LEAGUE OF NATIONS

FIRST REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1945

A. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The first part of this report deals with the decisions taken by the Commission at its ninety-fifth session, held in London on February 13th, 1945. The following members were present:

M. C. J. Hambro (Norway), Chairman,
Sir Cecil Kisch, K.C.I.E., C.B. (United Kingdom), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur,
and Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland (Netherlands),

the last-named, on the proposal of the Acting Secretary-General and of the Chairman, having been co-opted as a member of the Commission. In the absence of a quorum, telegraphic approval of the decisions taken was obtained from other members, after circulation to them of the minutes of the meeting.

The Commission, in welcoming M. Beelaerts, expressed its sympathy and regret at the death of Dr. H. Colijn, who, although unhappily prevented by the war from attending recent sessions, was a valued member of the Commission. The Commission wishes to record its high esteem for Dr. Colijn and its appreciation of the services he had rendered to the League of Nations for many years.

Since its last report, the Commission has received notice of resignation from two of its members, M. Yves de Boisanger (France) and the Hon. R. H. Brand (United Kingdom). It desires to thank these two colleagues for the work they have done for the Commission.

The following officials attended this meeting:

Secretariat.
Mr. S. Lester, Acting Secretary-General.
Mr. S. Jacklin, Treasurer.

International Labour Office.
Mr. E. J. Phelan, Acting Director.
Mr. D. W. Stacey, Finance Officer.

Permanent Court of International Justice.
M. J. Lopez Olivan, Registrar of the Court.

High Commissioner for Refugees.
Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.

The first part of the ninety-sixth session of the Commission was held in Paris on October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1945, to facilitate the attendance of the Acting Director of the International Labour Office and of representatives of the Governing Body, then in session in Paris. This meeting was attended by:

M. C. J. Hambro (Norway), Chairman;
Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland (Netherlands);
M. Emile Charveriat (France), who had been co-opted a member of the Commission.

In accordance with the usual custom, Mr. Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir John Forbes Watson, Chairman of the Employers’ Group, and Mr. J. Hallsworth, Chairman of the Workers' Group, also attended the meeting.
The ninety-sixth session was continued at Geneva on October 15th, 16th and 17th, 1945, when the same members were present, and it was resumed in London on November 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, 1945, when the following members were present:

M. C. J. Hambro (Norway), Chairman;
Sir Cecil Kisch, K.C.I.E., C.B. (United Kingdom), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur;
M. Emile Charveriat (France);
M. A. Costa du Rels (Bolivia) (President of the Council of the League of Nations).

The following also attended meetings of this session of the Commission:

Secretariat.
Mr. S. Lester, Acting Secretary-General;
Mr. S. Jacklin, Treasurer;
Mr. A. Loveday, Director, Economic, Financial and Transit Department.

International Labour Organisation.
Mr. E. J. Phelan, Acting Director;
Mr. G. A. Johnston, Assistant Director;
Mr. D. W. Stacey, Finance Officer;
Mr. G. Myrddin Evans, the new Chairman of the Governing Body;
Sir John Forbes Watson, Chairman of the Employers' Group.

Permanent Court of International Justice.
M. J. G. Guerrero, President.
M. J. Lopez Oliván, Registrar.

The Commission, at its London meeting, confirmed the provisional decisions taken by the members present at the October meetings held in Paris and Geneva.

All through the years of the war in Europe, the Commission undertook the heavy and responsible duties imposed upon it by the Assembly, acting as it believed the Assembly would itself have acted had it been able to meet, but, now that a meeting of the Assembly has become possible, the Commission would have been more satisfied if it could have immediately reverted to its traditional advisory duties. It cannot do this, however, until the Assembly has met, and a decision by the Commission to postpone urgent questions to an Assembly meeting would have left the organisations of the League without any budget for 1946.

It has therefore been necessary for the Supervisory Commission, however reluctantly, to continue its emergency functions on matters which cannot be delayed, and to approve the Budget for 1946, in accordance with the practice of recent years. When the Assembly meets, it will of course immediately resume all the special prerogatives conferred upon, and the responsibilities borne by, the Supervisory Commission during the years of crisis.

In examining the Budgets submitted to it by the Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice for 1946, the Commission has been faced with a basic problem of policy. What will be decided with regard to the continuance of the essential work of the Secretariat? While the International Labour Organisation proposes to continue and, indeed, to expand its activities in 1946, the Permanent Court of International Justice will presumably be replaced by the new Court. Such considerations must necessarily affect the estimates of expenditure for 1946 of both the Secretariat and the Court. It seems highly desirable, however, and, indeed, important to future international co-operation that there should be no break in the technical services of the Secretariat (e.g., health, financial, economic, transit, opium, library, etc.) in view of the possibility that these functions will be continued later by the United Nations Organisation. It is impracticable as yet to foresee the exact date on which the possible transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations may be effected.

In view of these uncertainties, the Commission examined various methods of financing the League organisations in 1946. As States Members are aware, the League system does not admit of supplementary budgets, so that any estimate to cover only a part of the year's working would have led to serious embarrassment if the period adopted proved to be an under-estimate. Furthermore, different branches of the League's work may be transferred to the United Nations Organisation at different times, while provision had in any case to be made for providing a full year's budget for the International Labour Organisation in 1946.

Whatever scheme is adopted, it is essential in the Commission's view that States Members should be satisfied that they would, by way of proper accounting procedure, receive due credit for contributions made to the League for 1946 in respect of any period in which responsibility for financing any branch of the League's activities had been transferred to the United Nations Organisation.

After very full consideration, the Commission came to the conclusion that the estimates, in addition to making provision for statutory and contractual obligations, should be based on a full year's working, but that an adjustment should be made with the contributing Governments in the case of transfers to the United Nations Organisation effected during the year.
The Supervisory Commission noted the resolution passed by the United Nations Conference at San Francisco concerning interim arrangements and the setting up of the Preparatory Commission. This resolution contains a direction to that Commission to:

"Formulate recommendations concerning the possible transfer of certain functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations which it may be considered desirable for the new Organisation to take over on terms to be arranged."

The United Nations Executive Committee met in August, and on September 1st a communication was received from this Committee by the Acting Secretary-General requesting his co-operation in its work. A subsequent interview elucidated the nature of the co-operation required and the Supervisory Commission was informed of the steps taken to comply with this request.

In the meantime, the Acting Secretary-General, after consultation at Oslo and London with the President of the Assembly (M. C. J. Hambro), the President of the Council (M. Costa du Rels), and the President and Members of the Supervisory Commission, sent the following telegram on September 20th, 1945, to all Governments of States Members of the League:

"States Members League Nations are aware of decisions taken at San Francisco which envisage replacement of League by United Nations. Executive Committee of United Nations is inter alia entrusted with the duty to 'formulate recommendations concerning possible transfer of certain functions activities and assets of League which it may be considered desirable for new Organisation to take over on terms to be arranged'. The Executive Committee is at present sitting in London and it seems advisable that competent League body should without delay discuss and so far as feasible formulate provisional terms of transfer. Those including disposal of material assets such as funds and buildings would be subject to final decision of League Assembly. I feel I shall be expressing wishes of States Members in suggesting Supervisory Commission should undertake this duty. It is specially competent in view of its knowledge of and association with League affairs under powers it has exercised in virtue of resolutions adopted by the Assembly in 1938 and confirmed in 1939. I have ascertained that subject to concurrence of States Members Supervisory Commission is willing to accept this responsibility. The Assembly will be convened early in coming year to review position and take final decisions concerning League activities. If the Governments agree with above programme it is hoped a second session of Assembly may be avoided and post-Assembly responsibilities transferred to competent body designated by the Assembly. In addition to essential preparatory work Supervisory Commission will also in pursuance of its emergency powers adopt budget for 1946 including credits for Assembly meeting. The Secretariat budget would provide for the maintenance of present non-political activities. Date of transfer is uncertain and contributing States would be credited with any unused part of their contributions appropriated for the transferred services. Provision has also to be made for terminal charges for Secretariat and Permanent Court and for full year’s activity of the International Labour Organisation. In view of urgency of matter would welcome telegraphic acknowledgment of above communication with any observations Members of the League may wish to submit. As early action may be required it is desirable that I be informed if States Members agree with programme outlined above with concurrence President of Assembly and Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Supervisory Commission. Unless therefore I receive replies from Governments before October 5th I shall assume their assent to programme."

