Government by the Decree-Law No. 164 promulgated on May 22nd, 1926. This measure will assist the Commission in its work, which, on the other hand, is still handicapped by the absence of a proper land register.

In anticipation of the possibility of the Greek Government applying to the League for a further loan, the Commission has made an estimate of the sums which would be required on the one hand to extend existing installations and on the other to settle 28,000 new families averaging four individuals each (8,000 agricultural and 20,000 urban). These figures represent the minimum number of refugees still in need of being settled. The following amounts would be required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. For the extension of existing installations</td>
<td>£2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. For the settlement of 8,000 new agricultural families</td>
<td>£800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. For the settlement of 20,000 new urban families</td>
<td>£2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£5,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

On May 3rd, 1926, the Bulgarian Government addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League concerning the issue of a loan for the settlement of refugees in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government requested that an official of the League might be sent to Sofia in order to collect the necessary data which the League might require when examining the question. The Secretary-General arranged for M. René Charron, of the General Commissariat in Budapest, to proceed to Sofia for this purpose.

At the request of the Council, the Financial Committee, during its June session, examined the situation on the basis of M. Charron’s report and other available information. In its report to the Council the Financial Committee gave the following summary of the situation:

“Since 1913, Bulgaria, according to the information supplied to the Committee, has had to receive nearly 52,000 families of refugees, numbering at present about 220,000 persons. Of these about 116,000 persons are capable of working. Some 30,000 of these have been definitely established either by the Bulgarian Government or through their own resources. Another 25,000 can be established in urban districts by partial assistance from the Bulgarian Government, which has already spent 160 million leva on general settlement work. There remain therefore about 60,000 workers who require settlement on the land, representing about 30,000 families or some 120,000 persons including dependants. These refugees are in serious distress, and the mortality will be great unless effective aid can be given before the winter. They are in a migratory state and move about between town and country, as chance or passing opportunities of work may direct. It is true that a certain number have been provisionally established on hired land, but their presence is a continued source of friction with the local peasant population.

“The Committee is impressed with the great advantages which the settlement of these refugees would have: (a) in reducing difficulties in internal politics where the still destitute refugees are the chief source of social unrest; (b) in improving external relations in which the problems arising out of the existence of these refugees also play a prominent part; (c) in adding to the economic resources of the country by putting into productive work some 60,000 workers (apart from the families which they support) eminently fitted for agricultural work, who are at present a source of expense and not of wealth, and bringing into cultivation land now unused but easily capable of being made fertile and productive; (d) in assisting the Bulgarian Government to proceed with the work of reconstruction which it has undertaken, and of which the first results have been the real progress achieved in the last three years in the direction of the re-establishment of budgetary equilibrium and the maintenance of monetary stability, the consolidation of this work being the best means of improving the credit of the country.”

The Financial Committee was of opinion that a loan giving a net yield equivalent to not more than £2 ½ million pounds would be sufficient for the purpose. It made the following recommendations as to the expenditure of this money:

(a) Assistance from the loan should be confined to the settlement of agricultural workers: about two-thirds of the sum should be devoted to the provision of houses initial equipment and advances, and about one-third to the preparation of land — so as to make it suitable for settlement — and to communications.

(b) The proceeds of the loan should be placed in an account subject to the independent control of an authority or agent to be appointed by the Council of the League. He should supervise the expenditure of the loan and release money only for expenditure on the purposes defined in the scheme and in accordance with detailed plans.

1 For M. Charron’s report and other documents on this question, see document C. 360. M. 130. 1926. II.
approved by him. He should have the power to stop advances if he is not satisfied that any money previously released has been properly employed on the authorised objects. He should also have power to withhold expenditure from the loan for settlement on any land which he does not consider suitable.

The Financial Committee also declared that certain measures would have to be taken before the loan could be successfully issued:

(1) The refugee loan should be secured by a first charge on adequate specific revenues, such as, for instance, the excises on salt and alcohol and the match monopoly which, in the last completed year, produced 19,700,000 gold francs. The pledging of such securities would necessitate a decision by the Reparation authorities. The revenues assigned to the service of the loan should be paid into a special account controlled by trustees to be appointed by the Council.

(2) An arrangement should be made by the Reparation Commission which would protect these securities against loss of value through instability of the currency.

(3) The Statutes of the Bulgarian National Bank should be modified so as to bring them into conformity with the best principles of central banking.

Moreover, the Committee believed that the Bulgarian Government would find it necessary to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the bondholders of the pre-war loans for the future and to meet certain other pre-existing rights.

On these conditions, the Financial Committee considered that the League could be associated with the scheme. The Committee finally urged that temporary advances should be negotiated at an early date.

This report of the Financial Committee was adopted by the Council on June 10th. The Council recognised the importance of securing a satisfactory solution of the problem and declared its readiness to associate itself with the scheme. It approved the principle of a strict and effective control of the employment of the loan and the choice of land and decided to consider the system of control at its September session and to consult on this point the representatives of those States Members of the League which are neighbours of Bulgaria.

The Council finally authorised its President to take any necessary measures proposed by the Financial Committee for the securing of advances up to a maximum of £400,000 for immediate needs such as the provision of seed, etc., for sowing in the early autumn.

At the special session held from July 19th to 23rd, the Financial Committee was able to declare that the measures it had considered essential for the successful issue of a loan were being taken, or very near to being taken:

(1) On July 22nd, the Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia took a decision enabling the Bulgarian Government to pledge the necessary revenues as securities for the loan.

(2) On July 23rd, the Reparation Commission, on the recommendation of the Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia, approved an arrangement — including the eventual creation of a Transfer Committee — designed to prevent payments of reparation and similar claims causing a depreciation of the Bulgarian currency.

(3) The Bulgarian Government and the Governor of the National Bank agreed to the Statutes of the National Bank being modified in the sense indicated by the Financial Committee. A draft bill is in course of preparation and will be submitted to the Financial Committee.

The Committee was also informed that good progress was being made in the negotiations concerning the pre-war loans and other pre-existing rights, and that it was hoped that a settlement would be reached in the near future.

In these circumstances, the Financial Committee recommended to the President of the Council:

(1) To authorise the Bulgarian Government to enter into negotiations with bankers in order to obtain advances (not exceeding a net sum of £400,000) on the main loan; before becoming final, the contracts for such advances to be approved by the Chairman of the Financial Committee.

(2) To appoint M. René Charron for a period of three months as representative of the League to supervise the expenditure of the advances.

The President of the Council, by letter of August 9th (see Annex), has authorised the Bulgarian Government to negotiate advances up to a net sum of £400,000.

NOTE. — On August 24th, an advance of £400,000 from the Bank of England to the Bank of Bulgaria was made. As stated above, the exact system of control to be established will be discussed by the Council in September.

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1 For further details, including the text of the decisions of the Reparation authorities, see document C. 437, M. 197, 1926, II.
V. Financial Position of the Free City of Danzig.

At the request of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig, and in response to the formal desire of the Senate of Danzig, the President of the Council, in a telegram dated July 1st, 1926, asked M. Janssen, a member of the Financial Committee, to examine the financial position of the Free City. The report drafted by M. Janssen, after a visit to Danzig, was submitted to the Financial Committee during its session held in London in July. The High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig, M. Sahm, President of the Senate of the Free City, Dr. Volkmann, Senator in charge of financial questions, together with Dr. Strasburger, Missioner-General of Poland at Danzig, took part in the discussions of the Financial Committee on this question.

The Financial Committee recognises in its report that, though the monetary reform of 1923 had met with success and although the stability of the Danzig florin had been maintained without difficulty, the economic and budgetary position of the Free City was difficult. There remained considerable unemployment; the depreciation of the Polish zloty had prejudiced certain branches of the trade of Danzig; the increase of expenditure on unemployment and the decrease in the Customs revenues had made the position of the Treasury more difficult, and had obliged the Government of Danzig to contract a floating debt which amounted on July 1st, 1926, to 12 million florins; there was a deficit of about 16 million florins for the current budgetary period.

The Financial Committee, in its report, considering the remedies which would enable the position to be set right, drew attention to the fact that, among the measures which should be contemplated, some depended on decisions which were within the competence of the authorities of the Free City, whereas others could only be taken as a result of an agreement which would have to be reached on certain points between the Free City and the Polish Government. The first category of measures entails a reduction of expenditure. The Committee considers that, by reducing the number of officials, by a simplification of the administration and by a reduction of salaries and allowances of every kind, the total amount of the budget expenditure might be reduced by 10 per cent. The Government of Danzig, moreover, might derive certain resources from the institution of a tobacco monopoly. The Committee was happy to note that, as regarded the system of the tobacco monopoly to be established at Danzig, in relation with the Polish Customs regime, negotiations with Poland had been successfully conducted.

Finally, the Financial Committee was informed that negotiations were proceeding between the Free City and Poland with the view to an arrangement determining the share which would accrue to Danzig during the next years of the revenue of the Customs duties levied on the territory of the Free City. On the basis of the agreement at present in force, the share of Danzig is from 7 to 8 per cent of the gross Customs revenue, while the cost of administration and of levying the duties is wholly charged upon the budget of the Free City. As the expenditure on the administration and levying of the duties is in florins, whereas the gross revenues are levied in zlotys, the net profit of the Free City was appreciably reduced for the current financial year.

The Financial Committee asked that the negotiations between the interested parties should be continued under the auspices of the Commissioner-General as actively as possible.
the point of view of the finances of Danzig, the problem appears to be to ensure a certain stability so far as the revenues which the Free City may rely upon drawing from the Customs are concerned. The Financial Committee expressed the opinion that this result might be achieved by attributing to Danzig for a period of two years as from January 1st, 1927, a fixed revenue of 15 million florins per annum, on the understanding that this arrangement did not prejudice the final solution which would be adopted in the future. Another course would be to maintain the present scale of the allocation of the revenues, limiting, however, for a period of two years, the sums to be received by Danzig to a minimum of 14 millions and a maximum of 20 million florins.

The Financial Committee is of opinion that only the carrying-out as a whole of these arrangements and of these provisions for effective budgetary economies will provide a basis for the restoration of a permanent budgetary equilibrium. Should the Committee obtain the assurance that this equilibrium would be realised, it might at its next session in September, after examining the legal position, recommend the floating of a loan of which the principal objects would be:

(a) To cover the deficit resulting from the exceptional circumstances shown in the budget of 1926-1927, and to repay the floating debt;
(b) To meet certain productive expenditure in accordance with the programme to be presented by the Free City of Danzig.

VI. DOUBLE TAXATION AND TAX EVASION.

In accordance with the Council resolution of June 1925, invitations were sent to a dozen Governments, asking them to nominate experts in taxation questions to examine whether the resolutions adopted by the technical experts on February 7th, 1925 (document F. 212), could be used as a basis for preparing preliminary draft conventions.

This new body of experts, which consisted mainly of high taxation officials and included all the previous technical experts, met at Geneva from May 17th to 22nd, 1926. A delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce attended the meetings in an advisory capacity. A delegation of the Committee for Communications and Transit was also heard with regard to the methods of preventing double taxation in the case of navigation companies.

The experts resolved themselves into three Sub-Committees dealing respectively with:

1. Double Taxation;
2. Legal assistance;
3. Tax evasion and administrative assistance.

In each of these three fields, the Sub-Committees were able to prepare, in general outline, preliminary draft conventions. The experts decided to devote some months to a careful consideration of these texts, the actual wording of which is still merely provisional, and to leave to their next session the final drafting of the texts which they propose to lay before the Financial Committee.

VII. COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

The Council, on June 10th, referred in the first instance to the Financial Committee a proposal of the French Government, suggesting the framing of a draft convention for suppressing the crime of counterfeiting currency (document C. 346. 1926. II).

The Financial Committee examined this proposal, together with a letter from the Dutch Government of June 21st (document C. 422. 1926. II), containing information on the system of co-operation which already exists in this matter between the Police Authorities of various countries. Before making definite proposals to the Council, the Committee desired to obtain the opinion and advice of the Banks of Issue in the different countries, and has addressed to them a detailed questionnaire to this end. The Committee hopes, on the basis of the replies received, to make a further report at its next meeting.

D. PUBLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. In accordance with the general instructions laid down by the Brussels Financial Conference and the recommendations made by the Economic and Financial Commission and subsequently approved by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, the Secretariat has this year published, or has in the course of publication, the following periodical documents:

(a) Memorandum on Currency and Central Banks (published in August);
(b) Memorandum on Public Finance (in course of preparation);
(c) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (appears monthly).

(a) Memorandum on Currency and Central Banks.

Following the principle adopted for the first time last year, the Memoranda on Currency and Central Banks have again been published as a single document in two volumes. In the
Introduction which constitutes Volume I, a study is made of the more important characteristics of recent currency history, more especially during the year 1925 and the spring of 1926. The second volume contains synoptic tables showing the note circulation, gold reserves, rates of exchange, deposits in commercial banks, wholesale prices, etc., and an analysis of the balance-sheets of the central banks of all countries in which such institutions are operating.

(c) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

This publication consists of a compilation of published current statistical data from which it is possible to appreciate the general trend of economic movements throughout the world. In special introductions, an explanation is given of the manner in which certain classes of the statistics published have been compiled in the various States, their scope and object. In the first issue of the Bulletin for this year a certain number of additions and changes were made, and the publication of two diagrams—the first showing the volume of manufacturing production in the United States of America and the second indices of economic prosperity in the United Kingdom—was begun.

2. Memorandum on Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Balances, 1913-24. — In accordance with the instructions contained in the resolutions of the third Assembly, a new edition of the Memorandum is being prepared in which the synoptic trade tables are brought up to the end of 1925. The Memorandum containing the data for 1924 was published last autumn. The problem of the general balances of international accounts has continued to arouse increasing interest. The number of countries preparing special estimates increases steadily from year to year, and the statements received are appreciably more comprehensive and more comparable inter se than they were when the work was first initiated. The first volume of this Memorandum contains summaries of all the statements concerning balances of payments received and a summary of the trade statistics of the world; the second contains more detailed trade statistics, together with notes explaining the manner in which they are compiled and indicating the degree of their comparability.

3. The Economic and Financial Organisation is further responsible for the special sections on budgetary expenditure on armaments and commercial statistics contained in the Military Year-Book.

II. ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

Since the publication of the report to the seventh Assembly, the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit has held a session at Geneva (July 12th-16th). This session was preceded by a session of the Sub-Committee for Inland Navigation.

I. SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR INLAND NAVIGATION.

The Sub-Committee for Inland Navigation examined the replies in connection with the enquiry into the condition of inland navigation in Europe carried out in pursuance of the resolutions of the Genoa Conference. These replies dealt with the situation in Europe as a whole, with the exception of the Rhine and Danube systems, on which Mr. Hines had already submitted the special reports referred to in the report to the last Assembly. Valuable information was received from most of the European States concerned, including the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Sub-Committee for Inland Navigation adopted the following resolution on this subject:

"The Sub-Committee,
"Having considered the information submitted by the various Governments in the course of the enquiry conducted in pursuance of Article 8 of the Genoa Conference resolutions;
"And having in view, so far as navigation on the Rhine and Danube is concerned, the resolutions adopted by it on January 28th, 1926;
"Notes:
"(1) That, generally speaking, the efforts made to restore navigable waterways have been almost completely successful in bringing them up to their pre-war level;
"(2) That if the traffic, though it is increasing on the whole, has not attained its pre-war level, this is due not to causes of a technical nature, but to internal economic conditions in the various countries, and the post-war changes in international trade relations; and that, from both the above standpoints, an improvement in the traffic on navigable waterways depends primarily on an increase in the volume of trade;
"(3) That the work of improving the network of navigable waterways and of preparing new waterways is, in most countries, proceeding slowly owing to lack of
funds as a result of the need for budgetary economy and the difficulty of obtaining credits; but that efforts are being made to put fresh work in hand on strictly commercial lines, notably in conjunction with the utilisation of hydraulic power;

“(4) And that, with reference to the international co-operation contemplated by the Genoa Conference, the Sub-Committee has already been able to provide one Government with the assistance of a committee of experts instructed to give an opinion on a programme of hydraulic work and the preparation of new waterways, and that such a system of co-operation would seem feasible in other cases, more particularly with a view to securing the systematic co-ordination of the programmes outlined in various countries.

“Although the Sub-Committee has not extended its general enquiry to the progress made in the ratification of the Barcelona Convention concerning the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, and the framing of the Acts of Navigation for International Rivers, it would draw attention to the desire expressed by the Genoa Conference that effect should be given as speedily as possible to these Acts or Conventions which, in their own sphere, tend to ensure that freedom of international communications without which the network of European waterways cannot be utilised to its full extent.”

The Sub-Committee for Inland Navigation also considered the results of the unofficial enquiry which its members had carried out in regard to the possibilities of unifying the statistics of inland navigation in Europe. In view of the work of investigation already accomplished, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that the question was now sufficiently clearly defined to enable it to be officially examined by a committee of experts, and accordingly decided to set up that Committee.

The study of the other subjects which the Sub-Committee for Inland Navigation has in hand, and which are at present being investigated by experts is proceeding normally. The Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation has just met at Hamburg, with wholly satisfactory results, which, in conjunction with the work being carried out by the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, justify the hope that agreements will be concluded fairly soon between European States regarding the nationality of vessels employed in inland navigation, the registration of shipping, privileges and liens. A series of agreements of this kind would undoubtedly do much to facilitate international navigation on the inland waterways of Europe. Similar agreements might be arranged for other continents whenever the need for them is felt.

II. PLENARY SESSION OF THE ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

The plenary session of the Advisory and Technical Committee, which met from July 12th to 16th, 1926, was presided over by M. DE AGÜERO Y BETHANCOURT.

(1) Action taken in Regard to the Work of the Permanent Sub-Committees.

The Advisory and Technical Committee examined the work of the permanent Sub-Committees (for railway transport, inland navigation, ports and maritime navigation, and road traffic) which had met since its previous session. It approved the conclusions they had reached in their discussions and adopted various measures to provide better co-ordination between them. It gave fresh instructions to the Committee appointed by the Railway Transport and Inland Navigation Sub-Committees to examine the question of competition between railways and inland navigation on the Rhine and Danube systems. It provided means for this enquiry to be extended if cases similar to those noted in Mr. Hines’ report on these systems were encountered in the course of the enquiry. This Committee is composed of three members — a railway expert, an inland navigation expert and an economist, who acts as Chairman; it has to keep in touch with the users of the systems in question and, in particular, to consider general trade interests in its examination of this very complex question of competition. Further, the Advisory and Technical Committee decided upon the constitution of another committee of experts which will consider the best means of providing transport in which different methods are combined. This committee will include experts on railway transport and inland, maritime and aerial navigation.

(2) Action taken in Regard to the Work of International Conferences.

The Chairman of the Committee on Telegraphic Questions attended the Conference of the Telegraphic Union held at Paris last autumn, and the Advisory and Technical Committee has now received his report. It was found possible at this Conference to secure some of the facilities for which the Assembly had asked in regard to the telegraphic communications of the League of Nations. The Conference agreed to place the telegraphic and telephonic communications of the League in the same category as Government correspondence and communications. The League will thus enjoy priority without having to pay the extra charge for urgent communications.
The Committee took various steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Passport Conference. That Conference had asked the League to draw up certain arrangements which had not matured at the time when the Conference itself met. These arrangements refer to: (1) the question of the establishment of a transit card for emigrants, for the purpose of relieving them of the expense and formalities connected with visas, and (2) the question of identification documents for persons without nationality, there being at present a fairly large number of such persons in certain countries.

The Conference on Tonnage Measurement in Inland Navigation had asked the Committee to prepare a single model tonnage certificate. On this subject the experts of all the States concerned reached complete agreement, and the agreement was approved by the Committee.

(3) Action taken in Regard to the Work of Experts.

(a) Wireless Telephony.

Various recommendations were submitted to the Committee by the International Union of Radio-Telephony, which embraces most of the European broadcasting enterprises. One of these recommendations advocated the preparation of an international broadcasting statute. The Committee decided that it would place this question on its agenda, but would at the same time collaborate whenever desirable with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its organs, it being understood that any work the Committee might carry out in this field should not cover the same ground as that dealt with by the organs of the Universal Radio-Telegraphic Union. The Secretary of the Committee was asked to submit a general report on the question at a future session of the Committee, probably after the Radio-Telegraphic Conference which is to be held next year at Washington.

The International Union of Radio-Telephony had also considered the question of the danger of carrying on certain propaganda by means of wireless telephony. The Committee, after having heard the Director of the Union, decided to place this question on the agenda of a later session.

(b) Reform of the Calendar.

The Assembly is aware of the circumstances in which the Advisory and Technical Committee decided to undertake an examination of the general question of calendar reform, including the stabilisation of Easter. A special Committee was formed, composed of the following:

Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga, Professor at the University of Leyden (appointed by the Advisory and Technical Committee), Chairman;
The Rev. Father Gianfranceschi, President of the Academy "Dei nuovi Lincei" (appointed by the Holy See);
Professor D. Eginitis, Director of the Observatory of Athens (appointed by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople);
The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society of London (appointed by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury);
M. G. Bigourdang, formerly Chairman of the International Astronomical Union's Committee on the Calendar (appointed by the Advisory and Technical Committee);
Mr. Willis H. Booth, President of the International Chamber of Commerce (appointed by the Advisory and Technical Committee).

This Committee has just completed its work, after having carried out a number of enquiries in all interested quarters and collected a large amount of information. The Committee's report, which can hardly be summarised here, will be duly submitted to the Assembly. The Advisory and Technical Committee particularly desires to draw the Assembly's attention to the results of all the work that has been done in investigating this question, which is of the greatest interest to the public of every country. The Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Advisory and Technical Committee,
"Having taken note of the report of the Special Committee of Enquiry into the reform of the calendar;
"Is of opinion that it appears from the facts ascertained by that Committee:

"(1) As regards the general reform of the calendar, that a methodical examination of the question by public opinion in the various countries, on the basis of the work of documentation and simplification already carried out, is an essential condition for the realisation of any reform and that this work would be facilitated by the institution of national organisations to study the question, which should include representatives of the principal interests involved;

"(2) As regards the stabilisation of Easter, that none of the religious authorities with whom the settlement of this question depends has formulated any objection of principle against the stabilisation, and that the majority of them have declared themselves in favour of such measure; that no objection has been raised in lay circles; that, on the contrary, the enquiry carried out in the economic and educational circles in every country has revealed a strong feeling in favour of the proposed reform;"
"Decides to direct the attention of the Assembly of the League to these points and to the advisability of passing a special recommendation urging the competent authorities as soon as possible to take a definite decision with a view to the settlement of the question of the stabilisation of Easter."

"The Committee desires to express its cordial thanks to the Committee on the Reform of the Calendar for its important work, which is now completed. It instructs the Chairman of the Committee to take such measures as may appear advisable in order to ensure the further development of the work in question."

(4) Special Missions entrusted to the Committee by the Assembly or the Council.

(a) Communications with the Seat of the League of Nations at Times of Crisis.

At the session held after the difficulties that arose between Greece and Bulgaria, the Council of the League asked the Advisory and Technical Committee to consider how communications with the seat of the League, and in particular telegraphic and telephonic communications, could be improved at times of crisis. The same question also arose at the outset of the work on the reduction of armaments. As experience appears to have shown, any means by which it is possible, at moments of crisis, to reduce the time required for the transmission of messages during urgent meetings of the Council is invaluable, and the Committee has taken the following steps to meet the Council's wishes.

The International Advisory Committee on Long-Distance Telephony, which comprises almost all the European telephone administrations, is to examine next autumn the question of telephonic communications with the seat of the League. The question was referred to this body some months ago, in pursuance of the resolution on the subject adopted by the Assembly last year. This resolution did not deal specifically with communications in times of crisis, but, as far as the construction of a telephone system is concerned, it is impossible — at any rate from the telephonic point of view — to treat the two questions separately. The Secretary-General of the Advisory and Technical Committee was asked to attend this meeting of the Long-Distance Telephony Committee. At the same time there will be meetings of a Special Committee of the Railway Transport Sub-Committee, a Committee of Telegraph Experts and a Committee of Experts on Aerial Navigation. Each of these bodies will examine the questions coming within its own province. The Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee will co-ordinate the work done in the various fields and will transmit direct to the Council any conclusions which may be reached.

