1. Resolution adopted on July 30th.

"The Advisory and Technical Committee, having taken note of the report drawn up by the Special Committee on the question of the jurisdiction of the European Danube Commission, wishes to express its sincere thanks to this Committee for the vast amount of work, both of a legal and technical character, which it has succeeded in accomplishing in an absolutely impartial and unbiased spirit.

"It also expresses to the Roumanian Government and the European Danube Commission its gratitude for the facilities granted for the conduct of the enquiry."

2. Resolution adopted on July 28th.

"The Advisory and Technical Committee, having had submitted to it, by a letter from the British Government dated September 6th, 1924, the dispute concerning the jurisdiction of the European Danube Commission;

"Having taken note of the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine this question:

"Is of opinion that, as regards the question of competence raised by the Roumanian Government, it is neither necessary nor opportune, for the reasons set out in the above-mentioned report, for the Committee to give a decision on this point;

"And, as regards the substantial issues involved, is of opinion:

"(a) That, in conformity with the conclusions of the Committee's report, the jurisdiction of the European Danube Commission extends from Galatz to above Braila under the same conditions as from the sea to Galatz;

"(b) That consequently the question of fixing a point below Galatz cannot be taken into consideration;

"(c) That the distinction between the competence of the European Danube Commission and that of the Roumanian authority which is exercised over the ports cannot be drawn on the basis of a geographical boundary, but that it should be founded on the distinction which exists between questions of navigation and port questions, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Committee's report."


"The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit,

"Having taken note of the suggestions contained in the tenth part of the report of the Special Committee;

"And, considering that these suggestions, which have been framed with a view to conciliation, are in keeping with the conception which it has always entertained of the nature of its duties, and are calculated to ensure the fullest co-operation between the States concerned:

"Invites the Governments parties to the dispute to give their most favourable consideration to these suggestions, in case the Statute of the Danube should be partially revised; and, in order to assist them in this examination, which it confidently expects will give satisfactory results, it authorises the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit to take steps, later on, if he thinks it desirable, for the convening of a meeting of the members of the Special Committee and of the delegates on the European Danube Commission."

III. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

I. APPROVAL BY THE COUNCIL OF THE WORK OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Council on June 9th, 1925, approved the resolutions adopted by the Health Committee during its fourth session held in April 1925, together with observations contained in the report made by the Japanese representative on the work of the session.

The British representative on the Council made certain observations on the growth of the expenditure for the work of the Health Organisation, and the Minutes of the meeting were transmitted to the Governments and to the Assembly, as well as to the Health Committee, for observations. (A. 12.1925.X.) The Bureau of the Committee has prepared a memorandum which has been forwarded to the members of the Council and of the Assembly (Doc. A.17.1925.III).

II. THE CONFERENCE ON SLEEPING-SICKNESS.

The preparatory work for the International Conference on Sleeping-Sickness, which met in London on May 19th, 1925, was described in the General Report to the sixth Assembly (pages 91 and 92).

Delegates from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and Spain attended the Conference, which sat in London from May 19th to May 22nd, 1925.
The delegates at the Conference unanimously decided to make to the Council of the League of Nations and to their respective Governments the following recommendations:

1. Administrative Measures.

Facilities should be afforded for periodical official conferences between administrative and medical officers in charge of the campaign against sleeping-sickness on both sides of the boundaries between infected countries, and special agreements might with advantage be concluded between local administrations in order to allow of a rapid and regular interchange of all epidemiological intelligence and information regarding the measures taken for the control of sleeping-sickness. The recommendations of the chief of the medical service or his representative in sleeping-sickness areas should be binding on the local administration, and medical officers should be given magisterial powers for the application of all necessary measures. The medical and health services should be proportionate to the number of the population in the district to be inspected. The system of sanitary passports for the native population in infected areas should be adopted where practicable, and a uniform method of recording morbidity and mortality figures of sleeping-sickness should, as far as possible, be followed.

2. Special Studies and Investigations.

The Conference carefully examined the proposals contained in the reports of the Committee of Experts on Sleeping-Sickness, and examined further recommendations made by the Committee during the Conference.

