. PONSONBY	}	vol. 172, pages 409-410.
Mr. JOHN HARRIS. House of Commons 12 May 1924. Answer of Mr. PONSONBY		vol. 173, page 876.
Lieut.-Colonel POWNALL. House of Commons 12 May 1924. Answer of the PRIME MINISTER	}	vol. 173, page 927.
Mr. J. HARRIS. House of Commons 21 May 1924. Answer of Mr. PONSONBY		vol. 173, pages 2190-2191.
Mr. J. HARRIS. House of Commons 24 June 1924. Answer of Mr. CLYNES	}	vol. 175, page 239.
Mr. FINNEY. House of Commons 26 June 1924. Answer of Mr. PONSONBY		vol. 175, page 614.
Mr. LOWTH. House of Commons 14 July 1924. Answer of the PRIME MINISTER	}	vol. 176, page 52.
Mr. JOHN HARRIS. House of Commons 14 July 1924.		vol. 176, pages 160-161.

[Voir aussi vol. 184, page 969.]

356^b. [Permanent Court of International Justice. Canadian Note to the League of Nations [indicating that Canada was prepared to consider the acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction]. On 24th March, 1925, in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. H. A. L. FISHER asked

The Prime Minister (the Right Hon. STANLEY BALDWIN) answered The Statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Right Hon. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN) on behalf of His Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva on 12th March contained the following statement]

(Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, vol. VI, No. 2, 1925, April, pages 217-218.)

HAÏTI. — HAITI.

357. *Rapport de la Commission spéciale chargée de connaître [sic] la convention à [sic] la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.*

Président de la Commission M. A. C. SANSARICQ. Rapporteur M. H. PRICE. Membre M. EDORNÉVAL. Port-au-Prince, 6 juillet 1921. 5 pages.

358. Le Conseil d'État de la République d'Haïti, dans l'exercice de ses attributions législatives, a ratifié le 2 août 1921 la Convention relative à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le procès-verbal de cette séance a été publié dans le Moniteur du 7 décembre 1921, N° 92. Le décret sanctionnant cet instrument diplomatique a été promulgué le 4 août 1921, Moniteur du 10 août 1921, N° 59.

HONGRIE. — HUNGARY.

359. *Törvényjavaslat az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzatának elfogadásáról. Résolution Resolution Protocol de signature. Protocole of signature. Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság felállítására vonatkozó határozat, amelyet a Nemzetek Szövetségének Közgyűlése Genfben 1920. évi december hó 13-án elfogadott. Aláírási jegyzőkönyv. A Nemzetek Szövetsége Egyességokmányának 14. cikkében említett Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzata. Indokolás „az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzatának elfogadásáról” szóló törvényjavaslatához.* (284. szám. Budapest, 1923. évi július hó 11-én.)
360. *A nemzetgyűlés külügyi bizottságának jelentése „az állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzatának elfogadásáról”* szóló 284. számú törvényjavaslat tárgyában. (948. szám. Budapest, 1925. évi október hó 22-én.)
361. *A nemzetgyűlés 453. ülése 1925. évi október hó 23-án, fenti törvényjavaslat elfogadásá (MOSER ERNŐ á előadó),* (pages 168-169.)
362. 1926. *Évi I. Törvénycikk az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzatának elfogadásáról. Résolution Resolution Protocol de signature. Protocole of signature. Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság felállítására vonatkozó határozat, amelyet a Nemzetek Szövetségének Közgyűlése Genfben 1920. évi december hó 13-án elfogadott. Aláírási jegyzőkönyv. A Nemzetek Szövetsége Egyességokmányának 14. cikkében említett Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság Szabályzata.* (1926. Évi Országos Törvénytár.) Kiadatott 1926. évi január hó-19-én.

LETTONIE. — LATVIA.

363. *Likums par Patāvīgās starptautiskās tiesas statulu parakstišanas protokolu. Protocole de signature. Statut de la Cour Parakstu protokols pie Pastāvīgās starptautiskas tiesas statutiem Tautu Savienības līguma 14. pantā paredzētās Pastāvīgās starptautiskās tiesas Statuti.* (Valdības Vēstnesis. Latvijas valdības oficiālais laikraksts. N° 160. Piektdien, 27. jūlija 1923. g.)
364. *Likums par Pastāvīgās starptautiskas tiesas statulu parakstīšanas protokolu. Protocole de signature Statut de la Cour. Protocol of signature. Statute for the Permanent Court Parakstu protokols pie Pastāvīgās starptautiskās tiesas statutiem Tautu Savienības līguma 14. pantā paredzētās Pastāvīgās starptautiskās tiesas Statuti.* (Likumu un ministru kabinetā noteikumu krājums, 16. burtnīca, 10. augustā 1923.)

LUXEMBOURG.—LUXEMBURG.

365. *Projet de loi portant approbation du Protocole de Genève du 16 décembre 1920, portant reconnaissance du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, tel qu'il a été approuvé par l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations dans sa séance du 13 décembre 1920, ensemble ledit Statut et la Déclaration relative à l'obligation de la juridiction de la Cour, qui y sont joints.* [1.] *Dépêche au Conseil d'État, du 10 octobre 1921.* [2.] *Projet de loi. Annexe 1: Protocole de signature du Statut . . . Annexe 2: Statut de la Cour . . . Avis du Conseil d'État. — Projet de loi. — Arrêté grand-ducal. (N° 18. Chambre des Députés. Session ordinaire de 1921-1922.)*

[Ce projet de loi a été déposé lors de la séance de la Chambre du 7 mars 1922, et renvoyé aux sections. Il n'a pas été discuté jusqu'à présent.]

NORVÈGE. — NORWAY.

366. *St. prp. nr. 33 (1920). Om innhentelse av Stortingets samtykke til at Norge tiltrer den for Folkenes Forbund vedatte Pakt som inneholdes i Versailles-traktaten av 28. juni 1919. Utenriksdepartementets innstilling av 13. februar 1920, som er bifall ved kongelig resolusjon av samme dag. Utenriksdepartementet.*
 [Bilag 1. *Utkast til international retsordning.*]
 [Bilag 3. *Utkast til ordning av en fast internasjonal domstol. Avgitt 29. august 1919 av den norske komite til utredning av visse spørsmål vedkommende Folkenes Forbund.*]
367. *Undertegningsprotokoll av 16 desember 1920 (med dertil knyttet fakultativ bestemmelse) samt vedtekter for den faste domstol for internasjonal rettspleie. Signatory Protokol (with optional clause) and Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice. Vedtekter for Den faste Domstol for Internasjonal Rettspleie omhandlet i artikkel 14 i paktens for Folkenes Forbund. Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.* (Samling av lover etc. 1916-1920 vedrørende kongeriket Norges handel og skibsfart m.m. Utgitt til bruk for gesandtskapene og konsulatene efter foranstaltning av det kongelige norske Utenriksdepartementet. Collection of Law etc. 1916-1920 relating to the commerce and shipping of the Kingdom of Norway etc. Published for the use of the Legations and the Consulates by order of the Royal Norwegian Foreign Office. Christiania, Grøndahl & Søn, 1920. Pages 444-483.)
368. *Protocole de signature avec disposition facultative concernant le Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* Genève, le 16 décembre 1920. *Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale visé par l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations.* (Recueil des Traités de la Norvège. Publié à l'usage des représentants diplomatiques et consulaires de Norvège par les soins du ministère des Affaires étrangères. Tome II. Oslo, Imprimerie Grøndahl & Søn, 1926. Pages 1024-1052.)

369. *Betenkning angående Spørsmålet om Norges tiltredelse til Folkenes Forbund avgit av den til Sakens utredning nedsatte Komité.* [III. Forliksråd og fast domstol.] pag. 11-13. Kristiania, O. Fredr. Amesens Bok & Akcidens-trykkeri, 1919.
370. *Dokument nr. 33.* (1921). *Angående instruksjon for den norske delegasjon ved Folkeforbundsforsamlingen i Genf.* Skrivelse av 22de september 1921 fra Utenriksdepartementet til Stortingets president. 16 pages.
371. *St. prp. nr. 95.* (1921). *Om innhentelse av Stortingets samtykke til ratifikasjon av protokollen vedrørende den faste domstol for internasjonal rettspleie m.v. Utenriksdepartementets innstilling av 13 de mai 1921, som er bifalt ved kongelig resolusjon av sammedag.* Bilag 1. *Résolution relative à l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale Resolution concerning the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice* Bilag 2. *Oversettelse. Beslutning angående opprettelsen av en fast domstol for internasjonal rettspleie* Bilag 3. *Protocole de signature. Protocol of signature. Disposition facultative. Optional clause. Statut de la Cour Statute for the Permanent Court* Bilag 4. *Oversettelse. Undertegningsprotokoll. Fakultativ bestemmelse. Vedtekter for Den faste Domstol for Internasjonal Rettspleie . . .* [Oslo] Utenriksdepartementet. In-8°, 43 pages.
372. *Innst. S. LXVI.* (1921). *Innstilling fra konstitusjonskomiteen angående innhentelse av Stortingets samtykke til ratifikasjon av protokollen vedrørende den faste domstol for internasjonal rettspleie m.v.* (St. prp. nr. 95.) Kristiania [Oslo], den 24. juni 1921. Trykt 27/6 1921. In-8°, 4 pages.
373. *St. med. nr. 7.* (1923). *Om avslutning av traktater om avgjørelse av alle mellempfolkelige tvistigheter ved internasjonal domstol eller voldgiftsrett. Utenriksdepartementets innstilling av 15de desember 1922, som er bifalt ved kongelig resolusjon av samme dag.* [Oslo], Utenriksdepartementet. In-8°, 23 pages.
374. *Forhandlinger i Stortinget (nr. 367).* *Ang. ratifikasjon av protokollen vedrørende den faste domstol for international rettspleie m.v. 1921. Efterm. 21 juli (p. 2930-2931). Sak nr. 5. Innstilling fra konstitusjonskomiteen angaaende indhentelse av Stortingets samtykke til ratifikasjon av protokollen vedrørende den faste domstol for international rettspleie m.v. (inst. S. LXVI). Votering: Komiteens innstilling bifaldtes enstemmig.*
375. *Om innhentelse av Stortingets samtykke til ratifikasjon av protokollen vedrørende den faste domstol for internasjonal rettspleie mv. Utenriksdepartementets innstilling av 13 de mai 1921 som er bifalt ved kongelig resolusjon av samme dag.* Utenriksdepartementet. 43 pages.

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE. — NEW ZEALAND.

376. [A Report was made to Parliament on the constitution of the Court by Sir JAMES ALLEN, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London. This Report is embodied in the following papers presented to the New Zealand Parliament: 1924; A 5. A 5a; 1925: A 5a. Parliament did not consider or pass any measures touching the ratification of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.]

PAYS-BAS. — NETHERLANDS.