The last Assembly also dealt with the question of Customs and passport formalities at the frontiers near the seat of the League. As a result of the discussions which took place at the Passport Conference, certain improvements have already been introduced; nevertheless, during the discussion of the subject by the Advisory and Technical Committee, the view was expressed that these improvements were not yet entirely satisfactory.

(b) Collaboration with the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and with the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference.

The Committee collaborated indirectly in the work of the Joint Committee which is assisting the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and also in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference. Members of the Advisory and Technical Committee are, in fact, sitting as members of these bodies. The work of the Communications and Transit Organisation in the past has already touched upon many questions which affect the work of the Economic Conference, and the Committee will continue to afford any assistance which may be desired.

(5) Execution and Ratification of Conventions.

(a) Application of the Memel Convention.

Under the terms of the Convention regarding the Port of Memel, the Advisory and Technical Committee receives every year a copy of the annual report of the Memel Harbour Board, one of the members of which is appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The Committee adopted this year the following resolution on the subject:

"The Advisory and Technical Committee, after an exchange of views, decides simply to take note of the present annual report of the Memel Harbour Board. Moreover, taking into account the present situation as a whole, it considers it unnecessary to make any comment on the reservations put forward at the moment of signature by the member of the Harbour Board appointed by its Chairman."


The Advisory and Technical Committee considered it particularly important that general conventions, particularly those signed at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit, should be ratified with as little delay as possible. In accordance with the resolution
adopted by the last Assembly, it endeavoured to assist in dispelling all misunderstanding on this subject, and adopted the following resolution:

"The Advisory and Technical Committee,

Considering it particularly important that the Conventions signed at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit, and particularly the General Convention on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, should be ratified as soon as possible:

"Requests the Assembly of the League once more to bring this point to the attention of the States which signed these Conventions or which adhered thereto subject to ratification.

"The Committee,

"Having furthermore taken cognisance of the discussions which occurred in the Sub-Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation in connection with the difficulties which arose in consequence of a declaration made by the French Government on adhering to the Convention on the International Regime of Maritime Ports;

"Noting that the Sub-Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation considered that these difficulties might perhaps disappear if an explicit interpretation of this declaration were forthcoming:

"Takes note of the declarations made in this connection by the French member of the Committee acting on behalf of his Government and on its instructions.

"The text of the declaration made by the French Government at the time of its adhesion and the text of the interpretative declarations made by the French member of the Committee are annexed to the present resolution 1.

"The present resolution and its annexes shall be communicated to all the States signatory to the Convention on the International Regime of Maritime Ports.

(6) General Organisation of the Advisory and Technical Committee.

Numerous discussions have taken place on the organisation of the Advisory and Technical Committee's work and, in particular, concerning the relations between that body and the permanent committees of experts which it has established. Discussions have also taken place regarding the desirability of setting up permanent committees of experts to deal with telegraphic and aerial navigation questions. The Committee carried out an exhaustive study of the permanent needs of its organisation, and laid down in clear and precise terms the general practice which it considered indispensable, taking into account, on the one hand, the general responsibility borne by the Committee sitting in plenary session, and, on the other, the unavoidable division of work among special committees. It adopted the following resolutions on this subject:

"A. General Organisation.

"In application of the provisions of Article 6 of its Rules of Procedure referring to sub-committees, the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit adopts the following resolution:

"The duty of conducting a continuous enquiry into questions relating to railway transport, inland navigation, ports and maritime navigation, road traffic and electrical power is entrusted to five permanent committees.

"The composition of these committees, which may include, besides members of the Committee, persons appointed by it individually, shall be fixed by the Committee at its own discretion, on the basis of the principle that the various interests concerned should be given the best possible representation.

"The Committee shall also appoint a permanent Legal Committee.

"All resolutions taken by these committees involving recommendations to Governments or proposals to the Council or Assembly shall, before being transmitted to those authorities, be endorsed by the Advisory and Technical Committee sitting in plenary session.

"As an exceptional measure, justified on grounds of urgency or necessity, such endorsement may be given on behalf of the Committee by its Chairman, who, in case of doubt, may obtain the opinions of his colleagues by correspondence and report in all cases on his decision to the next plenary session.

"The provisions of the present resolution shall not apply to cases where the settlement of a dispute has been referred to the Advisory and Technical Committee in virtue of an international convention. In such cases the Advisory and Technical Committee alone, in plenary session, is empowered to give an advisory opinion."

"B. Composition of Permanent Committees.

"The composition of permanent committees, which may include, besides members of the Committee, persons appointed by it individually, shall be fixed by the Committee

1 The resolution with its annexes was distributed to the States Members of the League as C.L.95. 1926.
at its own discretion, on the basis of the principle that the various interests concerned should be given the best possible representation. Persons individually nominated by the Committee shall be selected for their special qualifications, regard being had to the necessity of equitable distribution among nationalities."

"C. Air Questions."

"The Advisory and Technical Committee decides not to form at present any permanent body to investigate questions connected with aerial navigation.

"The Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Committee are requested to take all steps to ensure that effective contact is maintained with the existing international bodies, particularly the International Commission on Air Navigation, the International Air Traffic Association, and the Committee of Legal Experts set up by the Paris Conference.

"An annual report on international activity in the matter of aerial navigation shall be submitted to the Committee by the Secretariat, which may, if necessary, be assisted by experts appointed by the Chairman.

"The Committee does not exclude the possibility of forming temporary bodies of experts on aerial navigation to consider any questions in regard to which — on account of their specific character or of their connection with other transport problems — such a procedure may seem the most suitable."

"D. Telegraphic Questions."

"The Advisory and Technical Committee decides not to form or maintain at present any permanent body to investigate questions of telegraphy and wireless telegraphy.

"The Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Committee are authorised to take all steps to ensure that effective contact is maintained with the existing international bodies dealing with these questions.

"An annual report on international telephonic, telegraphic, wireless telephonic and wireless telegraphic communication shall be submitted to the Committee by the Secretariat, which may, if necessary, ask the Chairman to nominate experts to assist it.

"It is to be understood that the Committee does not exclude the possibility of appointing temporary committees of experts to investigate any questions of this nature which it may regard as of special interest and which cannot be effectually or speedily dealt with by the existing organisations."

(7) Preparations for the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit.

The Advisory and Technical Committee was anxious to have its mode of organisation clearly defined and confirmed, particularly in order that the next General Conference on Communications and Transit, to which it is responsible in technical matters, should fully understand its working and its methods.

A third General Conference on Communications and Transit is to be held next year. It will have to renew the Advisory and Technical Committee, as, according to the decision of the Barcelona Conference, the term of office of the States appointed at the last conference, which was held in 1923, may not exceed four years. In the opinion of the Advisory and Technical Committee, the agenda of this third General Conference should include, in addition to the question of the renewal of the committee, the examination of the work it has accomplished since the previous conference; a study of the whole position as regards ratifications of the various conventions, and the reasons why various individual ratifications have not yet been received; and, lastly, a proposal to establish a centre for the co-ordination of general information in regard to transport, as the need for such a body appears to become increasingly necessary. This centre of information would also provide a better means of linking up the Communications and Transit Organisation with the technical services of extra-European States. The proposed Conference will not be required to conclude conventions; consequently it should be of short duration, and, in order to reduce expenditure both for the League itself and for the participating States, it would be preferable to hold the Conference immediately before the eighth Assembly.

III. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

(a) The International Sanitary Conference.

The International Sanitary Conference met at Paris from May 10th to June 19th, 1926. It adopted a new text for the International Sanitary Convention, which was signed by the delegates with certain reservations, and which now awaits ratification by the Governments. The International Sanitary Convention of 1912, which is at present in force, provides that certain quarantinable diseases shall be notified to the signatory Governments through diplomatic channels. The new Convention adds that these diseases shall simultaneously be
notified to the Office international d’hygiène publique, to which subsequent information concerning the course of an epidemic should also be communicated.

The Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations already collects and distributes, both through its Eastern Bureau at Singapore and its Central Office in Geneva, information with regard to specified diseases which has been voluntarily transmitted by the various health administrations. The Conference accordingly inserted a clause in the Convention enabling arrangements to be entered into between the Office international d’hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League in respect of epidemiological intelligence and similar matters.

The article (of which the authentic text is in French) reads as follows:

Article 7. "In order to facilitate the accomplishment of the task which has been entrusted to it by the present Convention, the Office international d’hygiène publique, by reason of the utility of the information now being supplied by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, including its Eastern Bureau at Singapore, and other similar bureaux, as well as by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, is authorised to negotiate the necessary agreements with the Health Committee of the League of Nations, as well as with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other similar organisations.

"It is understood that the arrangements reached by such agreements shall in no wise contravene the stipulations of the Rome Convention of December 9th, 1907, and shall not result in the substitution of any other health body for the Office international d’hygiène publique."

The application of this article was examined during its May-June session, 1926, by a special Sub-Committee of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’hygiène publique, and the President and Bureau of the Health Committee were consulted as to the basis on which an agreement under the above article might be concluded.

The President and Bureau of the Health Committee, after consultation with the President and Bureau of the Office international, together drew up a preliminary draft agreement, which was submitted to a plenary meeting of the Health Committee on June 19th and adopted in the form of the following resolution:

"The Health Committee, having considered the terms of the preliminary draft submitted by the Bureaux of the Office international d’hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League, approves the following text, which is the outcome of its deliberations:

"The Permanent Committee of the Office international d’hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League have agreed on the following procedure, which they consider to be the most effective to ensure the centralisation and distribution of information concerning epidemic diseases and sanitary measures which are contemplated by the Paris International Sanitary Convention of 1926.

"(1) The notifications provided for in Article 1, and intended for the Office international d’hygiène publique, may be transmitted by Governments through one of the League of Nations regional bureaux.

"These bureaux shall at once communicate such notifications, by telegram or wireless, to the Office international d’hygiène publique, as well as to all the health administrations with which they are in direct relations.

"The notifications thus received shall be communicated forthwith by the Office international d’hygiène publique to the diplomatic agencies in Paris.

"(2) The immediate communication to principal health authorities provided for under Article 3 of the Convention shall be effected in the name and on behalf of the Office international d’hygiène publique by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. All notifications forwarded to the Office international d’hygiène publique, either directly or through the other regional bureaux, shall be communicated immediately to the Service.

"The immediate communication of these notifications to principal health authorities shall be effected by this Service in the name of the Office international d’hygiène publique, by telegram or wireless, as frequently as may be necessary.

"(3) The communications provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 28 and 49 of the Convention, received directly by the regional bureaux of the League of Nations, shall be forwarded immediately to the Office international d’hygiène publique as well as to all the health administrations in direct relationship with those bureaux.

"(4) The first page of the Weekly Summary and of the periodical publications of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations will give, in the name of the Office international d’hygiène publique, the official bulletin of notifications and of intelligence, as provided for under Articles 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 28 and 49 of the Convention and as communicated beforehand by the Office."

The draft agreement embodied in this resolution, which stands for consideration by the Permanent Committee of the Office international d’hygiène publique at its next session in
October, is recommended by the Health Committee as an arrangement which will enable the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, including the Singapore Bureau and any other bureaux which may be established in the future, to be used and developed for the purpose of the application of the Convention.

(b) International Conference on Rabies.

Invitations have been addressed to the Governments and to various Institutes for the International Conference on Rabies to be convened in the spring of 1927 (see General Report, Document A. 6. 1926, page 108).

(c) Conference of Experts on Infant Welfare.


The Conference has been convened for September 26th, 1926.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:

1. Possibilities of a comparative enquiry into infant mortality in different regions of Europe (or other parts of the world) with high and low infant mortality rates, with special reference to the underlying causes such as social and hygienic conditions, housing, nutrition and child welfare activity.

2. Possibilities of an enquiry into the incidence of rickets, anaemia, tetany and scurvy in children up to two years of age in different countries, with special regard to the nutrition problem.

3. Unification of the registration of infant deaths.

4. The possibility of climatic treatment for children of foreign countries. Measures required in the interest of the children and of the country which receives them.

