

CHATHAM
CHARTHOUSE
OF THE
CANCELLED

LEAGUE of NATIONS
AND OF THE
PERMANENT COURT OF
INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

COMPILED BY
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AMOUNTS SPENT

BY THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PERMANENT COURT

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

May 5, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1920	\$3,346,535
1921	4,101,250
1922	4,028,671
1923	4,954,987

BUDGET FOR 1924

League of Nations	\$2,374,217
Permanent Court	370,689
Labor Office	1,357,586
Working Capital	382,765
Total	\$4,485,257

These expenses are divided among all the members. The quota of a larger nation, in 1923, was in no instance greater than $\frac{1}{2000}$ of its total expenditure.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(November 1, 1923)

Albania.	Irish Free State.
Argentina.	Italy.
Australia.	Japan.
Austria.	Latvia.
Belgium.	Liberia.
Bolivia.	Lithuania.
Brazil.	Luxemburg.
British Empire.	Netherlands.
Bulgaria.	New Zealand.
Canada.	Nicaragua.
Chile.	Norway.
China.	Panama.
Colombia.	Paraguay.
Costa Rica.	Persia.
Cuba.	Peru.
Czechoslovakia.	Poland.
Denmark.	Portugal.
Esthonia.	Rumania.
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).	Salvador.

Finland.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
France.	Siam.
Greece.	South Africa (Union of).
Guatemala.	Spain.
Haiti.	Sweden.
Honduras.	Switzerland.
Hungary.	Uruguay.
India.	Venezuela.

Total 54

NATIONS WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(November 1, 1923)

Afghanistan.	Mexico.
Dominican Republic.	Russian Union of Soviet Republics.
Ecuador.	Turkey.
Germany.	United States.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(Official languages, English and French)

JUDGES: Eleven judges elected from a list of nominees by separate majority votes of the Council and of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Only one judge can be elected from any country. No judge can act as agent or counsel in any case of an international nature. If no judge sitting in the Court is a national of a contesting state, that state may choose a judge to sit in the Court during its case on an equal footing with the other judges.

TERM: Nine years. The judges may be re-elected.

OFFICERS: The Court elects its President and Vice-President for three years and appoints its Registrar.

SESSIONS: Begin on June 15 of each year and continue until list of cases is finished. Special sessions may be called by the President. Sessions shall be public unless otherwise ordered by the Court or requested by the parties.

SEAT OF THE COURT: At The Hague.

JURISDICTION: Decides cases submitted by the parties, certain cases specified in various Treaties and cases between nations which have agreed to compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

Gives advisory opinions to the Council, or to the Assembly on request.

VOTING: All questions are decided by majority vote. In the event of a tie, the President has a casting vote.

SPECIAL CHAMBERS FOR DIVISION OF WORK: Used on request of parties. May sit elsewhere than at The Hague.

Summary Procedure:

Three judges.

Labor Questions:

Five judges assisted by four technical assessors chosen by the Court with a view to insuring a just representation of the competing interests but who have no vote.

Transit and Communications Questions:

Five judges assisted by four technical assessors.

PROCEDURE: The Court may request any individual or organization to conduct an inquiry or to give an expert opinion. The judgment in each case shall state the reasons on which it is based. Dissenting judges may deliver separate opinions. Judgments are final but may be revised by the Court on application based on newly discovered facts.

DECISIONS: Based on

1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

NATIONS WHICH HAVE SIGNED OR RATIFIED THE PROTOCOL

Albania.	Japan.
Australia.	*Latvia.
*Austria.	Liberia.
Belgium.	*Lithuania.
Bolivia.	Luxemburg.
*Brazil.	*Netherlands.
British Empire.	New Zealand.
*Bulgaria.	*Norway.
Canada.	Panama.
Chile.	Paraguay.
*China.	Persia.
Colombia.	Poland.
Costa Rica.	*Portugal.
Cuba.	Rumania.
Czechoslovakia.	Salvador.
*Denmark.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
*Esthonia.	Siam.
*Finland.	South Africa (Union of).
France.	Spain.
Greece.	*Sweden.
*Haiti.	*Switzerland.
Hungary.	*Uruguay.
India.	Venezuela.
Italy.	