377. *Goedkeuring van het Protokol, opgemaakt overeenkomstig het besluit van de Vergadering van den Volkenbond van 13 December 1920, betreffende het Statuut van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie. Koninklijke Boodschap. — Ontwerp van Wet. — Protocole de signature. — Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — [Nederlandsche tekst van het] Protokol van onderteekening [en van] het Statuut van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie Verslag van de Commissie van Rapporteurs (Tweede Kamer). Nota [van den Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken] naar aanleiding van het Verslag. (Verslag van de Handelingen der Staten-Generaal. Bijlagen. 1920-1921. N° 459, 1—5. 25 pages.)*
378. *Wetsontwerp ingekomen bij de Tweede Kamer op 6 April 1921. (Verslag van de Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Tweede Kamer, 1920-1921, Vel. 493, pag. 1921.) Benoeming van de Commissie van Rapporteurs (Ibidem, vel 595, pag. 2325.) Het ontwerp van wet wordt zonder hoofdelijke stemming goedgekeurd door de Tweede Kamer, 7 Juni 1921. (Ibidem, vel 699, pag. 2721.)*
379. *Wetsontwerp ingekomen bij de Eerste Kamer op 9 Juni 1921. (Verslag van de Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Eerste Kamer, 1920-1921, vel 243, pag. 929.)*
380. *Eindverslag van de Commissie van Rapporteurs (Eerste Kamer). (Ibidem, vel 261, pag. 998.)*
381. *Het ontwerp van wet wordt, na opmerking van den Heer VAN EMBDEN en antwoord van den Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken, den Heer VAN KARNEBEEK, zonder hoofdelijke stemming door de Eerste Kamer goedgekeurd, 29 Juni 1921. (Ibidem, vel 260, pag. 994.)*
382. *Wet van den 30sten Juni 1921, houdende goedkeuring van het Protocol, opgemaakt overeenkomstig het besluit van de Vergadering van den Volkenbond van 13 December 1920, betreffende het Statuut van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie. — Protocole de signature. — Protocol of Signature. — Statut de la Cour. . . . Statute for the Court. . . . (Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1921, N° 826.) 37 pages.*
383. *Besluit van den 6den September 1921, houdende bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het te Genève geteekend Protokol, opgemaakt overeenkomstig het besluit van de Vergadering van den Volkenbond van 13 December 1920, betreffende het Statuut van het Permanente Hof van Internationale*

- Justitie. — Protocole de signature. — Protocol of signature. — Statut de la Cour. . . . Statute for the Permanent Court. . . . Protokół van onderteekening. . . . Statuut van het Permanente Hof. . . .* (Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1921, N° 1049. 56 pages.)
384. *Ontwerp van wet tot goedkeuring van de hernieuwde aanvaarding van de verplichte rechtspraak overeenkomstig artikel 36 lid 2 van het Statuut van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie. 20 Mei 1926. Memorie van Toelichting van den Minister. Bijlagen: I. Protocol van onderteekening (Lijst der Ratificaties en der niet geratificeerde onderteekeningen.) II. Facultatieve bepaling (Lijst der ratificaties en der niet geratificeerde onderteekeningen.) III. Tekst van de in werking getreden verklaringen afgelegd met betrekking tot de facultatieve rechtspraak. Verslag van de Commissie van Rapporteurs, 7 Juni 1926. Nota naar aanleiding van het Verslag (Antwoord van den Minister.) Ingezonden bij brief van 12 Juni 1926.)* (Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Bijlagen 1925-1926. Bijlagen Tweede kamer N° 312 : 1-5, pages 1-5.)
385. *Beraadslagingen over het wetsontwerp in de Tweede Kamer op 18 Juni 1926. Rede van den Heer JOEKES. Antwoord van den Minister, den Heer VAN KARNEBEEK.* (Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Tweede Kamer, 1925-1926, vellen 325-326, pages 1212-1254.)
386. *Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal. Voorloopig Verslag van de Commissie van Rapporteurs over het ontwerp van wet. . . . 17 Juli 1926. Memorie van Antwoord van den Minister. — Eindverslag van de Commissie van Rapporteurs. . . . 23 Juli 1926.* (Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Eerste Kamer, 1925-1926, vel 122, pag. 451-452.)
387. *Beraadslagingen over het wetsontwerp in de Eerste Kamer op 28 Juli 1926. Rede van den Heer ANEMA. Antwoord van den Minister, den Heer VAN KARNEBEEK. Het ontwerp van wet zonder hoofdelijke stemming aangenomen.* (Handelingen der Staten-Generaal, Eerste Kamer, 1925-1926, vel 128, pag. 477-478.)

POLOGNE. — POLAND.

388. *Projékt ustawy w przedmiocie ratyfikacji podpisania Statutu Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości z dnia 16 grudnia 1920 r.* (Druk Nr 2865. Sejm Ustawodawczy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych Nr. D. VI/529. Warszawa, dnia 24 czerwca 1921 r.)
389. *Sprawozdanie Komisji Spraw Zagranicznych w sprawie Statutu Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości. P. DEMBINSKI. Przyjęcie w drugim i trzecim czytaniu.* (Sprawozdanie stenograficzne z 245 posiedzenia Sejmu ustawodawczego z dnia 30 lipca 1921 r łam 29-34.)
390. *Ustawa z dnia 30 lipca 1921 r. w przedmiocie ratyfikacji protokołu podpisania statutu Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości z dnia 16 grudnia 1920 r.* (Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 1921, N° 67, 13 Sierpnia, Poz. 432, 1161.)

391. *Protokół podpisania Statutu Stałego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości Międzynarodowej. Statut Stałego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości Międzynarodowej. przewidzianego w artykule 14 Paktu Ligi Narodów. Oświadczenie Rządowe z dnia 26 lipca 1923 r. w. przedmiocie złożenia dokumentu ratyfikacyjnego Protokołu podpisania Statutu Stałego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości Międzynarodowej z dnia 16 grudnia 1920 r.* (Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, Rok 1923, 22 października, N° 106, Poz. 838, 839, 840, Str. 1283-1300.)
392. *Ustawa z dnia 16 czerwca 1922 r. o. rozciągnięciu na ziemie górnośląskie województwa śląskiego konstytucyj Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej i niektórych innych ustaw oraz w przedmiocie zmian w ustawodawstwie, na tych ziemiach obowiązującym. 17. Ustawa z dnia 30 lipca 1921 r. w przedmiocie ratyfikacji protokołu podpisania Statutu Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości z dnia 16 grudnia 1920 r.* (Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, Rok 1922, 22 czerwca N° 46, Poz. 388, Str. 709-710.)

SUÈDE. — SWEDEN.

393. *Kungl. Maj:ts proposition till riksdagen angående avgivande av sådan förklaring, som avses i art 36 andra stycket av stadgan för nationernas förbunds fasta domstol: given Stockholms slott den 4 mars 1921.* Utrikesdepartementet. 11 pages.

SUISSE. — SWITZERLAND.

394. *Message [n° 1377] du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale concernant l'attitude de la Suisse à l'égard de la résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, du 13 décembre 1920, relativement à l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale (du 1^{er} mars 1921). — (Projet) [d'] Arrêté fédéral concernant l'attitude de la Suisse à l'égard de la résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, du 13 décembre 1920, relative à l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Annexe I: Résolution relative à l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale, approuvée par l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations. Genève, le 13 décembre 1920. — Annexe II: Protocole de signature. — Annexe III: Disposition facultative. — Annexe IV: Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale visé par l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations. (Feuille fédérale suisse, 1921, tome 1^{er}, pages 305-362.)*
395. *Botschaft [N° 1377] des Bundesrates an die Bundesversammlung betreffend Stellungnahme der Schweiz zu dem Beschluss der Völkerbundsversammlung vom 13. Dezember 1920 über Errichtung eines Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes (vom 1. März 1921). (Entwurf.) Bundesbeschluss betreffend Stellungnahme der Schweiz zu dem Beschluss der Völkerbundsversammlung vom 13. Dezember 1920 über Errichtung eines Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. Anlage I: Beschluss betreffend die Errichtung eines Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. Gefasst von der Völkerbundsversammlung, Genf, den 13. Dezem-*

- ber 1920. — *Anlage II: Unterzeichnungsprotokoll. — Anlage III: Fakultative Bestimmung. — Anlage IV: Statut des in Artikel 14 des Völkerbundsvertrages vorgesehenen Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes.* (Schweizerisches Bundesblatt, 1921, I. Band, Seiten 299-353.)
396. *Assemblée Fédérale. Conseil National. — Établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Proposition de la Commission. Discussion générale. Discours de M. VON STRENG, rapporteur allemand de la Commission, de M. GAUDARD, rapporteur français de la Commission, de MM. SCHMID, MOTTO, PLATTEN, DE RABOURS. — Votation. Discussion article par article. Discours de M. VON STRENG, rapporteur allemand de la Commission, de M. GAUDARD, rapporteur français de la Commission, de MM. SCHMID, MOTTO. — Votation sur l'ensemble. — Divergences: Discours de M. VON STRENG, rapporteur allemand de la Commission, de M. GAUDARD, rapporteur français de la Commission. — Votation. — Votation finale.* — (Bulletin sténographique officiel de l'Assemblée Fédérale, 1921, avril, pages 141, 142, 148, 149, 153, 296, 297.)
397. *Bundesversammlung. Nationalrat. Errichtung eines ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofes. Antrag der Kommission. Eintretensfrage. Reden der Herren VON STRENG, deutscher Berichtserstatter der Kommission, GAUDARD, französischer Berichtserstatter der Kommission, SCHMID, MOTTA, PLATTEN, DE RABOURS. — Abstimmung. — Artikelweise Beratung. — Reden der Herren VON STRENG, deutscher Berichtserstatter, GAUDARD, französischer Berichtserstatter, SCHMID, MOTTA. — Abstimmung. — GesamtAbstimmung. — Differenzen. — Reden der Herren VON STRENG, deutscher Berichtserstatter, GAUDARD, französischer Berichtserstatter. — Abstimmung. — SchlussAbstimmung.* — (Amtliches stenographisches Bulletin der Bundesversammlung, 1921, April, Seiten 141, 142, 148, 149, 153, 296, 297.)
398. *Assemblée Fédérale. Conseil des États. Établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Propositions de la Commission du Conseil des États du 7 avril 1921. Adhésion à la décision du Conseil National, sauf observation contraire. Discussion générale. Entrée en matière. Discours de MM. SCHÖPFER, Rapporteur de la Commission, BRÜGGER, MOTTA, BÖHL, USTERI, BOLLI. — Votation. — Discussion article par article. Discours de MM. SCHÖPFER, Rapporteur, USTERI, MOTTA, Votation sur l'ensemble.* (Bulletin sténographique officiel de l'Assemblée Fédérale, 1921, avril, pages 201-218.)
399. *Bundesversammlung. Ständerat. Errichtung eines ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofes. Anträge der Kommission des Ständerates vom 7. April 1921. Zustimmung zum Beschlusse des Ständerates, wo nichts anderes bemerkt ist. Eintretensfrage. Reden der Herren SCHÖPFER, Berichtserstatter der Kommission, BRÜGGER, MOTTA, BÖHL, USTERI, BOLLI. — Abstimmung. — Artikelweise Beratung. Reden der Herren SCHÖPFER, Berichtserstatter, USTERI, MOTTA. — GesamtAbstimmung.* (Amtliches Stenographisches Bulletin der Bundesversammlung, 1921, April, Seiten 201-218.)

400. *Arrêté fédéral concernant l'acceptation de la résolution de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, du 13 décembre 1920, relative à l'établissement d'une Cour permanente de Justice internationale* (du 16 avril 1921.) — *Annexe I. Résolution. . . . Annexe II. Statut de la Cour. . . . Annexe III. Protocole de Signature. — Annexe IV. Disposition facultative.* (Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération suisse, 1921, pages 767-790.)
401. *Bundesbeschluss betreffend Annahme des Beschlusses der Völkerbundsversammlung vom 13. Dezember 1920 über Errichtung eines Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes.* (Vom 16. April 1921.) *Anlage I: Beschluss. . . . Anlage II: Statut. . . . Anlage III: Unterzeichnungsprotokoll. Anlage IV: Fakultative Bestimmung.* (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung — Offizielle Sammlung, 1921, Seiten 765-789.)
402. *Arrêté fédéral concernant l'approbation de l'adhésion de la Suisse, pour une nouvelle période de dix années, au protocole relatif à la juridiction obligatoire dévolue à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale en conformité de l'article 36, alinéa 2, du Statut de cette Cour.* (Du 15 avril 1926.) (Feuille fédérale 1926, 21 avril, 78^e année, vol. 1, pages 595.)
403. *Message du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale concernant l'approbation de l'adhésion de la Suisse, pour une nouvelle période de dix années, au protocole relatif à la juridiction obligatoire dévolue à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale en conformité de l'article 36, alinéa 2, du Statut de cette Cour.* (Du 16 mars 1926.) (Feuille fédérale 1926, 24 mars, 78^e année, vol. 1, pages 482-485.)
404. *Arrêté fédéral (du 15 avril 1926) concernant l'approbation de l'adhésion de la Suisse, pour une nouvelle période de dix années, au protocole relatif à la juridiction obligatoire dévolue à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale en conformité de l'article 36, alinéa 2, du Statut de cette Cour.* (Recueil des lois fédérales, année 1926, N^o 20, 28 juillet 1926, pages 455-456.)