5. Instruction in infant welfare of medical students and other persons concerned.

6. The value of preventive immunisation against infectious diseases of children (diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, whooping-cough and tuberculosis).

II. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) Proposed Establishment of a Health Bureau on the West Coast of Africa.

The action taken by the Health Committee as a result of the proposal of the French delegation to the sixth Assembly is described in the General Report to the seventh Assembly (Document A. 6. 1926, page 98), in which it was stated that, as a result of the interchange of medical officers of the Colonial Services in West Africa, a report on the subject would be presented to the Health Committee in June, 1926.

This report was duly presented to the Health Committee during its seventh session held in Paris on June 19th and 20th, 1926. The report was based on information furnished during the final Conference, held on May 17th at Freetown, of the medical officers nominated by African Health Administrations to participate in the West African interchange and on a study of the conditions observed during its course.

Three opinions were put forward during the Conference. Certain of the British participants were in favour of postponing the establishment of a bureau in Western Africa. The French participants, on the other hand, were in favour of its establishment in the near future and this view was supported by the Spanish and Portuguese participants. A third proposal was submitted by the participants from South Africa and the Belgian Congo in favour of the establishment of a Pan-African Bureau to deal with African epidemiology as a whole.

The Health Committee decided that the question of an African Bureau could be most profitably pursued on the assumption that it would deal with epidemiological intelligence regarding the African continent rather than a specified region of Western Africa. Moreover, the Committee thought it desirable to study the kind of work which might be undertaken by such a bureau if it were established at Algiers.

Dr. Raynaud, member of the Health Committee and Inspector-General of the Health Services of Algeria, undertook, at the request of the Committee, to enquire into the collection of the epidemiological data at present available in the various colonies of Africa, or the data which might be obtained by invitations addressed to the various administrations. He will submit a report on these questions to the Health Committee in October 1926.

Before submitting a definite recommendation to the Council of the League of Nations, the Committee must await the observations submitted by the Governments in reply to the Secretary-General’s letter; but the Committee considered that an experiment should be undertaken immediately to test the possibility of transmitting epidemiological intelligence
concerning the territories of Northern, Western and Central Africa in order to ascertain how far a centralisation of this intelligence, which had never been attempted before, was practicable.

(b) Current Epidemiological Statistics.

The Weekly Record embodying telegraphic information received by the Epidemiological Service and referred to in the General Report covers an increasingly large area. Weekly telegraphic reports are now received from 110 towns, and over 20 of these weekly summaries have now been issued.

III. INTERCHANGES OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) Interchange of Sanitary Engineers in Great Britain.

The arrangements made for the first interchange of sanitary engineers in Great Britain were described in the General Report (Document A. 6. 1926, page 103).

Delegates from the following countries participated: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Uruguay, United States of America.

The delegates arrived in London on June 21st, and were received at the Ministry of Health on the following day by the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister for Health of Great Britain. The interchange terminated with a Conference held at the British Ministry of Health on July 19th and July 20th, 1926.

The programme of the interchange was drawn up by a committee presided over by Mr. Sanford Fawcett, of the British Ministry of Health, and valuable assistance was given, not only by the Ministry of Health, but by the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, and the Institute of Civil Engineers. The participants had an opportunity of seeing something of nearly every branch of sanitary engineering work in Great Britain. The party was divided into four groups, which visited Birmingham, Liverpool, Scotland and Sheffield, where the local authorities placed every facility at their disposal.

The interchange was admirably organised, and the Health Organisation is already studying the possibility of organising an interchange on similar lines during 1927.

(b) Interchange of Health Officers in the Baltic Ports.

The arrangements for the interchange of health officers in the Baltic ports, referred to in the General Report (Document A. 6. 1926, page 104) are now completed. The object of this interchange is to enable health officers to study the administrative organisation of the ports which are visited, their sanitary equipment, their methods of deratisation and fumigation of warehouses, and other problems of maritime health organisation.

The interchange is not organised as an official enquiry, but is regarded as affording an opportunity to the public health officials of several countries, in the course of a friendly visit to the ports in question, of ascertaining what is being done in these ports, and of creating friendly relations which will enable them to co-operate informally in their current administrative work.

The interchange will last from September 12th to October 12th, 1926. Invitations have been addressed to Belgium, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics. Visits will be paid to the following ports: Riga, Leepaja (Libau), Danzig, Stettin, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Southampton, London and Liverpool.

The interchange will be presided over by Dr. Jitta, President of the Health Council of the Netherlands and a vice-president of the Health Committee.

(c) Collective Interchange in the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland (special type of interchange).

The special type of interchange organised in the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland was described in the General Report (Document A. 6. 1926, page 103).

This interchange, which is still in progress, will conclude with a conference to be held at Geneva on August 25th, 1926. Ten participants from the Netherlands, Belgium and France are taking part in the tour. At the final conferences to be held at Berne and Geneva, French health officials, who have already addressed the participants in Paris and at Lyon, have been invited to assist.

(d) Individual Fellowships.

The arrangements to enable four medical officers from Japan to study in Europe and four Western research workers to visit Japanese laboratories are now in progress. Three of the fellowships have been given to experts from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Brazil and Great Britain respectively; they will proceed to Japan in August.
Two Australian health officers are now in Europe and three Spanish health officers are in France and the Netherlands. A Swiss health officer is making a study tour in England, France and Germany.

IV. WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

(a) Malaria Commission: Study Tour in Sicily.

The Malaria Commission will bring to a conclusion its series of study tours for the year with a visit to Sicily, which is organised for the month of September, 1926. The tour has been planned in agreement with the Director-General of the Health Services of Italy.

(b) The Cancer Commission.

The Cancer Commission which met in Paris in May considered a report from its experts on race in relation to mortality from cancer in various European countries. The Commission decided that the reports should be published and submitted to the Health Committee in October 1926.

(c) The Commission on Standards.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Commission on Standards to be held on October 11th, 1926, at which the results of the investigations now in progress will be submitted and examined. Special reports will be made on the standardisation of the antitetanic and anti-dysenteric sera, and the Sub-Committees dealing with these sera will meet at the same time as the Commission itself.

II. HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

A. Child Welfare.

The Council, during its meeting on June 9th, 1926, examined the report on the work of the second session of the Child Welfare Committee.

The delegate of the British Empire, who acted as Rapporteur for this question, submitted some observations based on a resolution concerning the limits of the competence of the Child Welfare Committee which had been adopted by the sixth Assembly. The British representative, while recognising the value of the report presented by the Child Welfare Committee, expressed the hope that the Committee would as far as possible confine its activity to questions which required international regulation and that it would endeavour to ensure that any new question which it proposed to discuss should lie strictly within the limits of its competence.

The Rapporteur proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"1. The Council instructs the Secretary-General to thank the Committee for its report and to convey to it the Council's approval of the steps taken for the better organisation of its work. The Council would be glad of a report in due course from the Committee as to the working of the organisation now set up. The Council hopes that the Committee will bear most carefully in mind the limits of its competence as defined by the sixth Assembly, and will endeavour so to narrow the field of each particular enquiry as to produce results of practical value to Governments.

"2. The Council suggests that, instead of inviting a representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to serve on the Child Welfare Committee as proposed in resolution No. II, the Committee should invite such representative to attend any meeting of the Committee at which a question is to be discussed in which the Intellectual Co-operation Committee is directly interested.

"3. The Council instructs the Secretary-General to ask those Governments which have not supplied information on the subject of the age of consent and of marriage to consider the possibility of doing so.

"4. The Council instructs the Secretary-General to report to it at its September session regarding the action undertaken by the International Prison Commission
in connection with the question of juvenile courts referred to in Resolution XIII and reserves its decision on this resolution until that report is before it.

“5. The Council approves this report and instructs the Secretary-General to circulate copies of the Child Welfare Committee’s report and of the present report to Governments for their information, and to communicate a copy of each of the reports to the International Labour Office for its information.”

B. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Council, at its meeting on June 7th, 1926, considered the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee which met in Geneva last March1. On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the representative of the British Empire, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to take the following action:

1. (a) To invite those Governments which have not yet communicated their observations on the subject of resolution No. I2 to consider once more the possibility of sending in such observations;
   And (b) to communicate resolution No. I to those Governments which have already sent in observations on the subject of the resolution, for their information, in order to give them an opportunity of forwarding supplementary observations should they so desire.

2. To ask Governments to give the information requested in resolution No. II3 of the Committee.

3. To communicate to Governments resolution No. IV4 of the Committee, with the request that they will communicate to the Secretariat such information relevant thereto as they may find it possible to furnish.

4. To communicate to Governments resolution No. V5 of the Committee respecting the employment of women police, with the request that they will communicate to the Secretariat such information relevant thereto as they may find it possible to furnish.


6. To transmit this information, when obtained, to the Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

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1 See document A. 6, 1926, pages 109-111.
2 Resolution I.
3 The Traffic in Women and Children Committee has noted the contents of the reports which have been presented by a large number of Governments on the question of the system of licensed houses as related to the traffic in women. The views expressed show that there is a divergence of opinion as to the necessity of maintaining the system.
4 The Committee requests the Council to instruct the Secretariat to ask those countries which have not yet sent reports to do so and those which have done so for any new comments. It requests the Secretariat to prepare for the next session a systematic and impartial abstract of the reports which, taken in conjunction with them, will show the present position.
5 This abstract should be suitable for use in the preparation of a report which the Committee proposed to make to the Council, in accordance with resolution No. 4 of the Council of June 11th, 1924, in which the Advisory Committee was requested to continue its study of the question.
6 Resolution IV.
7 The Committee proposes that a list of the benevolent societies in the different countries willing to help foreign prostitutes who are to be expelled be circulated to the central authorities and to private organisations occupying themselves with the same kind of work in all countries Members of the League or parties to the Conventions and Agreements of 1904, 1910 and 1923.
8 To this end the Council is requested to instruct the Secretariat to ask the Governments to give a list of the organisations willing to assist expelled prostitutes.

9 Resolution V.
10 Considering the discussion that has arisen during the debate on Dr. Estrid Hein’s resolution (resolution No. II) and which has placed the problem of the deportation of prostitutes in the foreground; and
11 Considering the exceedingly complex nature of the problem from the legal, political, humanitarian and social points of view;
12 The Committee decides to examine the problem of the expulsion of prostitutes in all its aspects. It appoints a Rapporteur and requests the Council to ask the Secretariat to assist the Committee to obtain new reports from all States for full information on the subject. Such information should be classified for presentation to the Committee at its next session.
13 Resolution VI.
14 The Women and Children Committee, being of opinion that obscene publications contribute largely to undermining the morals of the young, and therefore encourage persons engaged in procuring victims for the traffic to continue and extend their activities:

"(a) Places this question on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee; and
(b) Asks the Council to instruct the Secretariat to obtain the periodical reports recommended in paragraph 9 of the Final Act of the International Conference of 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, in order that these reports may be submitted, if possible, to the Committee at its next meeting."
II. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs held its eighth session at Geneva from May 26th to June 8th, 1926. The following members and assessors attended the session:

- M. Bourgois (France) (Chairman);
- Dr. Anselmino (Germany) (Vice-Chairman);
- Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. (British Empire);
- H.E. M. Chao-Hsin Chu (China);
- Sir John Campbell, C.S.I. (India);
- M. Sugimura (Japan);
- M. van Wettum (Netherlands);
- H.E. M. Ferreira (Portugal);
- M. Fotitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes);
- H.H. Prince Charoon (Siam);
- M. Dinichert (Switzerland);
- Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck (United States of America).

Colonel Arthur Woods, Assessor.

The delegate of Bolivia did not attend the session. M. Brenier, Assessor, expressed his regret at not being able to be present, and the third Assessor had not then been appointed by the Council.

M. Pflügl, on behalf of the Austrian Government, attended one of the meetings of the Committee and announced that his Government would withdraw the reservation which it had attached to its signature of the Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925. The documents submitted to the Advisory Committee led it to form the conclusion that the illicit traffic is very great and that the data at its disposal for keeping in touch with international traffic, both licit and illicit, are insufficient. It considered that effective control of international traffic will be extremely difficult until the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, comes into operation. In its first resolution it therefore expressed its strong desire that the various countries should ratify this convention as soon as possible in order that all the machinery for control set up by it might be brought into operation. Ratification by countries Members of the Council is of great importance, since, under Articles 36 and 19, the coming into force of that Convention depends on their ratification. Pending the coming into force of this Convention, the Committee was obliged to confine itself to an examination of the manner in which the Hague Convention is applied, and it adopted a special resolution dealing with the ratification of this Convention by Turkey.

