effect of making the nomenclature clearer and more accessible to all those having to consult Customs tariffs.

In the report in which it submitted to the Economic Committee the draft framework in its new form, the Sub-Committee of Experts was careful to point out that, “by endeavouring to accept all the proposals which were not irreconcilable or in direct opposition with the principles laid down at the outset, it had wished to show that it desired the new nomenclature to be the work of the greatest possible number of authorities, and therefore to have a truly international character.”

The Sub-Committee of Experts is further of the opinion that the new draft framework, which involves somewhat important changes in the original draft, must be regarded as final, and that it would be inexpedient to proceed to further consultations or enquiries in this connection, since any fresh changes would only destroy the harmony of a work in which the experts have endeavoured to reconcile respect for principles with the requirements of practice.

The Economic Committee agrees in principle with the opinion of the experts as stated above, and requests the Council to be good enough to cause the draft framework drawn up by the experts to be sent to the Governments in its new form, with an indication of the principles observed by the experts and a notification to the effect that the Sub-Committee of Experts will now embark on the second stage of the task entrusted to it, namely, the preparation of a draft standard nomenclature.

As regards this second portion of its work, that of drawing up the nomenclature itself on the basis of the final framework, there is no doubt that this is the most difficult part of the work.

The experts have already pointed out to the Economic Committee that, when they undertook the examination of different methods of classification, they were unable to reach entire agreement on one very important point, namely, whether, in the different chapters of the nomenclature, commodities which may be obtained from different raw materials should appear in the nomenclature under each of the materials from which they could be manufactured, or whether they should be combined in a single chapter and under a single item irrespective of the material of which they are made.

The Economic Committee expresses the opinion that the experts should endeavour to adhere, as far as possible, to the principle of classifying commodities or goods under the heading of the raw material of which they are composed.

When, however, the raw material has been converted into a finished product which is closely connected with other finished products used in a particular industry and having the same purpose — provided that the purpose in question is readily recognisable and can be determined by the characteristics of the object — then classification according to the use or purpose of the objects or goods seems more suitable than classification according to the raw materials composing them, particularly from the point of view of the consultation of Customs tariffs and their practical use.

Another problem of no less importance engaged the attention of the Economic Committee. The experts propose to draw up a fairly small basic nomenclature, the items of which would be regarded as an irreducible minimum. They would be supplemented by annexed items, the number of which could not in principle be exceeded, but might, if necessary, be reduced by countries whose stage of industrial development makes so elaborate a nomenclature unnecessary.

The Economic Committee, after an exhaustive discussion on this point, found itself in agreement with the above ideas, except as to whether and how far a supplementary subdivision would be desirable or permissible. In regard to this point, the Committee did not see its way to take a decision until it knew the form in which the nomenclature would be presented by the experts.

4. VETERINARY CONVENTIONS.

At its June session, the Sub-Committee of Experts on Veterinary Questions examined the replies to the questionnaire which had been sent to a large number of countries interested in this matter with a view to collecting information on the organisation of veterinary services and the publication of veterinary health bulletins.

The Sub-Committee of Experts, after examining the information collected, considered that it was in a position to offer conclusive replies on the essential points concerning the organisation of veterinary services and the method of publishing health bulletins.

As regards the first object, the Sub-Committee reaffirmed its view that it is essential that in every country a veterinary service should be organised under the authority of a veterinary expert directly responsible to the competent Minister; it observed that, even in Europe, there are certain countries which have not yet entirely satisfied this necessary condition.

The experts further emphasised the importance they attach to the duties performed by Government veterinary officials and by veterinary surgeons in private practice officially employed as veterinary inspectors, and to their professional training, more especially in connection with the veterinary inspection of live-stock intended for export. In the view of the experts, the performance of health duties in certain cases of special and essential importance should be entrusted solely to veterinary officials.

As regards the second question, relating to the publication of health bulletins and the preparation of a standard model health bulletin, the experts accepted the rules laid down by the International Office for Contagious Diseases in Animals at Paris.
The Sub-Committee of Experts concluded that the first condition requisite for the accomplishment of its task — namely, to discover the most effective means of concerted action against diseases in animals, while at the same time showing due regard to the sovereign rights of States and the interests of international trade — would be that the States concerned should agree to organise their veterinary health services and to arrange for the publication of their health bulletins in conformity with the rules laid down by the experts. The Sub-Committee regards it as not inconceivable that these principles might be taken as the basis of an international convention.

Furthermore, the experts propose to continue their researches. They think it necessary to investigate the measures in force in different countries in regard to the import, transit and export of animals and raw products of animal origin.

An investigation on these lines would provide the experts not only with necessary additional information, in amplification of that already collected on the organisation of health services, but also with a very valuable basis for studying the facilities which might be obtainable in return for adequate guarantees in the sense of their recommendations.

The Sub-Committee was further of the opinion that, if the question of the inspection of meat for export — a question of very special importance — is to be dealt with thoroughly, special information must be obtained from technical specialists in some of the principal meat-exporting countries.

The Economic Committee requests the Council to authorise the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the work of its second session — a report which, in the unanimous opinion of the Committee, is deserving of the most careful study — to the Governments concerned. The latter should be asked to state their opinions in regard to the principles recommended by the experts concerning the organisation of health services and the publication of bulletins; and they should also be requested to reply to the questionnaire which the experts have drawn up with a view to obtaining additional information regarding special measures in connection with the importation and exportation of cattle and animal products.

With these replies in its possession, the Sub-Committee of Experts would be in a position, at a later session, to continue its work and at the same time to begin studying the question of the inspection of meat intended for export.

In connection with the examination of the latter question, the Economic Committee has decided to invite an Argentine expert to take part in the work of the Sub-Committee.

5. BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The Economic Committee has received from the legal experts on the subject the report with which they brought their work to a close.

The Committee wishes first of all to say how very highly it appreciates the important and practical work accomplished by the experts under the able chairmanship of Professor Percerou.

Acting on the authorisation given by the Council at its session of March 6th, 1928, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to communicate the experts' report to all Governments of Members of the League and non-member States, asking them to formulate, before the end of the year, any observations and proposals which they might desire to make, and at the same time to state whether in their opinion the drafts thus submitted to them could be used as the basis of discussion for a conference.

The Committee proposes to refer the Governments' replies to the experts for subsequent consideration and will thereafter submit proposals to the Council.

6. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MINES.

As already stated in the report on its session of December 1927, the Committee was asked by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to deal with a proposal from Professor Krahmann for the creation of an International Institute of Mines.

Through the agency of its members, the Committee has obtained qualified opinions, and accordingly feels in a position to state its attitude to this proposal as follows:

So far as the proposal affects problems of an economic nature, the Committee feels that it is neither practical nor possible on international lines, but that those aspects which are more particularly scientific are of considerable importance, even from the economic point of view.

The Committee therefore hopes that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will remain in touch with the Economic Committee while it continues its study of the scientific aspects.

The Committee considers, however, that it would be advantageous to defer any more thorough consideration of the proposal until the International Geological Congress to be held at Pretoria in 1929, which will deal with similar problems, has revealed the view taken by those qualified to judge as to the possibility of international co-operation in this field and the results that might be expected.

7. EXPLOITATION OF THE RICHES OF THE SEA.

At the request of the Committee, one of its members attended the annual meeting of the Copenhagen Council, and had various conversations regarding the exploitation
of the riches of the sea, which question has been referred to the Economic Committee by the Council. The Committee is now in possession of the report made by its delegate, and is considering the best method of co-operation with the Copenhagen Council. The Committee will give further consideration to this matter at its next session.

8. NEW DUTIES DEVOLVING UPON THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AS THE RESULT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

In its resolution of June 9th, 1928, the Council, acting on the Consultative Committee's report, assigned to the Economic Committee certain new duties, but left it "to the Economic Committee itself to decide in what order each branch of the work should be taken".

The Economic Committee considered at its present session how it could best give effect to the Council's request.

1. Coal.

The Committee proposes, at its next session, to consider in all its aspects the question of what action is desirable, in view of the recommendation of the Economic Consultative Committee, with regard to coal, which has been referred to it by the Council. In the meantime, it has asked its members to obtain certain information which will help it in the consideration of this problem, and has asked the Secretariat and the International Labour Office to collect statistics in order to bring their earlier publications on the coal industry up to date.