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

405. *Statut de la Cour. . . . Statute for the Permanent Court. . . . Statut Stálého dvoru mezinárodního správního úřadu.*
[Statut tento se vyhláší s tím, že Signatární protokol jménem československé republiky podepsal v ženevě dne 19. kočna 1921 mimořádný vyslanec a zplnomocněný ministr DR. CYRIL DUSEK a ratifikoval v Praze dne 29. srpna 1921 prezident republiky. Ratifikační listina složená v ženevě dne 2. září 1921. Statut vstoupil v platnost dne 8. října 1921.
(Sbírka Zákonů a nařízení Státu Československého, 1922, N^o 124, pages 609-645.)

406. *Statut de la Cour. . . . Statute for the Permanent Court. . . . Statut des ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofes. . . .*

[Dieses Statut wird mit dem Bemerkung kundgemacht, dass das Unterzeichnungsprotokoll im Namen der Čechoslovakischen Republik in Genf am 19. Mai 1921 durch den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister DR. CYRILL DUSEK unterzeichnet und in Prag am 29. August 1921 vom Präsidenten der Republik ratifiziert worden ist. Die Ratifikationsurkunde wurde am 2. September 1921 in Genf hingelegt. Das Statut ist am 8. Oktober 1921 in Kraft getreten. . .] (Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen des Čechoslovakischen Staates, 1922, Nr. 124, pag. 691-727.)

4. THE ELECTION OF JUDGES. BIOGRAPHIES OF JUDGES.

407. *Société des Nations. Actes de la Deuxième Assemblée.* Genève 1921.
[Voir l'index *sub voce* «Cour permanente de Justice internationale».]

408. *League of Nations. Records of the Second Assembly.* Geneva 1921.
[See index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]

409. *Procès-verbaux des sessions du Conseil de la Société des Nations.* Genève 1921-1922.
[Voir l'index *sub voce* «Cour permanente de Justice internationale».]

410. *Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.* Geneva 1921-1922.
[See index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]

411. *Journal officiel de la Société des Nations.* Genève 1921-1922.
[Voir l'index *sub voce* «Cour permanente de Justice internationale».]

412. *Official Journal of the League of Nations.* Geneva 1921-1922.
[See index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]

413. *Method of Appointing the Judges.* (Carnegie Endowment for International Justice, Year Book, 1921, 115.)

414. SCOTT (James Brown), *The election of judges for the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (American Journal of International Law, October 1921, page 556.)

415. *A propos de l'élection des juges de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* Tokyo, 1921. League of Nations Association, 14 pages.

416. *Rapport annuel de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* 1^{er} janvier 1922 — 15 juin 1925. Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série E, n^o 1. Leyde, Sijthoff, 1925. In-8^o.
[Biographie des Juges, voir pages 11-24.]

417. *Report* (Annual) of the Permanent Court of International Justice. January 1st, 1922—June 15th, 1925. Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Series E., No. 1. Leyden, Sijthoff, 1925. In-8°.
[Biography of the Judges, see pages 11-24.]
418. *Who's who of the Permanent Court of International Justice*. (Headway, 3 : 33, November 1921.)
419. HOUSTON (H. S.), *The World Court at work. With biographical sketches of the Judges*. (Our World (New-York) 1922. September, pages 3-8.)
420. VOLLENHOVEN (C. VAN), *Le Président Loder*. (Grotius, Annuaire international, 1923, pages 1-4.)
421. TORRIENTE Y PERAZA (Cosme de la), *Cuba, Bustamante y el Tribunal Permanente de Justicia Internaciónl*. Discurso en la Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internaciónl, Habana, Rambla, Bouza, 1922. 23 p.
422. TORRIENTE Y PERAZA (Cosme de la), *Cuba, Bustamante and the Permanent Court of International Justice*. Address delivered on March 1st, 1922, at Habana, Cuba. (International Conciliation, No. 178.)
423. EPITACIO PESSOA *eleição para a Corte permanente de Justicia internacional*. (Revista de Direito publico e de Administração federal, estadual e municipal, Rio de Janeiro, Anno III, 1923, Agosto, vol. VI. N° 2, p. 239-240.)
424. EPITACIO PESSOA *e o juízo de seus contemporaneos*. Rio de Janeiro, 1925. 382 pages.

5. INAUGURATION OF THE COURT.

425. LODER (B. C. J.), *Discours présidentiel prononcé à l'occasion de l'ouverture solennelle de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale*, le mercredi 15 février 1922, au Palais de la Paix, La Haye. In-4°, 21 pages.
426. LODER (B. C. J.), *Opningsrede Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie*. (Weekblad van het Recht, 1922, Februari 17, N° 10833).
427. LODER (B. C. J.), *Rede des Präsidenten* —, 15. Februar 1922. (Niemeyers Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXX, pages 282-286.)
428. JONG VAN BEEK EN DONK (B. DE), *De ofening van het Internationaal Gerechtshof*. (Eigen Haard 1922, pages 88-89.)
429. *Inauguration (L' —) de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale*. (Journal du Droit international, 1922. pages 210-211.)

430. BENOIST (Charles), *Discours de M. — lors d'un dîner offert par lui aux Membres de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, le 25 février 1922.* (Société des Nations, Revue . . . publiée par B. de Jong van Beek en Donk, Berne 1922, pages 258-260.)
431. WEHBERG (Hans), *Die Einweihung des ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofes.* (Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung, 1922, pages 171-172.)
432. YAMADA (Saburo), *L'ouverture de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Revue de droit international et diplomatique (Tokio), vol. XXI, 1922, n° 1, 5.) [En japonais.]

6. PREPARATION OF THE RULES OF COURT. PROCEDURE.

A. — Official Documents.

433. Actes et documents relatifs à l'organisation de la Cour. N° 2. Préparation du Règlement de la Cour. Procès-verbaux, avec annexes, des séances de la session préliminaire de la Cour (30 janvier-24 mars 1922). — Acts and documents concerning the organization of the Court. No. 2. Preparation of the Rules of Court. Minutes of meetings held during the preliminary session of the Court, with annexes (January 30th to March 24th, 1922.) Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Series D., No. 2. Leyde (Sijthoff) 1922. In-4°.
434. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Règlement de la Cour.* Adopté par la Cour le 24 mars 1922. *Permanent Court of International Justice. Rules of Court.* Adopted by the Court March 24th, 1922. Distr. 112. 1922. La Haye-The Hague, Van Langenhuisen, 1922. In-f°, 42 pages. [Official French and English texts.]

B. — Unofficial Publications.

435. *Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale*; adopté par la Cour le 24 mars 1922. (Nouveau Recueil général de Traités et autres actes relatifs aux rapports de droit international. Continuation du Grand Recueil de G. FR. DE MARTENS par HEINRICH TRIEPEL, troisième série, tome XIII, pages 230-244.)
436. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* Règlement adopté par la Cour le 24 mars 1922. (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1922, Documents, pages 245-261.)
- 436^a. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* Composition, réunion, règlement. (Journal du Droit international, 48 : 856, novembre 1921.)
437. *Court (Permanent —) of International Justice. Rules of Court. Adopted by the Court, March 24th, 1922.* (Supplement to the American Journal of International Law, vol. 16, 1922, pages 173-190.)

438. *Corle permanente di Giustizia internazionale. Regolamento di organizzazione e procedura.* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1921-1922, pages 233-248.)
439. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Å.), *Le Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1922, pages 125-148.)

7. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

A. — *Official Documents.*

440. *Collection des textes gouvernant la compétence de la Cour. — Extracts from international agreements affecting the jurisdiction of the Court.* Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Série D, N° 3. (Leyde, Sijthoff. 1923.) In-8°.
Idem, 2^e édition (1^{er} juin 1924). Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Série D, N° 4. Leyde, Sijthoff 1924. In-8°.
Two addenda have been issued. I: Accords signés à Londres le 30 août 1924. — Agreements, signed at London on August 30th, 1924. II: Résolutions relatives au règlement pacifique des différends internationaux, adoptées par la cinquième Assemblée de la Société des Nations. Genève, octobre 1924. — Resolutions relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes, adopted by the fifth Assembly of the League of Nations. Geneva, October, 1924. [The third addendum will be found at the end of the first Annual Report. Series E., No. 1.]

B. — *Unofficial Publications.*

441. BLOCISZEWSKI (J.), *De la compétence de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 1922, pages 23-46.)
442. *Jurisdiction of the Court.* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book 1921, 120.)
443. RICHARDS (H. Erle), *The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (British Year Book of International Law, 1921-1922, pages 1-5.)
444. BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Antonio S. de), *La función consultiva del Tribunal Permanente de Justicia Internaciónl.* (Revista General de Legislación y Jurisprudencia, Madrid, octubre, noviembre y diciembre de 1924.)
445. BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Antonio S. de —), *La función consultiva del Tribunal Permanente de Justicia Internaciónl.* (Revista de Derecho y Legislacion, Caracas, Año XIV, 1925, pages 31-42.)

¹ See also Section D (Nos. 741-869) of this list.

446. DAUVERGNE (Claude), *La fonction consultative de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale*. Montpellier, Firmin et Montane, 1925. In-8°, 152 pages.
447. CASTBERG (Frede), *La compétence des Tribunaux internationaux*. (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1925, pages 155-172, 310-348.)
448. ELLINGWOOD (Albert Russel), *The advisory function of the World Court. Examination of contention that obligation to give advisory opinions seriously threatens the independence of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Valuable information furnished by history of advisory opinion in United States, England and Canada and in the practice of the World Court itself*. (American Bar Association Journal, 1926, February, vol. XII, N° 2, pages 102-108.)
449. *Those advisory opinions* (editorial). (The Nation, vol. 122, No. 3165, 1926, March 3rd, page 220.)
450. *Compétence (La) consultative des Tribunaux*. (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, tome XV : 1, 1926, juillet, pages 11-22).

C. — THE JUDICIAL AND ADVISORY FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT.

I. ACTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS.

451. Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série C. 1-18. 1922-1925. Actes et documents relatifs aux arrêts et aux avis consultatifs de la Cour. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, etc. Acts and documents relating to judgments and advisory opinions given by the Court. Leyde, Sijthoff, [1922-1926]. In-8°.
1. *Première session ordinaire* (15 juin 1922-12 août 1922.) *Documents relatifs aux Avis consultatifs nos 1, 2 et 3. — First ordinary session (June 15th, 1922-August 12th, 1922.) Documents relating to Advisory Opinions Nos. 1, 2 and 3.* [1922.]
 - 2, I. *Deuxième session (extraordinaire)* (8 janvier-7 février 1923.) *Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif n° 4. — Second (extraordinary) session (January 8th-February 7th, 1923.) Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 4.* [1923.]
 - 2, II. *Idem. Volume supplémentaire. Décrets de nationalité en Tunisie et au Maroc. Pièces de procédure écrite. — Additional volume. Nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco. Documents of the written procedure.* [1923.]
 - 3, I. *Troisième session* (15 juin-15 septembre 1923.) *Documents relatifs aux Avis consultatifs n° 5 : la Carélie orientale ; n° 6 : colons allemands en Pologne ; n° 7 : acquisition de la nationalité polonaise, et Arrêt n° 1 : le vapeur "Wimbledon". Volume I. Procès-verbaux et discours. — Third session (June 15th-September*

