The High Commission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the benevolent manner in which the various Governments in this area are dealing with the very heavy burden entailed by the large numbers of Russian refugees in their territories. Most of the Governments concerned, and particularly the Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish Governments, have their own extremely heavy national refugee problems. Their generous attitude to the Russian refugees is therefore, all the more to be commended.

II. GERMANY.

The Delegation of the High Commission in Berlin continues as in the past to devote serious attention to the organisation of assistance for young people of school age and for infants.

The Russian Scientific Institute at Berlin, to whose creation and maintenance the Delegation has greatly contributed, is at present passing through a difficult period. The ten thousand dollars obtained in America owing to the efforts of the Delegation are almost exhausted, after having covered the expenses of the Institute for three terms. The Delegation is devoting particular attention to the question of finding new funds.

The Delegation has obtained a reduction of the matriculation fees for a large number of the Russian refugee students in the German universities and high schools in cases where the fees were too high to be within the means of poor persons.

The Delegation has formed a central committee for the relief of Russian refugee children in Germany which co-ordinates the efforts of the various groups, which have hitherto been dealing separately with this question.

The first decree of the German Government putting into force the arrangement of Geneva in regard to identity certificates for Russian refugees recognised the right to a certificate of only those refugees who had resided uninterruptedly in Germany since May 6th, 1921.

This limitation excluded the major portion of the refugees in Germany from the benefits of the arrangement. Thanks to the efforts of the Delegation, the application of the arrangement has been extended to all refugees who entered Germany before June 1st, 1922. At the same time, it was decreed that the certificate should be delivered to any refugee finally leaving Germany.

The Delegation has obtained a reduction of the tax on the certificate of residence recently introduced in Germany for those refugees whose poverty is definitely established by the Delegation.

The German Government has expressed its willingness to participate in the proposed Delegation to South America to study the possibility of placing refugees in employment in South American countries.

III. AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government only delivers identity certificates to Russian refugees on the recommendation of the Delegate of the High Commission.

Following the representations of the Delegation the Austrian Government has agreed to maintain the system of identity certificates which the Government had intended to suppress in favour of new passports of a more general character destined for all foreigners of no particular nationality.

The Delegation has continued to safeguard the legal interests of the refugees. A series of cases and a direct appeal to the Ministry of Justice have resulted in a legal opinion being issued to the effect that the refugees cannot be assimilated to Russian nationals, properly speaking, and must therefore benefit from the Austrian laws. The Delegation has also intervened on several occasions in cases of disputes concerning taxes, either in order to obtain a reduction of the sums required from impoverished refugees or to obtain a complete relief from certain taxes.

The Delegation has continued to devote the greatest attention to the question of finding work for the refugees. In consequence of the economic crisis from which Austria is suffering, it has only occasionally been possible to find permanent employment for the refugees in Austria. The Delegation is endeavouring, therefore, to evacuate a certain number of unemployed refugees to France.

The position of Russian students in Austria remains precarious. The Delegation has, nevertheless, obtained admission for Russian students to the universities and high schools, in the majority of cases on the same financial conditions as apply to Austrian nationals.

IV. HUNGARY.

The Delegate in Austria is also entrusted with the duty of representing the High Commission in Hungary. Passports delivered by the Russian Diplomatic Mission at Budapest are no longer recognised as having official validity since the introduction of identity certificates.

The Delegation is endeavouring to procure remunerative employment in industry or agriculture in France for the Russian refugees in Hungary.

Several hundreds of Russian prisoners of war in Hungary have asked to be repatriated. The Delegation has arranged with the Russian Legation at Vienna for the repatriation of these persons. The Russian women brought into Hungary by Hungarian prisoners of war have also been repatriated.
V. BALTIC COUNTRIES.

(a) Finland.

The situation of the Russian refugees in Finland, the majority of whom belong to the intellectual classes, must be regarded as extremely difficult.