Total 47

NOTE: Those marked with a star (*) have agreed in advance to compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the following cases:

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

LEAGUE of NATIONS

PURPOSE: 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 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. (Preamble of the Covenant.)

ASSEMBLY (ART. 3)	COUNCIL (ART. 4)	SECRETARIAT (ART. 6)	INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION	TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS	COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES
<p>MEMBERSHIP: All Members of the League. New Members may be added by two-thirds vote of the Assembly.</p> <p>REPRESENTATIVES: Each Member may have three.</p> <p>OFFICERS: President—elected each year by the Assembly. 6 Vice-Presidents—elected each year by the Assembly. 6 Vice-Presidents <i>ex officio</i> as chairmen of main committees. General (steering) Committee.</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Deals with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. May advise reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable (Art. 19). Passes on annual report of work of the Council, Secretariat and International Labor Office. Determines the budget. Elects non-permanent members of the Council. Elects judges of Permanent Court of International Justice. Admits new Members. Makes recommendations to Members on matters of international co-operation or affecting international peace. Passes on Council's nomination for Secretary General. Hears all disputes referred to it (Art 15).</p> <p>MEETINGS: Annually on first Monday in September and as occasion requires. Public except when individuals are discussed. Considers any question presented by any Member.</p> <p>VOTING: Each Member (not each Representative) has one vote. Resolutions require unanimous vote of all Members present and voting. Exceptions: Matters of procedure, including: Appointment of Committees (majority). Approval of appointment of Secretary General (majority). Amendment of the Covenant (majority). Amendment of the rules (majority). Admission of new Members (two-thirds). Election of non-permanent members of the Council (majority). Recommendations (majority). Waiving reference to Committee (two-thirds).</p> <p>METHOD OF PROCEDURE: Matters are referred to an appropriate committee before being acted on.</p> <p>MAIN COMMITTEES: Constitutional and Legal Questions. Technical Organizations. Reduction of Armaments. Budget and Financial Questions. Humanitarian and Social Questions. Political Questions. Committees are made up of one Representative from each Member. They elect their own chairmen and may appoint sub-committees. They usually meet in public unless otherwise voted.</p>	<p>MEMBERSHIP: British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and six other Members elected annually by the Assembly.</p> <p>Any Member not represented on the Council may send a Representative to sit on the Council at any meeting during consideration of matters especially affecting its interests. May increase its membership with approval of the Assembly.</p> <p>REPRESENTATIVES: Each Member has one.</p> <p>OFFICERS: At Geneva, Representatives preside in rotation. If not at Geneva the Representative of the state on whose territory the session is held usually presides.</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Deals with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. May declare any covenant-breaking state to be no longer a Member of the League (Art 16). Makes recommendations as to armed forces to protect covenants of the League (Art. 16). Makes annual report to the Assembly. Approves terms of mandates and receives annual reports from Mandatory (Art. 22). Drafts League budget. Appoints all Commissions. Controls Free City of Danzig and Saar Basin. Co-ordinates work of International Bureaus. Supervises Technical Organizations. Can intervene in debates of the Assembly to make explanations. Approves appointments of Secretary General. Fixes seat of the League. Hears all disputes referred to it (Art. 15).</p> <p>MEETINGS: Four sessions each year and oftener if necessary. Most of the meetings are public. All proceedings are published. Considers any question raised by any Member of the League.</p> <p>VOTING: Resolutions require the unanimous vote of all Members present and voting.</p> <p>Matters of procedure including appointment of committees are decided by majority vote.</p> <p>METHOD OF PROCEDURE: Each question is referred to the Representative of some disinterested Member as reporter, who submits a resolution to the Council for its action.</p>	<p>GENERAL ORGANIZATION: Secretary General—appointed by the Council with approval of majority of the Assembly. Directors of sections, members of sections and other staff—appointed by the Secretary General with approval of the Council.</p> <p>DUTIES: To do the preliminary investigation of questions to be taken up by the Council or by the Assembly; to keep all Members of the League informed of the progress of the work of the League; to translate speeches; to draft, print and circulate minutes of meetings of the Assembly, Council, Committees, Commissions, Conferences, etc.; to translate, print and circulate documents, reports and resolutions; to preserve documents; to register and publish all treaties; and to assist the various organs of the League by collecting and distributing accurate information to the public.