

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League." (Art. 22, parag.2, C oovenant).

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances". (Art.22, parag.3, Covenant).

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory is defined by the Council in the special "Charters" for each territory under mandate. (Article 22, parag. 8, Covenant).

A permanent Commission is constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. (Art. 22, parag. 9, Covenant).

11. If we go further back, we come across other interesting "international statutes", such, as for instance, the statutes of Morocco, the Vatican, Cracow and the Ionian Islands.
12. The "statute" of Morocco is to be found in the General Act of an International Conference signed at Algeciras, April 7, 1906 and accepted by the Sultan of Morocco June 18, 1906, (British State and Foreign Papers, vol. 99, p. 141). This Act assured the economic internationalization of Morocco, under the sovereignty of the Sultan. Commercial equality for all was stipulated, but France's "special position" was recognized by the signatories.