The refugees are assisted by Finnish organisations as well as by Russian refugee organisations. The Central State Relief Office for the Refugees distributes provisions without payment to the destitute and to refugee schools. It deals also with relief for the sick. The Russian Committee in Finland attends to the material needs and the legal defence of the Russian refugees. It has expended upon the refugees during the five years of its existence some 5,000,000 Finnish marks. All funds now being exhausted, it no longer deals to any extent with material assistance. The Russian Red Cross is in a similar position.

There are two Russian schools — a primary and a secondary school at Helsingfors — the existence of which is almost completely assured. The other Russian schools in Finland have worked, up to the present, with private donations, upon which it will not be possible any longer to rely in the coming year. An appreciable number of Russian schools will thus have to be closed.

(b) Latvia.

The results of the economic situation in Latvia made themselves felt particularly among the least stable elements of the population, namely, those elements consisting of wandering Russian refugees.

(c) Lithuania.

The material conditions of life among the Russian refugees in Lithuania are satisfactory. The number of unemployed is limited. Moreover, the legal position of the refugees in this country is improved, and, thanks to the efforts of the Delegation of the High Commission, the refugees have been able to organise themselves.

(d) Estonia.

There are at present more than 1,500 unemployed among the Russian refugees, and it is expected that towards the autumn this number will be more than doubled. It is quite impossible to provide the unemployed with any material help, as the depleted funds of the benevolent organisations will not suffice to cover the most necessary expenses incurred on behalf of the children and the sick.

The activity of the Delegation of the High Commission at Riga has had satisfactory results in the fields of legal assistance, in finding work for the refugees, in obtaining visas, etc.

VI. POLAND.

The activity of the Delegation of the High Commission in Poland during the last months of 1923 was chiefly directed to the study of legal and material problems with a view to enabling the refugees to lead a normal existence.

The High Commission, in 1923, by means of a fund amounting to £100, has considerably assisted individual emigration. 261 refugees have thus left Poland. Nearly 250 students have been able to establish themselves in Czechoslovakia, thanks to the assistance of the High Commission.

In February 1924, the Polish Government applied the arrangement proposed by the Russian Committees and supported by the High Commission for the revision and redistribution of permits to reside in the country. There has thus been established a general and stable body of rules relating to Russian emigrants.

The Polish Government, while this reform was in progress, took the opportunity offered by the liquidation of the internment camps to give to the persons interned the status of free refugees and grant them either a permit to reside in the country or a carte d'asile.

At this moment there are accordingly in Poland only free Russian or Ukrainian refugees. The Polish Government recently gave an assurance that the League identity certificates would be immediately issued.

The agreements of the Delegation of the High Commission with the French Ministry of Labour and French employers have resulted in the despatch of six convoys of refugees to France, amounting in all to over 1,000 refugees. Transport was effected by the help of a relief fund allocated by the High Commission and by funds advanced by the French employers. All this money will be deducted and repaid from the salary of the workers, and a substantial portion has already been recovered.

In order to simplify the preliminary diplomatic formalities attending the despatch of groups of workmen, the Polish Government, at the express request of the Delegation of the High Commission, has agreed to visa automatically the passport list required for transit countries and to forego certain passport regulations.

The material situation of the refugees remains extremely critical, and the greatest efforts will have to be made in order to avoid serious danger in the coming winter. The interned Russians and Ukrainians released from the internment camps since March 31st are completely destitute and have no shelter beyond certain sheds which the Polish Government has allowed them to occupy up to August 31st.
The experience of the last five months shows conclusively that the plan for finding work for the Russian refugees outside Poland is the only way in which to solve the problem of the Russian refugees in Poland. It definitely establishes the refugee and gives him a means of livelihood in normal conditions. It relieves the Polish Government from a heavy burden and the High Commission from any further anxiety.

Thanks to the very favourable treatment obtained from the transport companies and to the fact that visas are granted free of charge, it is found extremely profitable to obtain Russian labour for work in France through the High Commission.

Reductions in the transport rates have been granted as a result of negotiations with Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, France, the Rhineland and Poland. These reductions amount, for the most part, to some 50%.

Eighty-four orphans have been sent to the French White Cross, which assures their travelling expenses and their employment in France.