At its meeting in Paris on October 12th, 13th and 14th, the Commission was informed of the replies received from Governments up to that date. From these replies and from the absence of objections (as provided for in the message to Governments) it was clear that the plan was generally acceptable.

The Acting Secretary-General on October 15th accordingly sent the following telegram to the United Nations Executive Committee in London:

"I have honour to inform you that procedure proposed to States Members of League of Nations in my telegram September 20th of which copy was sent to you has been considered generally acceptable. Supervisory Commission is accordingly authorised by Governments of League of Nations to discuss and so far as possible formulate provisional terms of transfer to United Nations on understanding that they would be subject to final decision of League Assembly to be convened early in 1946."

The Supervisory Commission, as indicated above, had hoped that a meeting of the Assembly in the autumn of 1945 would have enabled it to report to the Assembly on the carrying out of the special duties imposed on the Commission by the principal officers of the League organisations by the Assembly resolution of December 1939. In particular, the Commission had wished to bring to an end the emergency procedure by which the Budget was adopted. Plans had indeed been provisionally made by the Secretariat for the holding of such a meeting.

The obvious necessity for co-ordinating arrangements for the meeting of the League Assembly and meetings of the United Nations Organisation (to which most of the Members of the League belong) and the desire to have if possible only one session of the League Assembly influenced the decision of the President of the Assembly to postpone its meeting until some date early in the New Year.
As indicated in the telegram sent by the Acting Secretary-General to Governments, it was envisaged that the Assembly might approve the transfer of activities and personnel in the course of the year and it was considered desirable that, in that event, the unexpended portion of the credits allotted to such activities and such personnel should be credited to the contributing Governments. This sum will, however, in any event, represent a very small proportion of the total League Budget, which includes the credits necessary for the full maintenance of the International Labour Organisation during the year, the various credits connected with the closing of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the termination of various other liabilities of the League in regard to the Secretariat, etc.

At its meeting held in Geneva from October 15th-17th, 1945, the Commission approved of the following telegram being sent to Member States:

"Procedure suggested in my telegram of September 20th having been considered generally acceptable by Governments Members of the League, I have the honour inform you on behalf of Supervisory Commission that it has accepted the task entrusted it to discuss and so far as possible formulate provisional terms of transfer to United Nations subject to final decision by the League Assembly to be convened early in 1946. United Nations Executive Committee has been informed."

B. ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS

I. SECRETARIAT.

Secretary-General's Report on the Work of the League during the War. — The report of the Acting Secretary-General is being printed and will be published and distributed very soon.

The Secretariat is as far as possible carrying on its services and continuing its activities, particularly in technical fields within its scope, in order to maintain the essential work imposed upon it by Governments or by international conventions and to ensure that up-to-date information is available, should such activities be assumed by the United Nations Organisation.

On April 12th, 1945, the Acting Secretary-General received a letter from the United States Government, as the host Government of the United Nations Conference, suggesting that it would be helpful if the League of Nations were to be unofficially represented at San Francisco. The hope was expressed that the representatives of the League would hold themselves available in San Francisco for informal consultation relating to matters which might arise during the course of the Conference and which might be of particular concern to the League.

In agreement with the Supervisory Commission, the Acting Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the Director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the Secretariat accordingly went to San Francisco, where they held themselves available for consultation.

(a) Economic, Financial and Transit Organisation.

The Economic Organisation of the League has maintained and indeed increased its activities since the last report of the Supervisory Commission.

The Delegation on Economic Depressions has completed the second part of its Report. This document, Economic Stability in the Post-War World, dealing as it does with the question of full employment, is perhaps the most important report on economic policy that the League has ever issued. The Economic and Financial Committees issued a report entitled Commercial Policy in the Post-War World, dealing with the major issues of commercial policy to-day. Two sub-committees of the Committee of Statistical Experts met recently to consider banking and balances of payments statistics and a further meeting is contemplated to consider methods employed in the compilation of estimates of national income.

The work of the Economic and Financial Department has been diverted to some extent from studies connected with post-war policy to studies on current economic conditions. Amongst the publications on the latter subject issued during the last year may be mentioned Food Rationing and Supply, 1943-44, the Statistical Year-Book, 1942-44, the World Economic Survey, 1942-44, Money and Banking, 1942-44, and the Princeton and Geneva editions of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The Department is also busy, however, with a number of longer-term studies of which Industrialisation and Foreign Trade, Economic Demography of Eastern and Southern Europe, The Population of the Soviet Union and Europe's Population in the Inter-War Period are in the press. A volume on the League of Nations Financial Reconstruction Schemes in the Inter-War Period, a study on Transport Problems which arose from the War of 1914-1918 and the Work of Restoration undertaken in this Field by the League of Nations and a document entitled List of Multilateral Conventions, Agreements, etc., relating to Communications Questions have been published recently.

In addition, the Department has on hand studies on the manner in which inflation was overcome in the 1920's, on raw materials problems, on Customs unions, on rationing and relief, on foreign investment, balances of payments, etc.
The proceedings of the Second Regional Tax Conference at Mexico City were published early in the year, and the Committee to study problems of foreign investment, the establishment of which was discussed at this Conference, is to hold a meeting in the autumn of 1945.

(b) Health Organisation.

The Health Organisation has been able to resume some of its normal work. Much remains to be done to bring to a conclusion the programme interrupted in 1939. It may be necessary to convene at no distant date either the Health Committee or some of its technical commissions—as, for instance, the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation, which might ratify the provisional decisions arrived at during the war concerning standards for Vitamin E, Heparin, and Penicillin.

The Technical Commission of Pharmacopoeial Experts may also be enabled to pursue its work, in order to establish the basis of an international pharmacopoeia. Experience has shown the need for a careful watch on the epidemic situation by means of rapid, reliable and regular information, and in this connection it would seem desirable to re-establish the Eastern Bureau of the Organisation in Singapore.

c) Opium.

The Drug Control Service has continued to function at Headquarters. Government reports on the application of Conventions and on illicit traffic are being received and distributed by the Secretariat. During the war, there were unavoidable delays and a decrease of the material, but there is already an improvement and the reports go out regularly to all Governments. The Secretariat’s activities in connection with international control have been well maintained and preparations are being made for the future.

The Supervisory Body has received estimates of drug requirements from all the United Nations, from neutral countries and from other countries. Having itself established estimates for the countries which did not furnish them, it has, each year, prepared and circulated its annual Statement of Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs covering all countries and territories in the world. Thus, the essential basis for the international control has been provided.

The Permanent Central Opium Board and its allied organisation, the Drug Supervisory Body, have, so far as circumstances permitted, continued during the year to discharge their duty of preventing illicit traffic of narcotic drugs from one country to another by the means authorised in the relevant international conventions. The war produced a decline in the receipt of statistical information which Governments and territories are enjoined to send concerning their estimated requirements, as well as particulars of production, manufacture, export and import, on which the system of control is based.

The Board is receiving at the present time information of one kind or another from 49 metropolitan countries and 66 colonies and territories. In normal years about 1,500 returns from 65 metropolitan governments and from some 100 colonies and territories were received; the number fell to 965 for 1944, but it has since risen to nearly 1,100.

d) Registration and Publication of Treaties.

In 1944, twelve treaties were registered; the total number of treaties registered thus rose from 4,822 to 4,834.

During the year, a further volume of the League of Nations Treaty Series was issued (Volume CCIV). By the end of 1944, the official texts of 4,822 treaties, accompanied, where necessary, by French and English translations, had been published.

Publication of the Twenty-first List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. — The Twenty-first List, dated July 10th, 1944, is fuller than the previous list, issued in August 1939, and is somewhat differently presented. It is intended to give a general view of the volume and importance of the work of the League in the field of international legislation.

e) Other Work of the Secretariat.

