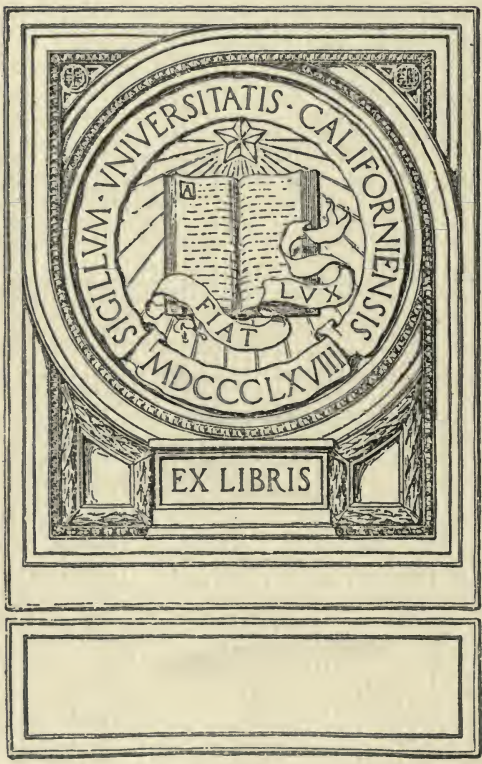


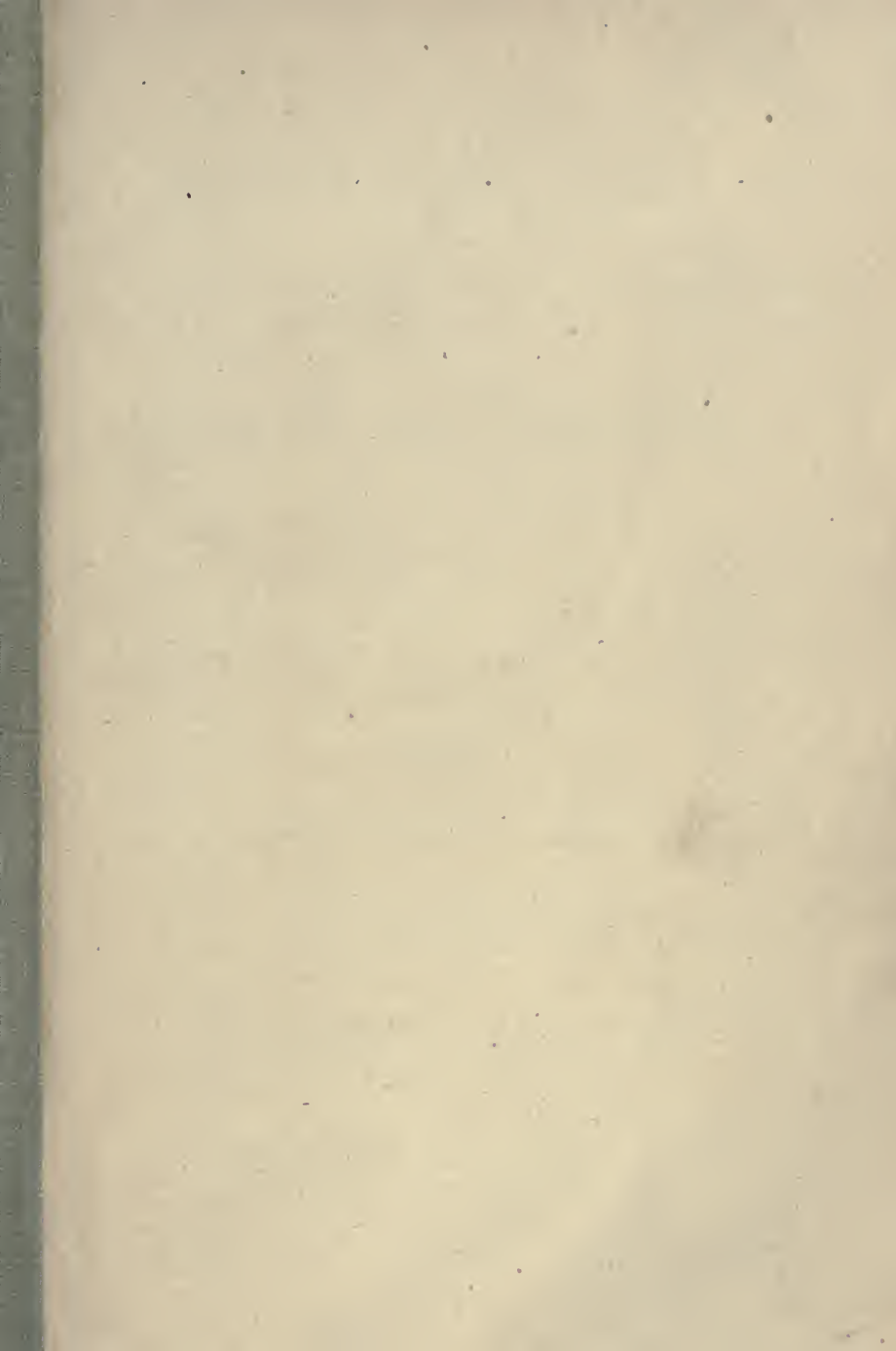
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World Peace Foundation

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Year of
Celebration

VOLUME III

1920

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION
40 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON

World Peace Foundation

Boston, Massachusetts

*FOUNDED IN 1910 BY EDWIN GINN



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The corporation is constituted for the purpose of educating the people of all nations to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war, its evil effects on present social conditions and on the well-being of future generations, and to promote international justice and the brotherhood of man; and, generally, by every practical means to promote peace and good will among all mankind.—*By-laws of the Corporation.*

It is to this patient and thorough work of education, through the school, the college, the church, the press, the pamphlet and the book, that the World Peace Foundation addresses itself.—Edwin Ginn.

The idea of force can not at once be eradicated. It is useless to believe that the nations can be persuaded to disband their present armies and dismantle their present navies, trusting in each other or in the Hague Tribunal to settle any possible differences between them, unless, first, some substitute for the existing forces is provided and demonstrated by experience to be adequate to protect the rights, dignity and territory of the respective nations. My own belief is that the idea which underlies the movement for the Hague Court can be developed so that the nations can be persuaded each to contribute a small percentage of their military forces at sea and on land to form an *International Guard or Police Force*.—Edwin Ginn.

*Incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, July 12, 1910, as the International School of Peace. Name changed to World Peace Foundation, December 22, 1910.

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STATUS OF REPARATION

N. B.—The League of Nations has no connection with this matter. The Reparation Commission is established by Part VIII of the treaty of Versailles, which assigns to it the duty of determining the amount of damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany; but the Supreme Council, consisting of the Allied premiers and ministers, and the Conference of Ambassadors, which sits *ad interim*, are the bodies which have assumed responsibility.

Allied loss and damage, which Germany is bound to repair, are listed in Part VIII, Annex I, of the treaty of Versailles. No bill of particulars respecting the amounts of these liabilities has been published, so that it is impossible to compute what percentage of reparation has been liquidated. There is a not unnatural difference between the parties as to the value of the commodities delivered.

It was announced by the Reparation Commission on October 28, 1920, that Germany had turned over 20,000,000,000 marks gold bearer bonds in accordance with the stipulations of Part VIII, Annex II, 12, c, 1, of the treaty of Versailles, as well as 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearer bonds as stipulated by Annex II, 12, c, 2. The bonds were issued by the German Treasury, signed by the Administrative Services of the German Debt, authorized by the German Financial Law of August 31, 1919. These bonds are subject to cancellation by way of reparation according to the details of Part VIII and Annexes of the treaty of Versailles. They constitute a part of the reparational system, and are assumed to be included in the total demands to be made upon Germany in conferences previous to May 1, 1921.