2. Sugar.

The Committee proposes, at its next session, to consider in all its aspects the question of what action is desirable, in view of the recommendation of the Economic Consultative Committee with regard to sugar which has been referred to it by the Council. In the meantime, it has asked its members to obtain certain information and statistics which will help it in the consideration of this problem, while the Secretariat will collect similar information concerning certain countries which have no nationals on the Economic Committee. With the help of all the information thus collected, it will be possible to prepare a memorandum on sugar setting out the main facts concerning production, consumption, trade, and the fiscal regime.

3. Other Tasks.

One of the duties referred to above is the compilation and publication at more or less regular intervals of indices of tariff levels. The Economic Committee considered that the importance and urgency of the other work already devolving on it did not, for the moment, permit it to devote to tariff indices the time and attention which their preparation would require, and it therefore decided to postpone consideration of this question.

So far as dumping is concerned, the Economic Committee, guided by the work of the Economic Conference, considered that its first task must be to give an exact definition of dumping, or at least to draw up a full list of the practices which might be included under this term, and it instructed its Chairman to submit a report on which the Committee would decide whether it was advisable for it to contemplate any further action.

With regard to administrative protectionism, the Committee fully realised the importance of this question and, in particular, of the fact that such protectionism develops under very different forms and even, it might be said, on parallel lines with the efforts made to moderate tariff protectionism.

With a view to preparing for the enquiry which is to be undertaken, the Committee instructed its Vice-Chairman to submit a report, at the same time requesting the other members of the Committee to communicate to the Rapporteur any observations suggested to them by the perusal of a recent work on this subject.

In order to give effect to the Economic Conference's resolution concerning industrial agreements, to which attention was again drawn in the Council's resolution of June 9th, 1928, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to undertake, with the co-operation of all the members of the Economic Committee, a preliminary investigation on the lines indicated in the Consultative Committee's report. The first need was to establish some kind of systematic classification of different types of industrial agreements in order to form an estimate of their relative importance, and of the operation of the different forms of machinery on which they are based.

With regard to agricultural problems, the Committee was informed that the Secretariat had been authorised to enter into negotiations with the International Agricultural Institute at Rome in order to establish a closer co-operation between that organisation and the League of Nations. The Committee, therefore, thought it advisable to adjourn the discussion of this subject until the results of such negotiations should be known.

The Economic Committee postponed to a later date the more detailed consideration of the means to be adopted in order to give effect to the Consultative Committee's
recommendation that a preliminary study should be made of the tendencies in economic policy which might influence international peace. It nevertheless requested three of its members to collect certain preliminary data in order that it might subsequently draw up a systematic plan for the study of this question.

III. SECOND CONFERENCE FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

The second Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions took place from July 3rd to 11th, 1928, under the presidency of M. Colijn, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, who was invited by the Council to preside also over this Conference.

The object of the Conference, as laid down in Article 17 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, was to take a decision as to the claims for exceptions which the States signatory to the Convention of November 8th, 1927, were entitled to put forward in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, and, secondly, to determine the conditions required for the coming into force of the Convention.

The second Conference included representatives of the twenty-eight States signatories to the Convention, namely, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States. The International Chamber of Commerce was represented in an advisory capacity.

Several States had made requests for exceptions from the principle of the general abolition of prohibitions. A certain number of these requests were withdrawn spontaneously or after discussion. Those maintained and authorised by the Conference are embodied in the Supplementary Agreement to the Convention of November 8th, 1927, concluded and signed on July 11th, 1928 (document C.350.M.106.1928.II). This Supplementary Agreement provides that the Convention of November 8th, 1927, in order to be brought into force, must have been ratified by at least eighteen States. Ratifications must be deposited before September 30th, 1929, an exception being made for special reasons as regards the United States. The contracting parties might individually make the entry into force of the Convention dependent upon the ratification of one or more of the following States : Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

The Supplementary Agreement has been signed up to the present by Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America.

If on September 30th, 1929, all the requisite conditions have been fulfilled, the Convention will come into force on January 1st, 1930.

The significance of the conclusion of the Supplementary Agreement was summarised by the President of the Conference in his closing speech as follows:

"The Convention which we are signing to-day is, I think, the first multilateral agreement of importance which directly affects the economic relations between nations, and is a definite step towards the greater freedom in the flow of goods which was so strongly recommended by the Economic Conference last year.

"The fact of this Convention having been signed to-day is therefore of some importance; but it is not yet, of course, what we really want, and in this connection I should like to draw your attention to one short sentence from the speech of the Chairman of the Economic Consultative Committee in May of this year: 'Conventions signed at Geneva are useful only in so far as they are ratified.'"

IV. SECOND CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES, SKINS AND BONES.

In conformity with paragraph 3 of the Final Act of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, the Council convened two diplomatic Conferences, which met at Geneva from March 14th to 16th and on June 29th and 30th, 1928, with a view to inducing the participating countries to consent to a joint renunciation of prohibitions on hides, skins and bones, thus abandoning any reservation they might have made in this connection under Article 6 of the above-mentioned Convention.

1 See also page 48.
To the second Conference were invited all the countries which had already been represented at the first Conference, and certain other countries signatories to the Convention of November 8th, 1927, and interested in the question of hides, skins and bones.

The agreement desired by the Prohibitions Conference of October-November 1927 and by the Council has been secured, and the abolition of all prohibitions on hides, skins and bones has been jointly decided upon by the following eighteen States: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland.

The renunciation by the above States of any reservation they might have made as regards hides, skins and bones under Article 6 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, was only secured by an agreement concerning the export duties which are or may be applied by some of them. The text of the two international Arrangements on the export of hides, skins and bones (documents C.348.M.104.1928.II and C.349.M.105.1928.II) will give an idea of the proposed conditions of application, which are only agreed to by the signatory States as a whole on the express condition that the Arrangement will be ratified by all, a procedure being nevertheless provided in case this condition should not be fulfilled.

It should, however, be remarked that the Arrangement regarding the export of bones expressly allows Italy to maintain the present regime in this connection until the conclusion of certain negotiations relating to her export duties on bones.

July 1st, 1929, has been fixed as the last date for the deposit of the instruments of ratification of the two Arrangements, so that the States concerned may know the situation in regard to the trade in hides, skins and bones before finally committing themselves as regards the Convention for the Abolition of Prohibitions. It was also agreed that the ratifications of the Convention might be declared void if the Arrangements were not ratified by all the contracting parties, and that in this case each State would once more be free to claim the right to maintain an export prohibition on hides, skins and bones.

B. Work of the Financial Committee.

I. BULGARIAN RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

It will be recalled that £1,250,0001 of the proposed reconstruction loan to the Bulgarian Government of £4,500,000 sterling, provided for by the Protocol of March 10th, 1928, was set aside for the improvement of roads and railways, and that M. Regnoul, Chief Engineer of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railways, was requested, in accordance with Article VII of the Protocol, to make a report on the manner in which this sum should be employed.

At its session of May 30th to June 4th, 1928, the Financial Committee examined M. Regnoul's report (document C.232.1928.II (F.526) ). The proposals under examination were as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Levases</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkeep</td>
<td>239,233,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improvements</td>
<td>329,255,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction of new lines</td>
<td>72,312,000</td>
<td>640,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>31,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>172,700,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>845,000,000</td>
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For each of these five purposes M. Regnoul proposed a detailed programme of expenditure. These programmes have been approved by the Bulgarian Government.

M. Regnoul's report further pointed out that certain reforms were desirable in order to achieve greater elasticity of railway administration. Among those mentioned were the reorganisation of accounts with a view to including in them all charges properly chargeable to the railways, and the reorganisation of the general administration by the introduction of an administrative council with considerable autonomous powers. The Committee stated that in its opinion there were certain other matters with regard to the financial relations of the railway administration and the Treasury which called for further discussion in detail between the Bulgarian Government and the present League Commissioner in charge of the refugee settlement work (M. René Charron).

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1 £1,250,000 is equivalent to approximately 845 million levas.
Upon the recommendation of the Financial Committee, the Council, on June 8th, gave its general approval to the proposed programme of expenditure on communications and authorised the Commissioner for refugees to liberate moneys for such expenditure in accordance with Article VII of the Protocol, provided that he was satisfied, after consultation (if necessary) with the Financial Committee of the League, that the Bulgarian Government had sufficiently effected the necessary reorganisation of the railway administration.

On June 9th, 1928, the Council passed a resolution authorising the issue of the reconstruction loan under the auspices of the League of Nations as soon as the Chairman of the Financial Committee, after such consultation with his colleagues on the Committee as should be necessary, should be satisfied that the conditions requisite for the issue of the loan were in existence. The resolution further authorised the modification of the Protocol so as to allow an increase in the total of the loan to such an extent and under such conditions, as to control and expenditure, as the Financial Committee should determine. (It was agreed during the Council's discussion that such an increase could be made only in connection with the recent earthquakes.)