The publishing activities of the Secretariat were continued and further developed during 1944 and 1945 and two reports covering the programme of work during the year 1944 and during the period January-August 1945 are appended (Annex D).

(f) High Commissioner for Refugees.

The change in the military situation of the war enabled the High Commissioner for Refugees to re-establish communications with Belgium and France and, after Sir Herbert Emerson had visited these countries and entered into relations with the Governments concerned, the Commission supported his proposals to resume his mandate in respect of the protection of the interests of the refugees in those countries. It accordingly approved an additional credit for administrative expenses for the year 1945 of 67,000 Swiss francs, being:

\[(\text{Swiss francs)}\]

\[(a)\] For resumption of responsibilities in France (ten-months period) . . . 54,000

\[(b)\] For resumption of responsibilities in Belgium (ten-months period) . . . 13,000

67,000

and directed that the expenditure should be met in the first instance by withdrawals from the Guarantee Fund and, further, that this Fund should be reimbursed by a provision to be inserted in the 1946 Budget.
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

During the past year, considerable progress has been made in restoring the normal working of the International Labour Organisation, in giving effect to the decisions of the Philadelphia (1944) session of the International Labour Conference, in re-establishing and developing the relations of the Organisation with Governments, employers and workers in all parts of the world, and in establishing contacts with the new international bodies now being set up.

A series of important meetings has been held since the Philadelphia Conference. The Governing Body met in London in January 1945, in Quebec in June, and in Paris in October. An Employment Committee, which the Governing Body has set up to advise it on the wide range of problems in the field of employment in regard to which it is desirable for the Organisation to play a part in formulating policy, has held two meetings and has made a valuable beginning in its important task. Meetings have also been held of the Constitutional, Finance and Standing Orders Committee of the Governing Body (in London, Quebec and Paris), of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions (in London), of the Inter-American Social Security Committee (in Mexico City), and of experts on a proposed Model Safety Code for factories (in London), on the protection of children and young workers (in Montreal), and on social insurance and related questions in the peace settlement (in London).

The maritime work of the Organisation has occupied a prominent place during the past year. A second war-time session of the Joint Maritime Commission, held in London in January 1945, worked out, and the Governing Body has approved, a procedure for the detailed consideration, with a view to the formulation of international standards, of eight main features of the conditions of employment of seafarers: continuous employment; entry, training and promotion; social insurance; wages, hours and manning; leave; accommodation; food and catering; and recognition of seafarers' organisations. A preparatory technical conference of twenty-one principal maritime countries is to be held in Copenhagen in November 1945 and a maritime session of the International Labour Conference is to meet in the early months of 1946 to take final decisions on the draft international standards to be prepared for it by the preparatory conference.

A new chapter in the work of the International Labour Organisation was opened by a decision of the Governing Body in January 1945 to set up international industrial committees for a number of the principal world industries, beginning with inland transport, textiles, coal-mining, iron and steel production, the metal trades, petroleum production and refining, and building, civil engineering and public works. The initial meetings of the coal and transport committees will be held late in 1945 and those of other committees in 1946. Each committee will begin by discussing the social problems of the industry in the transition from war to peace, and future international co-operation concerning social policy and the economic foundation of the industry. The establishment of these committees will give the International Labour Organisation machinery for dealing with the particular problems of specific industries in a more direct manner than has hitherto been possible; and it will provide opportunities through which a much greater number than hitherto of representatives from different countries will be able to take part in the work of the International Labour Organisation.

The increased resources made available to the Organisation in the current budget have made possible, in addition to a number of important meetings, some expansion in the programme of publications and a variety of useful missions. The Year-Book of Labour Statistics, which did not appear in 1944, was issued again in 1945. The Official Bulletin has been resumed, as also has the Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene. In addition to these and to the International Labour Review, the Legislative Series, the Industrial Safety Survey and a number of special reports prepared for conferences, the Office has published special studies on The Tennessee Valley Authority: Lessons for International Application; The Safe Installation and Use of Abrasive Wheels; The Common Interest in International Economic Organisation; The Exploitation of Foreign Labour by Germany; The Co-operative Movement and Present-day Problems; and Social Security for Seafarers; together with an International Handbook of Social Insurance Institutions, issued on behalf of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security. Studies on Safety in Dock Work and Housing Policy are in the press.

Missions including one or more of the Office's technical experts have visited the United Kingdom, the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Haiti, Australia, India, Egypt, and most of the countries of liberated Europe, in order to furnish technical assistance on a variety of subjects and to collect information. The Governing Body was represented by tripartite delegations at the United Nations Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco and at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Mexico City.

The twenty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference opened in Paris on October 15th, 1945, with the following six items on its agenda:

I. Director's Report (social problems of the immediate post-war period with special reference to Europe—future policy and programme of the International Labour Organisation);

II. The maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilita­tion and reconversion;

III. Welfare of children and young workers (first discussion);
IV. Matters arising out of the work of the Constitutional Committee;
V. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (supplementary provisions);
VI. Reports on the application of conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).

As part of the documentation on item IV, the Conference had before it a report on *The Relationship of the International Labour Organisation to Other International Bodies*, containing an analysis of the various problems involved in fitting the International Labour Organisation into the emerging structure of new international organisations, together with specific proposals for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

It may be noted in this connection that the International Labour Organisation has been closely associated with many of the new organisations in their formative stages. In addition to being represented, along with the Governing Body, at the San Francisco Conference, the Office has been represented at meetings of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, the U.N.R.R.A. Council and its European and Far-Eastern Regional Committees, the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the Inter-American Conference on War and Peace Problems, and the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

Since the liberation of the occupied countries and the termination of the war, the International Labour Organisation has been able to undertake several of the activities for which a special credit of 4,500,000 Swiss francs was provided in the Budget for 1945. Certain expenditures out of this credit have accordingly been authorised by the Governing Body.

For 1946 a total Budget of 11,621,510 Swiss francs has been voted by the Governing Body, as compared with 11,575,505 Swiss francs for 1945. When the Governing Body adopted the 1946 Budget, it was accepted that the fact that the 1945 and 1946 estimates would be approximately the same should not be regarded as constituting a precedent for the future or as indicating that the Budget of the International Labour Organisation was stabilised at that level.

III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Since the Commission's Report for 1944, two Judges have retired. The President convened a meeting of the Court at The Hague in October 1945, at which eight members of the Court were present.

The French edition of an Addendum to Series D of the Court's Publications, relating to the preparation of the Rules of Court of 1936, has been completed and is ready for printing.

Judge Hudson, having been delegated by the President of the Court, attended the proceedings of the Committee of Jurists which met in Washington prior to the San Francisco Conference. In compliance with an invitation from the Government of the United States of America, the President and the Registrar of the Court went to San Francisco for the United Nations Conference. They and Judge Hudson held themselves at the disposal of the Conference for the purpose of supplying any necessary information regarding the Court and its Statute.

C. FINANCIAL SITUATION

In Annexes B and C, the Commission has set out the actual expenditure against the voted credits for the years 1939-1944 inclusive.

The year 1944 closed with a surplus of 368,452.41 Swiss francs (the Secretariat 195,511.97 Swiss francs and the International Labour Organisation 172,940.44 Swiss francs), due both to the continued rigid economy exercised by the organisations and to a payment late in December of contributions for several years by a State Member.

During 1944, a sum of 925,032.82 Swiss francs was collected in respect of earlier deficits and at the end of the year the cash in the Working Capital Fund amounted to 3,092,688.83 Swiss francs, against a nominal capital of the Fund of 6,535,629.30 Swiss francs.

D. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

The total number of units, which for 1945 amounted to 421, has been increased by 45 for the year 1946, making a total for that year of 466.

France. — When the Budget for 1945 was prepared, France was not shown as a contributor, but for the year 1946 France has been assessed at 40 units. Her pre-war quota was rated at 80 units and a reduction to one-half was effected by the Commission for the years 1941 onwards. It has been decided to retain the contribution at 40 units also for 1946.