Annual Reports furnished by Governments.

The Committee thought fit to draw attention by various resolutions to the importance it attaches to these reports, as without them it is unable to form an estimate of the world situation as regards the traffic in drugs.

Illicit Traffic.

The Committee once more examined the question of exports of opium from the Persian Gulf to the Far East. It noted that the situation had not improved since last year. It therefore considered it its duty to lay particular stress, by a special resolution, on the recommendations regarding the regulation of ships engaged in carrying opium in the Persian Gulf similar to those which it made last year and to which effect has not yet been given.

The Committee drew special attention to the steps taken in Great Britain in regard to maritime insurance policies with a view to preventing the insurance of consignments of opium and other drugs destined for illicit purposes.

The Committee also dealt with the question of smuggling carried out by means of the post and the necessity of direct contact between the authorities responsible for enforcing the laws regarding illicit traffic.

Position in the Far East.

The Agreement drawn up by the First Geneva Conference, signed at Geneva on February 11th, 1925, came into force between three of the signatory countries on July 28th, 1926. The Committee asked the Council to draw the attention of the other interested countries to the necessity of ratification by all the signatories.

The representative of the Government of India made an important declaration on the policy which his Government had adopted in respect of the export of opium. This policy is stated in the resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly in India. The resolution recommends to the Governor-General in Council that immediate steps should be taken to give effect to the policy of progressively reducing exports of opium from India, except for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, so as to suppress them altogether within a definite period.
The representative of the Japanese Government told the Committee that a Supreme Council composed of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and high Government officials will be instructed to examine, among other questions, the most suitable method for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

It was noted by the Committee that the situation in China did not seem to have changed much since last session.

III. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN PERSIA.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia arrived in Persia in the last week in March. It visited the majority of the opium-producing centres in Persia and other localities of importance from an agricultural or economic point of view. It also had interviews with the principal Ministers of State, the members of the American Financial Mission, various eminent Persian and foreign personalities and with delegations of landowners, farmers, peasant-proprietors, merchants, etc., in each of the places visited.

The Commission returned to Europe on June 17th and has now adopted its report to the Council. At the request of the Persian Government, the report is being forwarded to that Government for its observations before being circulated to the Members of the Council. As soon as these observations have been received, they will be circulated to the Council with the report.

IV. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST.

The sixth Assembly allocated the sum of 45,000 gold francs for the work in Aleppo and the sum of 30,000 gold francs for the work in Constantinople during the year 1926.

1. WORK IN ALEPPO.

The work in Aleppo has been carried out under the supervision of Miss Karen Jeppe. As was the case last year, her report is divided into three parts: rescue work, the work in connection with the reception house and education, and the work in connection with colonisation schemes.

The French officers in Aleppo and the officer in charge of the military posts in the district of Deir-el-Zor have been equally helpful and sympathetic.

(a) Rescue Work.

The Commission reports that it has been able to rescue three hundred people from July 1st, 1925, to June 30th, 1926. Deir-el-Zor, the oldest station of the Commission, is not yet closed, because it has to serve as a transit station. The stations in Hassidje and Ras-el-Ain have been working regularly and steadily. The agents of the Commission are able and devoted men who have been assisted very efficiently by the French officers. The station Arab-Pounar, established last autumn, is largely destined for work among the Kurds. The Commission also intends to explore more fully the region to the west of the Euphrates. Experience has shown that there is much need of help in that region. Stations have been opened in Bab and Bournemouth, and the Commission hopes to be able to open others. It is the earnest desire of the Commission to be able to continue its work to the end of 1927. It has reason to believe that adequate means will be forthcoming this year to supplement the budget of the League; this will enable the Commission even to increase its activity so that the work may not be left unfinished but be carried out to the end in a way worthy of the League of Nations.

(b) The Reception House and Education.

This part of the work has been conducted along its usual lines without any difficulties. The Commission has been very successful in finding the relatives of the rescued persons. Out of three hundred people, two hundred and twenty-eight have been restored to their families; it must be remembered that many of them have come in quite recently, so that the enquiries are still incomplete as far as they are concerned.

The education scheme for girls has remained unchanged, but with regard to the boys the Commission feels very strongly that teaching them a trade is not a satisfactory provision for their future, at least not if they are intended to remain in Syria, where the cities are crowded with artisans seeking employment in vain. The Commission has long been convinced that settling the boys in villages is the only really sound solution for their future, and this spring it has been able to carry out this scheme on a larger scale.

(c) Colonisation Scheme.

Two years have now passed since the Commission founded its first Armenian villages, and experience has justified that enterprise, as the peasants have become prosperous and
independent in a short time. During last spring, with the friendly collaboration of the French Government, the Commission founded its second colony — Charb Bedros — where, besides forty Armenian families, thirty of the older boys, received in the Reception House, have been settled. The village has been rented for three years, and the boys have received their cattle and their seed as well as the other peasants. During the initial stage they are living under the supervision of a teacher, but each of them attends to his own piece of land and his own cattle.

2. WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The work of the Commission in Constantinople has continued in the League of Nations House under the direction of Miss Caris E. Mills.

Thirteen hundred and nineteen children and fifteen hundred and fifty adults received aid during the past year through the Commission. This aid ranges from entire support to help in obtaining visas and transport to other countries, providing shelter and food, securing work, education, etc., for those in need of assistance and placing them in national institutions. The work has grown with the demands resulting from the unusual conditions prevailing in Constantinople — conditions which have caused great suffering to unprotected women and children. The cutting-down of the activities of other social service agencies, the closing of the International Migration Bureau and the decrease in the funds of national institutions, due to present conditions, have resulted in a large increase in the number of appeals to the Commission. Funds are a large factor in assuring and securing protection, and outside support has been promised for another year if the Assembly sees fit to continue the work of the Commission.

The American Women's Hospitals have continued to contribute their donation of $700 monthly. This money makes it possible to keep approximately sixty hospital beds continuously filled. They have also offered their full support for the coming year.

The British "Save the Children Fund" has contributed milk and money to the value of £325 to aid under-nourished children of all nationalities. Armenians, Greeks, Turkish and Russians have benefited through this fund.

Help has also been given by the Christian Science Relief of America. Several private individuals have also contributed most usefully to the carrying-on of the work. The moral support of the League is an important factor in prompting the continuance of outside gifts. Through close economy the Commission has been able to continue on the reduced appropriation of less than $7,000 yearly without decreasing the work. These funds are used entirely for the running of the League of Nations House and for cases which come directly under the work of the Commission.

The Commission points out in its report that Constantinople has not only been burdened by the suffering of its own population but has been the place where the greatest number of women and children suffering from war conditions have sought shelter. The Commission therefore appeals most earnestly to the Assembly for a continuation of the work for one more year. With a small expenditure of League funds, there is the opportunity to alleviate or prevent suffering for a large number of women and children at a time when the entire population is still shaken and unsettled.

In appealing for the continuance of the work, the Commission calls attention to the following points: the value of the moral support of the League in carrying out the work; the need which can be met and the suffering which can be alleviated with a small expenditure of funds; the continued and promised support from outside organisations and individuals; the small overhead cost with which the work of the Commission is carried on.

12.

ARMENIAN REFUGEE SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

It will be remembered that the sixth Assembly decided, on the report of the Fifth Committee, to request the Council to enquire into the possibility of carrying into execution a plan for the irrigation of certain land in Erivan, and for the settlement of Armenian refugees on that land.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Council, on September 26th, 1925, took the following decision:

"The Council:

(1) Takes note of the resolution of the Assembly of September 26th, 1925, regarding the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Caucasus and elsewhere;"
(2) Decides, in accordance with the invitation of the Assembly, to appoint not more than five commissioners with the following duties:

(a) To ascertain finally the technical possibility of the proposed undertaking;

(b) To exchange views, as may be necessary, with the organs of the League of Nations, the Government of the Armenian Republic, and the other Governments, the associations and private individuals whose help would appear useful for the realisation of the scheme;

(c) If the results are favourable, to submit to the Council proposals with regard to the constitution of a body of trustees;

(3) Appoints as one of the Commissioners Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the remaining Commissioners, to the number of not more than four, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with the Rapporteur;

(4) To charge the expenses of the Commission appointed under paragraph (2) above to be incurred during 1925, up to a sum not exceeding 50,000 francs, to Item 33 of the Budget for 1925 (Unforeseen Expenses, subject to a special vote of the Council).

The Council appointed the following members of the Commission to assist Dr. Nansen.

M. Jules Pams, Senator, formerly Minister (Chairman);
Herr Bergmann, late Under Secretary of State at the German Finance Ministry;
Signor Conti Rossini, Councillor of State, late Secretary-General of the Italian Treasury;
Sir Murdoch MacDonald, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Under-Secretary for Public Works in Egypt.

The meetings of the Commission were attended by M. Piroumoff, as representative of the Armenian Government.

The Commission held three sessions and submitted a report to the June session of the Council (document C. 328 M. 1926. II).

At its first session — October 30th, 1925 — it decided to send to Armenia Mr. William McIntosh, technical engineer, to supervise the preparation of the irrigation plans, and Captain Quisling to obtain general information and act as liaison officer between the Commission and the Governments concerned. Both spent some six months in Armenia, and, in addition, the latter proceeded to Moscow in April of this year to obtain information from the Central Government.

The Commission deals in its report first with the development schemes examined by a commission of experts, presided over by Dr. Nansen, which had visited Erivan in the previous year, and arrived at the following conclusions.

Of the four schemes originally selected by the Nansen Commission, the last three are evidently the best from the point of view of suitability — i.e. the irrigation of the Kirr districts immediately east and west of Erivan; the drainage and irrigation of the Karasu; and the drainage and irrigation of the Zangibassar Swamps south-west of Erivan.

These plans have been prepared with the valuable assistance of the technical experts in the service of the Armenian Government; all material points have been fully and carefully considered; there is no ground to doubt the accuracy of the calculations contained in the proposals which, while certain technical points require fuller examination, are sufficiently detailed for the immediate purpose of deciding, first, as to the probable final cost of the schemes, and, secondly, as to whether the schemes are financially sound.

The area involved amounts to about 35,450 desiatines and involves a cost of 8,700,000 roubles in round figures. Adding a sum of 4,800,000 roubles for settlement, a total of 13,500,000 roubles is attained. As this is only an estimate, the total should be brought up to 15,000,000 roubles to cover all unforeseen expenses.

As regards the question whether the scheme is financially sound or not, if interest on the final cost is taken at 10 per cent and maintenance at 150,000 roubles per annum, there should be no difficulty in meeting the charges of the debt and amortisation of capital within a reasonable period of years out of the cultivation of the lands newly irrigated.

In general, the three schemes are to be recommended as technically sound and commercially possible.

The report, after giving some information as to the general economic situation of the country, proceeds with a more detailed examination of the internal securities which might be available in order to raise a loan to cover the expenditure on irrigation works. From the enquiries of the Commission into this subject, it emerges that, while the Central Government and the Armenian Government are willing that the irrigation work should be carried out with the object of settling Armenian refugees, and while the Central Government will authorise the issue of a loan for this purpose, the only security it offers is the guarantee of the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Republics. The Commission was informed that the Central Government could not contemplate the assignment of any additional securities.

The Commission was informed by representatives of private benevolent associations that it would be possible to obtain subscriptions amounting to 100,000 pounds sterling from private
Armenian sources to a loan started as a purely financial operation, and that, after the details had been elaborated, a definite guarantee for the subscription of this amount could be given. In view of the danger from malaria in any development and settlement scheme of this kind, the Commission arranged that suitably qualified medical officers supplied by the Armenian Health Administration should attend malaria courses arranged by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, one of these officers being given a scholarship for this purpose.