Respecting deliveries made by Germany the Reparation Commission on January 23, 1921, issued the following statement:

“A year having passed since the treaty of Versailles became operative, it is interesting to take stock of the deliveries by Germany completed under the treaty as well as under the armistice convention. The following represent deliveries up to December 31 under the heading of reparations:

"1. *Reparations*a. *Deliveries*

- "Coal (including coke and lignite), estimated at 17,818,840 tons.
 "Sulphate of ammonia, 19,000 tons.
 "Steamers, sailing vessels, and trawlers, 2,054,729 tons gross.
 "River craft and material, 38,730 tons.
 "Live stock, 360,176 beasts.¹
 "Seeds, 6,802,588 kilos.
 "Dyes and dyestuffs, 10,787,827 kilos.
 "Pharmaceutical products, 57,823 kilos.
 "Rolling stock (locomotives), 4,571.
 "Rolling stock (freight cars), 129,555.
 "Motor lorries, 5,000.
 "Railway material, 140,000 tons.
 "Agricultural machinery, machines, and implements, 131,505.
 "Submarine cables²:
 Emden-Vigo: from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo;
 Emden-Brest: from off Cherbourg to Brest;
 Emden-Teneriffe: from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe;
 Emden-Azores: (1) From the Straits of Dover to Fayal;
 Emden-Azores: (2) from the Straits of Dover to Fayal;
 Azores-New York (1): From Fayal to New York;
 Azores-New York (2): from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax;
 Teneriffe-Monrovia: from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia;
 Monrovia-Lome;
 Lome-Duala: from Lome to Duala;
 Monrovia-Pernambuco: from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco;
 Constantinople-Constanza: from Constantinople to Constanza;
 Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap
 Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and
 from Yap Island to Menado.

"The above list does not include certain deliveries or cessions of a different kind, which either are, or are susceptible of, being credited to Germany, but for which figures are not yet completely determined: Public properties, and parts of debts in ceded territories, the Saar Basin, material abandoned after November 11, 1918, etc. Moreover, this list does not include deliveries or cessions from powers other than Germany as provided by treaties.

¹The total number deliverable under Part VIII, Annex IV, 6, of the treaty is 370,900. A German note announced that on November 15 live-stock deliveries had been made according to the terms of the treaty as follows: Horses, France, 103%; Belgium, 66%; cattle, France, 72%; Belgium, 72%; goats, France, 92.3%; Belgium, 83%; sheep, France, 100.2%; Belgium, 109%. (*Le Temps*, November 21, 1920.)

²Only those privately owned to be credited to reparation.

b. *Division*

"At present the Reparation Commission has made the following division of deliveries made by Germany as reparation:

"Coal—France, 14,210,582 tons; Italy, 1,618,534 tons; Belgium, 1,401,626 tons; Luxemburg, 588,098 tons.

"Sulphate of ammonia—France, 19,000 tons.

"Ships—Great Britain, 1,477,839 gross tons¹; France, 166,924 gross tons; Italy, 124,901 gross tons; Belgium, 15,831 gross tons; Japan, 28,678 gross tons.

"River craft and material—France, 36,730 tons; Belgium, 2,000 tons.

"Live stock—France, 207,943 beasts; Belgium, 152,233 beasts.

"Seeds—France, 6,501,310 kilos; Italy, 200 kilos; Belgium, 301,078 kilos.

"Dyes and dyestuffs—United States, 1,300,143 kilos; Great Britain, 3,113,802 kilos; France, 3,172,632 kilos; Italy, 1,760,310 kilos; Belgium, 1,190,375 kilos; Japan, 250,062 kilos.

"Pharmaceutical products—Italy, 39,581 kilos; Belgium, 12,385 kilos; Japan, 5,855 kilos.

"Motor lorries—United States, 1,314; Great Britain, 1,242; France, 2,200; Belgium, 244.

"Rolling stock: Locomotives—France, 2,653; Belgium, 1,918.

"Rolling stock: Freight cars—France, 63,658; Belgium, 65,897.

"Railway material—France, 90,000 tons; Belgium, 50,000 tons.

"Agricultural machinery, machines, and implements—France, 109,932; Belgium, 21,573.

"The division of submarine cables intrusted by the Allied Powers to the conference of experts meeting at Washington has not yet been effected.

"Valuations have been made for the greatest part of the above deliveries. Certain questions of principle not having been solved, it still remains to establish from different points of view several systems of accounting from which a choice will eventually be made. The commission has, nevertheless, to declare that the figures recently published respecting deliveries by Germany amounting to more than twenty billions of marks gold, which this power is constrained to pay by virtue

¹British shipping lost as a result of the war is given as follows:

	Tons gross	Value
Steamers (direct war losses)	7,745,654	£527,889,000
Steamers (indirect war losses)	209,851	16,052,000
Sailing vessels (indirect)	121,021	2,463,000
Neutral vessels (lost while under time, charter or requisition)	440,989	38,312,000
	8,517,515	£584,716,000

of Article 235 of the treaty, substantially exceed the real figures.¹ The principal items on which there is either uncertainty or considerable disagreement are public properties in ceded territories, shipping, Saar Basin, the material abandoned by the Germans after November 11, 1918, and a portion of the coal.

"2. Restitutions

"Beside the deliveries credited to Germany, Article 238 of the treaty stipulates that this state is bound to restore objects of every nature, securities and cash, taken away, seized or sequestered in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany and her allies.

"These restitutions of objects identified are entirely distinct from the deliveries dealt with above. Article 243 of the treaty provides that their value is not to be reckoned as credits to German reparation. The commission has recorded up to December 31, 1920, the following restitutions for France and Belgium:

"Agricultural material—France, 13,546 machines; Belgium, 14—Total, 13,560.

"Industrial material—France, 184,161 tons; Belgium, 87,046 tons—Total, 271,207.

"Rolling stock: Locomotives—France, 13; Belgium, 394—Total, 407.

"Rolling stock: Freight cars—France, 6,031; Belgium, 12,897—Total, 18,928.

"Other categories of goods have also been restored, such as stocks, a certain quantity of personal property and objects of art."

DELIVERY OF WAR MATÉRIEL, NOVEMBER 11, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

The reduction of the German military, naval and air forces by the Allies is, by the preamble of Part V of the treaty of Versailles,

¹The figures referred to, as printed in *Le Temps*, January 21, 1921, are:

	Millions of marks gold
Railway material	1,500
Saar mines	1,000
Landed interests (properties, concessions, interests, etc.) in the territories taken from Germany, outside of Alsace and Lorraine, and ceded to Poland, to Denmark, to Belgium, to Japan, to China, and also in the plebiscite territories	4,500
Merchant shipping	7,300
Reimbursement for military occupation expenses	1,300
Coal	500
Purchase of provisions and raw materials	3,000
German cables	90
Nonmilitary booty of war	3,700
	<hr/>
	22,890

“in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations.”

