

that judgment upon the new regulations was at the time premature. Experience of their operation would determine their adequacy, or indicate the need for a special organization to deal with Minority questions.

Other points in the debate were the discussion of the draft Convention on Financial Assistance to States victims of aggression, references to Mandates, particularly in connection with the recent troubles in Palestine, a Norwegian proposal seeking to define the exact relation between the proposed International Bank and the League, criticism of the League for sponsoring too many Conventions which had been ratified by only a small number of States, disapproval (by the Delegates of Portugal and Denmark) of the system of election of non-permanent Members to the Council, a Finnish proposal to confer on the Permanent Court of International Justice jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States, and a Chinese proposal calling for the revision, under Article 19 of the Covenant, of treaties which had become inapplicable.

(b) Elections to the Council

On September 9 the Assembly elected Poland, Jugoslavia, and Peru, to seats on the Council in succession to the retiring Members: Poland, Roumania and Chile. Poland had been given a vote of re-eligibility in 1926; in the election held this year out of a possible fifty-three votes, Poland received fifty, Jugoslavia forty-two, and Peru thirty-six. Other countries which received votes were Norway twenty-two, Uruguay five, and Denmark, Greece, Lithuania and Sweden one each.

(c) Elections to the Permanent Court of International Justice

In accordance with the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Assembly and the Council on September 19 proceeded independently to the election of successors to the late M. Weiss and the late Lord Finlay. Fifty-two States voted in the Assembly, giving Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Adviser of the Foreign Office of Great Britain, forty votes, and M. Henry Fromageot, Legal Adviser of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thirty-seven. As a majority vote had been obtained in favour of the same candidates in the election held concurrently by the Council, both Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot were declared elected as Members of the Court.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

The Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Sessions of the Council were held from August 30 to September 6 and from September 13 to September 25 respectively, under the presidency of the Persian Representative.

In addition to the usual routine in connection with the work of the Assembly, the Council was occupied with a number of minority petitions emanating from Upper Silesia and also one from a group of Russians living in Lithuania, with the Hungarian Optants question, the problem of prison reform, the reports of the Mandates Commission and the economic work of the League. On the suggestion of Mr. Henderson, who had been named Rapporteur on the Optants dispute, negotiations between the representatives of Roumania and Hungary are to be resumed at an early date. With regard to the question of prison reform, the matter is to be taken up in detail at the next Session of the Council.

The report of M. Procope (Finland) on Mandates brought forth certain comments both on the question of the proposed administrative, customs and fiscal union of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda, and the recent riots in Palestine. The Italian representative felt that a fusion of Tanganyika with