The Conference recommended that an International Commission should be entrusted with the task of investigating certain specific problems relating to the epidemiology of sleeping-sickness. It noted that an investigation of these problems was already being made in the institutes of the several African countries, and represented that it was desirable for the methods of research in these various institutes to be continued and co-ordinated. The International Commission recommended by the Conference would, it was hoped, find valuable opportunities for scientific collaboration, and be in a position to collect data for the improvement and co-ordination of the national efforts.

The Conference considered that the best region for the study of the problems selected would be Uganda and the districts in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria. It recommended that the Commission should be placed under the presidency and control of Dr. Duke, who had for several years carried out valuable research work in Uganda at the laboratories of Entebbe. The field work for the control of the tsetse fly undertaken by Mr. Swynnerton in the Tanganyika territory should also be studied.

The Conference recommended that the interested Governments be asked to contribute to a common fund to cover the costs of the international commission, and hoped that these Governments would endeavour to obtain on behalf of the work of the Commission a credit of at least £3,000 sterling to be placed on the next budget of the Health Organisation.

The Council, during its June session, approved the recommendations of the Conference subject to their adoption by the Governments concerned. The British representative on the Council said that the Government of Uganda would place its laboratory at Entebbe at the disposal of the Commission and would give every assistance to the enquiry planned by the League of Nations.

The international commission will work at the Entebbe Institute for a preliminary period of twelve months, at the end of which it will present a special report to the Committee of Experts of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations. The Commission will meet at Entebbe at the end of December 1925 or in January 1926.

III. Campaign against Malaria: Study Tour in Spain.

It was noted in the General Report to the sixth Assembly that the Spanish Government had invited the Malaria Commission to make a study of the position in regard to malaria in Spain.

The tour opened on August 13th at San Sebastian, and is still in progress. The Commission has visited San Sebastian, Madrid, the malarial districts of Talavera de la Reina, Naval-moral, La Bazagona, Mirabel, Caceres, Badajoz, Olivenza, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Valencia, Tortosa and Barcelona.

The Commission has everywhere received a most cordial welcome from the authorities, and every facility has been afforded for the necessary investigations.

IV. Third Collective Study of Medical Statistics.

The final Conference of the third collective study tour of medical statisticians met at Geneva on August 21st, 1925. The object of the tour was to study in various countries the different systems of recording and tabulating statistics of causes of death, and the object of the final Conference was to crystallise the impressions obtained, to compare the various national procedures and to study the lines along which international comparability of death statistics might eventually be obtained. International comparison has hitherto been difficult or impossible owing to divergencies in the existing systems.
The Conference was attended by medical statistical officers responsible for the compiling of mortality statistics in their own countries. Representatives from Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States participated.

V. SEROLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WORK.

The second International Conference for the Standardisation of certain Biological Remedies, i.e., remedies whose therapeutic value or toxic strength cannot be estimated by chemical methods, met at Geneva on August 31st, 1925.

The first International Conference dealing with this question met at Edinburgh in July 1923, under the auspices of the League of Nations, and adopted final resolutions as regards the titration of adrenaline and of filic mas. The present Conference proposes to study the methods of titrating digitalis and other cardiac toxics: thyroid preparations, ergot, pituitary extract, insulin, organic arsenical preparations and vitamins. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached in regard to methods of titration which it will be possible to recommend for international adoption.

In the absence of Dr. Madsen, Chairman of the Health Committee, the Conference was convened under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. H. Dale, of the Medical Research Council of London. Experts from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, United States, France, Great Britain, Norway and the Netherlands participated.

12.

HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE DURING ITS SEVENTH SESSION.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs held its seventh session at Geneva from August 24th to 31st, 1925. In view of the fact that two International Conferences summoned for the purpose of strengthening the Hague Convention of 1912 had met and adopted an Agreement and a Convention, the Committee's work during this session was mainly concerned with questions of an administrative character, particularly as regards the prevention of the illicit traffic in opium and other drugs.