Assuming that the French demand for Russian labour will continue to be equally urgent, it is estimated that, in the coming six months, emigration will be even more extensive.

The allocation of workmen within Poland is arranged as follows:

**Interned Persons.**

On March 31st the liquidation of the internment camps left about 2,000 refugees without food, and practically without shelter. Although the more desperate cases were sent to France, it is still necessary to distribute in Poland those who are awaiting their turn to be evacuated. The High Commission, thanks to its relief fund, has already been able to send 250 persons formerly interned to the labour centres organised by the Committees, but a large number of refugees without any resources still remain to be placed.

**Refugees.**

The majority of the refugees evacuated to France have been taken from the labour centres or from the communal organisations for the exploitation of the forests. Refugees in these centres earn very little money, but with small assistance they are able to live. In proportion as the refugees are evacuated to France, they are replaced in the communal centres by unemployed refugees scattered throughout the interior of Poland. In order to direct these persons to the site of their work, the assistance of the High Commission is still indispensable.

The Russian Ukrainians who may be evacuated to France and who are at present scattered throughout Poland number, at present, some 6,000 destitute refugees.

**VII. CHINA.**

The number of Russian refugees in China is estimated by the Chinese authorities at 70,000. The Russian refugees in the western province of China, in Chinese Turkestan and in Mongolia belong, almost exclusively, to the white military detachments which withdrew to Chinese territory before the Soviet armies. Several of these detachments were interned in concentration camps. Others obtained permission to establish themselves in the district. The situation of the interned refugees is one of extreme hardship. They are almost totally unprovided with clothing and boots. The established refugees lead a life of great hardship in a wild and desolate country far from any civilised town, without any relief organisation being in a position to come to their assistance.

The majority of the Russian refugees in China are in Manchuria. The greater portion of these refugees arrived there in 1923 after the capture of Vladivostock by the Soviet forces. They live in most pitiable conditions, being unable to compete with the abundant and cheap Chinese labour.

Except for certain isolated groups which have been repatriated with the assistance of the representative of the Soviets in China, the refugees are resolved not to return to Russia except under arrangements providing for the co-operation of the High Commission in Russia. The problem of the Russian refugees in China cannot be solved except by the emigration of the majority of the refugees to countries which are able to absorb white labour.
13.

FAMINE IN ALBANIA

The Council, at its June session, considered the preliminary report made by Professor Pittard (see General Report A. 8, p. 87) and decided to call the attention of the Members of the League which had not yet contributed to the facts given in this report, so that they might, if so disposed, contribute towards the fund.

Professor Pittard, finding it impossible to return to Albania at that time in view of his other engagements, nominated as his successor M. Cuenod, a Swiss gentleman, who immediately proceeded to Albania, accompanied for a short time by M. Schlemmer, of the International Red Cross Committee.

The following additional gifts have been received or promised:

- Esthonian Red Cross Society . . . . . $100.
- Polish Red Cross Society . . . . . Medicaments and clothing.

The Roumanian Government, owing to the expenses of transportation, has kindly consented to convert its gift of maize into a gift of 1,000,000 lei.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Government has paid the cost of transportation to the Albanian frontier of maize purchased in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; the sum paid amounts to 70,000 dinars.

14.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Composition of the Committee.

The number of the members of the Committee has been raised to fourteen as a result of the decision taken by the Council on June 16th, 1924.

The two new members who participated in the work of the Committee during the July session were M. Einstein, Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden, and M. L. Lugones, professor and author in the Argentine.

Mutual Intellectual Assistance.

The number of the national committees acting as correspondents and collaborators in the work of the International Committee has been increased by the constitution of committees in Belgium, Brazil, France and Switzerland. The International Committee was, moreover, informed during its July session that the Italian National Committee was almost constituted and that the Italian Government was prepared to support it.

The system of national committees, the first of which were constituted in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, has thus begun to be extended to the countries of Western Europe and America.

Further, there has been constituted, apart from the national committees, an International Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation under the Chairmanship of M. H. de Vries, Professor at the Catholic University of Nymegen, in the Netherlands. The International Committee has agreed to establish relations in the scientific field with this Committee as in the case of all international associations in a position to collaborate effectively.