II. GREEK STABILISATION SCHEME.

(a) Stabilisation.

The Financial Committee, at its session of May 30th to June 4th, congratulated the Greek Government on the effective manner in which the drachma had been stabilised, and noted that, since May 14th, 1928, the Greek currency had been stabilised on a gold basis. On this same date, the Committee observed, the new Bank of Issue — the Bank of Greece — began operations, and its obligation to exchange its banknotes against foreign gold exchange, in accordance with its Statutes, came into force. M. Alexander Diomede has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Greece for a period of five years, and M. E. J. Tsouderos, Vice-Governor, in accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes of the Bank of Greece.

In accordance with Article VII of the Protocol, the Chairman of the Financial Committee has allocated £3,000,000 from the loan proceeds for the repayment of the State debts to the Bank. The Committee noted that the Bank of Greece was able to show, on its opening balance-sheet, a gold and foreign exchange reserve of over 53 per cent of its note circulation and other sight liabilities.

(b) Issue of Loan.

Whereas the Protocol provided for a loan of £9,000,000 to the Greek Government — £3,000,000 to be employed in the creation of the new Bank of Issue, and similar sums for liquidating budget arrears and establishing refugees — a loan has in fact been issued for £6,500,000 only. This was due to the fact that the Greek Government had concluded an agreement with the State and Treasury Departments of the United States of America for a loan of $12,167,000 (approximately £2,500,000), redeemable in twenty years, to be employed exclusively for the settlement of refugees. The United States Congress adjourned in May without having ratified this agreement, and the latter cannot, therefore, now be approved before the next meeting of Congress in December.

As the money at the disposal of the Refugee Settlement Commission — including £500,000 from the new loan — would enable this body to continue its work until September only, a serious obstacle to efficient work in connection with refugees arose.

The Financial Committee suggested and the Council agreed that after September it would be necessary to finance the work provisionally, pending the ratification by the United States of the loan agreement, in the way provided for in Article VII, paragraph 1, of the Protocol.

(c) The Budgetary Situation.

An examination of the quarterly report of the Greek Government on the budgetary situation (document C.239.1928.II (F.230)) convinced the Committee that the financial year 1927-28 had been a most satisfactory one. The Committee noted with pleasure that a surplus of 274 million drachme would probably result. As several new
important burdens had been added to the expenditure side, however, and as there appeared to be a prospect of increased debt charges in respect of further loans, the Committee thought that Greek State finances would require exceedingly careful management in the years 1928-29, 1929-30, and in later years.

III. FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF PORTUGAL.

On November 24th, 1927, the Finance Minister of the Portuguese Republic informed the Council that the Portuguese Government desired to carry out a scheme of financial reconstruction, currency stabilisation and economic development, and asked that the Financial Committee should examine the question. The Council decided on December 5th, 1927, to request the Financial Committee and the Secretariat to study the financial situation of Portugal.

A delegation accordingly visited Lisbon, and the whole situation was carefully examined both there and at Geneva, with the help of representatives of the Government and the Government Departments, the National Bank and others.

During its session in March 1928, the Financial Committee endeavoured to draw up a reconstruction scheme, in agreement with the Government, and reported as follows:

"The technical problem presented is in principle similar to that presented by some of the other schemes which have been recently before the Council. The currency of Portugal has seriously depreciated since the war. An effort to arrest depreciation was made, which maintained a de facto stability for some years; but the general financial position has made this stability precarious and prevented a legal stabilisation. In these circumstances, the Portuguese Government, anxious to achieve permanent reform by means of a comprehensive scheme, including an external loan, has applied for the assistance of the League.

"The first results of the Committee's study involve the establishment of budget equilibrium, the legal stabilisation of the currency, the consolidation of the floating debt and the reduction of the State debt to the Bank of Portugal, and, finally, the issue of an external loan, a portion of which could be devoted to public works which are economically essential. With the aid of these measures, and under the other conditions discussed with the Government, the Committee consider that the finances of Portugal and its currency could be placed on a sound basis.

"It has not yet been possible to complete the scheme, and the Committee is still in discussion with the Government on some features in it."

On June 5th, the Portuguese Government sent a letter to the Council containing the following passage:

"The present Government of the Portuguese Republic, after most carefully examining the clauses relating to League of Nations control, which at that time alone prevented the successful conclusion of the negotiations, is also forced to recognise that these clauses are still unacceptable and compel it, to its great regret, not to take any further steps with regard to the loan, in connection with whose issue they had been proposed.

"My Government particularly requests me, however, once more to express its most sincere thanks to the Council of the League and to the Financial Committee for the goodwill and sympathetic interest which they have shown to Portugal. The fact that the negotiations initiated by the preceding Government do not, in the opinion of the present Government, appear likely to lead to satisfactory results does not in any way detract from the sentiments of cordial esteem and wholehearted loyalty felt by the Government of the Republic towards the League of Nations, of which sentiments it will always be happy to offer fresh proofs."

IV. MIXED GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Financial Committee received in June 1928 a further report from the Mixed Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission, and was glad to note a considerable improvement in the situation.

Of the compensation owed by the two Governments to the exchanged populations for property left behind, the Committee observed that the 10 per cent cash payments were being made regularly. The December Agreement, which had provided for the payment of 90 per cent in bonds, had been ratified by the Bulgarian Government, the necessary credits had been voted, and all was declared ready for the distribution of the titres définitifs.

The position as regards Greece was not so completely satisfactory, the Greek Government not having obtained ratification of the December Agreement. A draft Bill, however, had been deposited with the Chamber and submitted to the competent Parliamentary Committees. The Financial Committee was informed by the Greek representative that the ratification of the Agreement was one of the measures which the Greek Government proposed to ask the Chamber to pass forthwith, and that, in fact, it was expected that the report of the Parliamentary Committees to the Chamber would be presented on June 4th.
The Committee again expressed the hope that the Greek ratification would be procured speedily. It emphasised the importance of this in view of the fact that, without ratification by Greece, the Bulgarian Government could hardly be expected to continue indefinitely to issue bonds for which the ultimate responsibility under the Agreement rested on Greece.

The Council, at its June session, expressed the hope that the Greek ratification would be effected without delay.

V. MEETING OF CENTRAL BANK STATISTICIANS.

At the suggestion of the Financial Committee, a meeting of information and statistical officers of twenty-four Banks of Issue was held at the Bank of France from April 11th to April 17th, 1928, with the object of improving monetary statistics. The meeting was arranged by the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League.

Discussions at this meeting were held on the following subjects: the characteristic features of the different money markets, the volume of money and of credit, clearing statistics, the velocity of circulation, indices of economic activity, the definition of the different rates of money and the manner in which these rates are quoted.

The delegates expressed the view that the personal relations which had been initiated would be found to prove of permanent utility and that their future development could not fail to be of advantage for the observation of monetary phenomena.

VI. PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD.

The Economic Consultative Committee, which met in May 1928, discussed the question of the purchasing power of gold (for its report on this question see the General Report to the Assembly, document A.6.1928, page 65). The Committee recommended that the question should be examined by the Financial and Economic Organisation of the League.

The Financial Committee, during its June session, also discussed the question and reported to the Council as follows:

"The attention of the Financial Committee has been called to the recommendation of the Economic Consultative Committee of May 19th last with regard to the detrimental effect upon industry, agriculture and conditions of employment of undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold. The Financial Committee recognises the great importance and interest of this subject. The financial resolutions of the Conference of Genoa were referred in 1922 to the Financial Committee by the Council, which invited the Committee to consider the methods best suited to foster monetary stability. These resolutions dealt not only with problems arising from currency fluctuations in relation to gold but also with undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold itself. They contemplated, as a first stage, the stabilisation of currencies in relation to gold.

"Very great progress has been made in this direction in the last few years, some countries stabilising by independent effort, others with the aid of international co-operation, whether through the League or not; and this first stage may now be regarded as nearing its conclusion. This gives special interest to the problems connected with undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, and makes the moment opportune for a study of it. The Committee would be glad, therefore, if the Council so desires, to consider to what extent and in what way the League, whose efforts have necessarily been concentrated hitherto on a contribution to the first stage of the world's post-war monetary problem, could now most usefully assist in the study and solution of the problem in this second stage."

The Council on June 8th, 1928, requested the Financial Committee to consider to what extent and in what way the League of Nations could most usefully assist in the study and solution of the problem of undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

VII. ECONOMIC TENDENCIES AFFECTING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The Economic Consultative Committee, at its session held in May 1928, considered this question (for its report, see the General Report to the Assembly, document A.6.1928, page 65).

