

any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. Article 36 of the Statute of the Court provides that any State may recognize as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal dispute concerning:—

- (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, and the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of the international obligation.

Canada has been a Member of the Court from its inception, and in 1929 accepted, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the cases contemplated in Article 36.

At the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1930, the following judges were elected to the bench of the Court for a term of nine years from Jan. 1, 1931:—

M. Adatci, Japan; M. Anzilotti, Italy; M. de Bustamante, Cuba; M. Fromageot, France; Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain; M. Altamira y Crevea, Spain; M. Van Eysinga, Holland; M. Guerrero, Salvador; Mr. F. B. Kellogg, United States; Baron Rolin-Jacquemyns, Belgium; M. Negulesco, Roumania; Count Rostworowski, Poland; M. Schucking, Germany; M. Wang Chung-Hui, China; M. Urrutia, Colombia.

Forty-three States have ratified the Protocol establishing the Court; twelve States, including the United States of America, have signed but have not yet ratified the Protocol.

#### **Canadian Ratifications of International Agreements and Conventions.—**

Canada has ratified or acceded to the following International Agreements and Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

1. Protocol of Signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Geneva, Dec. 16, 1920).
2. Optional Clause recognizing the Court's Jurisdiction as described in Article 36 of the Statute (Geneva, Dec. 16, 1920).
3. Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea Coast (Barcelona, April 20, 1921).
4. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (Geneva, Sept. 30, 1921).
5. International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (Geneva, Sept. 12, 1923).
6. Convention of the Second Opium Conference of the League of Nations (Geneva, Feb. 19, 1925).
7. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, and other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva, June 17, 1925).
8. Slavery Convention (Geneva, Sept. 25, 1926).
9. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics (Genève, Dec. 14, 1928).
- 10<sup>1</sup>. Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Geneva, Sept. 14, 1929).
- 11<sup>1</sup>. Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Geneva, Sept. 14, 1929).

<sup>1</sup> Not in force.