An additional one unit has been assessed for the year 1946 to each of the following States Members:

*Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland,*

and two units have been applied in the case of *Denmark*.

E. CONTRIBUTIONS

During the year 1944, twenty States contributed to the League's expenses and the total income was 79.85% of the Expenditure Budget, excluding a small payment by the Argentine.
The Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations contributed 73.5% of the actual amount received. Before the close of the year, Switzerland paid her contributions for the years 1941-1944 inclusive.

The contributions received so far this year amount to 64.41% of the Expenditure Budget, as compared with 64% at the same time last year.

The Special Committee on Contributions has kept in close touch with the situation and the Chairman of this Committee wrote specially to certain Governments in arrear. One Government has stated that its arrear contributions will be paid before the end of the year and another has offered a certain arrangement for liquidation over a number of years and, in this case, the proposed arrangement is under examination by the Committee.

In its previous reports, the Commission requested the full and punctual payment of contributions, but the results have fallen short of expectations. The Commission has been interested to see that the United Nations Organisation has provided for the withdrawal of privileges if States become two years in arrear with their contributions. A resolution to this effect has also been adopted by the Conference of the International Labour Organisation recently held in Paris.

It is noteworthy also that the Executive Committee of the United Nations Organisation has recommended that every effort should be made to settle the question of arrears of contributions due by States Members of the League before transfer of assets and liabilities to the United Nations Organisation is effected. In these circumstances, the Commission would request States Members to pay their arrear contributions to the League before the projected Assembly meets.

In view of these considerations and in view of the expansion of the work of the International Labour Organisation and the arrangements discussed elsewhere for the settlement of outstanding matters concerning the Court, the Commission requests that States Members will take steps to pay their current contributions promptly in 1946.

F. BUDGET FOR 1946

After careful examination of the Budgets of the different organisations in association with the competent officials, the Commission has come to the conclusion that an increase in the unit of payment for 1946 as compared with 1945 is unavoidable. This results from the necessity for covering the extraordinary expenses in connection with the winding-up of Secretariat activities and the charges consequent on the supersession of the Court by the new Court envisaged by the United Nations Organisation. The States Members of the League have authorised the Supervisory Commission to discuss with the United Nations Organisation the possible transfer of certain League activities, as well as of League assets and liabilities. In these circumstances, the Commission feels bound to present to States Members a budget which will ensure that all the liabilities of the League are punctually met before its dissolution.

The Commission has dealt fully in paragraph III below with the additional credit required for the Permanent Court of International Justice. Apart from these credits, the only other increase calling for special comment is the provision of 1,278,000 Swiss francs in the Secretariat Budget to meet contractual liabilities which may become due in 1946, mainly in respect of indemnities to staff and repatriation and removal expenses in the event of the winding-up of this organisation during the year.

The situation is reviewed in the following paragraphs:

I. SECRETARIAT

The Ordinary Budget of the Secretariat as passed by the Commission amounts to 3,122,441 Swiss francs, or slightly less than for the current year (1945). But an additional Special Credit of 1,278,000 Swiss francs has been inserted to meet the contractual liabilities which will have to be incurred if the work of the organisation is transferred or concluded. As the Budget has for some years been reduced to the lowest possible dimensions, and it is intended that an Assembly would be convened in 1946, the net provision in Chapter I is increased from 100,000 to 300,000 Swiss francs by cutting the lump-sum reduction of this Chapter from 800,000 to 600,000 Swiss francs. The item in Chapter II for miscellaneous studies, etc., is reduced by 200,000 Swiss francs as compared with 1945.

II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The total Expenditure Budget of the International Labour Organisation for 1946 amounts to 11,621,510 Swiss francs. Of this, 8,628,015 Swiss francs is payable by League Members, as compared with 8,513,016 Swiss francs for 1945, but, of this latter figure, 661,499 Swiss francs related to the reimbursable credit provided in 1944. The Budget for ordinary current expenditure to be contributed by League Members is therefore 766,498 Swiss francs higher than for 1945, but this result is entirely due to a Member State which appeared as a contributing Member only of the International Labour Organisation in 1945 being shown as a contributing League Member for 1946.
The Ordinary Budget of the Permanent Court of International Justice for 1946 amounts to 452,401 florins, or 746,462 Swiss francs. The amount provided for 1945 was 205,255 florins, or 471,226 Swiss francs. The liberation of the Netherlands and the re-establishment of the seat of the Court at The Hague necessitated the resumption of the payment of certain annual liabilities. The main increases are as follows:

(a) A provision of 110,000 florins, or 181,500 Swiss francs, has been inserted to repay amounts due to the Carnegie Foundation in respect of annual amortisation payments to meet the cost of reconstruction of the Peace Palace undertaken in 1928/29 and 1932/33 at the request of the Court;
(b) The pension provision has been increased by 23,925 florins, or 39,475 Swiss francs, to correspond with the actual annual contribution due to the Pensions Fund;
(c) A sum of 22,714 florins, or 37,479 Swiss francs, has been provided for temporary staff employed for the purpose of preparing the information necessary for the transfer of records, equipment, furniture, etc., to the new Court and for the grant of a special temporary allowance to the staff of the Court to meet the increase in the cost of living.

The end of the war and the approaching replacement of the Permanent Court of International Justice by the new International Court of Justice under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation made it necessary for the Commission to deal finally with a matter that had been outstanding for a number of years. It will be remembered that, in 1940, when the prospects of the League of Nations were exceedingly precarious and when the likelihood of the Court's sitting during the war was remote, the Supervisory Commission did not see its way to provide in the Budget for 1941 for the normal salaries of the Judges. It voted, however, a sum to the Court which would be sufficient to provide for a payment of 6,000 Swiss francs a year to each of the Judges and, in addition, made provision for additional expenditure in the event of the Court's sitting. Special provision was made in the case of the President, who continued to carry out the administrative duties of his office.

The Judges made representations in regard to the decision embodied in the Budget of 1941. The Commission did not, however, feel able to deal further with the question at the time, and reserved its position, though it did not regard the action taken under exceptional conditions in 1940 as a final settlement of the matter.

In view of the changed situation, the Commission has accordingly now discussed the whole question with the President of the Permanent Court and a delegation of Judges. It has to be borne in mind that the Judges, many of whom could have taken their pension under the ordinary rules, refrained from doing so in order that the Court should continue in being in case it should be required to deal with urgent matters. The Supervisory Commission has already recorded its appreciation of the action of the Judges in this regard. Furthermore, it is a condition of service on the Court that no Judge, while holding himself at the disposal of the Court, should undertake remunerative activity in any other direction, and the observance of this condition had the consequence that the Judges were precluded from taking up such employment in their own countries during the war.

After the most careful examination of all the considerations involved in this question, the Commission, in agreement with the President of the Court, decided that the claims of the Judges would be equitably met by the following decisions:

A. For 1941-1945, two-thirds of salary to each Judge, viz., 24,000 florins per annum; for 1941-1945, the emoluments of the President to be 34,000 florins per annum; less, in both cases, the amount paid since January 1st, 1941. (For the purpose of calculating the interim payments referred to, conversion from Swiss francs into Dutch florins shall be effected at the rate prevailing at the date of payment.)
B. From January 1st, 1946, payments not to exceed 15,000 florins in the form of pay or pension according to circumstances. (The President shall continue to receive his indemnity as President of the Court at the rate of 10,000 florins a year until such date as he retires.)
C. The Court to give weight to the consideration that arrears of salary should be paid only to Judges who were at the disposal of the Court.

The financial effect of these decisions involves the inscription in the Budget for 1946 of 207,463 florins, or 1,992,314.36 Swiss francs, which sum covers the application of the new scale of remuneration for the five years 1941-1945 inclusive.

A Special Credit has also been included—on the lines adopted for the Secretariat—amounting to 116,548 florins, or 192,305 Swiss francs, to meet contractual liabilities resulting from the winding-up of the Court.