The Council on June 9th, 1928, decided to refer the matter to the Economic and Financial Committees and adopted the following resolution:

"The Council instructs the Economic and Financial Committees to undertake, as soon as circumstances allow, and on the lines suggested by the Consultative Committee, the study which that Committee demands 'of some of the more important principles and tendencies in financial and economic policy and practice which tend to create or to destroy conditions favourable to peace.'"
II. ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

The following work has been done since the publication of the General Report to the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly on the Work of the Council and on the Work of the Secretariat.

1. ROAD TRAFFIC.

The enquiry with regard to the standardisation of road signals has been continued. The proposals of the Permanent Committee on Road Traffic have met with an extremely favourable reception from almost all Governments. It appears certain that very considerable progress will shortly be made towards standardisation on the basis of the proposals of the Committee on Road Traffic. This Committee will meet later to consider the observations submitted by certain Governments.

2. INLAND NAVIGATION.

The session of the Committee for the Unification of Private Law in Inland Navigation, which was announced in the previous report, was held at Vienna from June 8th to 14th last. A preliminary draft Convention, settling a number of the questions raised, including that of registration, was adopted at the first reading. There would seem to be no doubt that it will be possible for the first European Conference for the Unification of Private Law in Inland Navigation to meet in 1929 or 1930.

3. MARITIME NAVIGATION.

As a result of the enquiry made by the Rapporteurs to the Committee for the Unification of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts which was mentioned in the previous report and which was carried out in the United States and Canada with the full co-operation of the authorities of those two countries, fresh proposals have been drawn up which make it possible to contemplate standardisation practically throughout the world. Since the general principles which had previously been established by the Committee on Buoyage and the Lighting of Coasts have been modified as a result of these new proposals, the Committee will be called upon to reconsider the question. It would seem possible for a final report to be submitted to the Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation and to the Transit Committee in 1929, and the proposed International Conference could be convened should it appear from the further discussions that its success was assured.

4. TRANSPORT BY RAIL.

The Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail has several times considered the question of the unification of the nomenclature of railway tariffs, since the lack of such unification makes it difficult to conclude international tariffs and is liable in many cases to hamper international trade. Since the International Railway Union has undertaken an investigation of certain aspects of this question, the Committee for Transport by Rail had waited until it could examine the first results of the enquiry carried out by the Union. Those results have recently been received from the Union. Enquiries are at present in progress which will make it possible for the Committee for Transport by Rail to meet at its next session, which is fixed for the beginning of 1929, to consider what progress might be made immediately in view of the work already done by the International Railway Union.

5. GENERAL QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH VARIOUS MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

(a) Reform of the Calendar.

As a result of the enquiries made concerning the reform of the calendar, the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, in a report which has been communicated to all Governments, put forward certain recommendations relating to the fixing of Easter and also to the general question of the simplification of the calendar and the adoption of a perpetual calendar better calculated than the present one to meet the requirements of economic life. Having considered the schemes proposed, the Committee divided them into two or three categories and requested that, in most countries, National Committees should be established to consider the reform of the calendar, such Committees to be really representative of the administrations and circles concerned, and to report to the League of Nations on the subject and make it possible once more to consider whether it would be advisable to convene an International Conference. The information received would seem to show that such National Committees are being formed. The National Committee of the United States of America has already been officially established and has begun its work. It includes representatives both of the Ministries concerned and of the competent commercial, statistical, banking, labour and other interests.
(b) Collection and Exchange of Information on Communications and Transit.

The Advisory and Technical Committee has already received from a certain number of Governments the publications and information for which it had applied. From an examination of the categories of information which can be supplied, it seems probable that this service can be in full working order in 1929.

6. COMMUNICATIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT TIMES OF CRISIS.

(a) General Measures.

The only questions still pending are certain problems concerning air navigation which have been examined in collaboration with the International Commission for Air Navigation, namely, the question of the identification of aircraft engaged in transport for the League of Nations and that of facilities for flying over various territories to be granted to such aircraft. The first of these questions is in a fair way to be settled. The second would appear to be somewhat more delicate, but a solution will certainly be found, for it is evident from the resolutions already adopted by the Assembly that the States Members of the League will consider it advisable to take the necessary measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport essential to the performance of the League's duties at times of crisis should enjoy all the necessary facilities.

(b) Landing-Ground for Aircraft.

New proposals are expected this autumn as a result of additional technical investigations carried out by the Swiss authorities concerned. As soon as the result of these investigations is known, and if they should necessitate solutions other than those which have already been considered by the Committee of Experts, that Committee will again be convened for the purpose of examining them. In all probability, it will be possible to submit a final report on this matter to the Assembly of 1929.

(c) Wireless Station for the League of Nations.

The Assembly will have before it not only the general report of the Advisory and Technical Committee (document A.22.1928.VIII) which was announced in the previous report, but also a supplementary report which, in general, confirms the conclusions of the first report regarding the establishment of a wireless station owned by the League of Nations. Furthermore, at the Council's request, the report also deals in detail with another solution, to the effect that the Swiss authorities should establish a wireless station at Geneva, in co-operation with the League, that station to come under the exclusive authority of the League of Nations at times of crisis. It would not seem necessary to summarise here the conclusions which are embodied in a separate document (document A.23.1928.VIII).

7. JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

The negotiations relating to the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube made it necessary to hold a further session at Vienna at the end of June. The negotiations are pursuing their normal course and it is intended to hold another session in September. The time-limit for the negotiations has been extended till November 30th, 1928, by unanimous agreement between the Governments represented on the European Commission of the Danube.

III. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The Council of the League of Nations, at its fiftieth session held in June 1928, approved the recommendations adopted by the Health Committee at its twelfth session held at Geneva from April 30th to May 5th, 1928.

The Council, at the same session, accepted with thanks an increase from $50,000 to $60,335 in the grant of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation for the Epidemiological Intelligence Service. The object of the increased grant is to ensure the systematic development of the epidemiological and public health intelligence service, particularly as regards documentation.

1. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

In accordance with arrangements made between the Office international d'hygiène publique and the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, the Office has, since May 18th, 1928, forwarded each week a summary of the epidemiological information it has
received, for inclusion in the Weekly Record of the Health Section. Official notifications, as required by the International Sanitary Convention, have also been received from the Office international d'hygiène publique for publication, and have appeared on the first page of the Weekly Record.

An arrangement has been made for telegraphic exchange of information with the Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d’Égypte, which is acting as the regional bureau, under the International Sanitary Convention, for the administrations within its sphere of activity.

Detailed telegraphic reports regarding yellow fever in Brazil have been received each week since the reappearance of that disease.

In view of the increased amount of important information now being received in the Secretariat, a daily roneographed report is being prepared whenever the importance of this information so demands, and is being sent by mail to all European health administrations. From four to five of these daily reports have been issued each week since June 1st, in addition to the Weekly Record, which is now published each Thursday.

2. Liaison Between the Health Services of Various Countries.

(a) Interchange for the Study of Problems of Rural Hygiene.

An interchange for the study of problems of rural hygiene began on May 28th at Ljubljana and ended with a final Conference at Geneva on July 25th. The participants, numbering twenty from eighteen countries, visited in order rural districts in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Hungary, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Opportunity was given for a detailed comparative study of rural housing, water and milk supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal, public health and medical organisation and the work of existing semi-public and private health agencies. Among the participants were six engineers whose work was connected with rural hygiene, so that engineering as well as technical medical opinion was brought to bear on the health problems of rural districts.

During the final Conference held at Geneva, the participants prepared a series of reports on the subjects included in the study tour, which were summarised in a general report giving the views of the group as a whole in regard to the various methods of solving problems of rural hygiene which they had been privileged to study during the interchange (document C.H./E.P.S.146). The participants noted with satisfaction that the Health Organisation of the League had undertaken the study of certain subjects related to rural hygiene, and agreed that it would be useful for that Organisation to take up the study of certain aspects of housing, the protection of the milk supply and physical education. They also recommended that further interchanges for the study of rural hygiene should be organised, in view of the interest of this subject to nearly all countries.

(b) Interchange of Health Officers in Italy.

An interchange of Health Officers will commence in Italy on September 16th, 1928, and will continue until November 6th, when a final Conference will be held at Geneva. Members of the health administrations of twenty-one countries have been invited to take part in this study tour. The programme has been very carefully drawn up in close co-operation with the Italian authorities, and participants will have an opportunity of studying nearly all aspects of public health enterprise in Italy. Visits will be paid to the following towns: Turin, Genoa, Marina di Massa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Montecatini, Bologna, Ferrara, Venice, Brescia, Parma, Salsomaggiore, Milan and the chief towns of Sicily and Sardinia.