(Not credited to reparation; based on report of Marshal Foch, December 31, 1920)

Cannon (complete).....	41,000
Cannon (barrels).....	29,000
Machine guns (complete and barrels).....	163,000
Rifles.....	2,800,000
Airplanes.....	16,000
Airplane motors.....	25,000

The German commissioner for disarmament of the population announced totals of arms, voluntarily delivered, purchased or confiscated up to January 10, 1921, apparently additional to the above, as follows: 932 cannon; 18,067 machine guns; 2,201,584 rifles and carbines; 78,325 revolvers and pistols; 85,616 hand grenades; 3,553 pieces of firearms; 246,357 pieces of machine guns; 312,905 pieces of rifles; and 4,624,189 cartridges. (*Le Temps*, January 15, 1921.)

The German army at the Armistice consisted of about 3,000,000 rifles. On January 29, 1921, the Germans claimed it had been reduced to 100,000 officers and men, but the Allies regarded the situation as unsatisfactory because of the existence of several organizations such as Civil Guards, Security Police, and the Bavarian *Orgesch* capable of military service.

DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN FLEET¹

(Not counted toward reparation. All vessels broken up, unless indicated as incorporated [IN.] in the present owner's fleet.

(Forty capital and 144 other ships listed.)

Battleships—To Great Britain, 5—Baden, Helgoland, Posen, Rheinland and Westfalen. To Japan, 2—Oldenburg and Nassau. To France, 1—Thuringen. To the United States, 1—Ostfriesland.

Light cruisers—To Great Britain, 6—Nürnberg, Stettin, Stuttgart, Danzig, München and Lübeck. To France, 5—Emden, Königsberg (IN.), Regensburg (IN.), Stralsund (IN.), and Kolberg (IN.). To Italy, 3—Pillau (IN.), Graudenz (IN.), and Strassburg (IN.). To Japan, 1—Augsburg. To the United States, 1—Frankfurt.

Flotilla leaders—To France, 1—S. 113. (IN.). To Italy, 1—V. 116 (IN.).

Destroyers—To Great Britain, 39—S. 137, V. 128, V. 125, B. 98 (wrecked), G. 95, G. 92, V. 82, V. 81 (foundered), V. 73, V. 71, S. 54 (foundered) S. 51 (foundered), V. 44, V. 28, V. 26, S. 24, T. 197, T. 195, T. 193, T. 192, T. 189, T. 186, T. 184, T. 183, T. 182, T. 180, T. 179, T. 178, T. 176, T. 174, T. 173, T. 169, T. 166, T. 165, T. 164, T. 163, T. 161, T. 160, and T. 159. To France, 11—H. 147 (IN.), H. 146 (IN.), S. 139 (IN.), S. 135 (IN.), S. 134 (IN.),

¹Data from the London *Times*, October 12 and November 17, 1919.

S. 133 (IN.), V. 130 (IN.), V. 126, V. 100, V. 79 (IN.), V. 46. To Japan, 4—V. 127, V. 80, S. 60, and T. 181. To Italy, 2—B. 97 (IN.), S. 63 (IN.). To United States, 3—S. 132, G. 102, and V. 43.

Torpedo-Boats—All 50 boats allocated to Great Britain to be broken up, with the exception of six to be selected by Brazil and six by Poland from those at Rosyth, which after disarmament are being used for police purposes. On November 4, 1919, Brazil received the V.105, V.106, A.74, A.76, A.81, and A.93, and Poland the V.108, A.59, A.64, A.68, A.69, and A.80.

The auxiliary vessel Cyclops also broken up by Great Britain.

On June 21, 1919, 10 battleships, five battle cruisers, five light cruisers, and 28 destroyers of the interned German ships were sunk at Scapa, but the cruisers Nürnberg, Emden and Frankfurt, with several of the destroyers, were salvaged, and these are in the foregoing list.

DISPOSITION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FLEET (Not counted toward reparation)

Battleships (all broken up)—To Great Britain, 6—Erzherzog Ferdinand Max, Badenberg, Arpad, Hapsburg, Budapest, and Monarch. To France, 3—Prinz Eugen, Erzherzog Friedrich, and Erzherzog Karl. To Italy, 3—Tegetthoff, Zrinyi, and Radetzki.

Two cruisers, Sankt Georg and Kaiser Karl VI, allotted to Great Britain to be broken up.

Light cruisers—To Great Britain, 6—Admiral Spaun, Szigetvar, Aspern, K.U.K. Maria Theresa, Panther, and Leopard; all broken up. To Italy, 2—Helgoland and Saida. To France, 1—Novara. These three ships incorporated in their respective fleets.

Destroyers—To Italy, 15—Lika (IN.), Uszok (IN.), Triglav (IN.), Orgen (IN.), Cspel (IN.), Balaton (IN.), Tatra (IN.), Varasdiner (BR.), Huszar (BR.), Dinara (BR.), Velebit (BR.), Czikos (BR.), Turul (BR.), Uskoke (BR.), and Scharfschutze (BR.). To France, 3—Dukla (IN.), Reka (BR.), and Pandur (BR.). To Greece, 1—Ulan (IN.).

Torpedo-Boats—To Great Britain, 13—50 E., 51 T., 53 T., 55 T., 56 T., 57 T., 58 T., 59 T., 8, 9, 10, 14, and 18; all broken up. To Serbo-Czecho-Slovakia, 11—87 F., 93 F., 96 F., 76 T., 77 T., 78 T., 79 T., 69 F., 54 T., 60 T., 61 T.; all for police duties. To Greece, 7—98 M., 99 M., 100 M., 92 F., 94 F., 95 F., 96 F.; all for police duties. To Rumania, 7—82 F., 83 F., 84 F., 74 T., 75 T., 80 T., and 81 T.; all for police duties. To Portugal, 6—85 F., 86 F., 88 F., 89 F., 90 F.; all for police duties; and 91 F. To Italy, 6—52 T., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6; all broken up. To France, 4—13, 15, 16, and 17; all broken up.

The torpedo-gunboats all broken up; one by France, the remainder by Italy. Of the mining vessels, two allotted by Great Britain for breaking up and two to France for the same purpose.

This number completes Volume III of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Like Volumes I and II for 1918 and 1919, this volume will be immediately available in bound and indexed form. The price per volume is \$1.00. A subscription price of \$1.25 includes the current numbers of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS for one year and a bound volume at the end.

The first number of Volume IV, now in press, is a double number summarizing the proceedings of the first Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva, November 15 to December 18, 1920. In order to preserve so far as possible the atmosphere of this historic first Assembly, the speeches of participants in the more important debates are freely quoted. Effort is made to give some account of the successive stages of the discussions, while resolutions finally adopted are carried textually. It is believed that the document will be of permanent value both to the general reader and the student of international affairs.