Apart from the Ordinary and Special Budgets for 1946, the Court has had to incur expenditure for the current year (1945) with the approval of the Supervisory Commission. This expenditure has been met from the Guarantee Fund, to which it must be reimbursed. It amounts to
51,723 florins, or 85,343 Swiss francs, and is made up as follows:

(a) Cost of meeting of the members of the Court at The Hague ........................................ donne
(b) Repayment of moneys borrowed by the Resident Judge at
The Hague to pay certain expenses which were subsequently
approved by the Court ........................................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Florins</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>49,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,723</td>
<td>35,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This credit is not shown in the Ordinary Budget of the Court for 1946 but as a separate item in the Summary in Part III (Permanent Court of International Justice) of the General Budget of the League, where it figures as a credit for reimbursement to the Guarantee Fund.

IV. PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Budget of the Board for 1946, as approved by the Commission, is 196,180 Swiss francs, being an increase of 75,291 Swiss francs over the estimates for 1945. This increase is due mainly to the resumption of more regular meetings of the Board and to a special credit to meet contractual liabilities in the event of the transfer or winding-up of the organisation during the year.

V. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

The Budget of the High Commissioner for Refugees amounts to 279,375 Swiss francs, an increase of 163,675 Swiss francs over 1945. This sum represents an estimate of expenditure which results from the resumption of the High Commissioner's activities in France and Belgium, and the reimbursement of the additional credit approved for 1945 (see B (f), page 5). The Commission realises that practically no saving can be effected on the estimates approved and therefore considers that the funds required should be supplied even if there is a shortfall in contributions.

VI. STAFF PENSIONS FUND

The credit for contributions to the Staff Pensions Fund in 1946 is 1,373,414 Swiss francs, as compared with 1,365,550 Swiss francs for 1945. The amount of the credit is dependent on the membership of the Fund and certain prescribed annual payments. It is reduced by a contribution from non-member States to the International Labour Organisation, which in 1946 is estimated to be 164,410 Swiss francs, as against 208,341 Swiss francs in 1945, and a sum of 3,280 Swiss francs recovered in respect of suspended members of the International Labour Office.

VII. SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET

As passed by the Commission (see Annex A), the Expenditure Budget for 1946 amounts to 17,883,849 Swiss francs or 12,649,363 gold francs, as compared with 14,868,409 Swiss francs or 10,516,522 gold francs for 1945, showing an increase of 3,015,440 Swiss francs. The position may be summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Budgets (Swiss francs)</th>
<th>Increase (+) Decrease (—) of individual Budgets and total increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat (Ordinary)</td>
<td>3,122,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Special)</td>
<td>1,278,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
<td>8,618,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Court of International Justice (Ordinary)</td>
<td>746,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Special)</td>
<td>2,184,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Supplementary Credit 1945)</td>
<td>85,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Central Opium Board</td>
<td>190,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Assistance to Refugees</td>
<td>279,375*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>1,373,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of deficits</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,883,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,868,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 3,015,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes a sum of 67,000 Swiss francs to reimburse the Guarantee Fund for an advance made to the High Commissioner for Refugees in respect of his additional credit for 1945 (see page 5).

It will be observed that the increase in the 1946 Budget over the 1945 Budget is more than accounted for by the special charges amounting to 3,462,619 Swiss francs in respect of the Secretariat and the Permanent Court of International Justice discussed in the earlier paragraphs of Section F of this Report.
VIII. Conclusion

While the Expenditure Budget for 1946 amounts to 17,883,849 Swiss francs or 12,649,363 gold francs, as compared with 14,868,409 Swiss francs or 10,516,522 gold francs for the year 1945 (an increase of 20.28%), the number of units has been increased from 421 to 466. The value of the unit of contribution will therefore be 38,377.35 Swiss francs or 27,144.55 gold francs as compared with 35,316.90 Swiss francs or 24,979.86 gold francs for 1945—viz., an increase of 8.66%.

G. ACCOUNTS FOR 1943 AND 1944

The Commission examined the report of the Auditor, M. U. A. J. Brunskog, in respect of the closed accounts for the years 1943 and 1944 and finally passed the audited accounts of the League of Nations for the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth financial periods ended December 31st, 1943, and December 31st, 1944, respectively. The Auditor, in concluding his report, stated that the accounts of the League of Nations had been kept in a satisfactory manner, notwithstanding all the difficulties that arose during these financial periods.

The accounts for last year show a surplus of 368,452.41 Swiss francs (Secretariat: 195,511.97 Swiss francs and that portion of the International Labour Organisation surplus appertaining to League Members: 172,940.44 Swiss francs). The Commission, after discussion with the representatives of the International Labour Office in regard to the creation of a Reserve Fund, agreed that the study of the future financial situation of the International Labour Organisation had become necessary and that, in the meantime, the surplus for 1944 should be held in suspense. The Secretariat surplus would also be held in suspense for the present.

H. REGULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEAGUE

Acting by virtue of the special powers conferred upon it by the 1938 and 1939 Assemblies, the Commission suspended for the year 1945 the application of Financial Regulation 21 (5) relating to the appropriation of any arrear contributions received to the earliest debt and of Financial Regulation 33 (b) relating to the transfer to reserve of any arrear contributions received in respect of a financial period anterior by two years or more to the current financial period.1

In reaffirming this decision, the Commission extends the period of the suspension of the Financial Regulations in question to the year 1946.

I. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET

The Commission, in view of the limited credits granted, approves, for the year 1946, of the continuance of the extension of the terms of Article 29 of the Financial Regulations relating to transfers accorded in 1945 to permit of greater freedom of transfers between chapters of the Budget, and to authorise the Acting Secretary-General, the Acting Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice to make transfers within the budgetary chapters and from chapter to chapter.

J. GRANT BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

In accordance with Article 23 (a) of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, the Commission, acting under its extended powers, approved the acceptance by the Acting Secretary-General of a grant of $60,000 to the Economic, Financial and Transit Department by the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of research programmes related to problems of world economic and financial relations and organisation during the year ending December 31st, 1946.

The Commission desires to express its high appreciation of this generous support from the Rockefeller Foundation.

K. INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY OFFICIALS ON MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES

The Commission referred to this question in its last report. The matter is still under discussion and it is hoped that a definite decision may be reached shortly.

L. SPECIAL TEMPORARY ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE RESIDING AT GENEVA OR AT THE HAGUE.

In its report last year, the Commission notified its approval, upon the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to study the cost-of-living figures, of a grant of special temporary allowances to officials at Geneva based on the Swiss Federal Government's allowances granted to Swiss Government officials, and rent and mission allowances to officials elsewhere.

The Commission decided that the allowances should not be dealt with by reduction of the voluntary contributions which have been made by officials since January 1st, 1940, and that the special allowances should be applied with effect from July 1st, 1943.

At its meeting on February 13th, 1945, on the request of the Acting Secretary-General, the Commission approved of the increase, as from January 1st, 1945, by approximately 20% of the special temporary allowance granted to officials residing at Geneva. The cost involved was estimated at 20,000 Swiss francs per annum.

At its ninety-sixth session, the Commission decided that this special temporary allowance should apply also to the staff of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

M. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND

The Commission took note of the valuable report presented by the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund. It approved the proposals contained therein, and the resolution on the subject will be found on page 13 of the present report.

The Commission identifies itself with the views of the Staff Pensions Board as expressed in its report, particularly in regard to the need for the organisations to pay to the Pensions Fund the additional cost to be borne by the Fund resulting from any further new appointments involving admission to the Fund.

N. ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The Supervisory Commission took note of the report by the Registrar of the Administrative Tribunal and of the statements made by the Registrar and by the Acting Secretary-General in regard to the position of the Tribunal and to the difficulties which prevented the Tribunal from meeting during the war years. The Commission further noted that the terms of office of the Judges and Deputy-Judges, appointed by the Council for three years, had expired in 1940, 1941 and 1942, and was of opinion that the Judges of the Tribunal might be regarded as remaining in office until such time as it was possible for the competent authority to proceed to new elections. The Commission accordingly considered that a new effort should be made to convene the Tribunal.

O. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND

A report of this Board has been submitted to the Commission. The Commission has noted the financial situation of the Fund and finds that the Fund's resources are sufficient to meet its liabilities at present and that a substantial part of the amount advanced from the Reserve Fund could be reimbursed.

P. RESOLUTIONS

The 1939 Assembly adopted the following resolution:

"Until the next ordinary session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office, acting with the approval of the Supervisory Commission (which may take all decisions by a majority vote), shall continue to have the special powers provided for by the Assembly's resolution of September 30th, 1938."

In order to ensure the working of the League in 1946, the Supervisory Commission, in agreement with the Acting Secretary-General and the Acting Director of the International Labour Office, and in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by the 1939 Assembly, reaffirms the

2 Document A.4.1946.X.
3 Document A.3.1946.X.
general decisions taken in accordance with this authority in 1940 (see Annex B to the Report of the Supervisory Commission for the year 1940)\(^1\) and takes the following decisions:

(a) **Accounts.**

The Supervisory Commission finally passes the audited accounts of the League of Nations for the twenty-fifth financial period ended December 31st, 1943, and for the twenty-sixth financial period ended December 31st, 1944.

(b) **Budget.**

The Supervisory Commission passes, for the twenty-eighth financial period ending December 31st, 1946, the Expenditure Budget amounting to 17,883,849 Swiss francs and the Income Budget amounting to 12,649,363 gold francs. The Acting Secretary-General, the Acting Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice shall have power to make transfers within the budgetary chapters and from chapter to chapter.

(c) **Allocation of Expenses.**

The Supervisory Commission decides, in accordance with the recommendation of the Acting Secretary-General, that the scale of allocation of expenses of the League of Nations for the year 1946 shall comprise 466 units, an increase of 45 units over 1945.

This increase is to be apportioned as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) **Staff Pensions Fund.**

The Supervisory Commission:

Decides that the contribution of the League to the Pensions Fund for 1946, under Article 7, paragraph (a), of the Staff Pensions Regulations, shall be 10.5% of the pensionable emoluments of the members of the Fund;

Decides that, for the year 1946, the officials mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (a) (i), of the Staff Pensions Regulations shall continue to pay an additional one per cent of their pensionable emoluments, and those mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (a) (ii), an additional half per cent if their pensionable emoluments exceed 6,500 Swiss francs per annum, and an additional quarter per cent if these emoluments are 6,500 Swiss francs or below that figure;

Resolves that, in continuation of the arrangement approved last year, the whole budgetary vote for 1946 in respect of Part VI shall be paid to the Fund.

(e) **Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League.**

The Commission approves the suspension of Financial Regulations 21 (5) and 33 (b) for the year 1946 in regard to the appropriation of arrear contributions.

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\(^1\) Document C.152.M.139.1940.X, Resolutions II and III (d), 1 and 2.
ANNEXES

A. Expenditure Budget of the League for 1946 as passed by the Commission.

B. Budget Allocation showing Proportion of Individual Budgets to Total Budget in Terms of Percentage.

C. Statement of Actual Expenditure for Years 1939-1944.

D. Reports by the Acting Secretary-General on the Publishing Activities of the Secretariat during the Year 1944 and during the Period January-August 1945.
Annex A.

**Expenditure Budget for the Year 1946 as Passed by the Supervisory Commission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gold francs</td>
<td>Swiss francs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>2,208,523</td>
<td>3,122,441</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>903,938</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>6,695,378</td>
<td>8,618,015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part IV</td>
<td>527,978</td>
<td>746,462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part V</td>
<td>1,545,795</td>
<td>2,184,619</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part VI</td>
<td>971,425</td>
<td>1,373,414</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,649,363</td>
<td>17,883,849</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex B.

**Budget Allocation, showing Proportion of Individual Budgets to Total Budget in Terms of Percentage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat and Special and Technical Organs</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
<td>50.22</td>
<td>50.21</td>
<td>34.98</td>
<td>35.73</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>31.12</td>
<td>21.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Court of International Justice</td>
<td>26.04</td>
<td>26.61</td>
<td>30.52</td>
<td>32.85</td>
<td>40.29</td>
<td>36.93</td>
<td>57.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Central Opium Board</td>
<td>8.81</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Assistance to Refugees</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings at Geneva</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Station</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actual Expenditure, showing Proportion of Amounts spent from Individual Budgets to Total Budget in Terms of Percentage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat and Special and Technical Organs</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
<td>38.77</td>
<td>25.52</td>
<td>25.91</td>
<td>25.37</td>
<td>21.52</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Court of International Justice</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>26.30</td>
<td>23.83</td>
<td>30.23</td>
<td>28.39</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Central Opium Board</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Assistance to Refugees</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings at Geneva</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Station</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>14.07</td>
<td>14.79</td>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Capital Fund—Restoration of deficits</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts VIII, X and XI not repeated 1940-1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Expenditure                          | 87.46| 61.71| 76.17| 80.93| 73.09| 80.96|      |

### Annex C.

**STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1939-1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intern. Labour Organisation</td>
<td>8,394,243</td>
<td>8,336,320</td>
<td>6,351,600</td>
<td>4,355,152</td>
<td>3,253,000</td>
<td>2,540,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium Board</td>
<td>126,399</td>
<td>104,987</td>
<td>72,803</td>
<td>100,476</td>
<td>91,732</td>
<td>84,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>269,500</td>
<td>269,500</td>
<td>224,450</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>92,386</td>
<td>115,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>1,375,000</td>
<td>1,375,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>134,670</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>104,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td>201,303</td>
<td>30,178</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>1,710,118</td>
<td>1,710,118</td>
<td>1,563,476</td>
<td>1,563,476</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Capital Fund:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of advances</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to meet deficits</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts VIII, X, XI, not</td>
<td>1,122,000</td>
<td>1,060,515</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeated 1940-44</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS: Budget</strong></td>
<td>32,234,012</td>
<td>28,193,045</td>
<td>21,451,408</td>
<td>13,238,244</td>
<td>10,659,711</td>
<td>8,119,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D.

1. REPORT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE YEAR 1944

The publishing activities of the Secretariat were continued and further developed during 1944. As stated in the previous report, the output of documents which, as measured by the volume of printing, had fallen to its lowest level in 1941, increased by about 5% in 1942 and by a further 58% in 1943. The number of pages comprised in the documents issued was less by 21% in 1944 than in 1943, but the increasing demand for League publications made larger editions necessary in several cases, with the result that the total output of printed documents was rather greater in 1944 than in 1943.

In execution of the programme of work which had been adopted for the year, the following publications were issued in 1944:

A. PUBLICATIONS PUT ON SALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periodicals.</th>
<th>Number of copies produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treaty Series, Volume CCIV</td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Volume XXV:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva edition: Nos. 1-12 (each month, 800 copies).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton edition: Nos. 1A-12A (each month, 1,500 copies).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Epidemiological Record, 19th Year, Nos. 1-52 (each week)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin of the Health Organisation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume X, No. 2 (English edition)</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume X, No. 3 (bilingual edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume X, No. 4 (English and French editions)</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly List of Selected Articles, 16th Year, Volume XVI, Nos. 1-12 (4 combined issues), (each issue)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union: Population Projections 1940-1970 (English and French editions)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Rationing and Supply, 1943/44 (English edition)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Currency Experience. Lessons of the Inter-War Period (English edition)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Réseau du Commerce mondial (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Œuvre de Secours 1919-1923 (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relations commerciales entre les économies à marché libre et les économies contrôlées (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Contrôles quantitatifs du Commerce: leurs causes et leur nature (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les besoins de l'Europe en produits d'outre-mer 1919-1920 et comment ils furent couverts (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La production agricole dans l'Europe continentale pendant la guerre de 1914-1918 et pendant la période de reconstruction (French edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Questions.

Advisory Committee on Social Questions. Summary of Annual Reports for 1942/43 prepared by the Secretariat. Traffic in Women and Children (English and French editions) | 700 | 620 | |

Advisory Committee on Social Questions. Summary of Annual Reports for 1942/43 prepared by the Secretariat. Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (English and French editions) | 640 | 620 | |
Legal Questions.