In each of the more important towns visited, special attention will be paid to a particular health activity. In two large urban centres — Turin and Naples — a comprehensive study will be made of municipal and provincial health organisation and administration. In other centres, rural health measures, industrial hygiene and sanitary engineering will receive particular attention. Medical education, the training of health personnel, including sanitary inspectors and visiting nurses, will be studied. In short, a very exhaustive study will be made of all activities directly and indirectly connected

1 Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

2 Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay.
with public health. Résumés of the lectures that will be given, as well as a description of the health organisation and the economic, industrial and agricultural conditions of the districts and towns to be visited, have been printed and sent to participants.

A special feature of this study tour will be the extensive use of the cinematograph. The valued co-operation of the organisation L.U.C.E. will make it possible for cinematograph films to be shown of the various institutions, etc., to be visited. In this way, participants will have their attention directed to the chief features of interest, and relatively short visits of inspection will be made much more profitable.

3. WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Malaria Commission.

In order to review the experience gained by the Malaria Commission and to discuss the principles set out in its second general report (document C.H./Malaria/73), as well as other reports on the various countries visited by its members, a general Conference was held at Geneva from June 25th to 29th, 1928, at which were present the members and corresponding members of the Malaria Commission, together with certain specially invited malariologists from the United States of America and other countries. The Conference discussed the principles and methods of dealing with malaria in the light of present knowledge, with special reference to the conditions, economic and political, obtaining in Europe at the present time.

The Conference emphasised the fact that all campaigns against malaria must be based on a specialised and systematic local study of this disease. For this reason, it was important that each country in which malaria was a serious cause of sickness should have an organisation specially devoted to this work. No anti-malarial measures were of constant and unchanging value; methods must be adapted to the exigencies of the particular region, and emphasis was laid on the value of anti-malarial work as a factor in social progress and general hygiene, more especially in the case of rural populations.

The recommendations adopted by the Conference have been published as a special report (document C.H./Malaria/121).

The Conference enumerated a list of subjects the study of which was considered desirable. Certain of these have been selected as specially suitable for international study. Among these are: (1) housing in relation to malaria, and (2) a systematic and biological study in Europe and in the United States of America of the two species of mosquito which are specially and respectively concerned in the transmission of malaria in these continents. This study is to be entrusted, in the first place, to a group of laboratories in the United States designated by the United States Public Health Services and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and to two laboratories in Europe, one in England and the other in the Netherlands. When sufficient progress has been made, the collaboration of other laboratories will be invited, on the basis of the first provisional report.

The Conference recommended that a study of the value of plasmochin and quinostovarsol in the treatment of malaria should be carried out in the following countries: Central America, Germany, India, Italy, Madagascar, Netherlands East Indies, Roumania, Spain, United States of America.

Certain other experimental studies designed to increase our knowledge of the treatment of the disease will be entrusted to three groups of laboratories, the first in Germany and Italy, the second in British India and the Federated Malay States and the third in Spain and Algeria. The other studies will be undertaken directly by the Secretariat.

Reference has been made, in previous reports to the Assembly, to the malaria courses organised by the Health Organisation of the League in London, Hamburg and Paris. Still further facilities for the training of experts in anti-malarial work have been provided this year thanks to the co-operation of the Rome School of Malariology. At this school special courses in anti-malarial work for engineers and surveyors have also been organised.

Arrangements have been made for certain members of the Malaria Commission to visit India in the autumn of 1929.

Commission of Health Experts on Infant Welfare.

The Commission of Health Experts on Infant Welfare met in London at the Ministry of Health on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1928, to consider the results of the completed enquiries of the different countries, the form of the final report, and various proposals as to the possibility of continuing the enquiry along different lines. The Commission agreed that the first examination of the data collected yielded information coinciding with the views expressed at the session held at Vienna (September 1927), when the importance of dead birth, prematurity, respiratory and intestinal infections had been pointed out. Moreover, these causes of infant mortality were of first importance in all the districts of the countries in question, although their relative importance differed. In all countries a number of deaths
occur which cannot be accounted for; these require further investigation with the collaboration of specialists in other fields of medicine. In view of the large number of infants dying at or before birth, the necessity for further investigations was indicated, and the Commission agreed that, for this purpose, the collaboration of obstetrical experts was necessary, all the more so as maternal mortality is closely associated with infant mortality.

The Commission decided on a plan for the preparation of the final report. Each expert was entrusted with the preparation of a report on the enquiries made in his own country, and the Secretariat was asked to prepare a general report on the basis of these. The reports on each country will be prepared in accordance with a uniform plan elaborated by the Commission.

The Commission decided to present at its next session detailed proposals as to further enquiries; a plan for the study of rickets was prepared for submission to the Health Committee in accordance with decisions taken at the Geneva (September 1926) and Vienna (September 1927) sessions of the Commission.

Commission on Permanent Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products.

A laboratory Conference on the sero-diagnosis of syphilis was held at Copenhagen from May 21st to June 4th, 1928. The Health Organisation of the League of Nations commenced the study of this subject in 1921 with a view to the comparison of the methods and results of the various reactions in use. A first laboratory Conference was held in 1923. The recent Conference was convened by the Health Committee for the purpose of estimating the relative value of various tests recently applied for the diagnosis of syphilis. Thirty-eight experts assembled in the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, after a period of preliminary study in their own laboratories, for the purpose of comparing their own methods with those used in the laboratories of the other countries represented. A series of resolutions was adopted (see extract from document C.304. M.84.1928. III). The Conference emphasised the importance of assisting the clinician as much as possible and, for this reason, recommended frequent consultation between the serologist and the clinician, and the adoption of a uniform notation of serological results bearing the same clinical interpretations from laboratories of sixteen countries.

The Conference agreed that, as the methods for the sero-diagnosis of syphilis are constantly improving, it would be desirable for the Health Organisation of the League to continue its study and to arrange for further international comparisons, and invited the Danish State Serum Institute, acting as the central laboratory for the Health Organisation, to distribute sera for comparative tests in different national laboratories and to test samples submitted by such laboratories.

Smallpox and Vaccination Commission.

The Commission, with its experts, is holding a meeting on August 22nd, 1928, to consider post-vaccinal encephalitis as an international problem, in the light of recent publications, and the possibility of undertaking co-ordinated field enquiries in selected areas of certain countries on the incidence and epidemiology of this disease. The Commission is also considering information collected from numerous health administrations regarding the methods employed in the preparation and preservation of vaccine lymph and the desirability of carrying out co-ordinated international research with diluted and killed vaccine lymph.

Cancer Commission.

The Sub-Commission of experts charged with the study of the radiotherapy of cancer met at Geneva on June 18th and 19th, 1928. The main object of the meeting was to study the manner in which information could best be obtained regarding the methods of radiological treatment of certain forms of cancer now being used in various countries and the results obtained by these methods. It was decided to limit the enquiry in the first instance to a few clinics and institutions having an exceptionally large experience of such treatment.

The Sub-Commission considered that the following questions called for further study:

1. Propaganda among doctors and the general public in order to ensure the early discovery and early and correct treatment of cancer of the uterus.

1 Austria, Denmark, Federated Malay States, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United States of America, Uruguay.
2. Increase in the number of consultation centres.
3. Organisation of centres for microscopic analysis in order to ensure early diagnoses.
4. Recommendations for the organisation of efficient treatment of the disease.
5. Recommendations for the radio-therapeutical equipment of clinics.
7. Recommendations for the compilation of reliable statistics.
8. Recommendations for special scientific research.

The Sub-Commission also noted, as subject for enquiry, the available supplies of radium and the need for an authoritative opinion as to the advantages and drawbacks of distributing radium or radium emanations to hospitals and individual practitioners.


Reference was made in the report to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly to the resolutions adopted by the Rabies Conference. It will be recalled that the Health Organisation of the League was asked to act as a co-ordinating agent for researches to be carried out in various anti-rabies institutes regarding the relative efficiency of certain modifications of the original Pasteur method of treatment and other scientific problems of practical importance in connection with that disease.

In compliance with that resolution, letters have been addressed to the various institutes represented at the Conference, asking for their observations regarding a scheme of research and whether the Health Organisation could count upon their co-operation in carrying it out.