The resolutions on mutual intellectual assistance already adopted by the Committee have been completed as the result more particularly of the enquiry in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe made by M. de Halecki, Polish expert on the Committee.

In order to remedy the intellectual isolation from which certain countries are suffering, the Committee has decided, on the proposal of M. de Halecki, to study specially a scheme for an international loan and credit fund for furnishing quickly the sums necessary to cover the expenses of professors wishing to travel to foreign countries for scientific purposes, as well as the purchase of apparatus indispensable to university institutes. The Committee also begs the Assembly to invite the States to grant professors proceeding abroad for scientific purposes travelling facilities similar to those which certain Governments have granted to groups of students.

Moreover, the Committee has decided to recommend the national committees concerned to extend or develop systematically research institutes established by certain countries abroad.

The problem of post-university scientific research will also be examined by the Committee, with the object of assisting young people showing aptitude for original research after they have finished their university studies, should they desire to undertake or to proceed with their scientific work. The Committee will deal particularly with the development and perfection of the system of national and international scholarships, and examine the conditions imposed by the regulations of the foundations which are at present distributing these scholarships.

In order to facilitate the exchange of professors and students who have already made advanced studies, the Committee decided, on the proposal of Dr. Millikan, to constitute an advisory committee, under the Chairmanship of M. Lorentz, which would endeavour to get into touch with the existing organisations with a view to co-ordinating the international exchange of lecturers and advanced students. The members of this committee are M. Bergson, Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. Vernon Kellog, of the National Research Council of the United States, and Dr. Nitobe.

1 See General Report (Document A. 8, 1924) page 87.
Referring to the appeal of the Committee for mutual intellectual assistance, Senator Ciraolo, President of the Italian Red Cross, informed the Committee that the Italian Red Cross had placed at its disposal 100,000 lire to be distributed among the Russian intellectual emigrants most in need of help. The Committee accepted with gratitude this generous offer.

International University Information Office.

The principle underlying the formation of the provisional Directing Board of the Office is international, based on a representation of linguistic groups. The Board is constituted as follows: M. de Reynold, Professor of the University of Berne (Chairman); Mr. Coleman, Director of the American University Union in Europe; M. de Halecki, Professor of the University of Warsaw; M. Luchaire, General Inspector of Public Education in France. The Director of the Office is the Secretary of the Committee, M. Oprescu, Lecturer at the University of Cluj.

For the present year the activity of the Committee chiefly consists in facilitating the work of the Director of the Office. Its members will endeavour to collaborate with him as continuously as possible. They will procure for him in particular all desirable information on the questions under examination by the Committee, particularly in regard to the exchange of professors, the exchange of students, the equivalence of degrees, holiday courses, and international scholarships. They will endeavour to ensure the carrying-out of the resolution adopted by the Committee in favour of students belonging to countries with depreciated exchanges. They will assist the Office to assemble a collection of documents as complete as possible on the international aspects of university life in all the countries in which they are interested. They will participate regularly in the editing of the Bulletin, and will endeavour to keep their countries informed of the activities of the Office.

The Bulletin of the Office will appear every two months in a pamphlet of 48 pages.

The Office will work in close touch with the national university offices, and will refer to the competent national offices all questions likely to be of special national interest to them.

The Directing Board attaches special importance to regular and close collaboration with the national university offices and similar institutions. It is proposed to organise for this purpose a meeting, to take place if possible during 1925. To this meeting the directors of the national offices will be invited, as well as the representatives of certain national committees which are setting up university offices in their respective countries.

The Office will maintain permanent contact with the International Association of Students, particularly with the Central Office of the International Confederation of Students.

A delegation from the Directing Board of the Office will represent the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the congress of this International Federation, which will take place in Warsaw in September.