- 15th, 1923). *Documents relating to Advisory Opinions No. 5: Eastern Carelia; No. 6: German settlers in Poland; No. 7: acquisition of Polish nationality, and Judgment No. 1: the S.S. "Wimbledon". Volume I. Minutes and speeches.* [1923.]
3. II. *Idem. Volume II. Documents (autres que procès-verbaux et discours.) A: Avis consultatif n° 5; B: Arrêt n° 1. — Volume II. Documents (other than minutes and speeches.) A: Advisory Opinion No. 5; B: Judgment No. 1.* [1923.]
3. III, 1-2. *Troisième session, etc. Volume III. Documents (autres que procès-verbaux et discours.) A: Avis consultatif n° 6; B: Avis consultatif n° 7. — Volume III. Documents (other than minutes and speeches.) A: Advisory Opinion No. 6; B: Advisory Opinion No. 7.* [1923.]
3. *Idem. Volume supplémentaire. Affaire du vapeur « Wimbledon », pièces de procédure écrite. — Additional volume. The S.S. "Wimbledon", documents of the written procedure.* [1923.]
4. *Quatrième session (extraordinaire) (13 novembre-6 décembre 1923.) Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif N° 8 (Jaworzina). — Fourth session (extraordinary) (November 13th—December 6th, 1923.) Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 8 (Jaworzina.)* [1923.]
5. I. *Cinquième session ordinaire (15 juin-14 septembre 1924.) Documents relatifs à l'Arrêt n° 2 (4 septembre 1924.) Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis en Palestine. — Fifth ordinary session (June 15th-September 14th, 1924.) Documents relating to Judgment No. 2 (September 4th, 1924.) The Mavrommatis Palestine concessions.* [1924.]
5. II. *Cinquième session ordinaire, etc. Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif n° 9 (4 septembre 1924.) Affaire du monastère de Saint-Naoum (frontière albanaise.) — Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 9 (September 4th, 1924.) Question of the monastery of Saint-Naoum (Albanian frontier).* [1924.]
6. *(Chambre de procédure sommaire.) Documents relatifs à l'Arrêt n° 3 (12 septembre 1924.) Traité de Neuilly, partie IX, section IV, annexe, paragraphe 4 (interprétation.) Volume supplémentaire 1925. — (Chamber for summary procedure.) Documents relating to Judgment No. 3 (September 12th, 1924.) Treaty of Neuilly, part IX, section IV, annex, paragraph 4 (interpretation).* [1924.] *Additional volume 1925.*
7. I. *Sixième session extraordinaire (janvier-mai 1925.) Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif n° 10 (21 février 1925.) Échange des populations grecques et turques (Convention VI de Lausanne, 30 janvier 1923, article 2). — Sixth extraordinary session (January-May, 1925.) Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 10 (February 21st, 1925.) Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations (Lausanne Convention VI, January 30th, 1923, article 2.)* [1925.]
7. II. *Sixième session extraordinaire. Documents relatifs à l'Arrêt n° 5 (26 mars 1925.) Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis à Jérusalem. — Documents relating to Judgment No. 5 (March 26th, 1925.) The Mavrommatis Jerusalem concessions.* [1925.]

8. *Septième session (extraordinaire) (avril-mai 1925). Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif n° 11 (16 mai 1925). Service postal polonais à Dantzig. — Seventh (extraordinary) session (April—May 1925). Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 11 (May 16th, 1925). Polish Postal Service in Dantzig. [1925.]*
9. I. *Huitième session (ordinaire) (juin-août 1925). Documents relatifs à l'Arrêt n° 6 (25 août 1925.) Affaire relative à certains intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie polonaise. — Eighth (ordinary) session (June—August, 1925). Documents relating to Judgment No. 6 (August 25th, 1925). Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia. [1925.]*
9. II. *Huitième session (ordinaire) (juin-août 1925). Expulsion du Patriarche œcuménique (Requête retirée ultérieurement). — Eighth (ordinary) session (June—August, 1925). Expulsion of the Œcumenical Patriarch (Request eventually withdrawn). [1926.]*
10. *Neuvième session (extraordinaire) (octobre-novembre 1925). Documents relatifs à l'Avis consultatif n° 12 (21 novembre 1925). Traité de Lausanne, article 3, paragraphe 2 (Frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak). — Ninth (extraordinary) session (October—November, 1925). Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 12 (November 21st, 1925). Treaty of Lausanne, article 3, paragraph 2 (Frontier between Turkey and Iraq). [1926.]*
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452. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Interprétation de l'article 389 du Traité de Versailles. Débats devant la Cour. (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 3, pages 31-93.)*
453. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. La question de la compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dans l'examen de propositions relatives à la production agricole. Débats devant la Cour. (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 11, pages 392-423.)*
454. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. La Compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dans les questions de travail agricole. Mémoires complémentaires. Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, Nos 8-9, pages 314-331.)*
455. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. La Compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dans les questions de travail agricole. Compte rendu des débats devant la Cour. (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 4, pages 123-210.)*

2. THE TEXTS OF JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS.

A. — *Unofficial Texts.*

456. Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série A. 1-7. 1923-1926. Recueil des Arrêts. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, etc. Collection of Judgments. Leyde, Sijthoff, 1923-1926. In-8°.
1. *Affaire du vapeur « Wimbledon »*. 17 août 1923. — *The S.S. "Wimbledon"*. August 17th, 1923.
 2. *Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis en Palestine*. 30 août 1924. — *The Mavrommatis Palestine concessions*. August 30th, 1924.
 3. *Traité de Neuilly, article 179, annexe, paragraphe 4 (interprétation)*. 12 septembre 1924. — *Treaty of Neuilly, article 179, annex, paragraph 4 (interpretation)*. September 12th, 1924.
 4. *Interprétation de l'Arrêt n° 3*. 26 mars 1925. — *Interpretation of Judgment No. 3*. March 26th, 1925.
 5. *Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis à Jérusalem*. [26 mars 1925.] — *The Mavrommatis Jerusalem concessions*. [March 26th, 1925.]
 6. *Affaire relative à certains intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie polonaise*. 25 août 1925. — *Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia*. August 25th, 1925.
 7. *Affaire relative à certains intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie polonaise (Fond)*. 25 mai 1926. — *Case concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (The merits)*. May 25th, 1926.
457. Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série B. 1-13. 1922-1926. Recueil des Avis consultatifs. — Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, etc. Collection of Advisory Opinions. Leyde, Sijthoff, 1922-1925. 8°.
1. [*Désignation du délégué ouvrier néerlandais à la troisième session de la Conférence internationale du Travail*. 31 juillet 1922. — *Nomination of the workers' delegate for the Netherlands at the third session of the International Labour Conference*. July 31st, 1922.]
 - 2 et 3. [*Compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail pour la réglementation internationale des conditions du travail des personnes employées dans l'agriculture*. 12 août 1922. — *Competence of the International Labour Organization in regard to international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture*. August 12th, 1922. — *Compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail pour l'examen de propositions tendant à organiser et à développer les moyens de production agricole et l'examen de toutes autres questions de même nature*. 12 août 1922. — *Competence of the International Labour Organization to examine proposals for the organization and development of the methods of agricultural production and other questions of a like character*. August 12th, 1922.]

4. [*Décrets de nationalité promulgués en Tunisie et au Maroc (zone française) le 8 novembre 1921. 7 février 1923. — Nationality decrees issued in Tunis and Morocco (French zone) on November 8th, 1921. February 7th, 1923.*]
5. [*Statut de la Carélie orientale. 23 juillet 1923. — Status of Eastern Carelia. July 23rd, 1923.*]
6. [*Certaines questions touchant les colons d'origine allemande, dans les territoires cédés par l'Allemagne à la Pologne. 10 septembre 1923. — Certain questions relating to settlers of German origin in the territory ceded by Germany to Poland. September 10th, 1923.*]
7. *Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. 15 septembre 1923. — Acquisition of Polish nationality. September 15th, 1923.*
8. *Affaire de Jaworzina (frontière polono-tchécoslovaque). 6 décembre 1923. — Question of Jaworzina (Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier). December 6th, 1923.*
9. *Affaire du monastère de Saint-Naoum (frontière albanaise). 4 septembre 1924. — Question of the monastery of Saint-Naoum (Albanian frontier). September 4th, 1924.*
10. *Échange des populations grecques et turques (Convention VI de Lausanne, 30 janvier 1923, article 2). 21 février 1925. — Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations (Lausanne Convention VI, January 30th, 1923, article 2). February 21st, 1925.*
11. *Service postal polonais à Dantzig. 16 mai 1925. — Polish Postal Service in Danzig. May 16th, 1925.*
12. *Article 3, paragraphe 2, du Traité de Lausanne (frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak). 21 novembre 1925. — Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne (frontier between Turkey and Iraq). November 21st, 1925.*
13. *Compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail pour régler accessoirement le travail personnel du patron. 23 juillet 1926. — Competence of the International Labour Organization to regulate, incidentally, the personal work of the employer. July 23rd, 1926.*

B. — *Unofficial Publications (in-extenso or summarized).*

458. *Colección de decisiones del Tribunal permanente de Justicia internacional. Años de 1922-1923. Biblioteca del Instituto Ibero-Americano de Derecho comparado, VI. Madrid, 1924. In-8°, 241 pages.*
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459. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Décision de la Cour au sujet de l'interprétation de l'article 389 du Traité de Versailles. Avis consultatif n° 1. (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 7, pages 295-302.)*

460. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. La compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dans les questions de travail agricole. Décision de la Cour. Avis consultatif n° 2.* (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 10, pages 343-378.)
461. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. La question de la compétence de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dans l'examen de propositions relatives à la production agricole. Décision de la Cour. Avis consultatif n° 3.* (Bulletin officiel du Bureau international du Travail, vol. VI, N° 11, pages 381-392.)
462. *Interprétation (L' —) de l'article 389 du Traité de paix de Versailles concernant la nomination des délégués non gouvernementaux aux Conférences internationales du Travail.* (Grotius, *Annuaire international*, 1921-22, pages 154-175.)
463. *Nomina dei delegati e consulenti tecnici padronali ed operai alla Conferenza generale del lavoro. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale 31 luglio 1922. Parere pronunciato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle Nazioni.* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1921-22, pages 400-406.)
464. *Tribunal (El —) permanente de Justicia internaciónal. Colección de Dictámenes del —. Dictamen Núm. 1 de 31 de Julio de 1922.* (*Revista de Derecho Internaciónal*, 1922, Julio-Diciembre, pages 115-123.)
465. *Tribunal (El —) permanente de Justicia Internaciónal. Colección de Dictámenes. Dictamen Núm. 2 de 12 de Agosto de 1922.* (*Revista de Derecho Internaciónal*, 1922, Julio-Diciembre, pages 300-331.)
466. *Chronique des faits internationaux. Pays-Bas. — Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Compétence de l'Organisation permanente du Travail de la Société des Nations en matière agricole. — Avis de la Cour en date du 12 août 1922.* (*Revue générale de Droit international public*, 1922, pages 435-439.)
467. *Competenza dell'Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro in materia di produzione agricola. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 12 agosto 1922. Parere pronunziato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle Nazioni.* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1921-22, pages 417-421.)
468. *Competenza dell'Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro in materia di lavoro agricolo. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 12 agosto 1922. — Parere pronunziato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle Nazioni.* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1921-22, pages 407-417.)
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469. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Deuxième Session (extraordinaire). — Avis consultatif n° 4, le 7 février 1923.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1923, Documents, pages 328-344.)
470. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Le différend franco-anglais relatif à la nationalité des étrangers en Tunisie et au Maroc.* (Journal du Droit international, 1923, pages 186-188.)
471. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye. Deuxième session (extraordinaire). Compétence de la Société des Nations. — Nationalité. — Décrets de nationalité promulgués en Tunisie et au Maroc le 8 novembre 1921. — Interprétation de l'article 15, § 8, du Pacte.* (Journal du Droit international, 1923, pages 430-438.)
472. *Competenza esclusiva degli Stati a termini dell'articolo 15, § 8, del patto della Società delle Nazioni. Limiti dell'indagine diretta ad accertare in via preliminare se una data questione rientra nella competenza esclusiva di uno Stato. — Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 7 febbraio 1923.* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1923, pages 137-152.)
473. *Tribunal (El —) permanente de Justicia internacionál. Dictamen N° 4 de 7 de febrero de 1923.* (Revista de Derecho Internaciónál, 1924. Enero-Julio, pages 88-107.)
474. *Spruch des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes im englisch-französischen Tunis-Marokkostreit.* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXXI, pages 163-169.)
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475. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Troisième session ordinaire. Réponse de la Cour à la Requête du Conseil de la Société des Nations pour avis consultatif concernant le Statut de la Carélie orientale. — 23 juillet 1923* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1923, Documents, pages 512-522.)
476. *Controversia fra uno Stato membro della Società delle nazioni e uno Stato non membro: rifiuto di quest'ultimo di sottoporsi agli obblighi stabiliti dal Patto, conformemente all'articolo 17: incompetenza della Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale a dare al Consiglio un parere sul merito della vertenza. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 23 luglio 1923. Controversia tra la Finlandia e la Russia a riguardo della Carelia orientale.* (Rivista di Diritto Internazionale, 1923, pages 523-534.)
477. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Troisième session. Avis consultatif n° 6. Colons allemands en Pologne.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1923, Documents, pages 720-745.)