The Conference further recommended that the Health Organisation should publish statistics of the results of anti-rabies treatment in the different institutes of the world. A schedule was accordingly drawn up and has been sent to all anti-rabies institutes, with the request that the results of the treatment given should be forwarded to the Health Section. The response to this request has been most favourable, and full statistical information regarding results of treatment carried out during 1927 has already been received from institutes in Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, India, Morocco and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

11. HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

A. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The report on the work of the seventh session of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, which met at Geneva from March 12th to March 17th, 1928, was submitted to the Council at its meeting held on June 5th, 1928.

The representative of the British Empire, acting as Rapporteur, proposed that the Council should approve the resolutions adopted by the Committee, and drew attention in particular to the following points:


The Rapporteur asked the Council to approve the Committee's proposal that Governments and voluntary organisations should be invited to send to the League such additional information as they might have on the subject of the enquiry by the Body of Experts. He thought that the Council would share the Committee's opinion as to the value of the enquiry, which had thrown much light on this terrible social evil, and would wish to have a further report from the Committee on the question of the continuation of the enquiry.

Licensed Houses.

The Committee examined the desirability of recommending all Governments to abolish the system of licensed houses, and, though some difference of opinion was expressed on the question whether such a policy was immediately practicable, it unanimously passed a resolution favouring investigation of the question as soon as possible, and proposing that, in order to facilitate that investigation, the Secretariat should study the laws and regulations in force in those countries where the system has been abolished.
Persons living on the Earnings of Prostitution.

The Committee, in its resolution on this question, proposed that the Secretariat should make a concise study of the laws and penalties relating to the souteneur, that is to say, the person who lives wholly or in part upon the immoral earnings of a woman.

Obscene Publications.

The Traffic in Women and Children Committee recommended to the Council that the time had not yet come to call a conference for the suppression of the trade in obscene publications. In conformity with Article 16 of the International Convention of 1923, the desirability of such a Conference should be considered at the end of each period of five years dating from the entry into force of the Convention.

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Upon the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council adopted the following resolution:

"The Council takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on the work of its seventh session and approves the resolutions contained therein."

B. CHILD WELFARE.

The Council of the League of Nations examined during its fiftieth session, held in June 1928, the report presented by the Child Welfare Committee on the work of its fourth session.

The Council approved the report subject to further consideration of the Committee's suggestions regarding the draft Statutes of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to forward the report to the various Governments, calling special attention to the resolutions on the legal age of marriage and on the cinematograph respectively.

II. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

1. ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: MEASURES TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL.

The report of the Committee on the work of its eleventh session was dealt with by the Council at its June session. The Council instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action in order to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee. As the result of a discussion which took place with regard to benzoylmorphine, it was decided, on the suggestion of the representative of Italy, that the Council, in recommending to Governments to place benzoylmorphine, and perhaps other similar substances, under the same control as is exercised over morphine in regard to manufacture, export and import, should draw attention to Article 14 (d) of the Hague Convention of 1912, by which the contracting parties are bound to apply the laws and regulations for the manufacture, import, sale and export of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts to any new derivative of morphine, of cocaine or of their respective salts or to any new alkaloid of opium which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

2. RATIFICATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION: APPOINTMENT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

During the discussion which took place at the June session of the Council with regard to the ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, further ratifications by Members of the Council were announced, and the British representative observed that, when the pending ratification of Canada was deposited, the Convention would come into force.

The deposit of the Canadian ratification, which took place on June 27th, 1928, was announced by the Secretary-General in a letter dated August 8th, 1928. In this letter, attention was drawn to Article 36 of the Convention, which provides that the Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers including

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seventeen of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League, and to the fact that seventeen Members represented on the Council have definitively accepted the obligations of the Convention — Canada, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland, by ratification, Finland and Roumania having definitely acceded thereto.

The question of the appointment of the Permanent Central Board contemplated by Article 19 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and that of the consideration of the action to be taken by the Council have been placed on the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session of the Council.

3. GENEVA OPIUM AGREEMENT OF 1925 : CONTROL OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN THE FAR EAST.

A proposal by the British Government for the appointment by the Council of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the present situation as regards the control of opium-smoking in the Far East has been placed upon the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session of the Council. In accordance with Article 12 of the Geneva Opium Agreement of 1925, a further Conference of the Powers concerned is to take place not later than 1929. The object of the proposed Commission of Enquiry would be to prepare the way for the Conference by a comprehensive and impartial study of the problems on the spot.

12.

ARMENIAN REFUGEE SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Seventeen Governments have replied definitely to the appeal made by the Council and communicated by a letter from the Secretary-General, dated October 31st, 1927. Certain other Governments have informed the Secretary-General that the matter has been referred to the competent authorities of their countries or that they are giving the question sympathetic consideration. The countries which have replied definitely are the following:

| Australia | Greece | New Zealand |
| Austria | Hungary | Norway |
| Czechoslovakia | India | Roumania |
| Denmark | Japan | Switzerland |
| Germany | Luxemburg | Union of South Africa |
| Great Britain | Netherlands | |

The Norwegian Government, in addition to the Governments of Germany, Greece, Roumania and Switzerland, has declared itself willing to contribute to the realisation of the plan and has stated the manner in which it is prepared to do so.

The reply of the Netherlands Government was indicated in the General Report to the Assembly (document A. 6. 1928, page 107). The Government of Luxemburg has declared that it is not in a position to decide how much to contribute, as the documents communicated to it do not indicate the share to be borne by other countries nor the share which the Grand-Duchy would be asked to undertake. The replies of the other Governments mentioned above have been to the effect that they are unable to assist in the furtherance of the scheme.
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

The Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union met on June 11th, 1928, at Cologne, to discuss the measures to be taken to hasten the entry into force of the Geneva Convention of July 12th, 1927.

At this meeting, the Committee took note of the fact that the Convention had been signed by twenty-nine States and adhered to by one, the Sudan. It asked the Secretary-General to make a provisional estimate of the amount of contributions to be paid by signatory States not Members of the League, as provided for in Article 16 of the Convention.

The Committee paid special attention to the preparation of three sets of Regulations necessary for the proper working of the Union. After discussion, a member of the Committee was asked to draw up three drafts: (a) Regulations for the Council; (b) Regulations for the Executive Committee; and (c) Administrative Regulations. These drafts will be communicated to all the members of the Committee.

Finally, the Committee discussed the best method of conducting propaganda on behalf of the International Relief Union, and asked one of its members to prepare a pamphlet on this point.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its tenth session from July 25th to 31st, 1928, preceded by meetings of its various Sub-Committees on University Relations, Intellectual Rights, Arts and Letters, Science and Bibliography.

At its first meeting the Committee appointed Professor Gilbert Murray Chairman and respectfully associated itself with his warm praise of his predecessor, Professor Lorentz. It appointed as Vice-Chairmen Mme. Curie and M. Jules Destrée.

The Committee welcomed with pleasure as one of its members M. SUSTA, formerly Minister of Education of Czechoslovakia, Professor at Prague University.

In the course of their meetings the Committee and its Sub-Committees passed in review all the work done during the year in the sphere of intellectual co-operation, together with the activities of the Paris International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The resolutions of the Sub-Committees were generally approved by the full Committee.

Sitting in the capacity of Governing Body of the Institute, under the Chairmanship of M. Paul Painlevé, the Committee also examined the financial and administrative management of the Institute.

I. SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The Sub-Committee on University Relations met from July 9th to 11th. One new member was present, namely, Baron de Korányi, Professor at Budapest University.

1. CO-ORDINATION OF ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

The Sub-Committee examined at length the outcome of the work done by the representatives of scientific institutes of international and political studies during their meeting at Berlin last March, in order to promote an agreement between institutes of this kind. In pursuance of a recommendation of these experts, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was directed to undertake certain tasks of documentation which will facilitate the future work of the institutes for advanced international studies. Further, it was decided that the work of the experts on a programme of collaboration should be continued at a meeting which will be held shortly in London.
2. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES.

The Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee approved the resolutions adopted by the Directors of National University Offices at their annual meeting held in Paris, the objects of these resolutions being, *inter alia*, permission for foreign scientists to have access to museums, libraries and archives and to take part in excavations, etc., and an examination of the question whether it would be possible to set up regular co-operation between centres of information regarding university institutes.

3. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

A report was presented on the annual meeting of the representatives of international student organisations, the work of which was concerned with the establishment of an international university sanatorium at Leysin, the question of an international students' identity card, and that of a travel card for certain classes of intellectual workers.

4. INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

In this sphere the work of the International Institute was concerned with the preparation and publication of a general register of all organisations which further university interchanges in the various European countries. It has been possible to give effect to this undertaking thanks to a subsidy offered by the American National Council on Education. The publication of a second and more complete edition of this collection is contemplated as a result of the renewal of the subsidy, and also the conclusion of certain international agreements the objects of which would be to encourage interchanges of teachers and to provide for their methodical preparation.