The following members and assessors attended the session:

Sir Malcolm Delevingne K.C.B. (Chairman) ..... British Empire
Dr. Anselmino (Vice-Chairman) ................. Germany
M. Bourgeois ..................................... France
Sir John Campbell, C.S.I., O.B.E. .......... India
Dr. Tsurumi ..................................... Japan
M. van Wettum .................................. Netherlands
S.E. M. Ferreira ................................. Portugal
M. Petrovitch ................................ Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Luang Sri Visarnvaja .......................... Siam
Dr. Carrière ................................... Switzerland
Mr. Pinkney Tuck .............................. United States of America

Assessors

M. Henri Brenier
Mrs. Hamilton Wright.

The Committee was informed that the Chinese representative had received instructions from his Government not to attend the session, and that the representative of Bolivia was unavoidably detained.

The Committee held its meetings in public, with the exception of two private sittings, at which it considered measures for dealing with the illicit traffic and the question of the qualifications required for assessors to the Committee.

Annual reports furnished by Governments.

The Committee, regarding the consideration of the annual reports from Governments as one of the most important parts of its work, regretted to note that a number of Governments had sent no reports for 1923 and 1924. It accordingly asked the Council to urge upon all Governments the great importance of furnishing the League with these reports at the earliest possible date.
During the discussion the representative of India stated that the Indian Government had decided to stop any exports of opium to Persia and to Macao.

**Illicit Traffic.**

The Committee had before it a large amount of information on the subject of illicit traffic, much of which was carried on between the Persian Gulf and various ports in the Far East. It noted that a number of important seizures had been made in Europe, in the Far East and in America, which threw a great deal of light on the extent of the traffic, on the people engaged in it and the methods by which it was pursued. The information disclosed the names of a number of firms and persons and showed the huge financial resources and the world-wide connections of which they disposed.

The Committee discussed the measures to be taken by the various Governments for the purpose of discovering traffickers and their operations. It adopted a general resolution to the effect that the Council should urge Governments to take the most energetic steps to discover persons engaged in the traffic, and mutually to communicate immediately information concerning such persons, together with a description of the consignments of opium or drugs smuggled, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, etc., so as to facilitate the seizure of the consignment and the arrest of the traffickers. The Committee also urged the importance of dealing severely with firms of licensed dealers who knowingly supplied drugs for the purpose of illicit traffic.

The Committee emphasised its opinion that the limitation of the manufacture of drugs to the amounts required for scientific and medicinal needs was essential if the problem was to be satisfactorily solved.

The Committee adopted a series of resolutions tending to secure more effective control over the opium traffic in the Persian Gulf. It recommended that all Governments concerned should adopt regulations with regard to shipment similar to those enforced by the British Government on vessels sailing under the British flag, and passed resolutions concerning the transference of vessels from the British to some other flag with a view to avoiding these regulations and the transhipment of consignments of opium.

**Miscellaneous Questions.**

Among other questions the Committee discussed the situation in China and suggested that a summary of all available information in regard to that country should be submitted to the Committee at each session since it was of the opinion that a misleading view of the opium situation would be given if no information were supplied in regard to the country which was in fact at the moment the chief producer of raw opium.

The Committee, on the suggestion of the Fifth Assembly, discussed the question whether it was desirable to prepare a scheme of propaganda against the use of dangerous drugs. After consultation with the Health Committee it recommended that no such scheme should be undertaken.

The Committee also discussed the rapid transmission of export authorisations between the responsible officials in the various countries, the extradition of offenders against the narcotic laws and the qualifications needed in the future for any assessors to the Committee who might be appointed.

II. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST

The fifth Assembly allocated the sum of 75,000 francs for the work of the Commission for the Protection of Women and Children in the Near East.

1. **Work in Aleppo.**

The work in Aleppo has been carried out under the supervision of Miss Karen Jeppe on the lines of the scheme approved by the Assembly in 1922. The Commission's work is devoted to two main objects, first, the rescue of women and children, and secondly their subsequent education and settlement.