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Membership and Withdrawal

ARTICLE 1. The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant, and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guaranties of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Executive Organs

ARTICLE 2. The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Assembly

ARTICLE 3. The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Council

ARTICLE 4. The Council shall consist of representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers [United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan], together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be Members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League, whose Representatives shall always be Members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a Member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

Voting and Procedure

ARTICLE 5. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be

decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Secretariat

ARTICLE 6. The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and the staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Seat, Qualifications for Officials, Immunities

ARTICLE 7. The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Reduction of Armaments

ARTICLE 8. The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

Permanent Military Commission

ARTICLE 9. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Guaranties Against Aggression

ARTICLE 10. The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Action in Case of War or Threat of War

ARTICLE 11. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any Member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Disputes to Be Submitted to Arbitration or Inquiry

ARTICLE 12. The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will

submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Arbitration of Disputes

ARTICLE 13. The Members of the League agree that, whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Court of International Justice

ARTICLE 14. The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Disputes Not Submitted to Arbitration

ARTICLE 15. If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the

dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute and, if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the Members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Represent-

atives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Sanctions

ARTICLE 16. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Disputes with Non-Members

ARTICLE 17. In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of Membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately

institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of Membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of Membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Registration and Publication of Treaties

ARTICLE 18. Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Review of Treaties

ARTICLE 19. The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Abrogation of Inconsistent Obligations

ARTICLE 20. The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Engagements that Remain Valid

ARTICLE 21. Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Control of Colonies and Territories

ARTICLE 22. To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Social Activities

ARTICLE 23. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

- (a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;
- (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;
- (c) will intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;
- (d) will intrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;
- (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;
- (f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

International Bureaus

ARTICLE 24. There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Promotion of Red Cross

ARTICLE 25. The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Amendments

ARTICLE 26. Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX

I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

United States of America	Haiti
Belgium	Hedjaz
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Italy
British Empire	Japan
Canada	Liberia
Australia	Nicaragua
South Africa	Panamá
New Zealand	Perú
India	Poland
China	Portugal
Cuba	Rumania
Ecuador	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
France	Siam
Greece	Czecho-Slovakia
Guatemala	Uruguay

STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT.

Argentine Republic	Persia
Chile	Salvador
Colombia	Spain
Denmark	Sweden
Netherlands	Switzerland
Norway	Venezuela
Paraguay	

II. FIRST SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

APPENDIX II

TREATIES OF THE SETTLEMENT

[References are in most cases to Parliamentary Papers, Accounts and Papers, State Papers, Treaty Series]

1a. Treaty of peace with Germany. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919. 192 p. 23½ cm. (66th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Doc. No. 49.) The signatories are listed *ante*, pages 7-9.

The quarto print for the Committee on Foreign Relations is Sen. Doc. No. 51; the reported treaty is Sen. Doc. No. 85. No American edition with maps is available.

The official edition of the Interallied Peace Conference, copies of which were ratified, is:

Traité de paix entre les Puissances alliés et associées et l'Allemagne et protocole signés à Versailles, le 28 juin 1919. Treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany and protocol signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919. (N. p. (1919). xv, 428, 4 p. 4 maps. 32½ cm.)

The best edition is:

The treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, the protocol annexed thereto, the agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, and the treaty between France and Great Britain respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany. Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919. (With maps and signatures in facsimile.) (London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1919. xv. 453 p. 9 plates; 4 maps in pocket. 32½ cm.)

1b. Index to the treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 1 (1920), Cmd. 516.

1c. Protocol supplementary to the treaty of peace, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 5 (1919), Cmd. 220; Gen. Doc. No. 66, 66th Cong., 1st sess.

2a. Assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany. Message from the President of the United States transmitting an agreement between the United States and France which was signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919, to secure the Republic of France the immediate aid of the United States in case of unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919. (66th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Doc. No. 63.)

2b. Treaty respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 6 (1919), Cmd. 221.

Ratifications exchanged, November 20, 1919, at Paris.

3a. Declaration by the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France in regard to the occupation of the Rhine provinces [June 16, 1919]. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1919. Cmd. 240.

3b. Agreement between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire and France, and Germany with regard to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine. Signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 7 (1919), Cmd. 222; Sen. Doc. No. 81, 66th Cong., 1st sess.

4. Treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, together with the Protocol and Declarations annexed thereto, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919. With map.

Treaty Series No. 11 (1919), Cmd. 400.

United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania (acceded, December 9, 1919), the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (acceded, December 5, 1919), Siam and Czecho-Slovakia, and Austria.

Conditions of Peace with Austria were published as Sen. Doc. No. 92, 66th Cong., 1st sess.

5. Treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria, and Protocol. Signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27, 1919. With map.

Treaty Series No. 5 (1920), Cmd. 522.

United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, the Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam and Czecho-Slovakia, and Bulgaria.

GENERAL CONVENTIONS

6. Convention for the control of the trade in arms and ammunition and Protocol, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 12 (1919), Cmd. 414; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 159-172.

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, the British Empire, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti (acceded) January 21, 1920, the Hedjaz, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia; Brazil adhered December 22, 1919.

7. Convention relating to the liquor traffic in Africa and Protocol, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 19 (1919), Cmd. 478; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 181-185.

United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

8. Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of July 2, 1890, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 18 (1919), Cmd. 477; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 176-181.

United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

9. Convention relating to international aerial navigation, signed at Paris, October 13, 1919.

Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Czecho-Slovak State, Uruguay.

Published in draft: Air ministry. Convention relating to international air navigation. Convention relative à la navigation aérienne internationale. Cmd. 266. Reprinted: International air navigation. Convention relating to regulation of international air navigation agreed to by the Allied and Associated Powers. (French and English texts.) (Sen. Doc. No. 91, 66th Cong., 1st sess.)

PROTECTION OF PERSONS

10. Treaty of peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland. Signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 8 (1919), Cmd. 223; Sen. Doc. No. 65, 66th Cong., 1st sess., *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, I, 531-538.

11. Treaty [respecting the protection of ethnic and religious minorities] between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 17 (1919); *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 186-191.

12. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czecho-Slovakia [respecting the protection of ethnic and religious minorities], signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 20 (1919), Cmd. 479; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 191-197.

13. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania [respecting the protection of ethnic and religious minorities], signed at Paris, December 9, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 6 (1920), Cmd. 588; *Current History*, March, 1920, xi, part II, 531-534.

See Allies' note of October 12, *Le Temps*, November 5, 1919.

14. Convention between Greece and Bulgaria respecting reciprocal emigration, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27, 1919.

Parl. Pap., Miscellaneous No. 3 (1920), Cmd. 589.

In accordance with Article 56, par. 2, of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPARATION

15a. Agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the contributions to the cost of liberation of the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 14 (1919), Cmd. 458; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 174-175.

15b. Agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the Italian reparation payments, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 15 (1919), Cmd. 459; *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*, II, 172-174.

United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, Cuba, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, the Czecho-Slovak State.

15c. Declaration modifying the Agreement of September 10, 1919. Signed at Paris, December 8, 1919.

Parl. Pap., Cmd. 637.

AFRICAN ARRANGEMENTS

16. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Belgium respecting boundaries in East Africa (Mount Sabinio to the Congo-Nile watershed), Signed at London, February 3, 1915. Ratifications exchanged at London, October 20, 1919.

Treaty Series No. 2 (1920), Cmd. 517.

17. Convention signed at Paris, September 8, 1919, with a view to completing the provisions of the agreement of June 14, 1898, and of the additional declaration of March 21, 1899, establishing the frontier of French and English possessions and spheres of influence situated west and east of the Niger.

OCCUPIED TERRITORY

18. Convention concluded between Belgium and Germany in regard to German marks, signed at Berlin, November 25, 1919.

The Americas, April, 1920, 14-15.

APPENDIX III

DUTIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AS PRESCRIBED IN THE TREATIES CONSTITUTING THE PEACE
SETTLEMENT OF THE WORLD WAR

[*Note:* This compilation lists all references in the treaties to the League of Nations, but does not present a full view of all the details of the duties assigned indirectly to the League or directly to organs dependent in some degree upon it.]

The Covenant of the League of Nations is Part I, Articles 1 to 26, of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

The provisions respecting Labor are Part XIII, Articles 387 to 427, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany; Part XIII, Articles 332 to 372, of the Treaty of Peace with Austria; Part XII, Articles 249 to 289, of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria; and will appear in those with Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

1. MAINTENANCE OF JUSTICE

a. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

In the case of a disagreement of two or more States relating to the interpretation of the present Convention, the question in dispute shall be determined by the Permanent Court of International Justice to be established by the League of Nations and until its establishment by arbitration. . . .—Art. 38, *International Air Navigation Convention*.