478. *Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye, rendu le 10 septembre 1923 dans l'affaire des colons allemands en Pologne.* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 1924, Documents, pages 17-32.)
479. *Tribunal (El —) permanente de Justicia internacionál. Dictamen N^{os} 5-6.* (Revista de Derecho Internacionál, 1923, Julio-Diciembre, pages 337-388.)
480. *Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye, rendu le 15 septembre 1923 dans l'affaire de l'acquisition de la nationalité polonaise.* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 1924, Documents, pages 33-40.)
481. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Troisième session. — Avis consultatif n^o 7. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1923, Documents, pages 745-756.)
482. *Protezione delle minoranze in Polonia : competenza della Società delle nazioni : interpretazione dell'articolo 4, § 1^o, del trattato 28 giugno 1919. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 15 settembre 1923. Parere dato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle Nazioni.* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1924, pages 573-579.)
483. *Protezione delle minoranze. — Competenza della Società delle nazioni. — Contratti di rendita (Rentengutsverträge) e di affitto (Pachtverträge) stipulati dall'amministrazione con prussiana coloni tedeschi nei territori trasferiti successivamente alla Polonia — obbligo di questa di rispettarli. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 10 settembre 1923. Parere pronunziato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle Nazioni nella questione dei coloni tedeschi in Polonia.* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1924, pages 362-381.)
484. *Sprüche des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. I. — Spruch . . . in der Frage der deutschen Ansiedler in Polen. Anhang : Denkschrift der Deutschen Regierung. II. — Spruch . . . in Fragen des Erwerbes der polnischen Staatsangehörigkeit gemäss des Minderheitsvertrages vom 28. Juni 1919. Anhang : Denkschrift der Deutschen Regierung.* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXXII, pages 148-286.)
485. *Arrêt de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye, rendu le 17 août 1923, dans l'affaire du vapeur « Wimbledon ».* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 1924, Documents, pages 1-15.)
486. *Urteil des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes in dem Fall des Dampfers „Wimbledon“.* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXXI, pages 283-300.)
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487. *Canale di Kiel: navi che trasportano contrabbando di guerra: neutralità della Germania: diritto di passaggio. Corte Permanente di Giustizia internazionale. 17 agosto 1923. Caso relativo al piroscafo "Wimbledon".* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1924, pages 148-172.)
488. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — Troisième session ordinaire. Affaire du vapeur «Wimbledon». — Audience du 17 août 1923.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 1923, Documents, pages 522-536.)
489. *Tribunal permanente de Justicia internacional. Colección de Sentencias. — Serie A, N° 1. Vapor „Wimbledon“.* (Revista de Derecho Internacional, 1923, Julio-Diciembre, pages 304-337.)
490. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Troisième session. — Statut de la Carélie orientale. — Affaire du «Wimbledon». — Statut de certaines catégories de colons allemands en Pologne. — Interprétation de l'article 4 du Traité polonais des minorités.* (Revue de Droit international, 1923, pages 160-164.)
491. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Décrets de nationalité promulgués en Tunisie et au Maroc (zone française). — La Carélie orientale. — Libre accès au canal de Kiel (vapeur «Wimbledon»). — Colons allemands en Pologne. — Article 4 du Traité polonais de minorités.* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, vol. IX, 1923, pages 347-370.)
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492. *Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye, rendu le 6 décembre 1923 dans l'affaire de Jaworzina (Frontière polono-tchécoslovaque).* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 1925, mai-juin, 32^e année, N° 3, Documents: pages 1-24.)
493. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. — L'affaire de Jaworzina.* (Revue de Droit international, Genève, 1924, pages 86-87.)
494. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Avis consultatif n° 8. — Question de la délimitation de la Frontière polono-tchécoslovaque (Affaire de Jaworzina).* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, vol. X, 1924, pages 50-53.)
495. *Confini fra la Cecoslovacchia e la Polonia — decisioni del Consiglio supremo e della Conferenza degli ambasciatori. — Carattere giuridico ed effetti. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 6 dicembre 1923. Parere dato a richiesta del Consiglio della Società delle nazioni, nella controversia fra la Cecoslovacchia e la Polonia relativa al territorio di Jaworzina.* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1925, pages 78-100.)
496. *Tribunal (El —) Permanente de Justicia Internacional. Dictamen N° 8 de seis de diciembre de 1923.* (Revista de Derecho Internacional, 1924, Enero-Julio, pages 340-389.)

497. *Cour (La —) permanente de Justice internationale. Deuxième-quatrième sessions.* (Grotius, *Annuaire international*, 1924, pages 309-324.)
498. *Court (Permanent) of International Justice : Advisory opinions given in 1922-1923.* (British Year Book of International Law, 1923-1924, pages 172-175.)
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499. *Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale. L'Aja 30 agosto 1924. Grecia c. Gran Bretagna. Concessioni Mavrommatis in Palestina.* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1 Luglio — 30 Settembre 1925, pages 400-420.)
500. *Giurisprudenza internazionale. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale, 26 marzo 1925. Grecia c. Gran Bretagna (Concessioni Mavrommatis in Palestina.)* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1926, 1° gennaio — 31 marzo, Anno XVIII, Fasc. 1, pages 109-125.)
501. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Cinquième session (ordinaire). — Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis en Palestine.* (*Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée*, 1925, pages 243-268.)
502. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Sixième session (extraordinaire). — Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis à Jérusalem, 26 mars 1925.* (*Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée*, 1925, pages 446-480.)
503. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis en Palestine, entre la Grèce et la Grande-Bretagne. — Affaire du Monastère de Saint-Naoum (Frontière albanaise). — Affaire de l'interprétation du par. 4 de l'annexe à l'article 179 du Traité de Neuilly, entre la Bulgarie et la Grèce.* (*Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international*, vol. XI, 1924, pages 330-345.)
504. *Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale. Bulgaria e Grecia. Interpretazione del paragrafo quarto dell'annesso alla sezione IV della parte IX del trattato di Neuilly. Camera di procedura sommaria, 12 settembre 1924.* (*Rivista di Diritto internazionale*, 1 Luglio-30 Settembre 1925, pages 420-426.)
505. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. V^{me} session. — Affaire Mavrommatis. — Affaire de Saint-Naoum. — Différend gréco-bulgare. La Cour et les Accords de Londres sur les réparations. — Election du Président de la Cour. — Composition de la Chambre de procédure sommaire.* (*Revue de Droit international*, Genève, pages 319-321.)
506. *Cour (La —) permanente de Justice internationale. Cinquième session (3^{me} session ordinaire). 15 juin — 4 septembre 1924.* (Grotius, *Annuaire international*, 1925, pages 293-305.)

507. *Judgments and Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice*. (British Year Book of International Law, 1924, pages 204-209.)
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508. *Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale. Cronaca*. (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, 1925, pages 73-75).
509. *Gutachten des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes im Haag über den Danzig-polnischen Poststreit vom 16. Mai 1925. Advisory Opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague concerning the Danzig-Polish post office dispute, May 16th, 1925*. [Danzig, Druck von A. W. Kafemann g.m.b.h., 1925.]
510. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Avis consultatif n° 10, concernant le sens et la portée du mot « établis » dans l'article 2 de la Convention de Lausanne . . . etc.* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, vol. XII, 1925, pages 258-264.)
511. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Arrêt n° 4 : Affaire de l'interprétation du paragraphe 4 de l'annexe suivant l'article 179 du Traité de Neuilly, entre la Bulgarie et la Grèce. Interprétation dudit arrêt. Arrêt n° 5 : Affaire des concessions Mavrommatis à Jérusalem. — Avis consultatif n° 11 : Service postal polonais à Danzig*. (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, vol. XIII, 1925, pages 75-81.)
512. *Convenzione greco-turca del 30 gennaio 1923 per lo scambio reciproco delle popolazioni—significato della parola "établis" nell'articolo 2. — Competenza della Commissione mista. Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale 21 febbraio 1925*. (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, Anno XVII, fasc. IV, 1925, 1° ottobre-31 dicembre, pages 508-540.)
513. *Decisions, Opinions and Awards of International Tribunals, 1924-1925. Judgments and Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Judgment No. 2, given September 4th, 1924. The Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions (Question of Competence). Judgment No. 3, given September 12th, 1924. Interpretation of Treaty of Neuilly, Article 179, Annex, Paragraph 4. — Judgment No. 5, given March 26th, 1925. The Mavrommatis Jerusalem concessions (Judgment of the merits). — Judgment No. 4 given March 26th, 1925. Interpretation of Judgment No. 3. — Advisory Opinion No. 9, given September 4th, 1924. Question of the Monastery of Saint-Naoum. Advisory Opinion No. 10, given February 21st, 1925. Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations*. (British Year Book of International Law, 1925, pages 193-199.)
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514. *Sprüche des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. I. Spruch des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes in der Frage des Austausches der griechischen und türkischen Bevölkerung. II. Spruch des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes in dem Polnisch-Danziger Briefkastenstreit.* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, XXXIV, 1925, pages 298-332.)
515. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Huitième session. — Intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie.* (Revue de Droit international, Genève, 1925, juillet-septembre, III: N° 3, pages 259-260.)
516. *Faits et Informations. Société des Nations. Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Questions relatives au service postal polonais à Dantzig — Intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie — Dépôt à la Cour permanente d'accords internationaux lui conférant une compétence — Conseillers légistes en Turquie.* (Revue de Droit international, Genève, 1925, avril-juin, pages 136-138.)
517. *Giurisdizione della Corte permanente di Giustizia internazionale secondo l'articolo 23 n. 1 della Convenzione di Ginevra 15 maggio 1922 relativa all'Alta Slesia — Controversie relative alla applicabilità delle disposizioni per le quali la giurisdizione della Corte è stata convenuta — Rapporti tra la giurisdizione della Corte e quella attribuita al Tribunale arbitrale misto germano-polacco dagli articoli 23 n. 2 e 19 n. 2 della suddetta convenzione — Forma interrogativa di una conclusione — Natura ed effetti della notificazione dell'intenzione di espropriare (articolo 15, § 1, n° 1.)* (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, Anno XVIII, Fasc. II, 1° April-30 giugno 1926, pages 231-248.)
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518. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Arrêt n° 6. Affaire relative à certains intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie polonaise. Avis consultatif n° 12, relative à la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak.* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, 1926, janvier, Tome XIV/1, pages 100-101.)
519. *Mosul question (The —) by V. F. M.* (Bulletins No. 9 and 10. The Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris. Paris, 1926, April 15.)
520. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Session extraordinaire. Affaire de Mossoul.* (Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques, politiques et sociales (Genève) 1925, oct.-déc., troisième année, N° 4, pages 349-351.)
521. *Court (Permanent) of International Justice. Advisory opinion Frontier between Turkey and Iraq.* (Congressional Record, 1925, Dec. 18, p. 669.)
522. *Advisory Opinion No. 12. Frontier between Turkey and Iraq.* (Congressional Record, 69th Congress, first session, vol. 67, No. 11, pages 669-674.)

523. *Gerichts- und Schiedsgerichtssprüche. (Haager —). Sprüche des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. I Arrêt vom 25. August 1925 betreffend deutsche Interessen in Polnisch-Oberschlesien. II. Avis consultatif vom 21. November 1925 betr. Art. 3 Abs. 2 des Vertrages von Lausanne („Mosul“)* (Niemeyer's Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, 1925-1926, XXXV. Band, 1. bis 4. Heft, pages 276-314.)
524. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. I. Composition de la Cour. II. Session de la Cour en 1925. III. Tableau des arrêts et des avis consultatifs. IV. La juridiction obligatoire de la Cour.* (Grotius, Annuaire international pour l'année 1926, pages 298-321.)
525. *Arrêts et Avis consultatifs de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Arrêt n° 7 du 25 mai 1926. Affaire relative à certains intérêts allemands en Haute-Silésie polonaise (Fond).* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, Tome XV/1, 1926, juillet, pages 96-98.)