The work of the Commission has been divided as follows:

(a) **Rescue Work.**

The rescue work is carried out by various stations under the control of agents of the Commission, situated in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. During the past year many difficulties have been encountered. The Commission has regretfully to report the death of its agent in Deir-el-Zor, whose efforts had resulted in saving a large number of Armenian women and children. The station in this district will shortly be closed, as soon as conditions in the neighbouring district of Ras-el-Ain make it possible for the refugees collected at Hassidje to be transported direct to Aleppo.

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1 These regulations stipulate that the master of a ship with opium on board should, before obtaining clearance, be required to make an affidavit stating the real destination of the opium, produce an import certificate if the opium is destined for countries where such a system of certificates is in force, and enter into a bond for the delivery of the opium at the declared destination.
The Commission’s station at Hassidje was closed at the beginning of the year for lack of funds, despite the great efforts made by the Commission’s agent Vasil Sabagh, who has been murdered by Arabs near Hassidje. The Commission has now found it possible to re-open the station at Hassidje.

The closing of the Turkish frontier has also meant the closing down of the station at Djeraboulous.

The Commission is, however, able to report that adequate funds have become available, with the result that 250 persons have been rescued during the current year.

The Commission has extended its operations to cover the region around Ras-el-Ain, where the remnants of the Armenian deportation of 1916 still exist. It hopes to obtain the co-operation of the French authorities who are now occupying the town.

From January 1st to June 30th a total of £2,330 has been received from various private sources by the Commission.

(b) Reception Houses and Education.

The Commission reports that this work has continued undisturbed and that greater success has been achieved in finding the relatives of refugees, some seventy per cent being put in touch with their families, with the result that the reception houses are seldom overcrowded. The teaching of trades to boys and girls has also shown improvement, with the result that they are able to support themselves in a comparatively short time. On the educational side the Commission wishes to acknowledge the very great services rendered by Miss Jensen, of the Danish Friends of Armenia.

(c) Colonisation Scheme.

Owing to the bad winter and spring of 1924-25 the development of the colonisation scheme has been delayed. No new village has been established since last year, but the population of the one already in existence has been increased and a school established for the children. In general, the colony may be said to be showing signs of prosperity; but the Commission wishes to emphasise that, if Armenians are to be attracted to the region, it is essential to establish as many other colonies as possible. The Commission notes that private charity is becoming less inclined to assist Armenians in refugee camps but, were practical results to be achieved by the colonisation scheme, funds would be forthcoming. The rescue and establishment of 2,000 persons from the area of Ras-el-Ain, together with the maintenance of the refugees from ordinary sources would necessitate a subsidy from the League amounting to £10,000 in addition to contributions from elsewhere. If all the Armenian refugees at present in the camps in Aleppo, amounting to some 30,000 persons, were to be settled in villages, far larger funds would be required.

2. Constantinople.

The work of the Commission in Constantinople is located in the League of Nations House, which contains a dormitory and dining-room for children as well as the office of the Commission. It has become a well-known centre where women and children detached from their families and suffering through war conditions, etc., may seek help, protection and advice. The work has developed upon purely international and humanitarian lines and the Commission has sought to carry out the instructions given it by the Assembly.

One thousand four hundred and fourteen children and 1,456 adults have received help during the past year. By means of outside financial aid the Commission has been able to co-operate with and secure support for some of the national charitable institutions.

Miss Caris E. Mills, the American Directress, has interested various organisations and individuals in the international work of the Commission, as a result of which financial support amounting to twice the amount of the appropriation of the Commission has been given. It has thus been found possible to advance small loans to aid in paying room rent for women and children as well as for starting them in work. In addition to other activities, the League of Nations House has helped women and children to dispose of their handwork.

The Commission has been able to give some help to the Home for Rescued Children. This Home was established three or four years ago and has been doing splendid work by rescuing and placing children found on the streets, as well as by dealing with child white slave traffic. Children of all nationalities are received in the Home and are subsequently placed in their own national institutions. A committee to extend this work is being formed, of which Miss Mills is to be a member.