In view of the geographical situation of the Czecho-Slovak State, Austria agrees to the following modifications in the International Telegraph . . . Conventions [of July 22, 1875, and of June 11, 1908]:

(5). The particular lines to be provided together with any necessary administrative, technical and financial conditions not provided for in existing International Conventions or in this Article shall be fixed by a further convention between the States concerned. In default of agreement on such convention they will be fixed by an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

(6). The stipulations of the present Article may be varied at any time by agreement between Austria and the Czecho-Slovak State. After the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the conditions under which the Czecho-Slovak State shall enjoy the rights conferred by this Article may, in default of agreement by the parties, be modified at the request of either party by an arbitrator designated by the Council of the League of Nations.

(7). In case of any dispute between the parties as to the interpretation

either of this Article or of the Convention referred to in paragraph 5, this dispute shall be submitted for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice to be established by the League of Nations.—Art. 327, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

b. TO ACT AS ARBITER

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied or Associated Power wishes to revive with Germany. . . .

The Allied and Associated Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Germany any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, shall not be considered as revived.

In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide. . . .—Art. 289, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 241, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, reads in first paragraph: "bilateral agreements of all kinds which were in force between her and the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and which she wishes should be in force as between her and Austria."—In the third paragraph: "not to apply, as between themselves and Austria any agreements."—In the fourth paragraph: "said agreements," and "as coming into force."

Article 168, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria*, *mutatis mutandis*, with Austria.

Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of the preceding Articles [ports, waterways and railways] shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.—Art. 376, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 328, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, and Article 245, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria*, *mutatis mutandis*.

The immunities and privileges of foreigners as well as the rights of jurisdiction and of consular protection enjoyed by the Allied and Associated Powers in Bulgaria by virtue of the capitulations, usages and treaties, may form the subject of special conventions between each of the Allied and Associated Powers concerned and Bulgaria. . . .

The Allied and Associated Powers concerned undertake among themselves to conclude only such conventions as shall conform to the stipulations of the present Treaty. In case of difference of opinion among them, the League of Nations will be called upon to decide.—Art. 175, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria*.

Poland agrees to assume responsibility for such proportion of the

Russian public debt and other Russian public liabilities of any kind as may be assigned to her under a special convention between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Poland on the other, to be prepared by a Commission appointed by the above States. In the event of the Commission not arriving at an agreement the point at issue shall be referred for immediate arbitration to the League of Nations.—Art. 21, *Treaty of Peace with Poland*.

c. TO APPOINT ARBITRATOR

In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalization, inundations, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, or when use is made on the territory of a State, in virtue of prewar usage, of water or hydraulic power, the source of which is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 309, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

Unless otherwise provided, when use is made for municipal or domestic purposes in one State of electricity or water, the source of which as the result of the fixing of a new frontier is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them. . . .

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 310, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

With the object of insuring regular utilization of the railroads of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy owned by private companies which, as a result of the stipulations of the present Treaty, will be situated in the territory of several States, the administrative and technical reorganization of the said lines shall be regulated in each instance by an agreement between the owning company and the States territorially concerned.

Any differences on which agreement is not reached, including questions relating to the interpretation of contracts concerning the expropriation of the lines, shall be submitted to arbitrators designated by the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 320, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

d. TRIBUNAL IN CONFORMITY WITH COVENANT

The High Contracting Parties agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present

Convention which can not be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.—Art. 8, *Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa*.

The High Contracting Parties agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which can not be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.—Art. 24, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*.

The Signatory Powers agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which can not be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.—Art. 12, *Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, July 2, 1890*.

e. TO PROVIDE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

In default of any special organization for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian State shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to insure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation.

If a State neglects to comply with this obligation any riparian State, or any State represented on the International Commission, if there is one, may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by the League of Nations.—Art. 336, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 297, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, and Article 225, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, mutatis mutandis*.

The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian State undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding Article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its decisions for all rights in connection with irrigation, water power, fisheries, and other national interests, which, with the consent of all the riparian States or of all the States represented on the International Commission, if there is one, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation.

Appeal to the tribunal of the League of Nations does not require the suspension of the works.—Art. 337, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 298, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, and Article 226, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, mutatis mutandis*.

In the event of violation of any of the conditions of Articles 380 to 386 [clauses relating to the Kiel Canal], or of disputes as to the interpretation of these Articles, any interested Power can appeal to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by the League of Nations.

In order to avoid reference of small questions to the League of Nations, Germany will establish a local authority at Kiel qualified to deal with disputes in the first instance and to give satisfaction so far as possible to complaints which may be presented through the consular representatives of the interested Powers.—Art. 386, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Pending the conclusion on a general convention on the international régime of waterways, Poland undertakes to apply to the river system of the Vistula (including the Bug and the Narev) the régime applicable to international waterways set out in Articles 332 to 337 of the *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.—Art. 18, *Treaty of Peace with Poland*.

Article 16, *Treaty with Rumania, mutatis mutandis*.

2. PROTECTION OF ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

Article 1. Poland [Austria,¹ Bulgaria,² Czecho-Slovakia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Rumania] undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

Article 2. Poland [Austria,³ Bulgaria,⁴ Czecho-Slovakia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State,⁵ Rumania] undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland [etc.], without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Poland [etc.] shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

Article 3. Poland [Czecho-Slovakia,⁶ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,⁷ Rumania⁸] admits and declares to be Polish [etc.] nationals *ipso facto* and

¹Treaty of Peace, Art. 62.

²Treaty of Peace, Art. 49.

⁵Without reference to language.

⁶Refers to "German, Austrian or Hungarian nationals resident or possessing rights of citizenship."

⁷Refers to "Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationals resident or possessing rights of citizenship."

⁸Applies to "all persons habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty within the whole territory of Rumania, including the extensions made by the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Hungary, or any other extensions which may hereafter be made, if such persons are not at that date nationals of a foreign state other than Austria or Hungary."

³Treaty of Peace, Art. 63.

⁴Treaty of Peace, Art. 50.

without the requirement of any formality, German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident, at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland [etc.], but subject to any provisions in the treaties of peace with Germany or Austria respectively, relating to persons who became resident in such territory after a specified date.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over 18 years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where it is otherwise provided in the Treaty of Peace with Germany, transfer within the succeeding 12 months their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Polish [etc.] territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 4. Poland [Czecho-Slovakia,¹ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,² Rumania³] admits and declares to be Polish [etc.] nationals, *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality, persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless within two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish [etc.] authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish [etc.] nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish [etc.] nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Article 5. Poland [Austria,⁴ Bulgaria,⁵ Czecho-Slovakia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Rumania] undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the

¹Refers to "German, Austrian or Hungarian nationals resident or possessing rights of citizenship."

²Refers to "Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationals resident or possessing rights of citizenship."

³Refers to "persons of Austrian or Hungarian nationality who were born in the territory transferred to Rumania by the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Hungary, or subsequently transferred to her."

⁴Treaty of Peace, Art. 81.

⁵Treaty of Peace, Art. 56.

treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish [etc.] nationality.

Article 6. All persons born in Polish [Austrian,¹ Bulgarian,² Czecho-Slovakian, Serb-Croat-Slovene, Rumanian] territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Polish [etc.] nationals.