</p> <p>This work is divided among the following</p> <p>SECTIONS: Administrative. Disarmament. Financial and Economic. Health. Information. International Organizations. Legal. Mandates. Opium Traffic. Political. Social Questions. Transit.</p> <p>THE INTERNAL SERVICES rendered by the Secretariat are divided into branches: Accountants. Drafting. Establishment. Interpreters and Translators. Library. Précis-writing. Printing and Publishing. Registry. Reporting. Staff Committees. Typists.</p>	<p>MEMBERSHIP: All Members of the League become Members automatically. Others may join (56 Members October 1, 1923.)</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Endeavors to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children and the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners.</p> <p>PRINCIPLES RECOGNIZED: Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required. Labor should be regarded not merely as a commodity or article of commerce. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers should be recognized. A wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country should be paid to all employees. An eight-hour day or a forty-eight-hour week should be aimed at where it has not already been attained. There should be a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable. Child labor should be abolished, and such limitations should be imposed on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development. Men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.</p> <p>GENERAL CONFERENCE: Meets once a year. Four Representatives of each Member (two Government Representatives, one Representative of Employers, one Representative of Employees). Representatives vote individually on all matters. Produces recommendations for consideration of Members. Drafts conventions to be submitted to Members for ratification or other action.</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE: <i>Organization:</i> 1. Directorate. 2. Diplomatic Division. 3. Research Division. 4. Intelligence Division. 5. Internal Services. Controlled by <i>Governing Body,</i> consisting of 12 Representatives of Governments (including the eight of chief industrial importance). 6 Representatives elected by Representatives of Employers. 6 Representatives elected by Representatives of Employees.</p>	<p>Carry on work through 1. Conferences. 2. Committees of Experts. 3. Members of Secretariat designated for the purpose.</p> <p>ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Betterment of economic and financial conditions.</p> <p>CONFERENCES: International Financial Conference held at Brussels, 1920.</p> <p>COMMITTEES: <i>Financial Committee:</i> Works for general application of sound financial principles. Arranged financial reconstruction of Austria and Albania. Supervises loan agreements made by Czechoslovakia. <i>Economic Committee:</i> Endeavors to remove obstacles to international trade. Tries to prevent unjust discriminations and unfair practices. Works for universal arbitration of commercial disputes. Publishes Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANIZATION (Art. 23 (e))</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Providing freedom of communication and transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members (Art. 23).</p> <p>CONFERENCES: Conference on Passports, Customs Formalities and Through Tickets held at Paris, 1920. International Conference on Customs Formalities held at Geneva, October, 1923. General Conference on Freedom of Communications and Transit held at Barcelona, 1921. Second General Conference on Communications and Transit held at Geneva, November, 1923.</p> <p>COMMITTEE: Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit.</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Art. 23 (f))</p> <p>JURISDICTION: Fights disease on international scale. Brings health authorities of different countries together. Provides for rapid interchange of health information. Works for needed international health agreements. Co-operates with International Labor Office in matters of health. Publishes health information. Co-operates with Red Cross (Art. 25).</p> <p>CONFERENCES: European Health Conference held at Warsaw in April, 1922. Conferences on standardization of sera held at London, at Geneva and at Paris.</p> <p>COMMITTEE: Health Committee.</p>	<p>A. PROVIDED FOR IN COVENANT: Permanent Advisory Commission on Military, Naval and Air Questions (Art. 9). Mandates Commission (Art. 22).</p> <p>B. APPOINTED BY COUNCIL TO CARRY OUT THE OBJECTS OF THE COVENANT: Committee of Jurists to advise on the Permanent Court. International Blockade Commission (Art. 16). Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children (Art. 23 (c)). Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium (Art. 23 (c)). Committee on Amendments to the Covenant (Art. 26).</p> <p>C. APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL ON ITS INITIATIVE OR AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE ASSEMBLY: Commission of Inquiry to territories of the former Ottoman Empire. Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments made up of representatives of the following groups: Civil, Military, Economic, Financial, Workers, Employers. Epidemics Commission. Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.</p> <p>D. APPOINTED UNDER TREATIES OR TO PROMOTE PEACE: Committee of Jurists to consider the Aaland Islands dispute. Albanian Commission. Silesian Commission. Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar.</p>

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