The following are, briefly, the general conclusions of the Commission:

1. The irrigation and settlement scheme as now elaborated is technically sound.
2. The scheme would be commercially possible in the sense that, if sufficient securities could be made available to obtain a loan to carry out the irrigation work and settle the refugees, the returns from the land should be sufficient to meet the debt service and amortisation of capital.
3. Unhappily, the Commission is not in a position to make positive recommendations as to the methods of financing the scheme.
4. The Commission believes, moreover, that any appeal for outside assistance would be more understandable if the League of Nations had already exhausted every possibility of repatriating the exiled Armenians with the assistance of those more fortunate Armenians who are to be found in the principal centres of trade and finance throughout the world.
5. With these conclusions, the Commission considers that it has exhausted the possibilities for action open to it in accordance with its mandate.

The Council considered the report of the Commission at its fortieth session in June and took the following decision:

"The Council:
(1) Takes note of the report of the Armenian Refugee Settlement Commission;
(2) Expresses its appreciation of the work done by the Commission on this difficult question and of the valuable report now presented;
(3) Refers the report for the advice of the Financial Committee on the financial aspects of the scheme;
(4) Instructs the Secretary-General to ask the President of the Armenian Refugee Settlement Commission to appoint two of its members to discuss these aspects with the Financial Committee."

The report will therefore be considered at the session of the Financial Committee to be held at Geneva on September 2nd, 1926.

13.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

A. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its eighth plenary session at Geneva from July 26th to July 29th, 1926. It emphasises in its report to the Council the pre-eminently practical character of its work, due to the fact that it now possesses, in the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, an instrument for carrying out the schemes drawn up by the Sub-Committees of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the Committee itself.

The Committee took note of and adopted the reports submitted to it by the various Sub-Committees.

1. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights sat at Geneva on July 15th and July 16th, and submitted a report to the plenary Committee, which was approved at its meeting of July 27th, 1926.
(a) Competence of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee first considered the question of its competence and its duties, in regard to which it adopted the following resolution:

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property desires to be known in future as the Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights.

"It will determine more particularly the work of the Legal Section of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

"It requests the latter to continue its work (enquiries and consultations) : (a) on copyright and its extensions (Destree proposal) ; (b) on the rights of inventors in the financial application of their discoveries (Ruffini proposal) ; and (c) in liaison with the legal and technical organisations of the League of Nations, on the status of international associations and foundations (Lafontaine proposal).

"The Legal Section will continue, in accordance with Article XXIV of the Regulations, to give advice or information : (a) to other Sections of the Institute ; (b) to intellectual associations or individuals who may apply to the Institute for information concerning legal questions of an international character connected with intellectual relations."

The Sub-Committee further thought it desirable to delimit the respective fields of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and the Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights in dealing with the questions of copyright and its extensions.

(b) Intellectual Rights.

The most important question submitted to the Sub-Committee was its consideration of the report of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation on the results of the preliminary enquiry in industrial circles on the subject of scientific property. It felt that the enquiry would have to be taken yet further, and it emphasises the importance of getting into touch with still more industrial circles and, in particular, of associating Germany and the United States more closely with this preliminary investigation.

The Sub-Committee noted that the question of scientific property had aroused great interest in Scandinavia, and had been placed on the agenda of the recent Conference held at Helsingfors, at which five or six hundred Scandinavian jurists were present.

The Sub-Committee finally adopted the following resolution:

"The Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights, after having discussed the conclusions and explanations contained in the report submitted by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation concerning the results of the preparatory enquiry carried out in industrial circles into the matter of scientific property, approves the method adopted by the Institute with the object of ascertaining the opinion of those best qualified to speak and of calling forth such reservations and criticisms as may be useful with a view to defining the scope of the problem.

"The Sub-Committee notes that there is at all events a universal desire that the right of inventors should be recognised and that, although the best means of realising this project are still open to discussion, the state of the question denotes a distinct and punctual evolution of opinion since the opening of the enquiry.

"The Sub-Committee desires to note the importance of the communication submitted by Professor Knoph as evidence of the diffusion of the ideas which are at the basis of scientific property rights in legal circles in the Scandinavian countries and in Northern Europe.

"The Sub-Committee therefore desires to request the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation to extend the field of its consultations by gradual stages and, if necessary, with the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, to adopt the suggestions of Professor Knoph, and, by means of appropriate questionnaires, to define the salient features of the problem, while still proceeding with extreme caution."

A representative of the Economic Committee (M. Serruys), was present at the meeting when this decision was taken. In order still further to define the way in which the Sub-Committee should examine the question, it decided to ask the Economic Committee whether it thought it would be useful to appoint a representative who would be consulted by the Section of the Institute whenever such consultation might seem to be required.

(c) Miscellaneous Questions.

The Sub-Committee also considered questions in connection with the conditions of labour of journalists, artistic forgeries and the legal position of certain international associations. It decided that questions in connection with the conditions of labour of journalists should be considered in close agreement with the International Labour Office, and that the question of the legal position of international associations should be considered in co-operation with the Legal Section of the League and the Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law. The Sub-Committee emphasised that the legal position of international foundations was no less deserving of careful consideration.
The Sub-Committee on University Relations met on July 17th and July 19th, 1926, and submitted a report to the Plenary Committee which was approved at its meeting of July 28th. The discussions of the Sub-Committee were based on a report drawn up by M. de Halecki, chief of the University Relations Section of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. Special attention was given in this report to the creation of an international association of universities, the production of an international history of universities, and the encouragement of international collaboration among professors teaching the same special subject. The Sub-Committee also considered a report submitted by Mme. Curie on the granting of international scholarships in order to enable post-graduate scholars to continue their studies and researches in the principal schools and laboratories abroad. A further important question was raised by Mr. Kellogg concerning the relations between the Committee and Institute on the one hand, and the National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation on the other.

The resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee and approved by the plenary Committee were as follows:

1. **Relations between the Institute and the National Committees**:

   "The Sub-Committee recommends the International Institute to appeal as often as possible to the National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation for their collaboration in all that concerns university relations. The method of this collaboration will depend on the special conditions prevailing in each country, but in any case the National Committees should be kept informed of any representations which the Institute may make to the universities of their countries. It is also desirable that the Institute should apply to the National Committees in order to obtain replies from the universities with which regular relations have not yet been established. It would be of interest for the Institute to be regularly informed of the state of higher education in each country by means of reports which should complete the special reports dealing with each university. Such reports could, according to circumstances, be asked for either from national university offices or from the National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation."

   (This resolution was adopted on the proposal of Mr. Kellogg, who informed the Sub-Committee that the American National Committee had acquired a headquarters office, staff and funds, and that it was desirous of actively assisting the International Committee and the Institute.)

2. **Institution of an International Universities Association**:

   "The Sub-Committee, having noted the scheme for the institution of an International Universities Association, and for its preparation by means of an inter-university conference, and taking into account the observations made on the subject by the Governing Body of the Institute, expresses its interest in the scheme. In view, however, of the great difficulties of realising the scheme, the Sub-Committee considers it necessary to begin by means of preliminary consultations with the various countries. It invites the International Institute to apply for this purpose to the National Universities Associations and to similar organisations constituted in several countries, drawing their attention to the scheme and asking them for their views and observations. These observations should bear in particular on the aims and character of an international university organisation and on the methods of securing a possible representation of the universities of their countries in such an organisation."

   (The scheme referred to in this resolution is that contained in the report of the Section of University Relations of the Institute, submitted by M. de Halecki.)

3. **Compilation and Publication of a Year-Book**:

   "The Sub-Committee, with a view to facilitating co-operation between professors or students engaged in a special study:

   "Recommends the publication of a summary of the subjects dealt with in the various university courses devoted to: (1) contemporary history; (2) foreign literature; (3) international law.

   "These various subjects are indicated as examples, and it is the wish of the Committee that a publication of this character should be extended progressively to other subjects which it will indicate later on.

   "This publication, which will be entrusted to the Institute, may, in accordance with the facilities which may be available, be issued at different times in accordance with a system based either on geography or on the language in which the course is given."
4. Preparation and Publication of Year Books concerning Intellectual Life:

"A Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be instructed to investigate the problem of the publication, by means of international collaboration, of year-books and catalogues of interest to the university and scientific world."

"It will co-operate closely with the competent sections of the International Institute.

"The Committee shall especially comprise:

"(1) The Director of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation;

"(2) The Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

"(3) A person with experience in this form of publication;

"(4) Experts from the various countries."

"This Committee shall be at liberty to call upon experts to help it in the technical side of its work.

"It shall present, with the least possible delay, to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a detailed plan covering the whole of the proposed publications."

(This resolution is based on correspondence between Dr. Lüdtke, Editor of Minerva, and M. Luchaire, Director of the Institute, regarding certain proposals of Dr. Lüdtke with reference to the future preparation and publication of year-books concerning intellectual life and institutions.)

5. Establishment of an International University or School for Higher Political Studies:

"The Sub-Committee, after having heard the statement of Dr. Barany concerning the creation of an international university, and recalling the previous resolution of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on this subject, considers it extremely desirable that an international school for higher political studies should be instituted.

"It instructs the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation to examine the possibilities of putting the scheme into practice and of discovering what result could be achieved by co-ordinating the national and international organisations already in existence, in conformity with the steps taken in this direction in the various countries."

(This resolution is based on a proposal of Dr. Barany for the establishment of an international university or school of advanced political studies for the training of statesmen, diplomats, professors of political science and journalists.)

6. Facilities for International Students' Associations:

"The Sub-Committee has noted with great interest the report of Miss Bosanquet on the session of the Committee of the Representatives of the International Students Associations. It approves the report and draws the special attention of the Committee to the following point:

"The Sub-Committee notes the difficulties in the way of adopting general measures of an international character with a view to granting to students reductions in transport rates. It believes, however, that special agreements might be made on the subject between States on a basis of reciprocity. It proposes that the International Institute shall be instructed, in agreement with the Transit Section of the League of Nations, to consider the best means of achieving this result."

(This resolution is based on a report by Miss Bosanquet on a meeting of representatives of various international students associations which met at Geneva from April 5th to April 7th, 1926, and on explanations made to the Sub-Committee by M. Haas, Chief of the Communications and Transit Section.)

7. Establishment and Closer Co-Operation between National University Information Offices:

"The Sub-Committee has noted the report drafted by M. Desclos on the meeting held by the National University Offices. It asks the plenary Committee to examine the conclusions of this report and it considers in general that the tasks which it may undertake will be largely facilitated by a previous national examination of the questions with the collaboration of the university offices."

(This resolution is based on a report drafted by M. Desclos and issued by the Institute after the meeting of Directors of the National University Information Offices held in Paris from July 7th to July 9th, 1926. It refers to various important matters of special interest to universities all over the world, such as the establishment of national university information offices in countries where they do not now exist; the further development of close relations between these offices and the Institute; the subject of university equivalence and grades; the exchange of professors and students; the publication of complete lists of vacation courses; the reduction in price to students and professors of books ordered under special conditions, etc.)
8. **International Scholarships**:

“The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report of Mme. Curie on the question of international scholarships, desires to emphasise its exceptional importance. It adopts its conclusions and decides to propose that it should be published as a document of the Committee. It further proposes the publication of the principal results of the enquiry entrusted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in virtue of Conclusion No. 1 of Mme. Curie’s report. (Enquiry regarding scholarships for national and international post-university studies.)

“Further, it recommends, according to a proposal of Dr. Vernon Kellogg, that the Committee of Experts provided for in Conclusion No. 2 should get into touch with representatives of those national or international organisations whose object it is to grant scholarships to young savants and ascertain with their assistance the manner in which the efforts so useful to humanity made by these organisations can be in some way co-ordinated.”

(This resolution is based on the report of Mme. Curie and the accounts given by various members of the Sub-Committee on the development of international scholarships in various countries.)

The Sub-Committee, in its report to the plenary Committee, emphasises the practical character of the results achieved during the session, and the close and cordial character of the co-operation between the Sub-Committee and the International Institute.

3. **SUB-COMMITTEE FOR ARTS AND LETTERS.**

The Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters dealt with two important proposals put forward by M. Focillon, one for the convening of an international congress on the popular arts, and the other for the creation of an International Office of Museums.