3. EFFECTS OF JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS.

ADVISORY OPINION NO. I, NOMINATION OF DUTCH WORKERS' DELEGATE TO THIRD SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

526. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Séance du 1^{er} septembre 1922. Avis consultatifs donnés par la Cour permanente de Justice internationale: Rapport du marquis IMPERIALI. Le Conseil adopte les propositions du marquis IMPERIALI.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, III^e année, N° 11 (deuxième partie), nov. 1922, page 1173.)
527. *Council of the League of Nations. Meeting of September 1st, 1922. Advisory Opinions from the Permanent Court of International Justice. Report of the Marquis IMPERIALI. The Council adopted the procedure suggested in the Marquis IMPERIALI's report.* (League of Nations, Official Journal, 3rd year, No. 11 (Part 2), November 1922, page 1173.)
528. *Conférence internationale du Travail. Quatrième Session. Genève 1922. International Labour Conference. Fourth Session. Geneva 1922. Rapport du Directeur. Bureau international du Travail. Société des Nations. Genève, 1922. Report of the Director. International Labour Office. League of Nations. Geneva 1922. [Pages 23-28: Interprétation de l'article 389 du Traité de Versailles. Pages 23-28: Interpretation of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles.]*
529. *Mededeelingen van den Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken aan de Staten-Generaal, Mei 1921-October 1922. In-f°, 71 pages. [Oranjeboek, blz. 44-47: Uitspraak van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie inzake de benoeming van den Nederlandschen Arbeidsafgevaardigde van de Derde Internationale Arbeidsconferentie te Genève in 1921.]*

ADVISORY OPINIONS NOS. 2 AND 3. COMPETENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURE.

530. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Séance du 1^{er} septembre 1922. Avis consultatifs donnés par la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Rapport du marquis IMPERIALI. Le Conseil adopte les propositions du marquis IMPERIALI.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, III^e année, N^o 11 (deuxième partie) nov. 1922, page 1173.)
531. *Council of the League of Nations. Meeting of September 1st, 1922. Advisory opinions from the Permanent Court of International Justice. Report of the Marquis IMPERIALI. The Council adopted the procedure suggested in the Marquis IMPERIALI's report.* (League of Nations, Official Journal, 3rd year, No. 11 (second part), November 1922, page 1173.)
532. *Conférence internationale du Travail. Quatrième Session. Genève 1922. International Labour Conference. Fourth Session. Geneva 1922. Rapport du Directeur. Bureau international du Travail. Genève 1922. Report of the Director. International Labour Office. League of Nations. Geneva, 1922.* [pages 73-80 : La question de la compétence en matière agricole; pages 80-85 : Question subsidiaire posée par le Gouvernement français; pages 73-80 : Competence of the Organization in Agricultural Matters; pages 80-85 : Supplementary question raised by the French Government.]
533. *Société des Nations. League of Nations. Conférence internationale du Travail. International Labour Conference. Quatrième Session. Fourth Session. Genève-Geneva, 1922. Bureau international du Travail. International Labour Office. Genève-Geneva 1922.* [Vol. I. Deuxième partie. Vol. I. Second Part, pages 97-98 : Déclaration de M. le marquis DE VOGUË au nom du Gouvernement français. Declaration of the Marquis DE VOGUË on behalf of the French Government.]

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 4. NATIONALITY DECREES IN TUNIS AND MOROCCO.

534. *House of Commons. Debates. April 23, 1923. British subjects, Tunis (conscription). Question of Captain BERKELEY. Answer of Mr. MACNEILL.* Parliamentary Debates. Official Report. Fifth series, volume 163, pages 24-25.
535. *Notes exchanged between the British and French Governments relative to certain Nationality Decrees promulgated in Tunis and Morocco (French Zone) on November 8, 1921.* London, May 24, 1923. Presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty. Cmd. 1899. Treaty Series No. 11 (1923). London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1923.
536. *Chambre des Députés. Dépôt d'un projet de loi sur l'acquisition de la nationalité française dans la régence de Tunis.* (Débats parlementaires, Chambre in-extenso, 1923, page 2264.) *Projet de loi. Exposé des motifs.* (Documents parlementaires, Chambre, 1923, N^o 6090, page 925.)

537. *Chambre des Députés. Dépôt du Rapport de M. MORINAUD fait au nom de la Commission de l'Algérie, des colonies et des protectorats.* (Débats parlementaires, Chambre in-extenso, 1923, page 3326.) *Texte du Rapport de M. MORINAUD.* (Documents parlementaires, Chambre, 1923, N° 6419, page 1606.)
- 537^a. *Chambre des Députés. Discussion. Avis de M. RAYNALDY, Rapporteur de la Commission de la législation civile et criminelle. Discours de MM. POITOU-DUPLESSY, MORINAUD, RAYMOND POINCARÉ (Président du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires étrangères). Adoption.* (Débats parlementaires, Chambre in-extenso, 1923, pages 3432-3433.)
538. *Sénat. Projet de loi.* (Documents parlementaires, Sénat, 1923, N° 716, page 1058.) *Dépôt du Projet de loi.* (Débats parlementaires, Sénat in-extenso, 1923, page 1614.) *Dépôt du Rapport de M. MAZURIER.* (Débats parlementaires, Sénat in-extenso, 1923, page 1798.)
539. *Sénat. Texte du Rapport de M. MAZURIER fait au nom de la Commission de législation civile et criminelle.* (Documents parlementaires, Sénat, 1923, S. E., N° 802, pages 150-152. *Avis présenté par M. GLASSER au nom de la Commission des Affaires étrangères et de politique générale des colonies et protectorats.* (Documents parlementaires, Sénat, 1923, Session extraordinaire, N° 806, pages 157-158.)
540. *Sénat. Dépôt de l'avis de M. GLASSER.* (Débats parlementaires, Sénat in-extenso, 1923, page 1821.) *Déclaration d'urgence et discussion. Discours de MM. MAZURIER, DOMINIQUE DELAHAYE, du PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL, de M. GLASSER. Adoption.* (Débats parlementaires, Sénat, in-extenso, 1923, pages 1864-1867.)
541. *Loi sur l'acquisition de la nationalité française dans la régence de Tunis.* (20 déc. 1923.) (Journal officiel de la République Française, 1923, 21 décembre, N° 345, pages 11846-11847.)

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 5. THE STATUS OF EASTERN CARELIA.

542. *Conseil de la Société des Nations, 19^e séance, tenue à Genève le 27 sept. 1923. Carélie orientale. Lecture du Rapport de M. SALANDRA. Déclaration de M. ENCKELL, représentant de la Finlande. Discussion. Résolution du Conseil.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, IV^e année, N° 11, Nov. 1923, pages 1336-1337.)
543. *Texte du Rapport de M. SALANDRA (Annexe 576 a).* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, IV^e année, N° 11, Nov. 1923, pages 1501-1502.)
544. *Council of the League of Nations. 19th session, held at Geneva, Sept. 27th, 1923. Eastern Carelia. M. SALANDRA, Rapporteur, read the following text . . . M. ENCKELL, representative of Finland, said . . . Debates. Resolution of the Council.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 4th year, No. 11, Nov. 1923, pages 1335-1337.)

545. *Council of the League of Nations. Text of the Report by M. SALANDRA.* (Annex 576a.) (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 4th year, No. 11, Nov. 1923, pages 1501-1502.)
546. *Quatrième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, 1923. Sixième commission. Carélie orientale. Nomination d'une sous-commission. Rapport de la sous-commission. Rapporteur M. LOUDON. Lecture du rapport. Résolution. Discussion. Aide-Mémoire pour la sixième Commission. Texte du Rapport de la sous-commission.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, 1923, Supplément spécial N° 19, Procès-verbaux de la sixième Commission, pages 12, 21-22, 29-31, 36.)
547. *Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations. 1923. Sixth Committee. Eastern Carelia. Appointment of the sub-committee. Report of the sub-committee. Rapporteur M. LOUDON. Discussion. Resolution. Memorandum for the sixth Committee. Text of the Report of the Sub-Committee.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 1923, Special Supplement No. 19, Minutes of the Sixth Committee, pages 12, 21-22, 29-31, 36.)
548. *Quatrième Assemblée de la Société des Nations. 1923. Séances plénières. Carélie orientale. Discours et motion de M. ERICH (Finlande). Rapport de la commission de l'ordre du jour sur la motion de M. ERICH. Rapport de la sixième Commission. Résolution. Discours de MM. LOUDON (Pays-Bas), Rapporteur, MEIEROVICS (Lettonie). Texte du Rapport de M. LOUDON.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, 1923, Supplément spécial N° 13, Compte rendu des Débats des Séances plénières, pages 47-48, 54, 73-75, 194, 211, 283, 344.)
549. *Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations. 1923. Plenary Meetings. Eastern Carelia. Speech and Motion by M. ERICH (Finland). Report of Agenda Committee on motion by M. ERICH. Report of sixth committee. Resolution. Speech of M. LOUDON (Netherlands), Rapporteur, M. MEIEROVICS (Latvia). Text of Report of M. LOUDON.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 1923, Special Supplement No. 13, Texts of the Debates of the Plenary Meetings, pages 47-48, 54, 73-75, 194, 211, 283, 344.)
550. *Cinquième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, 1924. Séances plénières. Discours de M. PROCOPÉ (Finlande).* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, 1924, Supplément spécial N° 23, Compte rendu des Débats des Séances plénières, page 40.)
551. *Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations. 1924. Plenary Meetings. Speech of M. PROCOPÉ (Finland).* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 1924, Special Supplement No. 23, Texts of the Debates of the Plenary Meetings, page 40.)
552. *Avis des jurisconsultes étrangers sur la question de la Carélie orientale (1922-1923).* Documents publiés par la Délégation carélienne. Helsinki-Helsingfors 1923. In-8°, 239 pages.

553. *Documents publiés par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères. La question de la Carélie orientale.* (I. Février 1922, II. Septembre 1923, III. Septembre 1924.) 3 volumes. Helsinki-Helsingfors, Imprimerie du Gouvernement, 1922-1924.

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 6. GERMAN SETTLERS IN POLAND.

554. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-sixième session. 1923. 31 août-29 sept. Dix-neuvième séance du 27 sept. 1923. 1081. Minorités en Pologne: Question des colons de race allemande en Pologne. Rapport de M. DE MELLO-FRANCO. Lecture du Rapport. Discussion. Résolution proposée par M. DE MELLO-FRANCO adoptée par le Conseil. Texte du Rapport (Annexe 574.)* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, IV^e année, N^o 11, nov. 1923, pages 1333, 1489.)
555. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-sixth session. 1923. August 31st—Sept. 29th. Nineteenth Meeting, Sept. 27th 1923. 1081. Minorities in Poland: Question of the Colonists of German Race in Poland. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO read his report. Discussion. Resolution proposed by M. DE MELLO-FRANCO, adopted by the Council. Text of the Report (Annex 574.)* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 4th year, No. 11, Nov. 1923, pages 1333, 1489.)
556. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-septième session. Paris, 10 déc. — 20 déc. 1923. Septième séance du 14 déc. 1923. 1131. Question des colons d'origine allemande en Pologne. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture de son rapport (Annexe 597) et soumet un projet de résolution. La résolution est adoptée par le Conseil.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 2, février 1924, pages 351, 406-408.)
557. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-seventh session. Paris, Dec. 10th—Dec. 20th. 1923. 1131. Question of the German Colonists in Poland. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS read his report (Annex 597) and submitted a draft resolution. Resolution adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 5th year, No. 2, 1924, February, pages 351, 406-408.)
558. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-septième session. Paris 10 déc. — 20 déc. 1923. Neuvième séance du 17 déc. 1923. 1140. Colons d'origine allemande en Pologne. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture du rapport élaboré par le Comité composé des représentants du Brésil, de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Italie. Discussion. Résolution adoptée.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 2, février 1924, pages 359-361.)
559. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-seventh session. Paris, Dec. 10th—Dec. 20th, 1923. Ninth meeting, Dec. 17th 1923. M. DE SOUZA-DANTAS read the report drawn up by the Committee composed of the representatives of Brazil, Great Britain and Italy. Discussion. Resolution adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 2, 1924, February, pages 359-361.)

560. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-huitième session, Genève, 10 mars-15 mars 1924. Onzième séance du 15 mars 1924. Colons d'origine allemande en Pologne. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture, au nom du Comité du Conseil, d'un rapport supplémentaire et d'une résolution. Discussion. Résolution approuvée par le Conseil.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, Ve année, N° 4, avril 1924, page 548.)
561. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-eighth session, Geneva, March 10th—March 15th, 1924. Eleventh meeting, March 15th, 1924. Colonists of German origin in Poland. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS read, in the name of the Committee of the Council, a supplementary report and resolution. Discussion. Resolution adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 4, 1924, April, page 548.)
562. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-neuvième session, 1924, 11 juin-17 juin. Quatrième séance du 16 juin 1924. Colons allemands en Pologne; dépenses pour la mission du capitaine PHILLIMORE. Septième séance du 17 juin 1924. Colons allemands en Pologne. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture d'un rapport. Discussion. Texte du rapport de M. DE SOUZA DANTAS (Annexe n° 656).* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, Ve année, N° 7, 1924, juillet, pages 915, 926-927, 1020-1021.)
563. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-ninth session, 1924, June 11th—June 17th. Fourth meeting, 1924, June 16th. German Settlers in Poland: Expenses of the Mission of Captain PHILLIMORE. Seventh Meeting, 1924, June 17th. German Settlers in Poland. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS read a report. Discussion. Text of the Report of M. DE SOUZA DANTAS (Annex 656).* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 7, 1924, July, pages 915, 926-927, 1020-1021.)
564. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trentième session, 1924, 29 août-3 octobre. Septième séance du 29 septembre 1924. Colons allemands en Pologne: Dépenses de la mission du capitaine PHILLIMORE en Pologne.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, Ve année, N° 10, 1924, octobre, page 1356.)
565. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirtieth session, Geneva, 1924, Aug. 29th—Oct. 3rd. Sixteenth meeting 1924, Sept. 29th. German Settlers in Poland: Expenses of Captain PHILLIMORE'S Mission in Poland.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 10, 1924, October, page 1356.)

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 7. ACQUISITION OF POLISH NATIONALITY.

566. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-sixième session, Genève, 31 août—29 sept. 1923. Dix-neuvième séance, 27 sept. 1923. Minorités en Pologne. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. M. DE MELO-FRANCO donne lecture de son rapport. Discussion. Mémoire de Lord ROBERT*

- CECIL. *Projet de Résolution de Lord ROBERT CECIL. Adoption. Texte du Rapport de M. DE MELLO-FRANCO (Annexe 575.) Texte du Mémoire de Lord ROBERT CECIL (Annexe 575 a) avec Appendice I: Pétition du „Deutschtumsbund“ au Conseil de la Société des Nations. Appendice I a. Appendice II: Pétition du Professeur KAUFMANN au Conseil. Appendice III: Lettre du secrétaire de la Délégation polonaise. . . . avec Exposé.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, IV^e année, N^o II, nov. 1923, pages 1333-1335, 1489-1490, 1490-1497.)
567. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-sixth session. Geneva. Aug. 31st—Sept. 29th, 1923. Nineteenth meeting, Sept. 27th, 1923. Minorities in Poland: Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO read his report. Discussion. Lord ROBERT CECIL made his statement. Resolution of Lord ROBERT CECIL adopted. Text of the Report by M. DE MELLO-FRANCO (Annex 575). Text of the Note by Lord ROBERT CECIL (Annex 575a.) Appendix I. Petition by the „Deutschtumsbund“ to the Council. Appendix Ia. Appendix II. Petition by Dr. KAUFMANN to the Council. Appendix III. Letter from the Secretary of the Polish Delegation. . . . with a Statement.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, IVth year, No. II, 1923, Nov., pages 1333-1335, 1489-1490, 1490-1497.)
568. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-septième session. Paris. 10 déc.-20 déc. 1923. Septième séance, 14 déc. 1923. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture de son rapport et soumet un projet de résolution. Adoption. Texte du rapport de M. DE SOUZA DANTAS (Annexe 596.) Aide-Mémoire du Représentant de la Pologne.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, 5^e année, N^o 2, 1924, février, pages 351, 405, 406.)
569. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-seventh session. Paris Dec. 10th-Dec. 20th, 1923. Seventh Meeting. Dec. 14th, 1923. Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS read his report and submitted a resolution. Adopted. Text of the report by M. DE SOUZA DANTAS (Annex 596). Memorandum from the Polish Representative.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 2, 1924, Febr., pages 351, 405, 406.)
570. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-huitième session. Genève. 10 mars-15 mars 1924. Huitième séance, 14 mars 1924. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. M. de SOUZA DANTAS soumet un rapport. Discussion. La résolution proposée par Lord PARMOOR est adoptée. Texte du rapport de M. de SOUZA DANTAS (Annexe 625.)* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 4, 1924, avril, pages 543, 722-725.)
571. *Council of the League of Nations. Twentieth session. Geneva. March 10th-15th, 1924. Eighth Meeting. March 14th, 1924. Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS submitted a report. Discussion. Resolution proposed by Lord PARMOOR was adopted. Text of the report by M. DE SOUZA DANTAS (Annex 625.)* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 4, 1924, April, pages 543, 722-725.)

572. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-neuvième session. Genève, 11 juin-17 juin 1924. Septième séance, 17 juin 1924. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS donne lecture d'un rapport. Discussion. Adoption.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 7, 1924, juillet, pages 928-932.)
573. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-ninth session, Geneva, June 11th-17th, 1924. Seventh meeting, June 17th, 1924. Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE SOUZA DANTAS read his report. Discussions. Report adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 7, 1924, July, pages 928-932.)
574. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trentième session. Genève. 29 août-3 oct. 1924. Septième séance. 19 sept. 1924. Acquisition de la nationalité polonaise. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO donne lecture d'un rapport et d'un projet de résolution. Discours de M. SKRZYNSKI et de Lord PARMOOR. Adoption.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 10, 1924, octobre, page 1309.)
575. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirtieth session. Geneva. 1924. Aug. 29th—Oct. 3rd. Seventh meeting, Sept. 19th, 1924. Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO read his report and resolution. Speeches of M. SKRZYNSKI and Lord PARMOOR. Resolution adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 10, 1924, October, page 1309.)
576. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-quatrième session. 8 juin-11 juin 1925. Deuxième séance, 8 juin 1925. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO donne lecture d'un rapport et d'une résolution. Discours de M. MORAWSKI. Résolution adoptée. Texte de la Convention signée par l'Allemagne et la Pologne, le 30 août 1924. (Annexe 764.)* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VI^e année, N^o 7, 1925, juillet, pages 855, 895-902.)
577. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-fourth session. June 8th-11th, 1925. Second meeting, June 8th, 1925. Acquisition of Polish Nationality. M. DE MELLO-FRANCO read his report and resolution. Speech by M. MORAWSKI. Resolution adopted. Text of the Convention concluded between Germany and Poland on August 30th, 1924 (Annex 764).* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIth year, No. 7, 1925, July, pages 805, 895-902.)
578. *Actes et documents de la Conférence germano-polonaise, tenue à Vienne du 30 avril au 30 août 1924. Vienne, Manz, [1925].* In-8°, 423 pages.
579. *Gesetz wegen eines deutsch-polnischen Abkommens über Staatsangehörigkeits- und Optionsfragen vom 2. Februar 1925.* [Contient en annexe les textes français et allemand de la Convention de Vienne du 30 août 1924 ainsi que du protocole final de la même date.] (Deutsches Reichsgesetzblatt, 1925, Teil II, Nr. 5, 17. Februar 1925, Pages 33-46.)
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580. HAASE (Berthold), *Der deutsch-polnische Staatsvertrag über Staatsangehörigkeits- und Optionsfragen. (Das Wiener Abkommen vom 30. August 1924) nebst Text des deutsch-polnischen Abkommens, Schiedsspruch des Präsidenten Kaeckenbeeck vom 10. Juli 1924, sowie den einschlägigen Bestimmungen des Versailler Vertrages und des Minderheitenschutzvertrages vom 28. Juni 1919.* Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1925. In-8°, 74 pages.
581. RUKSER (Udo), *Das Wiener Abkommen. [Die von Deutschland und Polen am 30. Aug. 1924 in Wien unterzeichnete Konvention über die bisher streitigen Fragen des Staatsangehörigkeits- und Optantenrechts].* (Auslandsrecht, 5. Jahrgang, Nr. 14, 1924, November, pages 349-364.) [Contient le texte allemand de la Convention.]

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 8. THE JAWORZINA QUESTION.

582. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-septième session, Paris. 10 déc.-20 déc. 1923, sixième séance, 13 déc. 1923. Délimitation de la frontière entre la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie dans le territoire de Spisz (Jaworzina.) M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN donne lecture de son rapport. Discussion. Texte du rapport de M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN (Annexe 593).* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 2, 1924, février, pages 345-348 ; 398-399.)
583. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-seventh session. Paris, Dec. 10th—Dec. 20th, 1923. Sixth meeting. Dec. 13th, 1923. Delimitation of the Frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the District of Spisz (Jaworzina.) M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN read his report. Discussions. Text of the report by M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN (Annexe 593.)* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 2, 1924, February, pages 345-348, 398-399.)
584. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-septième session, Paris, 10 déc.-20 déc. 1923. Neuvième-dixième séances, 17 déc. 1923. Délimitation de la frontière entre la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie dans le territoire de Spisz (Jaworzina.) M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN donne lecture de son rapport et d'un projet de résolution. Discussion. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN présente un texte amendé de son rapport. Discussion. La Résolution est adoptée.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 2, 1924, février, pages 356-358, 364.)
585. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-seventh session, Paris Dec. 10th-Dec. 20th., 1923. Ninth and tenth meetings, Dec. 17th. 1923. Delimitation of the Frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Territory of Spisz (Jaworzina.) M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN read his report and draft resolutions. Discussions. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN presented an amended version of his report. Discussions. Resolution adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 2, 1924, February, pages 356-358, 364.)

586. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Vingt-huitième session, Genève, 10-15 mars 1924. Quatrième séance, 12 mars 1924. Délimitation de la frontière entre la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie dans la région de Spisz (Jaworzina).* M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN donne lecture d'un rapport. Discussion. *Projet de résolution de M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN. Adopté. Texte du rapport de M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN* (Annexes 616 et 616 a.) (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 4, avril 1924, pages 520-521, 627-629.)
587. *Council of the League of Nations. Twenty-eighth session, Geneva, March 10th—March 15th, 1924. Fourth meeting, March 12th, 1924. Delimitation of the Frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Region of Spisz (Jaworzina).* M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN read a report. Discussions. *Resolution adopted. Text of the report by M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN.* (Annexes 616 and 616 a.) (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 4, 1924, April, pages 520-521, 627-629.)
588. *Conférence des Ambassadeurs. Résolution adoptée à la suite de la résolution adoptée le 12 mars 1924 par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 6, 1924, juin, page 828.)
589. *Conference of Ambassadors. Resolution adopted by the Conference of Ambassadors in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Council of the League on March 12th, 1924.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 6, 1924, June, page 828.)
590. *Oświadczenie rządowe z dnia 19 grudnia 1925 r. w sprawie uchwały Konferencji Ambasadorów z dnia 5 września 1924 r., dotyczącej Protokołu, podpisanego w Krakowie dnia 6 maja 1924 r. w związku z ustaleniem granicy polsko-czechosłowackiej w okręgu Jaworzyny. Podaje się niniejszem do wiadomości, że w związku z ustaleniem granicy polsko-czechosłowackiej w okręgu Jaworzyny na zasadzie art. 91 Traktatu Pokoju między Mocarstwami sprzymierzonymi i Stowarzyszonymi i Austrią, podpisanego w Saint-Germain-en-Laye dn. 10 września 1919 r. (Dz. U. R. P. z. 1925 r. N^o 17 poz. 114) i w myśl uchwały Rady Ligi Narodów z dn. 12 marca 1924 r., została zakomunikowana Rzadowi Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej następująca uchwała Konferencji Ambasadorów: (tekst noty Sekretarjatu Konferencji Ambasadorów i jej polski przekład.)*

Załącznik.

(tekst Protokołu Krakowskiego polski i czeskosłowacki.)

W myśl porozumienia delegatów Rządów Polskiego i Czeskosłowackiego z dn. 17 listopada 1925 r. Aneks A do Protokołu Krakowskiego z dn. 6 maja 1924 r. ma być wprowadzony w życie dn. 1 stycznia 1926 r.