The American Women’s Hospitals have increased their donation for sick women and children from $500 monthly to $700 monthly, thus enabling care to be taken of more cases of destitute sick women. By means of this fund 620 women and 315 children have been given medical care, and the Russian sick in the city have been supported when other funds failed. The Commission has been informed that this fund will be continued as long as the need exists. At present it is the only outside medical relief in the city.

During the past year the British Save the Children Fund has sent through this Commission food and money to the value of £575 sterling, for the assistance of under-nourished children of all nationalities in Constantinople.

The Christian Science Relief of America has given an additional $1,000 to be used to help all nationalities.
The total received from outside organisations and individuals amounts to $14,417.89. This outside money, which has been spent in accordance with the requests of the donors, is utilised entirely to meet the direct needs of the women and children and not for overhead expenses.

The League appropriation makes it possible to carry on the work of the Commission and to help financially many additional women and children as well as institutions. The money received in the form of donations is used for medical aid, food, education, transportation, etc., for needy adults and children. The moral support of the League and the fact that donations are used to meet the direct needs of the women and children and not to cover overhead expenses are large factors in prompting these gifts.

Constantinople is perhaps the most international centre, where practically all nationalities are suffering from the effects of years of war, and the League of Nations House is the only international organisation there to which destitute women and children can turn for help, protection and advice. If the League could grant for one more year the same appropriation as before in support of the work, the scope of which would remain the same, a great need would be met and much good accomplished.

13.

MEASURES TO HELP REFUGEES.

WORK OF THE GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

The Council on June 11th, 1925, noted the sixth report of the Refugees Settlement Commission.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The total proceeds of the loan collected during the first quarter of 1925 amounted to £9,787,543. The Commission has paid to the Bank of England and to the National Bank of Greece in repayment of previous advances, the sum of £3,700,000, leaving a net sum of £6,274,543, on which to base its estimate for the development of its work.

In drawing up a plan of appropriation, the Commission, in agreement with the Greek Government, set aside a reserve fund of £800,000 for unforeseen expenses and for general expenditure up to the end of 1927, and it allocated a sum of £1,380,000 for the construction of houses in provincial towns for the urban refugees. The balance of the fund was appropriated for agricultural settlements in Macedonia, Thrace and other parts of Greece, where the Greek Government is supplying the Commission with arable land.

The number of families requiring settlement is steadily increasing owing to the continued exodus to Greece from Turkey and Bulgaria of persons exchanged under the treaties, as well as of persons who have found it impossible to continue residence in Turkey. The Commission, in drawing up its plans, has been obliged to refuse the application of some six thousand refugee families. It has also been obliged to make important reductions in the estimates submitted by the different colonisation centres and has had to reduce the allowance of each family to a strict minimum.

There are still some tens of thousands of refugee families without regular homes or regular occupation, and the Greek Government is considering the possibility of obtaining the funds necessary to complete the work of settlement.

The financial position of the Commission on April 30th was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure for agricultural settlements</td>
<td>4,699,092</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>467,236</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of first settlement</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenditure</td>
<td>31,622</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available at the National Bank of Greece</td>
<td>4,060,010</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>502,543</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,762,543</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Up to March 31st, the number of families settled was 139,519. The total number of houses constructed amounted to 34,463. The total of the live-stock distributed by the Commission was 129,309. Ploughs, wagons, tools and seed grain were also distributed in large quantities.

The Greek Government has placed at the disposal of the Commission the following lands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Stremmata</th>
<th>Cultivable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>5,010,445</td>
<td>3,673,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrace</td>
<td>695,457</td>
<td>505,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provinces</td>
<td>520,461</td>
<td>370,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>6,226,363</td>
<td>4,549,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No measurements have been taken, and the above figures are based on personal estimates and information collected by the agents of the Commission. It will be necessary, in the absence of large scale maps, to undertake a comprehensive survey next spring in order to determine the extent and value of these lands. On the above figures some 4½ million stremmata of cultivable land appear to be available out of the total of 5 million stremmata which the Government is under obligation to furnish.