(a) **International Congress on the Popular Arts.**

The Sub-Committee had already considered the proposal for an international congress on the popular arts during its session in January. The Sub-Committee regards such a congress as an opportunity of promoting international artistic relations. It feels that the congress would be of the utmost importance in promoting mutual acquaintance among the nations, and that it would bring into relief the elements that are common in the popular arts, the many influences which have left their impress on the popular arts, and its usefulness as a means of promoting peaceful relations.

The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution:

“The Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters, after hearing the report of the Institute on the question of a congress on the popular arts, expressed the desire that the Artistic Relations Section should continue the study already begun. Without abandoning the idea of an exhibition, the section will give particulars of the programme of the congress, the city in which it might be held (for example, Bucharest, Prague, Stockholm or Berne), the financial means and any other conditions which may be necessary for the realisation of the scheme. It will do all that lies in its power to enable the congress to be held during the autumn of 1927.

“The Sub-Committee entrusts to a small committee, which will report to the Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters and will consist of M. Destré, M. Focillon, M. Luchaire and M. Oprescu, the task of supervising this scheme and authorises this committee to take such measures of application as it may deem expedient.”

“It will be the duty of this committee more particularly to constitute the committees named in the report of the Institute and to prepare, for the month of January 1927, a detailed programme of the congress and a list of the principal questions to be included in its agenda.”

(b) **International Office of Museums.**

The scheme for establishing an International Office of Museums was also considered by the Sub-Committee in January, and an enquiry conducted by the Artistic Relations Section of the International Institute among the conservators of museums subsequently resulted in the registration in one month of more than three hundred adhesions from different countries. This enquiry showed that an international office of this kind might be useful in a variety of ways. It might serve as a liaison agent, for instance, between two countries desiring to give exhibitions of their national art in one another’s territory; it might institute, between different national collections, permanent or temporary exchanges of original works; it might assist in the publication of classified lists or year-books of the museums, etc.

The Office would supply persons concerned with useful information, and would appeal to the good offices of private individuals and bodies in order to bring certain museums to the knowledge of the public, to obtain gifts for them, and to render fruitful the visits paid to them. The assistance of international women’s associations, or even of certain private activities, as

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1 Committee of Experts instructed to examine the best means of organising an international system of scholarships.
suggested by Mlle. Vacaresco in a report to the Sub-Committee, might also be of the utmost value.

The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction the numerous adhesions which have reached the Institute to the scheme for the establishment of an International Office of Museums.

"It believes that the time has come to decide upon the institution of this Office and to indicate as follows the duties which it might be instructed to perform:

"(a) To encourage between the museums either by districts or on a national or international basis relations of mutual acquaintance and assistance and for this purpose to establish gradually a concise catalogue of the museums of the world, to encourage the establishment of national lists and eventually of an international list.

"(b) To encourage gifts and loans to museums from individuals.

"(c) To make known the important resources of chalcography, to encourage exchanges and to facilitate the sale of prints. To do likewise in respect of collections of medals and of casting workshops.

"(d) To develop the list of photographic collections, to encourage the photography of works of art not yet photographed, and to facilitate their popularisation by the method of micro-photography.

"(e) To encourage the affiliation to each museum of associations friendly to the museum.

"(f) To study the most appropriate methods of helping the museums to fulfil their educational functions: lectures, excursions, temporary exhibitions, etc.

"The International Office of Museums may publish a bulletin.

"The office will be managed by a provisional committee of an international character, composed of 15 members at most, dealing in particular with associations friendly to the museums.

"In order to relieve the Institute of anything which might involve a financial responsibility an endeavour should be made to create an autonomous association which would assume responsibility for expenditure and receipts.

"The Sub-Committee instructs Messrs. Destree, Focillon, Luchaire, Oprescu and Mlle. Vacaresco to proceed with the carrying-out of the present resolution, and for this purpose authorises them to make the appointments contemplated and to take any useful steps, and in particular to arrange a meeting at Geneva of the directors of the important chalcographies for the conclusion of the agreement relating to engravings (Paragraph c)."

The method which the Office will endeavour to apply in its work is an experimental and practical method, documentation being subordinated to action and preference being given to practical results within a limited sphere of action rather than to general schemes which may be easy to draw up but are difficult of realisation.

(c) International Publications.

The Sub-Committee during its previous session had approved a proposal of the International Institute to publish works on special questions, and more particularly handbooks containing a list of the most important collections of photographs of works of art—public and private. The Institute, acting on these instructions, has prepared four volumes, one containing a preliminary list of collections of photographs, one on intellectual co-operation and the fine arts, one on the identification of works of art and one on the International Office of Museums. The Sub-Committee has instructed four of its members each to examine one of these books before they are actually published.

(d) Musical Questions.

The Sub-Committee considered a report from M. Weingartner, together with certain proposals put forward by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, on the possibility of promoting international relations in the domain of music. The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Sub-Committee,

"Having heard the Institute report on the question of international musical relations;

"Considers it desirable to request the Institute to confine itself until the next meeting of the Sub-Committee to an examination of the question of the interchange of programmes, folk songs, the establishment of a standard concert pitch and performances for children.

Interchange of Programmes.

"The Institute will endeavour to collect by the best means available the programmes for the coming musical year and, when once these documents have been collected, will consider the possibility of publishing them together, either in reviews or otherwise by publishers.
It will take the opportunity of recommending the insertion in the programmes of a few explanations essential for the comprehension of the work in question.

Folk Songs.

The Sub-Committee recommends that the Congress on the Popular Arts should deal very fully with the question of folk songs both from the point of view of melody and from that of language according to countries and regions, and that there should be included in the agenda of the Congress an examination of the best methods of collecting and preserving existing folk songs.

Concerts for Children.

The Sub-Committee welcomes the idea of concerts for school children and requests the Institute to collect all the documentation on the matter and to ascertain what support such an undertaking might be expected to obtain.

(e) Intellectual Rights.

The Sub-Committee also considered the question of copyright which had been referred to the Artistic and Literary Relations Section of the Institute by the plenary Committee. It adopted the following resolution, which should be read in connection with the decisions taken by the Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights:

"The Sub-Committee requests the Institute to submit to it for discussion at its next meeting, after consultation with the Berne offices, a model draft law and international convention on copyright which might be submitted to the various Governments. These drafts will be communicated to the Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights.

"It desires that particular attention should be devoted to the 'droit au respect', both in the domain of fine arts and literature and in that of music, dancing and the cinema, and both for works which may be covered by copyright and for those which have become public property.

"It also desires that the 'droit de suite' (recognition of certain inalienable rights) should be regarded as an indispensable part of any legislation concerning copyright."

(f) Translations.

The Sub-Committee also discussed the question of translations and their extreme importance as a means of ensuring the mutual acquaintance of nations. It adopted the following resolution:

"With a view to encouraging:

(a) The translation of works of every period (and more particularly of works which appeal only to a public which is too limited to make publication a financial success;

(b) The translation of literary works written in the less well-known languages;

The Sub-Committee recommends:

(a) That an annual list of works of this nature should be drawn up by the National Committees, which would note the desires and receive the suggestions submitted to them by associations and individuals;

(b) The constitution of an autonomous international society or academy of translators, whose special duty it would be to take action on the proposals contained in the aforesaid list, to make awards, should this seem desirable, for the best translations and, generally speaking, to encourage and promote translations on systematic lines."

(g) Programme of Work.

The Sub-Committee finally adopted a resolution with a view to defining its future programme of work and the methods to be followed in dealing with it:

"The Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters considers that the programme established by the Section for Literary Relations should be submitted to a Committee of Experts appointed by the principal authors' associations, whether national or international, with a view to examining how international co-operation might be organised in the literary field, particularly with regard to translations, authors' rights in respect of translations, and the knowledge of contemporary literature and the theatre. This meeting of experts would, to begin with, be of a purely advisory character."
(h) Assistance of International Women’s Associations.

The Sub-Committee requested the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation to consider how practical use might be made, for the purposes of intellectual co-operation, of the assistance of international women’s associations.

4. SUB-COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Sub-Committee on Bibliography sat for two days on July 23rd and July 24th, 1926. It submitted a report to the plenary Committee, which was approved on July 29th.

(a) Bibliography.

The Sub-Committee noted that, in the sphere of the physical sciences and kindred subjects, the work was sufficiently far advanced for it to be possible to prepare a scheme of technical co-ordination of work between the editors of the existing bibliographical journals of abstracts.

The practical co-ordination of bibliography in the economic sciences can also be begun. The first step will be to establish a definite scheme of bibliography clearly stating the method to be followed and perhaps the funds which will be necessary.

With regard to Greco-Roman antiquity, the work is thought to be sufficiently advanced to justify the convening of a small committee of experts at the beginning of next year, in order to draw up definite plans.

Progress will also be made with the question of the bibliography of the biological sciences, which was the subject of a recommendation of the Assembly in 1924. Several journals regularly publish abstracts, and a new international journal, with financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation, has just started a service of abstracts covering the whole field of biology. There is, however, a great need for co-ordinating the work that is already being done, and it is proposed that a meeting be convoked of representatives of the various journals of biological abstracts or of bibliographical organisations dealing with biological sciences.

In regard to linguistic bibliography, proposals in regard to which have reached the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation from scientists or scientific organisations, the Sub-Committee has requested the International Institute to organise preliminary enquiries.

The Sub-Committee also considered a proposal submitted by M. de Castro for the standardisation of terminology in anatomy and nosology. The Sub-Committee agreed that communications should be sent by the Institute to the scientific bodies interested, recommending the application of the *nomina anatomica* in addition to the names now used; it decided that the proposal in regard to nosology should be sent to the Health Committee for examination.

The recommendations adopted by the Sub-Committee in regard to bibliographical questions were as follows:

“(1) For the co-ordination of bibliography in economic sciences, an expert committee should be convened, early in 1927, consisting of Professor von Gottl-Ottlilienfeld together with six experts representing the following institutions and periodicals:

Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr;
Revue d’Economie Politique;
Giornale degli Economisti (Milano);
España económica y financiera (Madrid);
The London School of Economics;
The American Economic Association.

“The Sub-Committee might be represented by two members: M. Destrée and M. Einstein.

“The Social Science Research Council might also be invited to send a representative to this conference.

“(2) For the co-ordination of bibliography in Greco-Roman antiquity, an expert committee should be convened early next year. This committee should consist of Professor Gilbert Murray, together with four experts to be proposed by him and selected by the Chairman of the Committee, while the Union Académique internationale might be invited to appoint a representative on the Committee.

“(3) For the co-ordination of bibliography on biological sciences, an expert committee should be convened at the beginning of 1927 consisting of representatives of the following institutions or journals:

Zeitschrift für Induktive Abstammungslehre.
Zoologischer Bericht.
Concilium Bibliographicum.
Botanisches Centralblatt.
Resumtio Genetica.
Wistar Institute.
Biological Abstracts.
"This list will, if necessary, be completed by adding the names of a few other experts submitted by the Secretary and approved by the Chairman.

"As representatives of the Sub-Committee on this conference were appointed Mlle. Bonnevie and Mr. Vernon Kellogg.

"(4) The proposal of M. de Castro on nosological terminology should be sent to the Health Committee for examination.

"(5) A letter should be sent to the Institut international de bibliographie de Bruxelles according to the draft proposed by the President and mentioned in the Minutes of the Sub-Committee."

(b) Co-ordination of Libraries.

The Sub-Committee continued its consideration of the question of the international co-ordination of libraries and the extent to which it might be possible for them to collaborate in assisting students and persons engaged in research. It was noted in the report of the International Institute on the subject that a questionnaire sent to the libraries of all countries had elicited some 450 replies. The Sub-Committee considered that the results of the enquiry were so important that the replies should be co-ordinated and published in the form of a preliminary list, and that the four experts attached to the Sub-Committee should be asked to analyse these replies and submit a report on the whole question next year.

The question submitted by the Roumanian National Committee concerning an index of books and publications and the international card index was referred to the Institute for a thorough examination.

(c) Paper and Ink used in Official Documents.

The question of the quality of the ink and paper used in official documents was brought before the Sub-Committee during its sixth session by M. Destree, and the importance of the question was emphasised during the present session of the Sub-Committee by Mlle. Bonnevie, who laid before it the results of an investigation into the subject by Dr. Hollweh, of Norway. It appeared from this investigation that the quality of modern paper could not be compared with that used at an earlier date, and that even the best qualities could not be expected to last for one hundred years. A large number of documents are deteriorating or disappearing owing to the inferior quality of the inks and papers used.