The Office will participate as far as it is able, and within the limits of its programme, in the general enquiry into intellectual life which was approved by the last Assembly.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has also referred to the International University Information Office the question of the publication of an international catalogue of scientific films. The Office is instructed, in order to establish this catalogue, to get into touch with the Swiss Confederation of Students, from which the first proposal relating to educational and scientific films was received.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Committee would view with pleasure the convening of the meeting of an international congress on the cinematograph, which would study in the first place the scientific, artistic and educational interests involved in the development of the cinematograph. A member of the Directing Board of the Office would be able to attend this congress. The Committee also recommends the organisation of an international exhibition of scientific and educational films and lantern slides. The progress of instruction is partly bound up with the general organisation of new means of spreading knowledge, and among such means the cinematograph is one of the most important, while its international character is most obvious. Further, owing to the influence exercised by the cinematograph on the public mind, it is important that the development of this art, so far as concerns education and science, should receive particular attention. Thanks to a better international understanding, the cinematograph may exercise a very fruitful influence on the development of culture.

Collection of Information regarding the different Educational Systems.

The Committee adopted a proposal made by Professor Gilbert Murray to the effect that the Members of the League of Nations should be invited to prepare, for the information of the Committee, a brief statement of the principal features of their educational systems. These statements might be published later by the League.

International Organisation of Bibliography.

The Index Bibliographicus will appear within the limits of the credit allowed for this purpose as soon as the countries which have not yet sent a list of their bibliographical periodicals and institutions have forwarded it to the secretariat of the Committee.

As regards co-operation between libraries, the Committee has been informed of the signature of a convention between the National Library of Vienna and the Central Library of Moscow for an exchange of duplicate copies and official publications. The Committee has approved and forwarded to the Council and to the Assembly a draft agreement with the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, which will become, under the auspices of the League of Nations, and in respect of certain clearly defined duties, a permanent body, keeping the various bibliographical activities in touch with one another and co-ordinating bibliographical information.

After having prepared the basis of an agreement between the interested parties for the international co-ordination of analytical bibliography concerning physics and its various immediate
extensions — subjects regarding which such an agreement appeared most easily practicable — the Committee decided to turn its attention to works on political economy. Several experts, who will be able to avail themselves of the collaboration of the Economic Section of the Secretariat, and who will take into account the bibliography collected by the International Labour Office for its enquiry into production, will meet to prepare the list of existing bibliographical institutions dealing with political economy and to present a report on the method most likely to succeed in practice in building up a bibliography of this subject.

The Committee, moreover, adopted a proposal put forward by Mr. Hagberg Wright for facilitating access, on the part of the educated public, to the most notable books published each year in all countries. The Committee approved certain guiding principles for the establishment of the lists of the books by a qualified person chosen in each country in agreement with the National Committees. The lists will be published as an annex to the Bulletin of the International University Information Office.

The committee of experts which the last Assembly decided to appoint met at Geneva from July 17th to 19th, 1924, in order to prepare for the possible revision of the international conventions of Brussels on the Exchange of Publications.

As regards official publications, certain States have not adhered to the Convention, more especially because they found the obligation to exchange all their publications too burdensome. The Committee of Experts contemplates the possibility of a partial adhesion. States, while adhering to the Convention, would reserve the right to limit their despatches to each country in agreement with that country. According to the scheme forwarded to the Assembly, any offer partially to adhere would be communicated to the Belgian Government, which would notify each of the States parties to the Convention of 1886. The States would at the same time be invited to inform the Belgian Government in the year following notification whether it accepted partial adhesion to the Convention so far as they were concerned.

As regards the exchange of non-official publications, the Committee of Experts has prepared a draft convention dealing particularly with the obligatory exchange of national current bibliographical catalogues of a general character, optional exchanges of scientific and literary publications, and the obligatory publication of a report on the working of the national exchange service.

The Committee has further made a number of recommendations, particularly concerning the improvement of the working of the exchange services, free postage for these services and the international loan of books and manuscripts.

This last recommendation of the Committee of Experts may be considered in connection with the resolution adopted by the Committee on the suggestion of the Historical Research Institute of the University of London concerning the conditions of work among the collections of archives of the various countries. The Committee decided that it was necessary to organise internationally information relating to original manuscripts, which for certain sciences is more important than the bibliography of printed material. The Secretariat has in particular been invited to forward the questionnaire framed by the Historical Research Institute of the London University to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, or, failing this, to the bodies in control of the national archives in all countries.