The Commission has found it necessary to organise a health service and to arrange for the distribution of quinine to the colonists. Fifty-one dispensaries have been established in small agricultural centres. The cost of these dispensaries, together with that of the doctors, chemists and drugs are debited to each refugee individually in equal shares. The Commission expressed its deep gratitude to the American Red Cross, which has placed five tons of quinine at its disposal.

A decision has been reached in agreement with the Government regarding urban settlements. A credit of about £1,500,000 is allocated by the Commission for this purpose, of which £120,000 goes to a reserve fund, the remainder to be spent on buildings containing two-roomed dwellings at a flat rate of £120 and on general utility expenditure, particularly water supply.

The accounts up to December 31st, 1924, have been audited in accordance with the Protocol and were found to be in order.

The Commission concluded its report as follows:

"Criticisms, even attacks, are certainly not wanting — they are, indeed, inevitable. Some are inspired by a real concern for the welfare of the refugees; but most, dictated by considerations of every kind, sometimes hostile, by no means always disinterested, are generally quite unjustified; at any rate, they do not always take sufficient account of the realities and difficulties of the work. In such a tremendous task as this, there will always, of course, be discontented people, but we must consider the work as a whole, the results already accomplished and those to be attained in the far-distant future. The results achieved and those to be achieved in the future augur well for the future of the country."

14.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The report submitted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the Council and the Assembly (A. 24. 1925. XII) contains a full statement of its work and the work of its Sub-Committees during its sixth session. The present chapter of the Supplementary Report merely gives a few additional details of the progress made by the Committee in its various fields of activity since the chapter on intellectual co-operation in the General Report on the Work of the Council (A. 7. 1925, pages 111 et sqq) was written.

QUESTION OF SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY.

The last Assembly proposed that a Conference of Experts should be held in 1925. The Governments of certain important industrial countries have not yet made known their views on the Ruffini scheme, which is to be considered by a congress of Scandinavian jurists during the month of August. The Committee also thinks that it will be an advantage to consult industrial circles. The proposed Conference, therefore, will not be held until these various opinions have been obtained.

From the replies received from Governments a number of impressions emerge. The principle of the scheme meets with almost universal approval; as to the means of putting it into practical effect, opinions differ. Briefly, the same objections have been encountered as were raised at an earlier date as regards the draft Convention on Industrial Property.

The Committee has taken the opportunity afforded by the establishment of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris to instruct the latter to make in the industrial world any preliminary enquiries which the Committee thinks necessary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The efforts of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography to co-ordinate the analytical bibliography of physics and allied sciences have resulted in a very satisfactory draft agreement negotiated by the representatives of the publications concerned, and the Committee can now turn its attention to other sciences in accordance with the programme approved by the last Assembly. This year, with the assistance of experts whom it has selected, it hopes to deal with the question of the co-ordination of analytical bibliography in the economic sciences.

In regard to the analytical bibliography of Greco-Roman antiquity, a preliminary enquiry is being carried out by correspondence under the direction of Professor Gilbert Murray, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
As regards bibliography by titles, the co-ordination between the Committee and the Brussels International Institute of Bibliography, which was approved by the Assembly, has been arranged in accordance with the latter's wishes. The grant of 1,000 Swiss francs made to the Institute by the Assembly will be used for the publication, before the end of this year, of a first supplement to the Index Bibliographicus. The Institute has also undertaken to amplify on as large a scale as possible its valuable alphabetical list of authors in the form of a collective catalogue of the chief libraries of the world, showing where a copy of any given work is to be found. The corresponding catalogue by subjects, the importance of which was recognised by the fifth Assembly, is also to be amplified; the information service in connection with the separate national offices for scientific information will also be developed. It is to be hoped that important official and other institutions will assist the Brussels Institute in its work by kindly placing at its disposal all essential material, which the Institute will then classify and co-ordinate so that it can be generally used.