Powers and Duties attributed to the League of Nations by International Treaties (English edition) ........................................ 3,000  —  —


Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Convention of July 13th, 1931, for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1945. Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 (English and French editions) ........................................ 1,050 950  —

Permanent Central Opium Board. Pre-war Production and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs and Their Raw Materials (English edition) ........................................ 1,650  —  —

Permanent Central Opium Board. Report to the Council on Measures to re-establish the Control of Dangerous Drugs in Liberated and Occupied Countries. Issued in compliance with the terms of the Geneva Opium Convention, signed on February 19th, 1925, and the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931 (English and French editions) ........................................ 1,425¹ 700  —

International Assistance to Refugees.


B. Publications not put on sale.

 Audited Accounts for 1942 (final edition) (English and French editions) ........................................ 240 260  —

 Audited Accounts for 1943 (in proof form) (English edition) ........................................ 70  —  —

 Contributions fixed for 1945 (bilingual edition) ........................................  —  —  30

 Catalogue spécial de Publications sélectionnées (French edition) ........................................ 3,000  —  —

Permanent Central Opium Board: Report to the Council on the Work of the Board 1942/43 (English and French editions) ........................................ 480 480  —

League of Nations: Work and Buildings (Leaflet for distribution to visitors) ........................................ 3,000 5,000 2,000

In addition, English and French editions of the General Budget of the League and the Budgets of the Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice and also the Report of the Supervisory Commission were printed at Montreal.

C. Reprints.

Reprints issued in 1944, in order to meet continued demand, included several of the studies produced in Princeton by the Economic, Financial and Transit Department, and also the Report on the Prevention of Prostitution, drawn up for the Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

* * *


* * *

¹ Of which 1,000 were printed in London.
D. SPANISH EDITIONS.

During 1944, Spanish editions of the Report on the Work of the League 1942-1943 (1,000 copies) and The Transition from War to Peace Economy (1,500 copies) were produced, more particularly for distribution in Latin-American countries, where the latter was put on sale at a specially reduced price ($0.50, whereas the English and French editions are sold at $1.00). A Spanish edition was also issued in the case of the Special Number (1943) of the Chronicle of the Health Organisation.

The publications put on sale in 1944 (excluding reprints) contain in all 4,601 pages (French: 1,626; English: 1,399; Bilingual: 1,576).

The sale prices of a complete set (paper covers—in one language or bilingual) amount to 160 Swiss francs.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The table hereunder gives a comparative view of the publishing activities of the Secretariat during 1944 and the previous seven years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of printed pages</th>
<th>Cost in Swiss francs</th>
<th>Percentage printed in Switzerland (cost)</th>
<th>Percentage printed outside Switzerland (cost)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>49,962</td>
<td>795,603</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>47,648</td>
<td>806,040</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>37,175</td>
<td>581,220</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>9,570</td>
<td>173,520</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3,990</td>
<td>95,430</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>4,207</td>
<td>107,077</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>6,675</td>
<td>193,537</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>195,242</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including 29,527.20 Swiss francs from the Rockefeller Grant for Analytical Research, 1,538.20 Swiss francs from Rockefeller Library Endowment Fund, and 6,336.40 Swiss francs charged against the 1944 Budget, Chapter II, Item 6 (Miscellaneous Studies, Enquiries, Liaison—Economic, Financial, Health, Social, etc.).

The percentage of documents printed outside Switzerland includes those printed in the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Sales Receipts.

The difficulties encountered in recent years—especially in regard to slowness of communications—persisted throughout 1944; notwithstanding this, receipts from sales again rose markedly, amounting to 124,186 Swiss francs, as against 68,024 Swiss francs in 1943—an increase of over 80 per cent.

As is the case every year, the receipts included, of course, certain payments in respect of publications issued in previous years.

Receipts in 1944 from the Four Chief Buying Countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>36,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>30,853.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>17,344.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>16,987.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As will be seen from the following table, receipts have risen continuously since 1942 until, in 1944, they attained over 50% of the annual average for the five years immediately preceding the war.

Receipts (Comparative Table).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>185,754</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>274,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>247,502</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>201,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>253,392</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>162,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>323,500</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>202,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>379,243</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>260,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>295,548</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>279,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table gives comparative figures for 1944 and the previous seven years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of printing Swiss francs</th>
<th>Sales receipts Swiss francs</th>
<th>Percentage receipts to cost of printing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>795,693</td>
<td>260,481</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>806,046</td>
<td>279,764</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>581,220</td>
<td>261,723</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>173,530</td>
<td>114,179</td>
<td>65.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>95,230</td>
<td>108,808</td>
<td>114.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>197,077</td>
<td>56,006</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>193,520</td>
<td>68,024</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>195,242</td>
<td>124,186</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The marked improvement in receipts reflects, with a certain time-lag, the increase in the volume of output during the last three years. The keen demand for English and French editions of the various economic and financial publications issued since 1941 has been more than sustained.

Review Copy Service.

The Review Copy Service was maintained and extended as far as circumstances permitted. The number of applications for copies for review purposes showed that there is in nearly all countries a lively interest in League publications. All press-cuttings received were duly indexed and filed. The transmission and receipt of cuttings were, however, hampered by difficulties in communications. It is known that, in many cases, reviews have been published, though it has not been possible to obtain the relevant cuttings.

Work of the Publications Department.

The Publications Department, though with greatly reduced staff, has, throughout the war years, maintained the essential features of its sales organisation and, with the full restoration of communications, is thus in a position to carry on its normal activities pending whatever decisions may ultimately be taken regarding the future.

During 1944, the Publications Department despatched some 2,000 letters, kept constantly up to date over 200 accounts (about 60 agents' and over 140 booksellers' and other individual accounts), prepared and despatched 247 statements of account, 2,378 invoices and 169 credit notes.

The subscription system has been maintained with regard to the three periodicals, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the Weekly Epidemiological Record and the Monthly List of Selected Articles, the numbers of subscribers in 1944 being 900, 225 and 195 respectively.

In addition, 560 Standing Orders for various series of publications were recorded during the year.

2. INTERIM REPORT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-AUGUST 1945

The present interim report on the publishing activities of the Secretariat during the period January 1st-August 31st, 1945, is of necessity incomplete. Most of the statistical data, as included in previous reports, will not be fully available until after the close of the year and, as any figures for the period under review must inevitably be provisional and to some extent conjectural, the usual comparative tables dealing with output, printing costs and sales receipts have been omitted.

As far as can at present be ascertained, it will no doubt be found, at the end of the year, that the steady recovery observable in the Secretariat's publishing activities since 1941 has been maintained.

In execution of the programme of work which had been adopted for the year, the following publications were issued during the period January-August 1945.

A. PUBLICATIONS PUT ON SALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Number of copies produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Monthly Bulletin of Statistics**, Volume XXVI:
  - Geneva edition: Nos. 1-8 (each month, 800 copies) ...........................................
  - Princeton edition: Nos. 1A-8A (each month, 1,500 copies) .......................................

- **Weekly Epidemiological Record**, 20th Year, Nos. 1-35 (each week) .........................

- **Monthly List of Selected Articles**, 17th Year, Volume XVII, Nos. 1-6 (two issues) (each issue) .................................................................

- **Chronicle of the Health Organisation**, Special Number, 1945 ...............................
Economic, Financial and Transit.


World Economic Survey 1942/44 (English edition) ........................................ 4,000 — —

Commercial Policy in the Post-War World. Report by the Economic and Financial Committees (English edition) ................................. 3,500 — —


Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1942/44 (bilingual edition) . . . 1 — — 4,500

The League of Nations Reconstruction Schemes in the Inter-War Period (English and French editions) ........................................ 2,500 1,500 —

League of Nations Fiscal Committee. Model Bilateral Conventions for the Prevention of International Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion (Second Regional Tax Conference, Mexico, D. F., July 1943) (English and Spanish editions) 2,000 — 800 Spanish

Money and Banking, 1942/44 (English edition) ........................................... 2,500 — —

L'expérience monétaire internationale: Enseignements de la période d'entre les deux guerres (French and Spanish editions) ........... — 1,500 Spanish

Rationnement alimentaire et Ravitaillement 1943-1944 (French edition) .......... — 1,500 —

Transport Problems which arose from the War of 1914-1918 and the Work of Restoration undertaken in this Field by the League of Nations (English and French editions) ........................................ 1,500 1,500 —

List of Multilateral Conventions, Agreements, etc., relating to Communications Questions (English and French editions) 1,500 1,500 —

Social Questions.