5. POST-UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The International Institute now having copious documentation on this question, the Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee recommended that a special committee of experts should be directed to study the problem of scholarships as a whole, with a view to reaching conclusions that would be applicable not only to scientific laboratories but also to research institutes in the field of the humanities and social sciences.

6. HOLIDAY COURSES.

The Sub-Committee and the Plenary Committee examined with interest a list of advanced holiday courses in Europe, published for the first time by the International Institute. This list will henceforth be published regularly each year.

7. INTERNATIONAL INTER-SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

It was decided that the Institute would prepare for a meeting of experts to study this question.

8. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY YEAR-BOOK.

The Institute has been directed to study, in collaboration with the delegates of the international student organisations and a certain number of specially qualified experts, the scheme for the publication of an international guide for students going to foreign countries. The Institute is to take as its starting-point the national guides at present existing and is to consider whether it would be possible to publish the new guide in several editions adapted to the needs of the different countries or groups of countries.

II. SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

This Sub-Committee met on July 12th and 13th, M. Gallié, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, being present for the first time in the capacity of assistant member.

1. SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY.

A new preliminary draft Convention, the object of which is to assure for scientists pecuniary benefits which are justified by the profitable use of their discoveries, was approved. This preliminary draft, which was drawn up by a special Committee of Experts and is the result of studies which have continued for about six years, takes into account the observations made in this connection by the Economic Committee of the League. The Sub-Committee seeks to solve the problem by means of the intervention of mutual benefit societies or insurance companies, a method which would, it seems, remove the danger of certain economic activities being hindered by the measures taken in favour of scientists whose discoveries have been utilised for industrial purposes. The Sub-Committee considered that this preliminary draft might be submitted to the Governments for their observations.
2. AUTHORS’ RIGHTS.

It was noted that the recent Rome Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention had adopted several amendments in accordance with the recommendations previously made by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, particularly with regard to moral right, i.e., the author’s right to prevent his work being altered without his approval.

3. LEGAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS.

The Institute was directed to continue to follow closely, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and in liaison with the professional organisations concerned, the problems relating to the legal and social condition of intellectual workers, particularly with regard to the needs and interests of the liberal professions.

4. LEGAL STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

The Institute’s enquiries from a certain number of international associations not formed for profit will be continued, in collaboration with the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. It is intended that an appeal shall be made, when the time comes, for the assistance of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

5. INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

The International Statistical Conference which was held recently at Cairo passed resolutions drawing attention to the practical utility of co-ordinating intellectual statistics, since this would constitute a basis of reference capable of facilitating international relations and a summary of the intellectual resources of each country. The Council is being requested by the Committee to invite the Governments of the various countries to place their administrations in a position to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations made by the International Institute of Statistics at its Cairo session.

6. OBSTACLES TO THE INTERNATIONAL DIFFUSION OF BOOKS.

The Sub-Committee expressed the wish that the diffusion of books should no longer be hindered by Customs barriers and postal tariffs. The Institute has been invited to study the possibility of drawing up a scheme for a modification of Customs nomenclatures, under which scientific works would be exempted from Customs duties, and particularly those works which are intended for libraries or scientific institutions.

III. SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters met from July 16th to 19th. This year it included as new members Mr. Edward J. Dent, Mr. John Galsworthy, M. Graul, M. Kippenberg, M. Salvador de Madariaga, M. Vittorio Rossi and Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith.

1. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

Certain rules have been fixed for the organisation of this Office until it shall have received a definitive statute.

With regard to the work of the Office, the Sub-Committee and the Committee have stated that they attach particular importance to the publication of the review Mouscien and to the continuation of the efforts thanks to which international exhibitions of engravings were organised this year at Geneva, Brussels, Liège, London, Berlin and Buenos Aires, and which were a sequel to the similar exhibitions organised in the previous year at Madrid, Paris and Rome.

An international agreement, similar to that which has been obtained for engravings, has been concluded between the casting studios, and it is the opinion of the Committee that future international exhibitions of casts might be completed by exhibitions of coins and medals.

Finally, it was decided that the study which is at present being undertaken of the question of the unification of museum catalogues and of that of the educational rôle of museums should be continued by the International Museums Office.

2. ORGANISATION OF THE CONGRESS OF POPULAR ART.

From an examination of the preparatory work that has been done for the International Congress of Popular Art, which is to be held at Prague next October, it appears likely that this exhibition will be a successful one.
3. CINEMA.

Various reports on the art of the cinema were submitted, and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was invited to prepare a "cahier" on the possibilities of the cinema as a special form of art. It was also decided to draw the attention of the Assembly to the dangers of films conceived in a spirit which is antagonistic to that of the League.

4. INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL QUESTIONS.

A small committee of experts will be convened to examine the means of assuring the complete maintenance of the pitch recommended by the 1858 Conference, at which period emphasis had already been laid on the difficulties and risks to which performers and the compositions they perform are exposed by variations of pitch. The recommendation was also made that certain information of interest to the musical world should be published periodically.

5. TRANSLATION OF LITERARY WORKS.

The Sub-Committee noted that the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs had concluded an agreement with the Institute with the object of facilitating the translation of literary works. Each P.E.N. Club Centre would furnish, for its own country, a list of not more than twenty works published prior to 1900 which it would recommend for translation. The P.E.N. Clubs would undertake to furnish information regarding the translators available, so that good translations would be assured.

Although the plenary Committee thought the offer of the P.E.N. Clubs to be of interest, it took the view that, in order to put this plan into operation, it must pass through the National Committees, who could themselves come to an understanding, often to great advantage, with the P.E.N. Clubs. The proposed plan should make it possible for the Institute to forward the lists of books, of which the translation was recommended, to publishers and to the Press in the various countries. It should be pointed out that, under the auspices and with the assistance of the Institute, French translations were about to appear of a series of Latin-American classics.

IV. SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

This Sub-Committee met from July 20th to 24th, four new members attending — Dr. COWLEY, M. Otto JESPERSEN, M. IONESCU-MIHAESITI and M. THIBAUDET.

1. CO-ORDINATION OF LIBRARIES.

It was decided to circulate to Governments the resolution adopted by a Committee of Library Experts which had dealt with the question of the co-ordination of libraries, and which would meet again next year.

This work of co-ordination, which was begun three years ago, and is being carried out by those concerned, namely, the librarians, is making steady progress, as is shown by the report submitted by M. Marcel Godet on behalf of the library experts who met last January. It may be hoped that, henceforth, meetings of the directors of central libraries will be held periodically.

A resolution was adopted for the creation of an international office for the scientific museums, i.e., all museums other than those connected with art and history, with which the Arts Section of the Institute is concerned.

2. PRESERVATION OF PRINTED MATTER AND MANUSCRIPTS.

In accordance with the recommendation of a special Committee of Experts, the Committee decided to recommend to the Governments various measures of which the object was to ensure the preservation of the documents necessary to meet the needs of historians and research workers in the future, and of those which are kept in national archives and libraries.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

After having examined the present state of the work on the co-ordination of the analytical bibliographies of the various sciences (biological, historical, social, economic and linguistic), the Sub-Committee and the full Committee gave the necessary instructions to enable this work to be continued.

The results, however, of this sphere of the Committee's work have not been so rapidly obtained as was hoped at the outset. The obstacles that confront the work resemble to some extent those encountered by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, and it is necessary to wait until the ideas have penetrated. Complete agreement has, however, been reached in the sphere of economics. The material means of carrying it out have now to be found.
4. **Scientific Works published in Little-known Languages.**

The enquiry undertaken by the Institute into works published or summarised in little-known languages will be continued, but the Sub-Committee was able forthwith to ascertain that in certain countries efforts were being made to ensure the translation of scientific works published in a little-known language. These translations are being made into one or more widely diffused languages in order to make it possible for all the savants concerned to have access to them. Recommendations are now being contemplated with a view to making such methods general.

5. **Centres of Scientific Research.**

The Institute was instructed to encourage the development or establishment of centres of research in which a savant might take an interest and which would make it possible for him to obtain, by correspondence and as a result of co-operation between libraries and universities, information of a scientific and bibliographical character.

6. **Method of Editing Critical Texts.**

The Institute was instructed to assist the enquiry undertaken by the International Academic Union into the unification of methods of editing critical texts. The Institute's duty will be to encourage the co-operation of countries not represented on the Academic Union.