Article 7. All Polish [Austrian,³ Bulgarian,⁴ Czecho-Slovakian, Serb-Croat-Slovene, Rumanian⁵] nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish [etc.] national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish [etc.] national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Polish [etc.] Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Polish [etc.] nationals of non-Polish [etc.] speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 8. Polish [Austrian,⁶ Bulgarian,⁷ Czecho-Slovakian, Serb-Croat-Slovene, Rumanian⁸] nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Polish [etc.] nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

Article 9. Poland [Austria,⁹ Bulgaria,¹⁰ Czecho-Slovakia,¹¹ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,¹² Rumania¹³] will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish [etc.] nationals of other than Polish [etc.] speech are residents adequate facilities

¹Treaty of Peace, Art. 65.

²Treaty of Peace, Art. 52.

³Treaty of Peace, Art. 66.

⁴Treaty of Peace, Art. 53.

⁵Art. 8.

⁶Treaty of Peace, Art. 67.

⁷Treaty of Peace, Art. 54.

⁸Art. 9.

⁹Treaty of Peace, Art. 68; omits par. 3.

¹⁰Treaty of Peace, Art. 55; omits par. 3.

¹¹Omits the phrase "in the primary schools" in the first paragraph; and the third paragraph entire.

¹²Relates to territory transferred "since January 1, 1913."

¹³Art. 10; omits the third paragraph entire.

for insuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish [etc.] nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish [etc.] Government from making the teaching of the Polish [etc.] language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish [etc.] nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the state, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

The provisions of this article shall apply to Polish [etc.] citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on August 1, 1914.

Article 10. Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the State, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with Article 9, and for the organization and management of these schools.

The provisions of Article 9 concerning the use of languages in schools shall apply to these schools.

Article 11. Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision, however, shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the necessary purposes of military service, national defense or the preservation of public order.

Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elections, whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday, nor will registration for electoral or other purposes be compelled to be performed on a Saturday.

Article 12. Poland [Austria,¹ Bulgaria,² Czecho-Slovakia,³ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,⁴ Rumania] agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern, and shall be placed under the guaranty of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France,

¹Treaty of Peace, Art. 69.

²Treaty of Peace, Art. 57.

³Art. 14.

⁴Art. 11.

Italy, and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Poland [etc.] agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Poland [etc.] further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles, between the Polish [etc.] Government and any of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Polish [etc.] Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

3. INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED

a. COMMISSIONS OF THE LEAGUE

The boundaries of the territory of the Saar Basin, as dealt with in the present stipulations, will be fixed as follows: . . .

A Commission composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other Powers, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to trace on the spot the frontier line described above. . . .—Art. 48, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Germany renounces in favor of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the [Saar Basin] territory defined above.

At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed.—Art. 49, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

The Government of the territory of the Saar Basin shall be intrusted to a Commission representing the League of Nations. This Commission shall sit in the territory of the Saar Basin.

The Governing Commission provided for by paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar Basin,

not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany.

The members of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year and may be re-appointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement.

The members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

The Chairman of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year from among the members of the Commission by the Council of the League of Nations and may be reappointed.

The Chairman will act as the executive of the Commission.—Art. 50, Annex, pars. 16-18, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

At the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the population of the territory of the Saar Basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner:

A vote will take place by communes or districts, on the three following alternatives: (a) maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and by this Annex; (b) union with France; (c) union with Germany.

All persons without distinction of sex, more than twenty years old at the date of the voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, will have the right to vote.

The other conditions, methods and the date of the voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting.

The League of Nations shall decide on the sovereignty under which the territory is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting:

(a) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favor of the maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and this Annex, Germany hereby agrees to make such renunciation of her sovereignty in favor of the League of Nations as the latter shall deem necessary. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to take appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitively adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest;

(b) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favor of union with France, Germany hereby agrees to cede to France in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations all rights and title over the territory specified by the League;

(c) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favor of union with Germany, it will be the duty of the League of Nations to cause the German Government to be re-established in the government of the territory specified by the League.

If the League of Nations decides in favor of the union of the whole or part of the territory of the Saar Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines situated in such part of the territory will be repurchased by Germany in their entirety at a price payable in gold. The price to be paid will be fixed by three experts, one nominated by Germany, one by France, and one, who shall be neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League of Nations; the decision of the experts will be given by a majority. . . .

If, in consequence of the repurchase provided for in paragraph 36, the ownership of the mines or any part of them is transferred to Germany, the French State and French nationals shall have the right to purchase such amount of coal of the Saar Basin as their industrial and domestic needs are found at that time to require. An equitable arrangement regarding amounts of coal, duration of contract, and prices will be fixed in due time by the Council of the League of Nations.

The Council of the League of Nations shall make such provisions as may be necessary for the establishment of the régime which is to take effect after the decisions of the League of Nations mentioned in paragraph 35 have become operative, including an equitable apportionment of any obligations of the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin arising from loans raised by the Commission or from other causes. . . .

In all matters dealt with in the present Annex, the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations will be taken by a majority.—Art. 50, Annex, pars. 34-40, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.—Art. 102, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. This constitution shall be placed under the guaranty of the League of Nations.—Art. 103, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

There shall be instituted, under the name of the International Commission for Air Navigation and as part of the organization of the League of Nations, a permanent Commission composed of:

Two representatives of each of the following States: The United States of America,¹ France, Italy, and Japan;

One representative of Great Britain and one of each of the British Dominions and India;

¹The United States did not sign the convention with the other negotiating Powers on October 13, 1919.

One representative of each of the other contracting States.

Each of the five States first-named (Great Britain, the British Dominions and India counting for this purpose as one State) shall have the least whole number of votes which, when multiplied by five, will give a product exceeding by at least one vote the total number of votes of all the other contracting States.

All the States other than the five first-named shall have each one vote.—Art. 35, *International Air Navigation Convention*.

Within a period of three months from the entry into force of the present Convention a mixed Commission [for supervising and facilitating voluntary emigration] shall be created, composed of one member nominated by each of the contracting States concerned and of an equal number of members of a different nationality, from among whom the president shall be chosen, and who shall be nominated by the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 8, *Convention between Greece and Bulgaria respecting reciprocal emigration*.

b. OFFICES UNDER THE LEAGUE

A Central International Office, placed under the control of the League of Nations, shall be established for the purpose of collecting and preserving documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with regard to the trade in, and distribution of, the arms and ammunition specified in the present Convention.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall publish an annual report showing the export licenses which it may have granted, together with the quantities and destination of the arms and ammunition to which the export licenses referred. A copy of this report shall be sent to the Central International Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Further, the High Contracting Parties agree to send to the Central International Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations full statistical information as to the quantities and destination of all arms and ammunition exported without license.—Art. 5, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*.

A Central International Office, placed under the control of the League of Nations, shall be established for the purpose of collecting and preserving documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with regard to the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors under the conditions referred to in the present Convention.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall publish an annual report showing the quantities of spirituous beverages imported or manufactured and the duties levied under Articles 4 and 5. A copy of this report shall

be sent to the Central International Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.—Art. 7, *Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa*.

4. ACTION OF THE LEAGUE

a. FUTURE DECISIONS

During the six months after the coming into force of this Treaty, registers will be opened by the Belgian authority at Eupen and Malmédy in which the inhabitants of the above territory will be entitled to record in writing a desire to see the whole or part of it remain under German sovereignty.