Legal Questions.

Compétences attribuées à la Société des Nations par les Traités internationaux (French edition) ................................................ 800 —

Mandates

The Mandates System: Origin — Principles — Application (English and French editions) ........................................ 2,500 1,250 —

Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Comité central permanent de l’Opium. Production et distribution des stupéfiants et de leurs matières premières avant la guerre (French edition) ................ 800 —

General Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations 1943-1944 (English and French editions) ........................................ 3,000 1,250 —

B. PUBLICATIONS NOT PUT ON SALE.

Audited Accounts for 1943 (final edition) (English and French editions) ............. 240 260 —

Report by the Special Committee on Contributions (English, French and Spanish editions) ........................................ 330 390 130 Spanish

Opium Production, Non-medical Consumption and Control of Narcotic Substances in Burma and the Federated Shan States (English edition only) ........................................ 200 — —

1 Not including several financial documents in proof form, for submission to the Supervisory Commission.
Control of Narcotic Drugs and of Opium-smoking in the Union of Indo-China (English edition only) ...................... 200
League of Nations Publications (January 1st, 1940-March 31st, 1945) (English and French editions) ...................... 6,000
Leaflet The League of Nations in 1944, for distribution to visitors (reprint) (English) ...................... 5,600

C. Reprints.

Covenant of the League of Nations (bilingual edition) ...................... — — 500
Commercial Policy in the Inter-War Period: International Proposals and National Policies ...................... 500
Trade Relations between Free-market and Controlled Economies ...................... 500

* * *


D. Publications either in the Press or in Course of Preparation. 1

Report on the Work of the League during the War, submitted to the Assembly by the Acting Secretary-General (English and French editions).
Industrialisation and Foreign Trade (English edition).

* * *

Sales Receipts.

Since the middle of the year, communications have steadily improved and this improvement will doubtless in due course be reflected in an increase in sales receipts: from January 1st to August 31st, these totalled 18,914.10 Swiss francs.

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1 In addition to the regular periodicals.
2 Not for sale.
The subscription system has been maintained with regard to the three periodicals, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the Weekly Epidemiological Record and the Monthly List of Selected Articles, the numbers of subscribers on August 31st, 1945, being 1,024, 211 and 193 respectively.

In addition, 685 Standing Orders for various series of publications issued in 1945 have been recorded up to date.

Appendix.


This second part of the Report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions is probably the most important document dealing with economic problems that the League of Nations has issued since the outbreak of the war in 1939.

In Part I of its Report, published in 1943 under the title The Transition from War to Peace Economy, the Delegation endeavoured to trace the broad lines of policy which, in its opinion, Governments should pursue in order to effect as smooth and as rapid a transition as possible from war to peace economy. In this final part of its Report, the Delegation is concerned with the longer-term problem of securing economic stability and the fullest possible use of productive resources, once these resources have been effectively readapted to peace-time requirements.

The main part of the Report is concerned with policies for securing a high and stable level of employment, and this is preceded by a section setting out the nature and mechanism of depressions in industrial and other States and the structural changes which the world is undergoing. In the last chapter, a summary is given of the major findings and recommendations of the Delegation.


In their 1943 Report, which contained an annex summarising the principal conclusions drawn in all the war-time publications of the Economic and Financial Organisation up to that date, these Committees indicated that it was their intention to make a survey later of their experience in the inter-war period in preparing for intergovernmental action to reduce obstacles to international trade and to secure equitable treatment for the commerce of all nations. In this Report, the promised survey is given. It begins with a brief review of international action in the years 1920-1939. This is followed by a discussion of the vital interdependence between the restoration of a world trading system and the achievement of higher standards of living and "full employment". It should therefore be studied in conjunction with the report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions mentioned above. Other problems discussed concern Customs unions and regional agreements, private trade restrictions (cartels), intergovernmental commodity regulation schemes and obstacles to the supply of raw materials. Conclusions are drawn and suggestions put forward as to the lines along which commercial policy should be directed in order to rebuild international trade to-day.


This is the eleventh annual survey of the world economic situation that has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Department. It describes the mobilisation of resources for war production at its peak level and examines the economic effects of the war. A general picture is presented of the position in a number of countries on the eve of the United Nations' victory in Europe and detailed studies are given on production, consumption, finance, prices, trade and transport throughout the world. The period covered starts from the autumn of 1942.


This study, besides outlining the principles upon which the schemes were built and tracing the manner in which they were carried out, shows how, in the event, financial equilibrium in each country with which the League was concerned was achieved with much less difficulty than had been anticipated, while, on the other hand, there was a failure to achieve stability in world economic conditions.

5. Transport Problems which arose from the War of 1914-1918 and the Work of Restoration undertaken in this Field by the League of Nations.

This study brings out the important part played by the League of Nations in the reconstruction and reorganisation of communications, especially in Europe, after the first world war. The
experience gained at that time will no doubt prove of great value to-day, though the problems to be solved in this new post-war period are on a much greater scale. This study shows what can be achieved in this field by concerted international action.

6. List of Multilateral Conventions, Agreements, etc., relating to Communications Questions.

The various instruments listed are classified, according to the main topics with which they deal, under the following heads: Freedom of Transit, Maritime Navigation and Ports, Inland Navigation, Railways, Road Traffic, Air Navigation, Postal Services and Telecommunications, Identity and Travel Documents, Tourist Traffic, Electric Power and Various. In the case of each instrument, the list indicates its title, place and date of conclusion, date of entry into force, the contracting States, and, lastly, the publications in which its text is to be found and which have been consulted in preparing this survey.


This volume contains three co-ordinated model conventions, covering the various aspects of international tax relations, drawn up by the Regional Tax Conference of the Fiscal Committee which was held in July 1943, in Mexico City, to codify the latest results of the work of the League experts on these questions. These models are destined to serve as a basis in negotiating treaties between national tax authorities. The recommendations made concerning the suppression of fiscal evasion are designed to promote the development of international trade.

The model conventions are accompanied by a Commentary which explains at once the economic, financial, legal, accounting and administrative considerations underlying their provisions and the manner in which their clauses can be adapted to individual national tax legislations.

8. Money and Banking, 1942/44.

This is a new edition of the standard compendium of the monetary and banking statistics of the world. It covers central banks in fifty-four countries and commercial banks in forty-five countries. Figures for the period 1938-1944 (September) are accompanied by notes explaining the data and summarising changes in banking legislation. Part I contains international summary tables showing currency composition and movements, central and commercial bank assets, recorded central gold reserves, value of world gold production, cash ratios of commercial banks, indices of bank clearings, interest rates and value of currencies in U.S. cents. Part II contains individual balance-sheets of central banks, and, for each country, aggregate balance-sheets and profit-and-loss accounts of commercial banks. The commercial bank returns are adapted to standard forms to facilitate international comparison.


This is the seventeenth issue of the Year-Book. The figures are in most cases brought up to the end of the year 1944 and in some cases up to the middle of 1945. The termination of hostilities in Europe has rendered it possible considerably to extend its scope, so that this issue constitutes, in a certain measure, a history in figures of a world at war.

The first part is concerned with statistics of population and includes a table showing the net rates of reproduction which enables the underlying trends in the different countries to be perceived.

The second part is devoted to financial and economic statistics: unemployment and employment, agricultural, mineral and industrial production, trade, prices, currencies, banking, public finance and debt and national income.

Several subjects which are of particular interest at the moment have been specially treated, e.g.: territorial changes which occurred during the war; public finance and, more particularly, expenditure on the war and national defence; national debts, with a summary of the currency measures taken in most countries, especially in occupied and liberated countries.