

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—The precedent of appointing permanent representatives at Geneva accredited to the League of Nations was set, it is understood, by Japan, and has found favour especially among those nations which are situated at a distance from Geneva. It was found that, while countries adjacent to the seat of the League were able without difficulty to include in the personnel of their delegations to the Assembly and Council various advisors and assistants at a minimum of expense, distant countries were at a disadvantage in this respect. Canada's duties as a member of the Assembly and of the International Labour Conference, and as one of the eight countries represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, made this disadvantage especially felt. Accordingly the position of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, was created by Order in Council P.C. 2174 of Dec. 17, 1924, and Dr. W. A. Riddell was appointed to the post on Jan. 1, 1925.

The duties of the Canadian Advisory Officer are "to establish and maintain as close relations as possible with the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office", to "communicate with the Government of Canada as to all matters arising and requiring its attention", and to "act in all such matters in an advisory capacity to the Government of Canada and to delegates from the Government of Canada to conferences arising out of the organizations before-named".

The office of the Canadian Advisory Officer is situated at 41, Quai Wilson Geneva.

PART V.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (*i.e.*, the constitution of the League), not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not Members of the League to arbitration or inquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States Members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations came formally into existence on Jan. 10, 1920, through the coming into force of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland. Canada, as a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles, has been a Member of the League from the beginning.

The Organs of the League.—The primary organs of the League are : (1) The Council; (2) The Assembly; (3) The Secretariat; (4) The International Labour Organization (see Chap. XIX); (5) The Permanent Court of International Justice.

¹ A fuller article on Canada and the League of Nations, contributed by N. A. Robertson of the Department of External Affairs to the 1931 Year Book, gave the names of the States Members of the League, information regarding the budget of the League, mandates, minorities, the economic and financial organization, the organization for communications and transit, the health organization and social and humanitarian work of the League, in addition to fuller treatments of the subjects here dealt with. This article appeared at pp. 115 to 122 of the 1931 Year Book. The text of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, price 25 cents.