The Committee is also anxious to render easier of access those publications—often highly important—which are written in little-used languages. With this object in view it decided to ask for the help of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. Accordingly, it will enquire whether those Committees would be prepared to compile annually, in a widely used language, an analytical bibliography of the publications of their scientists and authors. The possibility of publishing abstracts of this kind in an international review has been considered.

In order to carry out the scheme for organising scientific information in which the United States experts on the Committee are specially interested, the Committee again decided to call upon the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter will be asked to consider the means of compiling and publishing a collective national catalogue of periodicals in the public libraries.

Various resolutions were also adopted with a view to promoting the loan of printed books and manuscripts between libraries in different countries and the international loan of records, both of which questions are of deep interest to historians and research workers.

The attention of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography was also drawn by the Belgian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the poor ink and paper that have been used almost universally in printing since the war, and to the danger of a large proportion of contemporary publications—particularly official publications—disappearing in a few years. The Committee referred this question to the International Institute in Paris for preliminary consideration.

Lastly, the Committee referred to the Sub-Committee on Bibliography the question of the unification of scientific nomenclature, which was laid before it by one of its South American members, M. de Castro. The latter laid stress on the fact that his proposal was designed to facilitate, in each country, the study of scientific works published in other countries.

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters set up by the Committee at its last session is to be entrusted with the preliminary examination of the question of the unification of archaeological terminology, which was raised in a note from M.A. Childe and submitted to the Committee by M. de Castro jointly with his own note on the unification of scientific nomenclature.

INTER-UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The Sub-Committee on Inter-University Relations has continued to take an interest in the work of the International Students’ Unions. The President of the International Students’ Federation informed the Sub-Committee that the Federation had put into effect the scheme for an “International Student Card”, of which other international associations will also be able to take advantage. Thus is fulfilled one of the Committee’s recommendations designed to promote international exchanges of students and to provide them with facilities in travelling abroad.

The Sub-Committee also heard the views of the secretary of another international students’ association, the International Student Relief, who proposed a Conference of representatives of all the international students’ associations. The Sub-Committee agreed to convene this Conference, the primary object of which should be to organise the division of labour among the association on the most satisfactory lines.

The Sub-Committee also decided to study the question of assistance for young men engaged in post-graduate scientific research, particularly in the fields of history and literature.

The question of the international university, which was raised by the Spanish Government at the fourth Assembly, again came before the Sub-Committee in a somewhat different form. M. Barány, Professor in the University of Upsala, proposed, in a note submitted by M. Lorentz, that an international university should be established with the primary object of training diplomats, editors, professors of law, etc. The Committee thought that the general idea of this scheme was of sufficient importance for the question to be more thoroughly considered. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris was requested to consider and report on the possibility of establishing one or two institutions on a more modest scale than was suggested in the proposal, or of taking appropriate steps with a view to educating a small body of persons in international questions.
Proposed for an International Educational Loan Submitted by the Roumanian Government.

The Roumanian Government's proposal, which was supported by the Polish Government and by the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, was explained to the Committee by M. N. Cantacuzène, the Roumanian representative. It was referred for preliminary examination to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. In taking this decision, the Committee emphasised the importance — both for countries which might wish to share in the advantages of the proposal and for the progress of intellectual life in general — of the possibility of arranging, through the agency and under the supervision of the League of Nations, an international loan to supply the financial resources which are essential for the reorganisation or development of education and of civilisation as a whole.

Measures to Prevent International Misunderstandings.

At the end of the ordinary session of 1924, M. Lugones, one of the Latin American members of the Committee, had sketched an extensive programme for the reform of education with a view to promoting closer contact between nations. At the last session of the Committee, M. Buero, acting as substitute for M. Lugones, explained and supported the latter's ideas, emphasising the progress which had been made in Latin America towards encouraging, through education, the formation of an international public opinion.

The members of the Committee listened with the keenest interest to this statement of the constructive ideas of the Latin American representatives. The Committee also carefully considered several proposals designed to promote closer contact between nations by eliminating the misunderstandings and errors which become fixed in the public mind — in many cases, through teaching and school text-books. The Committee expressed its sympathy with various definite proposals for the publication — with the help of authors belonging to different countries — of impartial treatises on history, geography and culture which would illustrate the part played by international co-operation in the development of civilisation.