The Sub-Committee felt that the question was extremely serious, and decided to ask the Institute to undertake an immediate enquiry.

5. Questions considered by the Plenary Committee without Reference to a Sub-Committee.

In addition to approving the work of the various Sub-Committees, the plenary Committee considered three important schemes:

The first was that of an International Bureau of Meteorology. It was in July 1925 that the Chairman first drew the attention of the Committee to this scheme, the author of which is M. van Everdingen, the Director of the Netherlands Meteorological Observatory and President of the International Committee of Meteorology. This scheme was examined by a committee of experts, after having been explained in a letter from General Delcambre, Director of the French Meteorological Service. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was represented on this committee by three of its members, Mme. Curie, M. Einstein and M. Lorentz. These preliminary enquiries show that the setting up of an International Bureau of Meteorology is not only desirable but an urgent necessity; otherwise, the lack of funds would necessitate the abandonment of research work and of certain undertakings which were absolutely essential to the future of a science which is of the greatest importance to human life and activities.

The Committee decided that, after the Congress of Meteorologists to be held in September, the members of the Committee dealing with this question should ask the bureau of the Congress for a detailed and circumstantial report which, with the approval of the Committee, would be sent under a covering letter of the Committee to the Council of the League of Nations, drawing its attention to the problem and stating that the Committee would be happy to give its assistance in any way which the Council might deem to be most advisable.

The second proposal was submitted by Professor A. Korn and deals with world synchronisation, which it appears desirable to establish not only for purposes of astronomical measurements but also for the needs of telegraphy.

The Committee, having taken note of the scheme of Professor Korn, was of the opinion that to realise it would certainly be of great scientific interest from many points of view, but considered that astronomers were the best judge of this.

It instructed the Secretary of the Committee, in conformity with the suggestion made by the head of the Communications and Transit Section of the Secretariat, to submit the scheme, together with the views of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to the Transit Section, and to ask whether the Section thought it desirable to bring the scheme to the notice of the Universal Radio Telegraphic Conference to be held next year at Washington.
The third proposal was put forward by Professor Max Krahman, of the Higher Technical School of Berlin-Charlottenburg. Its object is the creation of an International Institute of Mines, and in its present form, which is rather that of a preliminary draft, it touches upon extremely vast and complicated questions involving an international economic agreement. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to refer this question for examination to the Sub-Committee on Bibliography and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The attention of the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations will also be drawn to the subject.

It was decided that there should be an exchange of information between the Union International de Radiophonie and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This decision has been forwarded to the National Committees and to the Transit Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Committee also noted a report of the Secretariat on the results hitherto obtained and the replies furnished by the Governments in connection with the previous recommendations and decisions of the Committee.

Finally, the plenary Committee determined the method of its work. It decided that each of the Sub-Committees should hold two ordinary sessions a year and that the plenary Committee itself should hold a session at Geneva at the end of July. If an extraordinary session proved to be essential, it should, if possible, be fixed for the beginning of January.

The plenary Committee noted the decision of the Council to the effect that the term of office of the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be for five years dating from June 12th, 1926, and that at the expiry of this period the members would be re-eligible. The Committee did not think that this decision should apply to the members who were co-opted by the Sub-Committees, as it seemed advisable to renew these members of the Sub-Committees more frequently in order that an opportunity might be given to a larger number of States to be represented, and that resort might be had to experts in a greater variety of subjects. The Committee decided that the term of office of the members co-opted by the Sub-Committees should be for three years dating from June 12th, 1926, subject to re-election.

The plenary Committee authorised its Chairman to appoint a Canadian and a Portuguese correspondent.

B. INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE EXISTENCE AND AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


The Sub-Committee of Experts met at Geneva from August 3rd to August 6th.

The Sub-Committee was composed of Professor Gilbert Murray (Chairman), M. Destree and M. Casares, members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and the following experts chosen for their experience in the work of education or in their capacities as officials of important educational authorities: M. Luis A. Baralt, Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi, Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, Professor Gallavresi, Professor Gavrilovitch, Professor Kiritzesco, Professor Lapie, Professor Munch, Professor Nitobe, M. Pardo Correa and Professor Schellberg. M. Zimmer, representative of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and Mr. Eastman, representative of the International Labour Office, were also present at the session.

The Sub-Committee presents the results of its work in two parts: (1) recommendations which the Sub-Committee thinks it expedient to make with regard to the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations; (2) suggestions as to the means of initiating the younger generation in international co-operation.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee under the above heading are submitted as the result of an examination of the desires and opinions expressed in the replies received from the various Governments and from the International Associations concerned.

Among the direct official methods of acquainting children and youth with the work of the League of Nations, the Sub-Committee recommends that all children and young people should receive, before completing their formal education, instruction suitable to their stage of
intellectual development in the achievement and aims of the League of Nations, and, generally speaking, in the development of international co-operation. This instruction should form part of the normal curriculum of schools. It should begin in the primary school and should be given to girls as well as boys, continuing to as late a stage as possible in the general education of the pupil. Special attention should be given to such instruction in training colleges, and provision should be made for those who leave the ordinary school for special types of instruction, such as is given in trade schools, continuation classes, evening classes, technical schools and institutes, agricultural institutes, etc.

In order to enable teachers to give such instruction, Governments should be asked to include the subject in their programmes of studies and to ensure that it is mentioned in the relevant text-books. With the same object in view, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations should be asked to consider the possibility of preparing a reference book, giving an account of the work of the League, and of issuing periodical summaries concerning those aspects of the work of the League of special interest to the teaching profession for transmission to the principal educational reviews and journals. Teachers should have at their disposal books giving an account of the principles and history of the League, material for visual instruction, and reading matter for children of various ages. It is further suggested that the competent authorities might provide facilities for teachers to attend courses of instruction, both at Geneva and elsewhere. They might also appoint a special day or half-day every year on which definite ideas of the aims and achievements of the League would be impressed upon the minds of the children, arrange competitions for pupils in the higher classes for essays on the League of Nations, and provide literature both in the teachers’ and in the children’s libraries on the League.

In the case of higher university education, the subject of the League would necessarily be dealt with on a broader plane. The Sub-Committee does not exclude the possibility of creating special university chairs. It recommends that one or more courses of at least six lectures should be organised in the universities which all students might attend, and that in the selection of subjects of theses for higher degrees, the problems connected with the League should not be neglected.

In addition to the encouragement afforded by these official methods, the Sub-Committee suggests that unofficial voluntary associations might help in various ways, by supplementing the activities of the competent educational authorities in the directions above described, by arranging for lectures to be given in schools, by organising lectures and lessons on definite problems for members of youth organisations, by organising competitions, by providing literature and visual aids, by encouraging the voluntary study of problems connected with the League amongst members of the universities and similar institutions, by stimulating interest within the various organisations for adult education, and by accustoming young people to co-operate in measures taken to assist a nation stricken by a sudden calamity or epidemic.

The Sub-Committee points out that universities for the people, trades unions and co-operative societies, lecture clubs, study circles, athletic associations with an educational aim, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and other youth associations might assist very materially in this work. It also points out that scientific institutions and learned societies as well as authors and publishers of school books and libraries might help considerably in the production and rendering accessible of suitable literature on the League.

The Sub-Committee further considered the difficult problem of the possible revision of history text-books with the object of ensuring that nations should understand each other better and realise their mutual obligations. It seemed impossible, however, for the moment to recommend any international action beyond that suggested in a proposal submitted by M. Casares and adopted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The central idea of this proposal is that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should assist in calling attention to errors of fact contained in history text-books and should endeavour to obtain a rectification of these errors by correspondence with their authors. The Sub-Committee feels that all possible steps should be taken to ensure that the text-books in use should not contain any incitements to hatred of other nations or be in antagonism with books that put forward the ideals of the League.

In order to ensure the co-operation of the administrative authorities, professors and teachers and voluntary associations in this work, it recommends that a national conference should be called in each country by the different Governments, in consultation, as far as possible, with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

2. Suggestions as to the Means of Initiating the Younger Generation in International Co-operation.

The Sub-Committee represents that it is principally upon the teaching staff, from the elementary school teacher to the university professor, that it is necessary to rely in order to create in the minds of the young a sympathetic attitude towards international co-operation. The utmost care should accordingly be exercised in the choice of teachers in training colleges. Among other means suggested are mentioned schools of international studies or short courses where young people of different nationalities may be brought into touch, and the encouragement
of travelling and exchanges among teachers. Reference is made to the practice already followed in England and in the United States of enabling professors of international subjects to divide their time between different universities and countries.

The Sub-Committee summarises, in the form of suggestions, the opinions and recommendations expressed by the various Governments and international organisations on the encouragement of direct or indirect contact between the young people themselves. Among the methods suggested proposing indirect contact are lectures designed to stimulate the minds of young people, the exhibition of suitable pictures and films, displays of foreign handicrafts, and inter-school correspondence under the supervision of qualified teachers.

Direct contact might be encouraged by interchanges of individual children between families of different nationality, international camps for children, international holiday colonies, group excursions under competent leaders, suitable forms of congresses and other gatherings, interchanges of pupils between schools of different countries and vacation courses. Voluntary associations should assist the Governments in arranging for these visits and exchanges, and the Governments should allow all possible travelling facilities, passports, visas and reduced fares. Moreover, these recommendations for interchanges of pupils should apply also to interchanges of young teachers and professors.

It is suggested that a small department might be created at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to centralise proposals for these interchanges.

Finally, the Sub-Committee suggests that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations might be asked to consider whether it would not be possible to provide lecturers who would devote themselves to the task of giving detailed and pertinent information in the necessary languages to teachers in the various countries in regard to the work of the League.

14. COMMITTEE OF PRESS EXPERTS.

Consultations with the interested circles have been actively continued with a view to preparing for the meeting of the Committee of Press Experts. The Council, considering that the work was sufficiently advanced, decided during its June session to convene at Geneva a committee consisting of representatives of agencies which might provide it, from their own point of view, with suggestions for the programme of work for the Committee of Experts which was to meet at a later date.

The Council considered that the committee of representatives of agencies should be small enough to allow of rapid work, but that it should, nevertheless, include a sufficient number of members to be fully representative of these great world organisations.

The Agencies invited were:

- Agencia Americana (Brazil)
- Associated Press (America)
- Agence Avala (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)
- Central News (British Empire)
- Exchange Telegraph (British Empire)
- Agence Havas (France)
- Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha (Japan)
- Nippon Shimbun Rengosha (Japan)
- Agence Radio (France)
- Reuters, Ltd. (British Empire)
- Agence Stefani (Italy)
- Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Switzerland)
- Agence Tass (Russia)
- Telegrapher-Union (Germany)
- Tidningararna Telegrambyra (Sweden)
- United Press (America)
- Wolffs Büro (Germany)

The Tass Agency (Russia) declined the invitation addressed to it.

The Committee of News Agencies thus constituted met at Geneva in the Secretariat of the League of Nations from August 19th to 21st, 1926, and held five plenary meetings.

It elected as President M. Meynot (Agence Havas) and set up a Liaison Committee with the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of Mr. Roy Howard (United Press), assisted by M. Ludi (Agence Télégraphique Suisse), Vice-Chairman, M. André Glarner (Exchange Telegraph), and M. Meynot (Agence Havas).

Having examined, in a general discussion, all the points on the agenda, the Committee appointed two Sub-Committees to prepare draft resolutions which were finally accepted by the plenary Committee.

The task of the Committee as defined by the resolution of the Council of the League dated June 10th, 1926, was to furnish the Council, from the point of view of the Agencies, with indications for the establishment of a programme of work which might eventually be considered by the future Committee of Press Experts. Accordingly, the Committee of News Agencies drew up and adopted draft resolutions dealing particularly with the question of tariffs, the improvement of Press communications and the question of property rights of Press news.

It requested the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be good enough to communicate the resolutions to all the Press organisations with which the Secretariat had been in contact in the course of its enquiry, and to submit them ultimately to the future Committee of Press Experts. The Committee also asked that the competent sections of the Secretariat might examine such of the resolutions as required a thorough technical examination.