The results of this public expression of opinion will be communicated by the Belgian Government to the League of Nations, and Belgium undertakes to accept the decision of the League.—Art. 34, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Up till the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations the German Army must not possess an armament greater than the amounts fixed in Table No. II annexed to this Section, with the exception of an optional increase not exceeding one twenty-fifth part for small arms and one-fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclusively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necessary.

Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.—Art. 164, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

The obligations imposed on Germany by Chapter I [customs regulations, duties and restrictions] and by Articles 271 and 272 of Chapter II [shipping] above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the Council of the League of Nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Article 276 of Chapter IV [treatment of nationals of Allied and Associated Powers] shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 280, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 232, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, has as second paragraph: "Nevertheless it is agreed that unless the League of Nations decides otherwise an Allied or Asso-

ciated Power shall not after the expiration of three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty be entitled to require the fulfilment by Austria of the provisions of Articles 217, 218, 219 or 220 [customs regulations, duties and restrictions] unless that Power accords correlative treatment to Austria."

Article 160, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis* with Austria.

The conditions of the transfer [to mandatory Powers of reserves attributable to the performance of obligations of social or state insurance] will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the German Government and the Governments concerned.

In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a Commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government and three by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office from the nationals of other States. This Commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the Council of the League of Nations, and the decisions of the Council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Germany and the other Government concerned.—Art. 312, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 275, Treaty of Peace with Austria, *mutatis mutandis*, and applying "to any Power to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred, or which arises from the dismemberment of that monarchy."

Article 203, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis* as to Austria.

The régime set out in Articles 332 to 337 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a General Convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by the League of Nations, relating to the waterways recognized in such Convention as having an international character. This Convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above-mentioned river systems of the Elbe (*Labe*), the Oder (*Odra*), the Niemen (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*), and the Danube, and such other parts of these river systems as may be covered by a general definition.

Germany undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 379, to adhere to the said General Convention as well as to all projects prepared in accordance with Article 343 below for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations.—Art. 338, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 299, Treaty of Peace with Austria, *mutatis mutandis*, and applying to "the river system of the Danube."

Article 227, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis* as to Austria.

b. CONTINGENT ON EVENTS

Germany and Poland undertake, within one year of the coming into force of this Treaty, to enter into conventions of which the terms, in case of difference, shall be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, with the object of securing, on the one hand to Germany full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between the rest of Germany and East Prussia over the intervening Polish territory, and on the other hand to Poland full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between Poland and the Free City of Danzig over any German territory that may, on the right bank of the Vistula, intervene between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.—Art. 98, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany [as respects the military, naval and air clauses] undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.—Art. 213, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 159, Treaty of Peace with Austria, which “undertakes to submit to any investigation,” etc.

Article 104, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, which “undertakes to submit to any investigation,” etc.

(a) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations. . . . These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war. . . .—Art. 304, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 256, Treaty of Peace with Austria, and Article 188, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis*.

At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative régime [of ports, railways and waterways].—Art. 377, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 320, Treaty of Peace with Austria, and Article 246, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis*.

The stipulations in Articles 321 to 330, 332, 365, and 367 to 369 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of five years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of five years during which reciprocity can not be demanded may be prolonged by the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 378, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 330, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*, with reference to Articles 234 to 290, 293, 312, 314 to 316 and 326. The period is "three years."

Article 247, *Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria*, with reference to Articles 212 to 218, 221, 236, and 238 to 240. The period is "three years."

The technical, administrative and financial conditions under which the rights of the Czecho-Slovak State shall be exercised shall be laid down in a Convention between the railway administration of the Czecho-Slovak State and the railway administrations of the Austrian systems concerned. If the administrations can not come to an agreement on the terms of this Convention, the points of difference shall be decided by an arbitrator nominated by Great Britain, and his decisions shall be binding on all parties.

In the event of disagreement as to the interpretation of the Convention or of difficulties arising unprovided for in the Convention, the same form of arbitration will be adopted until such time as the League of Nations may lay down some other procedure.—Art. 324, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

c. CONTINGENT ON REQUEST

Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a Treaty between that State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.—Art. 80, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. Consequently Austria undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said Council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League of Nations, by participation in the affairs of another Power.—Art. 88, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

On a request being made to the League of Nations by any riparian

State, the Niemen (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State, and three representatives of other States specified by the League of Nations.—Art. 342, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany undertakes to adhere to any General Conventions regarding the international régime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers, with the approval of the League of Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.—Art. 379, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 331, Treaty of Peace with Austria, and Article 248, Treaty of Peace, with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis*.

Poland undertakes to adhere, within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to the International Conventions specified in Annex I.

Poland undertakes to adhere to any new convention concluded with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to replace any of the international instruments specified in Annex I.

The Polish Government undertakes within twelve months to notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not Poland desires to adhere to either or both of the International Conventions specified in Annex II. . . .

ANNEX I

TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

International Telegraphic Convention signed at St. Petersburg July 10/22, 1875.

Regulations and tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraph Conference, signed at Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

International Radiotelegraphic Convention, July 5, 1912.

RAILWAY CONVENTIONS

Conventions and arrangements signed at Bern on October 14, 1890, September 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, and the current supplementary provisions made under those Conventions.

Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907.

Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardization of railways, as modified on May 18, 1907.

SANITARY CONVENTION

Convention of December 3, 1903.

OTHER CONVENTIONS

Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women.

Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Convention of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the white slave traffic.

Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

International convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, as revised at Washington in 1911, for the protection of industrial property.

International convention of September 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and completed by the additional Protocol signed at Bern on March 20, 1914, for the protection of literary and artistic work.

ANNEX II

Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, revised at Washington in 1911.

And agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the international registration of trade marks, revised at Washington in 1911.—Art. 18, *Treaty of Peace with Poland*.

Article 20, Treaty with Czecho-Slovakia, *mutatis mutandis*, annex including the Postal Conventions and Agreements of 1891, 1897 and 1906.

Within the prohibited areas specified in Article 6, a State which is compelled to utilize the territory of a contiguous State for the importation of arms or ammunition, whether complete or in parts, or of material or of articles intended for armament, shall be authorized on request to have them transported across the territory of such State.

It shall, however, when making any such request, furnish guaranties that the said articles are required for the needs of its own Government, and will at no time be sold, transferred or delivered for private use nor used in any way contrary to the interests of the High Contracting Parties.

Any violation of these conditions shall be formally established in the following manner:

(b) If the importing State has been placed under the mandatory system established by the League of Nations, the proof of the violation shall be furnished by one of the High Contracting Parties or on its own initiative by the Mandatory Power. The latter shall then notify or demand, as the case may be, the suspension and future refusal of all transit licenses.

In cases where a violation has been duly proved, no further transit license shall be granted to the offending State without the previous consent of the Council of the League of Nations. . . .—Art. 10, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*.

5. EQUALITY AMONG MEMBERS

In fixing the conditions and hours of labor for men, women and children, the Governing Commission [of the Saar Basin] is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labor organizations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations.—Art. 50, Annex, par. 23, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 1. The Signatory Powers undertake to maintain between their respective nationals and those of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention a complete commercial equality in the territories under their authority within the area [of the basin of the Kongo and adjacent territories], but subject to the reservation specified in the final paragraph of [Article 1 of the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885].

Article 2. Merchandise belonging to the nationals of the Signatory Powers, and to those of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention, shall have free access to the interior of the regions specified in Article 1. No differential treatment shall be imposed upon the said merchandise on importation or exportation, the transit remaining free from all duties, taxes, or dues, other than those collected for services rendered.