Protection of Scientific Property.

The fourth Assembly adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly, approving the principle of Senator Ruffini’s scheme in regard to the protection of scientific property, and in consideration of the resolution on this subject adopted by the Council, decides to forward this scheme to all the Governments, requesting them to communicate to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any observations they may wish to make, in order to enable the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, if the necessity arises, a final draft convention to be placed on the agenda of the fifth Assembly and submitted subsequently to all the States for signature and ratification."

In addition to the recent opinions given by competent institutions or persons, twelve Governments have forwarded their observations. The great majority of these observations agree as to the following points:

- A new right should be created in favour of men of science and learning whose discoveries have proved susceptible of profitable adaptation, but it is very difficult to determine the rules for the application of this right to particular cases, and it is, moreover, necessary to have regard for the legitimate interests of the industries which depend on applied science. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers that, although the majority of States most interested have forwarded their opinions, it would be well, before drawing conclusions from these opinions, to wait until it has been possible to examine a greater number of replies.

- It therefore proposes that the Council should request the States which have not yet communicated their opinion to send a reply by January 1st, 1925, at latest, after which date a conference of experts will be convened for the study of the various problems raised by the question of scientific property. It would be well to take account as precisely as possible of the various interests concerned and to frame proposals generally acceptable. The experts would have to be chosen in such a way that the principal Governments interested, together with the scientific and industrial world, would be officially represented at the conference.

M. Ruffini has agreed to draft a supplement to his report, which was presented to the last Assembly, with the assistance of M. Röthlisberger, Director of the International Bureaux for
Instruction of Youth concerning the Existence and Objects of the League of Nations.

The eighth resolution of the Assembly in regard to intellectual co-operation urges Governments to arrange that the children and youth in their respective countries should receive instruction concerning the existence and objects of the League of Nations and the terms of the Covenant. This resolution was communicated to the Governments on October 19th, 1923.

The following is a summary of the replies so far received:

The Albanian Government states that the Department of Public Education has taken the necessary steps to carry out the terms of the resolution.

The Federal Government of Austria has decided to include articles on the aims of the League and on the terms of the Covenant in the official publication of the Ministry of Public Education for the use of teachers of all grades. Their courses on history, constitutional law and, when necessary, on geography, must include instruction on the League. No text-book will be authorised unless it contains suitable references to the League.

The Canadian Government communicates a request from the Provincial Government of British Columbia for copies of the Covenant of the League to be distributed among the teachers of the Province.

The Chinese Government has taken the necessary measures to ensure teaching as to the existence and aims of the League in all official secondary and higher educational institutions, by means of supplementary courses and by the introduction into their libraries of books and publications on the League.

The reply of the Government of Czechoslovakia contains an account of the laws passed for the introduction in primary and higher primary schools (écoles primaires supérieures) of courses on “civic instruction and education”, which include instruction on the international efforts made towards world-peace and reconciliation of the peoples. The idea of the League, its foundation and work are specially taught under such headings as respect of man, fraternity, equality of nations, universal peace, relations with foreign States, mutual relations of States — economic, political, intellectual — and the peace movement.

The Government of Denmark states that it has invited the competent authorities to inform the managements of high schools that in courses of contemporary history the pupils should be instructed in the existence and aims of the League.

The French Government states that the League of Nations is included in the programme of civic instruction in the higher primary schools and in the programmes of philosophy and history in the philosophy form of the secondary grade of instruction. Outside these programmes ministerial circulars to the rectors of academies have, on several occasions, particularly at the time of the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the armistice, laid down that the work accomplished by the League of Nations should be explained to children. The Ministry of Education is at present studying more practical methods of acquainting young people with the documents relating to the League of Nations, particularly by placing them in school libraries. The Ministry has further drawn the attention of young people to the activity of the International University Federation for the League of Nations and to the courses which it has instituted this summer at Geneva.

