

The Committee devoted particular attention to the problem of the determination of the frontier between Iraq and Syria. It noted that this question had been settled by the Council, subject to the opinion of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

There was a short discussion of the position in Western Samoa and in the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate. The delegates of New Zealand and Japan were able to give the committee reassuring information.

Several delegates expressed regret that, owing to a decision of the Twelfth Assembly, the number of sessions of the Permanent Mandates Commission had been reduced from two to one for the year 1932. The Sixth Committee recommended that this decision should not in future be renewed, even as an exceptional measure, inasmuch as it would have the result of seriously hampering the effective and regular performance of the important duties entrusted to the League of Nations by Article 22 of the Covenant.

Commission of Enquiry for European Union

A Report on the Commission of Enquiry for European Union was submitted to the Sixth Committee by M. Motta, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, who emphasized in particular the conclusions of the Stresa Conference.

The viewpoint of extra-European States was expressed by Sir Donald Cameron, delegate of Australia, who emphasized the necessity for the League, as a universal agency, to consider and safeguard the interests of countries in all parts of the world.

The Sixth Committee invited the Commission to proceed with its work in conformity with the principles laid down in the Assembly resolution of September 17, 1930, and requested the Commission to report at the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly.

Slavery

On the recommendation of the special Committee of Experts on Slavery set up under the Council resolutions of September 29, 1931, and January 28, 1932, the Sixth Committee agreed that a permanent advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery should be constituted.

This committee will consist of seven members chosen solely for their special knowledge of slavery questions, all the members being of different nationalities.

The duties of the committee, which will meet once every two years, will be to study and examine the documents supplied or transmitted by Governments to the Secretariat in regard to slavery; to study on the basis of such documents and of the special knowledge of its members, the facts and institutions mentioned in Article 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1926; to study the means of gradually abolishing these institutions or customs, or of causing them to develop in such a way as to deprive them of any objectionable features; and to examine the assistance which the League of Nations could give to countries where slavery still exists.

It is understood that, in agreeing to the setting up of this committee, the Governments parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926 do not assume any obligation of such a nature as to modify those they have entered into in virtue of the Convention.

The Assembly approved this proposal and requested the Secretary-General to include in his draft budget for 1934 the necessary credit for this committee. In the meantime, the Council was requested to take all measures not requiring budgetary credits which would assist in the carrying out of the decisions taken.

Refugees

The Sixth Committee had under consideration the report of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees dealing with many aspects of the refugee problem and surveying the measures taken and contemplated by