The Committee also adopted a proposal made by M. Casares, acting as substitute for M. Torres y Quevedo, to the effect that the assistance of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be obtained in an attempt to delete or weaken passages in school text-books which might implant in the youth of a country the seeds of a fundamental lack of comprehension of other countries. Requests by one National Committee to another to make friendly representations privately in the hope of obtaining the correction of an error would only relate to questions of fact in connection with geography or culture and not to objective judgments on moral, political or religious subjects.

Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The French Parliament having voted the bill for the creation of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee, sitting under the Chairmanship of M. de Jouvenel (replacing M. Bergson), as the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, adopted texts embodying rules for the organisation of the Institute. These included rules of procedure, staff regulations and financial regulations, the last of these being subject to approval by the Council. It further appointed a Directing Board and the principal officials of the Institute. The Institute will be able to begin work this year.

The Directing Board is composed of five members of different nationalities and of the Chairman of the Governing Body. It will meet once every two months and supervise the execution of the programme established by the Governing Body, to whom it will submit a yearly report.

At its meeting of July 27th, the Governing Body appointed as members of the Directing Board M. Bergson (Chairman), M. de Reynold, Professor Lorentz, Professor Gilbert Murray, and Senator Ruffini, members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Institute has been divided into Sections corresponding to the principal spheres of activity of the Committee. It will also include Sections and Services of a general character. Thus, the questions dealt with by the Sub-Committee on Inter-University Relations will be studied by the Universities Section of the Institute, and questions which concern the Sub-Committee on Bibliography by the Section for Bibliography and Scientific Relations. The Legal Section will prepare the work of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property. There are two Sections of the Institute corresponding with the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, which has been newly set up by the Committee, namely, the Section on Artistic Relations and the Section on Literary Relations. The Section for General Affairs will study the questions which do not belong or have not yet been assigned to other Sections. The Information Section will deal with the relations with the Press, and, when occasion arises, with certain questions relating to journalism or other intellectual activities of a similar character.

In the appointment of the higher staff, the Committee took into account the competence of the candidates presented and the necessity of ensuring as far as possible the international
character which the Assembly, the Council and the French Government desired to give to an Institute which will serve as an executive instrument of an international committee of the League.

The budget of the International Institute for the first year of normal working amounts to 2,100,000 French francs, of which 2,000,000 francs constitute a subsidy from the French State and 100,000 francs were given by Poland.

15.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BUREAUX.

The annual report of the International Relief Bureau, dated July 13th, 1925, has been presented to the Council of the League of Nations.

Founded in 1907 for the preparing of international conventions for reciprocal assistance, the Bureau undertook enquiries which led, in 1912, to the drawing up of a diplomatic protocol which has resulted in a certain number of conventions establishing international reciprocity in matters of relief. The Bureau was placed under the authority of the League of Nations by a resolution of the Council of June 27th, 1921.

Since the war, political and financial difficulties have postponed from year to year the convening of a new international relief congress, contemplated in 1915, and again, in 1925, to be held in London.

The Bureau, however, is continuing the collection and publication of information, in particular, information concerning the legislation on relief questions in the various countries. The Bureau is also taking steps to arrange systematically for the technical interpretation of the French term "assistance", and especially for its exact translation by experts into the various languages, since its interpretation varies in the different countries. The Bureau is also undertaking an enquiry into the existence and working of charitable institutions founded in the various countries by colonies of foreign residents.

16.

WORK OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN BUREAU.

In previous reports it has been the custom to devote a special note to the work of the Latin-American Bureau. The work done by the Bureau has continued this year to the full satisfaction of the Secretary-General, but inasmuch as, subject to the resolution passed by the last Assembly on the subject — a resolution which the Secretary-General is doing his utmost to execute as rapidly as possible — the Bureau has now become a regular and normal part of the working of the Secretariat, it is no longer considered necessary to describe it separately.