The reply of the Government of Great Britain states that the ex-President of the Board of Education has expressed the Government’s sympathy with the terms of the resolution and recommended it to the favourable consideration of the school authorities.
The Government of Guatemala has noted the resolution.

The Indian Government has circulated the resolution of the Assembly to local governments and administrations, and the Government of Bombay has made a number of suggestions for the distribution to colleges, secondary schools and training schools for teachers of a pamphlet for the information of students and pupils. The Government of Bombay also suggests that in colleges and secondary schools lectures might be delivered on the aims and objects of the League. The Government of India has generally approved these suggestions and enquires whether information suitable for distribution to educational institutions could be supplied by the League.

The Italian Government replies that the competent ministers will be communicated with in order to ensure the application of the terms of the resolution in Italian schools.

The Liberian Government states that the resolution has been communicated to the Department of Education, which has adopted the suggestion.

The Persian Government replies that instructions have been given to inform children in secondary and high schools of the existence and aims of the League.

The Peruvian Government replies that the attention of the Minister of Public Education has been drawn to the resolution.

The Polish Government has decided to introduce special teaching on the League of Nations in the middle schools, séminaires d'instituteurs and écoles professionnelles.

The Roumanian Government replies that it is favourable to the resolution of the fourth Assembly and will take the necessary steps to inform university professors whose courses bear directly or indirectly on the League of Nations that they may obtain any information they require from the Secretariat of the League; and, further, the Roumanian Government will ensure the introduction into contemporary history text-books of a chapter on the League of Nations, and once a year a short lesson on the League will be given in the primary schools.

The Slovak Government replies that the terms of the resolution relate to a question of general knowledge, to which attention is being given in the educational policy of the country.

The Free City of Danzig states that measures have been taken to educate children in the aims and ideals of the League, and that in new school-books, notably the Dantziuger Burgerkunde (civil reader), special mention is made of the League.

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory states that the resolution has been transmitted to the Member of the Commission in charge of Public Education.

**Proposals presented to the Fourth Assembly by the Spanish Government.**

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation during its fourth session, approved the conclusions of the Sub-Committee on Inter-University Relations concerning the proposals presented to the last Assembly by the Spanish Government in regard to the equivalence of degrees and the creation of an international university.

The Committee has studied with the greatest attention the proposals of the Spanish Government. It is of opinion that they show the present importance of doing everything possible to combat in universities the tendency to isolation and the fostering of a spirit of nationalism, which are contrary to the good understandings of nations, since they may prove harmful to the preservation of peace among mankind.

The Committee thinks that obstacles, at the moment insurmountable, stand in the way of the immediate creation of an official international university, but it recommends a certain number of measures with the object of bringing about in the most practical manner the collaboration of universities, the easy access of professors and students from one country to another, and by these means the organisation not of the internationalisation of universities but the universalisation of the higher forms of education and the creation of a great university confraternity throughout the world.

The Committee further is of opinion that the measures already taken by States and universities to facilitate university exchanges of every kind are already so numerous and so important that a complete table of the means actually at the disposal of the university world to effect these exchanges would soon increase this practice. It is taking steps to make known these measures as widely as possible through its Information Office.

As regards the equivalence of degrees, the Committee considers more particularly that an international understanding concerning the definition of university diplomas would be of great value. Further, although the grant of an international value to university degrees, in order that persons possessing them may exercise their professions, appears to be impossible of realisation for the moment, the Committee notes that certain countries allow those of their nationals who have carried out their studies abroad to exercise their profession in their own country, and recommends the extension of this practice in the interest of the development of international intellectual relations.

**Creation of an International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation: Offer of the French Government.**

In answer to the appeal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asking for help from all nations for the work which it has undertaken, the Minister of Education in France, noting that the Committee has for more than two years confined itself to making suggestions, owing to the fact that it has no material means at its disposal for making a thorough study of each question and of carrying out practical schemes, has informed the Committee that he is willing, on behalf of the French Government, to offer the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the means which will enable it to place its schemes upon a solid and satisfactory basis. The Minister of Education states that in this he is sure he is interpreting the views of the entire public of France.
The French Government offers to create at Paris an international institute of intellectual co-operation in the same way as, in 1905, the Italian Government offered to establish at Rome the International Institute of Agriculture, which has been working since that date under the authority of national delegates. The French Government, through the League of Nations, intends to give money for this enterprise and to provide the necessary buildings for the foundation and working of the future Institute, which will carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Committee.