Vessels flying the flag of any of the said Powers shall also have access to all the coast and to all maritime ports in the territories specified in Article 1; they shall be subject to no differential treatment. . . .

Article 3. In the territories specified in Article 1 and placed under the authority of one of the Signatory Powers, the nationals of those Powers, or of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention, shall, subject only to the limitations necessary for the maintenance of public security and order, enjoy without distinction the same treatment and the same rights as the nationals of the Power exercising authority in the territory, with regard to the protection of their persons and effects, with regard to the acquisition and transmission of

their movable and real property, and with regard to the exercise of their professions.

Article 4. Each State reserves the right to dispose freely of its property and to grant concessions for the development of the natural resources of the territory, but no regulation on these matters shall admit of any differential treatment between the nationals of the Signatory Powers and of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention.

Article 5. Subject to the provisions of the present chapter, the navigation of the Niger, of its branches and outlets, and of all the rivers, and of their branches and outlets, within the territories specified in Article 1, as well as of the lakes situated within those territories, shall be entirely free for merchant vessels and for the transport of goods and passengers.

Craft of every kind belonging to the nationals of the Signatory Powers and of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention shall be treated in all respects on a footing of perfect equality.

Article 7. The affluents of the rivers and lakes specified in Article 5 shall in all respects be subject to the same rules as the rivers or lakes of which they are tributaries. The roads, railways or lateral canals which may be constructed with the special object of obviating the innavigability or correcting the imperfections of the water route on certain sections of the rivers and lakes specified in Article 5, their affluents, branches and outlets, shall be considered, in their quality of means of communication, as dependencies of these rivers and lakes, and shall be equally open to the traffic of the nationals of the Signatory Powers and of the States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention.

On these roads, railways and canals only such tolls shall be collected as are calculated on the cost of construction, maintenance and management, and on the profits reasonably accruing to the undertaking. As regards the tariff of these tolls, the nationals of the Signatory Powers and of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention, shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

Article 11. The Signatory Powers exercising sovereign rights or authority in African territories will continue to watch over the preservation of the native populations and to supervise the improvement of the conditions of their moral and material well-being. They will, in particular, endeavor to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea.

They will protect and favor, without distinction of nationality or of religion, the religious, scientific or charitable institutions and undertakings created and organized by the nationals of the other Signatory

Powers and of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention, which aim at leading the natives in the path of progress and civilization. Scientific missions, their property and their collections, shall likewise be the objects of special solicitude.

Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of religion are expressly guaranteed to all nationals of the Signatory Powers and to those under the jurisdiction of States, Members of the League of Nations, which may become parties to the present Convention. Similarly, missionaries shall have the right to enter into, and to travel and reside in, African territory with a view to prosecuting their calling.

The application of the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall be subject only to such restrictions as may be necessary for the maintenance of public security and order, or as may result from the enforcement of the constitutional law of any of the Powers exercising authority in African territories.

Article 14. States exercising authority over African territories, and other States, Members of the League of Nations, which were parties either to the Act of Berlin or to the Act of Brussels or the Declaration annexed thereto, may adhere to the present Convention. The Signatory Powers will use their best endeavors to obtain the adhesion of these States. . . .—*Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, July 2, 1890.*

The High Contracting Parties will use their best endeavors to secure the accession to the present Convention of other States, Members of the League of Nations. . . .—Art. 23, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition.*

Poland [Czecho-Slovakia,¹ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,² Rumania³] undertakes to make no treaty, convention or arrangement, and to take no other action, which will prevent her from joining in any general agreement for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other States that may be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations within five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Poland [etc.] also undertakes to extend to all the Allied and Associated States any favors or privileges in customs matters which she may grant during the same period of five years to any State with which, since August, 1914, the Allies have been at war, or to any State which may have concluded with Austria special customs arrangements as provided for in the Treaty of Peace to be concluded with Austria.—Art. 15, *Treaty of Peace with Poland.*

Pending the conclusion under the auspices of the League of Nations of a general convention to secure and maintain freedom of communica-

¹Art. 17.

²Art. 13.

³Art. 13.

tions and of transit, Poland [Czecho-Slovakia,¹ Serb-Croat-Slovene State,² Rumania³] undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and mails in transit to or from any Allied or Associated State over Polish [etc.] territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favorably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Poland [etc.] or of any other more favored nationality, origin, importation or ownership, as regards facilities, charges, restrictions and all other matters.

All charges imposed in Poland [etc.] on such traffic in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties. Tariffs for transit traffic across Poland [etc.] and tariffs between Poland [etc.] and any Allied or Associated Power, involving through tickets or way-bills, shall be established at the request of that Allied or Associated Power.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services.

It is agreed that no Allied or Associated Power can claim the benefit of these provisions on behalf of any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded in respect of the same subject matter.

If within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty no general convention as aforesaid shall have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, Poland [etc.] shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to give twelve months' notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to terminate the obligations of this article.—Art. 17, *Treaty of Peace with Poland*.

All rights and privileges accorded by the foregoing articles to the Allied or Associated States shall be accorded equally to all States Members of the League of Nations.—Art. 20, *Treaty of Peace with Poland*.

Article 21, Treaty with Czecho-Slovakia, *mutatis mutandis*; Article 16, Treaty with the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Article 17; Treaty with Rumania, *mutatis mutandis*.

6. REGISTRATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

If the capturing officer, or the authorities to whom he is subject, do not accept the decision or contest the amount of the compensation awarded [for detention of a vessel engaged in trade in arms and ammunition], the dispute shall be submitted to a court of arbitration consisting of one arbitrator appointed by the Government whose flag the vessel was flying,

¹Art. 19; omits "including territorial waters."

²Art. 15.

³Art. 15.

one appointed by the Government of the capturing officer, and an umpire chosen by the two arbitrators thus appointed. . . .

The decision shall be communicated to the Central Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.—Art. 21, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*.

The High Contracting Parties who exercise authority over territories within the prohibited areas and zone specified in Article 6 agree to take, so far as each may be concerned, the measures required for the enforcement of the present Convention, and in particular for the prosecution and repression of offenses against the provisions contained therein.

They shall communicate these measures to the Central Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall inform them of the competent authorities referred to in the preceding Articles.—Art. 22, *Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*.

7. REFERENCES TO LEAGUE

In the case of the former German territories, including colonies, protectorates or dependencies, administered by a Mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) of the present Treaty, neither the territory nor the Mandatory Power shall be charged with any portion of the debt of the German Empire or States.

All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the Mandatory Power in its capacity as such and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer.

For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.—Art. 257, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

The obligations imposed by the preceding provisions [aerial navigation] shall remain in force until January 1, 1923, unless before that date Germany shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorized, by consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, to adhere to the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between those Powers.—Art. 320, *Treaty of Peace with Germany*.

Article 283, Treaty of Peace with Austria, and Article 211, Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, *mutatis mutandis*.

Except where otherwise provided in the present Treaty, in all cases where the Treaty provides for the settlement of a question affecting

particularly certain States by means of a special convention to be concluded between the States concerned, it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that difficulties arising in this connection shall, until Austria is admitted to membership of the League of Nations, be settled by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.—Art. 380, *Treaty of Peace with Austria*.

The British Dominions and India are deemed to be States for the purposes of the present Convention.

Protectorates, or territories administered by the League of Nations or placed under its control, are, for the purposes of the present Convention, deemed to form part of the Protecting or Mandatory States, both as regards their territory and as regards their nationals.—Art. 41, *International Air Navigation Convention*.

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