Minister Spraw Zagranicznych: AL. SKRZYŃSKI

*) Będzie rozesłany w dniach najbliższych jako oddzielny załącznik.

(Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Rok 1925. 31 grudnia N^o 133*). Poz. : 952.)

591. *Załącznik do oświadczenia rządowego z dnia 19 grudnia 1925 roku.* (Dz. U. R. P. r. 1925, Nr. 133, poz. 952.)
Protokół obrad odbytych w Krakowie w dniach 25 kwietnia 1924 r. do 6 maja 1924 r. między Komisarzem Polskim i Czeskosłowackim przy Międzynarodowej Komisji Delimitacyjnej Polsko-Czeskosłowackiej.
Aneks A protokołu z dnia 6-go maja 1924 r. Stosunki Ekonomiczne
Aneks B do protokołu z dnia 6 maja 1924 r.

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 9. QUESTION OF THE MONASTERY OF SAINT-NAOUM.

592. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trentième session. Genève. 29 août — 3 oct. 1924. Dix-neuvième séance, 3 oct. 1924. La question de la frontière serbo-albanaise à Saint-Naoum. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN donne lecture de son rapport. Discussions. Le Conseil adopte la résolution contenue dans le rapport de M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, V^e année, N^o 10, 1924, octobre, pages 1369-1372.)
593. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirtieth session, Geneva, August 29th-Oct. 3rd, 1924. Nineteenth meeting, October 3rd, 1924. The question of the Serbo-Albanian Frontier at Saint-Naoum. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN read a report. Discussions. The Council adopted the resolution contained in the report by M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Vth year, No. 10, 1924, October, pages 1369-1372.)

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 10. EXCHANGE OF GREEK AND TURKISH POPULATIONS.

594. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-troisième session, Genève, 9 mars — 14 mars 1925. Quatrième séance, 11 mars 1925. Échange des populations grecques et turques: Interprétation de l'article 2 de la Convention de Lausanne du 30 janvier 1923 en ce qui concerne les Grecs habitant Constantinople; Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le vicomte ISHII donne lecture d'un rapport. Déclarations de M. CACLAMANOS, représentant de la Grèce, et de MUNIR Bey, représentant de la Turquie. Le Rapport est adopté.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VI^e année, N^o 4, 1925, avril, pages 441-442.)
595. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-third session, Geneva, 1925. March 9th-14th. Fourth meeting, March 11th, 1925. Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations: Interpretation of Article 2 of the Convention of Lausanne of January 30th, 1923, as regards Greek Inhabitants of Constantinople: Advisory Opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Viscount ISHII read the following report. Declarations by M. CACLAMANOS, representative of Greece, and by MUNIR Bey, representative of Turkey. The Report was adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIth year, No. 4, 1925, April, pages 441-442.)

596. *Accord entre la Grèce et la Turquie, signé à Angora le 21 juin 1925, concernant l'échange des populations grecques et turques.*

(Voir Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, Tome XIII, octobre 1925, pages 227-228 ; Tome XIV, avril 1926, page 405 ; Le Temps, 23 juin 1925, 25 juin 1925 ; The Times, 23 June, 1925 ; Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 11 août 1925.)

ADVISORY OPINION NO. II. POLISH POSTAL SERVICE IN DANZIG.

597. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-quatrième session, Genève, 8 juin — 11 juin 1925. Huitième séance, 11 juin 1925. Ville libre de Dantzig : Services postaux polonais sur le territoire de Dantzig : Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le Président, M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN, donne lecture d'un rapport et d'une résolution. Discussions. La résolution proposée par M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN est adoptée.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VI^e année, N^o 7, 1925, juillet, pages 882-887.)

598. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-fourth session, Geneva June 8th—11th, 1925. Eighth meeting, June 11th, 1925. Free City of Danzig : Polish Postal Service in the Territory of Danzig. Advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The President, M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN, read a report and a resolution. Discussions. The Resolution proposed by M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN was adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIth year, No. 7, 1925, July, pages 882-887.)

599. *Ville Libre de Dantzig. Délimitation du port de Dantzig aux fins du service postal polonais. Rapport des experts constitués en vertu de la résolution du Conseil du 11 juin 1925. Lettre du Haut-Commissaire au Secrétaire général, en date du 17 août 1925. Liste des annexes au rapport conservés dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VI^e année, N^o 12, 1925, décembre, pages 1737-1740.)

600. *Free City of Danzig. Delimitation of the Port of Danzig for the Purposes of the Polish Postal Service. Report of the Experts appointed in pursuance of the Council's Resolution of June 11th, 1925. Letter from the High Commissioner to the Secretary-General, August 17th, 1925. Schedule of Annexes to the report which are kept in the archives of the Secretariat.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIth year, No. 12, 1925, December, pages 1737-1740.)

601. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-cinquième session, Genève, 2 septembre — 28 septembre 1925. Treizième séance, 19 sept. 1925. Ville de Dantzig : Services postaux polonais sur le territoire de Dantzig. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN donne lecture d'un rapport. Discussion. Adoption du rapport de M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN et des conclusions du rapport des experts.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VI^e année, N^o 10, 1925, octobre, pages 1371-1377.)

602. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-fifth session, Geneva, Sept. 2nd—Sept. 28th, 1925. Thirteenth meeting, Sept. 19th, 1925. Free City of Danzig: Polish Postal Service in Danzig Territory. M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN read the following report. . . . Discussions. The Council adopts the report by M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN and the conclusions of the report by the experts.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIth year, No. 10, 1925, October, pages 1371-1377.)

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 12. ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2, OF TREATY OF LAUSANNE (FRONTIER BETWEEN TURKEY AND IRAQ.)¹

603. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-septième session, Genève, 7 déc.-16 déc. 1925. Quatrième séance, 8 déc. 1925. Question de la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak: Avis consultatif de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. M. UNDÉN donne lecture du rapport suivant. . . . Discussions. Le rapport de M. UNDÉN est adopté. Déclaration de MUNIR BEY, représentant de la Turquie.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VII^e année, N^o 2, 1926, février, pages 120-129.)

604. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-seventh session, Geneva, Dec. 7th—Dec. 16th, 1925. Fourth meeting, Dec. 8th, 1925. Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice. M. UNDÉN read the following report. . . . Discussion. The Report by M. UNDÉN was adopted. Declaration by MUNIR BEY, Representative of Turkey.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 7th year, No. 2, 1926, February, pages 120-129.)

605. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-septième session, Genève, 7 déc.-16 déc. 1925. Septième séance, 10 déc. 1925. Frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak: Rapport du général LAIDONER sur la situation dans la région de la ligne provisoire fixée à Bruxelles, le 29 octobre 1924. Lettre de la délégation de la République turque. Le général LAIDONER donne lecture de son rapport. Texte du rapport du général LAIDONER (Annexe 829). Memorandum sur l'enquête effectuée par la mission du Général LAIDONER (Annexe 829^a.)* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VII^e année, N^o 2, 1926, février, pages 145, 302-305.)

606. *Council of the League of Nations, Thirty-seventh session, Geneva, Dec. 7th—Dec. 16th, 1925. Seventh meeting, Dec. 10th, 1925. Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Report by General LAIDONER on the situation in the Locality of the Provisional Line fixed at Brussels on October 29th, 1924. Letter from the Delegation of the Turkish Republic. General LAIDONER read his report. Text of the Report by General LAIDONER (Annex 829). Memorandum on the investigation made by General LAIDONER'S mission (Annex 829 a).* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 7th year, No. 2, 1926, February, pages 145, 302-305.)

¹ See also Turkish Red Books (Nos. 723-724 of this list).

607. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-septième session, Genève, 7 déc.-16 déc., 1925. Quinzième séance, 16 déc. 1925. Question de la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak. Décision du Conseil. Lettre de ROUSCHDY BEY. Déclaration du Secrétaire général. M. UNDÉN soumet le rapport suivant. . . . Le rapport de M. UNDÉN est adopté. Déclarations de M. AMERY, du Président et de Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. Dépenses du Représentant de la Société des Nations envoyé dans la région de la ligne provisoire fixée à Bruxelles le 29 octobre 1924.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VII^e année, N^o 2, 1926, février, pages 187-194.)
608. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-seventh session, Geneva, Dec. 7th—16th, 1925. Fifteenth meeting, Dec. 16th, 1925. Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Decision of the Council. Letter from ROUSCHDY Bey. Declarations by the Secretary-General. M. UNDÉN submitted the following report. . . . The report by M. UNDÉN is adopted. Declarations by Mr. AMERY, by the Secretary-General, by Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. Expenses of the Representative of the League of Nations sent to the Locality of the Provisional Line fixed at Brussels on October 29th, 1924.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 7th year, No. 2, 1926, February, pages 187-194.)
609. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-neuvième session, Genève, 8 mars-18 mars 1926. Deuxième séance, 11 mars 1926. Frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak. Entrée en vigueur de la décision du Conseil du 16 décembre 1925, déterminant la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak. M. UNDÉN donne lecture du rapport et du projet de résolution suivants. . . . La résolution est adoptée.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VII^e Année, N^o 4, 1926, avril, pages 502-503.)
610. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-ninth session. Geneva, March 8th—March 18th, 1926. Second meeting, March 11th, 1926. Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Entry into Force of the Council's Decision of December 16th, 1925, fixing the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq. M. UNDÉN read the following report and draft resolution. . . . The resolution was adopted.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIIth year, No. 4, 1926, April, pages 502-503.)
611. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. Trente-neuvième session, Genève, 8 mars-18 mars. 1926, Septième séance, 18 mars 1926. Frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak: Continuation éventuelle de l'envoi de représentants de la Société sur le côté irakien de la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak. Décision du Conseil.* (Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, VII^e année, N^o 4, 1926, avril, page 538.)
612. *Council of the League of Nations. Thirty-ninth session, Geneva, March 8th—March 18th, 1926. Seventh meeting, March 18th, 1926. Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Further Despatch, if necessary, of Representatives of the League to the Iraq Side of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Decision of the Council.* (Official Journal of the League of Nations, VIIth year, No. 4, 1926, April, page 538.)

613. *Société des Nations. Irak. Décisions du Conseil de la Société des Nations en date du 27 septembre 1924 et du 11 mars 1926, concernant l'application à l'Irak des principes de l'article 22 du Pacte, ainsi que certains traités et accords conclus entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irak et autres documents se rapportant à la question.* — *League of Nations. Iraq. Decisions of the Council of the League of Nations of September 27th, 1924, and March 11th, 1926, relating to the application of the principles of Article 22 of the Covenant to Iraq together with certain treaties and agreements between Great Britain and Iraq and other relevant Documents.* Genève, le 1^{er} avril 1926. (Publications de la Société des Nations, VI. A. Mandats. 1926.) VI. A. 6. Communiqué au Conseil et aux Membres de la Société. C. 216. M. 77. 1926. VI. C. P. M. 391.
614. *Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the situation in the locality of the Provisional Line of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq fixed at Brussels on October 29, 1924.* Command papers. (Miscellaneous, No. 15, 1925.) [Cmd 2557.] London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925.
615. *Decision relating to the Turco-Iraq Frontier, adopted by the League of Nations,* Geneva, December 16, 1925. Command Papers. (Miscellaneous, No. 17, 1925.) [Cmd 2562.] London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925.
616. *Memorandum on the Enquiry conducted by M.M. ORTEGA-NUNEZ, MARKUS and CHARRÈRE into the Deportation of Christians in the Neighbourhood of the Brussels Line. Mosul, November 23rd, 1925.* Command papers. (Miscellaneous No. 18, 1925. [Cmd 2563.] London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925.
617. *Report by M. UNDÉN on the question of the Turko-Iraq Frontier.* (League of Nations) Geneva, December 16, 1925. Command papers. (Miscellaneous No. 20, 1925.) [Cmd 2565.] London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925.
618. *Turco-Iraq Frontier. Letter from His Majesty's Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and proceedings of the Council of the League regarding the determination of the Turco-Iraq Frontier and the application to Iraq of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League.* Command papers. (Miscellaneous No. 3, 1926.) [Cmd 2624.] London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926.
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[See Index *sub voce* "Permanent Court of International Justice".]

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745. *Journal officiel de la Société des Nations, 1920-1926.*

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