The French Government asked the French member of the Committee to submit to it a plan for the organisation of the future Institute. The Committee has studied and amended this plan and forwarded to the Council a report which, in the event of the Council approving the offer of the French Government, will facilitate the examination of the matter by the Council by indicating in a summary manner on what basis such an institute might be able to work.

15.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX

The International Relief Bureau (Bureau international d’Assistance).

The International Relief Bureau has submitted a report on its activities since the war. The Bureau held a meeting in July, 1920, and since then has been engaged in the preparation of the next international Congress postponed since 1915. Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to the participation of States not Members of the League of Nations, but it is hoped that these will be successfully overcome.

The “Permanence des Congrès d’Assistance” has continued to promote the conclusion of international relief treaties of assistance between the French and other Governments. Such treaties have been concluded with Italy in 1919, Poland in 1920, Belgium in 1921, and Luxemburg in 1923, and were completed by international agreements.

The Bureau continues to issue its publication, No. 9 of which contains the text of the latest international arrangements concerning assistance to foreigners.

16.

WORK OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN BUREAU

The Latin-American Bureau began its work in January 1923 in order to facilitate and strengthen the relations between the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Latin-American countries. The work accomplished by the Bureau during its second year falls into two distinct parts.

First there is the work of confidential and personal contact, the object of which is to strengthen the bonds between persons in Latin America and those who are directing the work of the Secretariat. The purpose is to achieve a better mutual understanding, to exchange information and to give such explanations as are necessary in order to facilitate the common task; also to acquaint the people of Latin America with the work of the League of Nations on one side and to keep the League in touch with the aspirations of the Latin-American countries on the other. This work may be summed up as an endeavour to achieve personal contact. It has been very highly appreciated by the Secretary-General and the Secretariat of the League, who have more than once had occasion to note the excellent results achieved.

Secondly, there is the task of collaborating with the technical sections of the Secretariat as regards the countries of Latin America. The Bureau, during its second year, has been able to take advantage of the relations established since its institution, and its activity has spread to all the Sections so far as concerns their relations with Governments, with public and semi-public institutions and with persons in Latin America. The members of the Bureau, in accordance with the rules approved by the Secretary-General, are consulted in regard to all communications to or from the countries of Latin America.

The energies of the Bureau in this direction have been so far as possible devoted to the service of all the various special organisations and activities of the League. The following may, however, be especially mentioned:

The Bureau has made particular efforts to assist the Section of the Secretariat which deals with Intellectual Co-operation, having regard to the importance which the Latin-American countries attach to these questions. The Bureau has obtained the collaboration of several of these countries, which have sent valuable information on the present position in regard to intellectual, educational
and legal developments and the progress of the natural sciences, and the Bureau has received assurances that similar information will be regularly supplied in future. A wide distribution of the publications of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been organised in exchange.

The activity of the Bureau was particularly effective as regards the statistical publications of the Economic and Financial Section. The ratification of the protocol and arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, unfair competition and the protection of consumers. The Economic and Financial Section will thereby be able very shortly to publish in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* complete and up-to-date statistics with regard to the Latin-American countries.

The Bureau has obtained epidemiological information, which has appeared regularly in the publication of the Health Section. This Section has taken the suggestion of the Bureau to account in securing the collaboration of Latin-American doctors in the interchanges of health staff. Fifteen Latin-American doctors have already taken part in these interchanges.

The Bureau has also endeavoured to obtain for the general library of the Secretariat books as representative as possible dealing with Latin America, an appreciable quantity of such literature has already been secured.

Finally, thanks to the efforts of the Bureau, the regular sale of the publications of the League has been organised in these countries, and agencies have been established in the greater number of them for this purpose.