7. **Unification of Linguistic Terms.**

The Institute will continue the enquiry which it has undertaken on this subject. The summoning of a meeting of experts is contemplated in order to solve this problem and put an end to the difficulties arising from the fact that certain grammatical terms bear different meanings in different languages.

8. "**Index Bibliographicus**".

An exchange of views took place in the Sub-Committee concerning the usefulness of publishing a second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* (Bibliography of Current Bibliographies). Since the International Academic Union has undertaken similar work, more particularly in regard to the historical and social sciences, the Committee thought that account should be taken of this fact, and instructed the library experts to ascertain whether a second edition of the *Index* was desirable and in what form it should appear.

9. **International Index Cards for the Linguistic Sciences.**

In fulfilment of a recommendation adopted by the International Congress of Linguists, which met recently at The Hague, the Institute was instructed to carry out an enquiry among linguists into the question of an international index card for the linguistic sciences. The results of this enquiry would be forwarded to the Standing Committee of the Congress of Linguists.

10. **Microphotography of Documents.**

The Institute submitted a scheme regarding the issue of microphotographic publications. This scheme was submitted to the library experts for examination.

11. **Annual List of Remarkable Works.**

The Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee examined the list of remarkable works published by the Institute in conformity with the decisions of the Committee.

12. **International Institute of Mines.**

After having examined the observations of the Economic Committee on the scheme to establish an International Institute of Mines, the Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee were of the opinion that there was no necessity to take any decision on this question before the meeting of the International Geological Congress to be held in Pretoria in 1929.

13. **Facilities for Obtaining Publications of the League of Nations.**

The Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee took note of the observations made by the heads of various big libraries in regard to means whereby the publications of the League of Nations could be made more easily accessible to the general public.
V. PLENARY COMMITTEE.

1. INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Committee examined the work done by the centres of information established in the Secretariat and the Institute in conformity with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. While noting the progress achieved, it expressed the hope that some of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts would be followed more closely by certain States. It considered a fresh effort necessary in order to ensure the regular transmission of periodical summaries of the work of the League to reviews and scholastic authorities. The Committee also thought it desirable that summaries should be published twice a year containing information regarding the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations. Such summaries would also contain articles on this subject written by persons connected with the world of education.

2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The plenary Committee examined and discussed a report by M. Luchaire, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, regarding the Institute's activity during the past year. The Committee thought care should be taken to avoid throwing upon the Institute more work than it could accomplish with the resources at its disposal. With this object, it decided that the Institute should prepare for submission at its next session a complete summary of the various resolutions adopted up to the moment by the Committee. This statement would show the state of the work accomplished in connection with each of these resolutions and what still remained to be done. They could then be studied and revised with a view to co-ordinating and concentrating the work of the Institute.

The Sub-Committees and the plenary Committee expressed their general satisfaction with the manner in which the Institute was carrying out its duties and laid down a plan of action for the ensuing statutory year.

The plenary Committee, sitting as the Governing Body of the Institute, examined, under the Chairmanship of its French member, M. Paul Painlevé, the administrative and financial management of this organisation. It noted that, in addition to the large subsidy granted by the French Government, the Institute at the moment received subsidies from the following eleven countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Poland, Portugal and Switzerland.

The Governing Body's appreciation of the administrative management of the Institute was epitomised in the following terms by Dr. Krüss in the report of the Board of Directors of the Institute to the Governing Body:

"The Institute has made undeniable progress during the past year, not only as regards the attainment of certain of its specific aims but also in the organisation of its working methods and the welding of all its branches into a single harmonious whole. Even if the progress already made is nothing but a promising beginning, it is nevertheless, in view of the magnitude and difficulty of the task imposed on the Institute, a very real achievement, and the very fullest credit is due to the Director and his colleagues."

With regard to the accounts of the Institute for the financial year 1927, these were approved by the auditor, M. Vivaldi. Finally, mention should be made, among other questions of minor importance dealt with by the Governing Body, of the question of an increase in the salaries of the Institute's officials, subject to the financial resources available.

3. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

In view of the acceptance by the Council and Assembly in September 1927 of the offer made by the Italian Government to establish and maintain at Rome, under the guidance of the Council, an International Educational Cinematographic Institute, the Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Council, examined the draft statutes for this new organisation. The draft, which had been drawn up by representatives of the Italian Government and of the Secretary-General, assisted by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, was approved with some small amendments. It explained the object of this new Institute, which would be to encourage the production, circulation and exchange between the various countries of films on education, art, industry, agriculture, trade, health, social education, etc.

The draft statutes of the Institute provide that its activity shall be carried on under the guidance of the Council of the League, which would consult the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Governing Body of the Institute will be composed of a Chairman of Italian nationality and of eleven members, to be as far as possible of different nationalities and appointed by the Council.
A permanent Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Governing Body and of five members belonging to five different nationalities, will preside over the working of the Institute, which will be entrusted to a Director appointed by the Governing Body on the nomination of its Chairman.

The draft statutes also contain an indication of the activity of the Institute and of its financial and administrative working. A report on the activity of the Institute will be forwarded each year to the Council and to the Italian Government. It will be circulated to all the Members of the League of Nations. The activity of the Institute will mainly concern the collection of an international library of films and the preparation of a general catalogue of educational films.

The draft statutes and the suggestions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be submitted to the Council for approval, together with the reports of the other organisations of the League consulted by the Council on this matter.

4. MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Committee decided to summon a meeting in 1929 of representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. These Committees exist at the moment in more than thirty-three countries. This meeting will enable the Committees to enter into closer mutual contact and to provide each other with information on their respective organisations and methods of work. They will also be able to make suggestions to the International Committee regarding such problems as might usefully engage its attention.

5. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL.

The Committee appointed M. de Reynold Rapporteur to the Council. In his report, M. de Reynold analyses the results of the work of the last session and lays emphasis on the general revision of its work which the Committee desired to undertake. He states:

"The plenary Committee considered that the time had come to take stock of its work. It therefore decided to review at its next session all schemes submitted to it and all work in hand. It desires to do only a few things but to do them thoroughly, to avoid the scattering of its energies which sometimes seems to threaten it, and to concentrate effort on essential tasks. The Committee wishes to work — and to have those associated with it and under its direction working — in a truly intellectual spirit, by reducing to a minimum the administrative or even bureaucratic element in the manner of conducting enquiries and proposing solutions.

"The organism of intellectual co-operation has in fact developed until it has become somewhat complicated and even unwieldy. It must be informed by a single guiding spirit, which will ensure the smooth working of all its parts."

M. de Reynold also pointed out that the Committee had wished to define its aim itself, and in this connection he expressed himself as follows:

"Intellectual co-operation has two aspects — a limited one and a broad one. In the limited sense, intellectual co-operation aims at the joint study and practical achievement of means of co-ordinating and promoting intellectual life, as regards alike science, letters and arts. Taken in this sense, intellectual co-operation has as its object the improvement or creation of instruments of work, exactly what the Committee and its different organs have aimed at since 1922. The International Museums Office, the co-ordination of libraries, the agreement reached with regard to the economic sciences, scientific property, and also the various bulletins and annuals are, in fact, merely instruments of work. These demonstrate the value, the necessity, of intellectual co-operation far better than grandiose schemes or high-flown ideologies. But intellectual co-operation has also a wider and more lofty meaning. What is its real purpose? To inspire writers, artists, scientists and intellectuals of the whole world with the conviction that their interests and duties are everywhere identical, and to inform them with that spirit of universality without which, as history teaches us, there can be no great civilisation. For no reconstruction of an economic, political or social character will be solid or permanent unless it is based on spiritual and intellectual harmony.

"It is therefore not fair to judge of intellectual co-operation by the practical and tangible results which it has obtained; account must be taken of imponderabilia. The most important and the most essential outcome of intellectual co-operation consists in the multitude of relationships that are constantly being established and extended between divers persons, institutions and groups which would otherwise, perhaps, never have had the opportunity of entering into contact, much less of collaborating one with another. If it were in this way only, intellectual co-operation would have justified its existence."
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS.

ACTION TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS RESOLUTIONS.

As a result of the decisions taken by the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit at its session in February and March last, a special Committee of telegraphic experts and Press experts met in Paris from May 22nd to 24th, 1928, under the Chairmanship of M. Ito (Japan), member of the Advisory Committee for Communications and Transit.

High officials from the British, French, German and Italian Telegraphic Administrations, the Director of the International Telegraphic Union at Berne, a representative of the International Cable Companies Association, and the Directors of some of the important Press Agencies took part in this session.

The Committee examined the possibility of carrying out the recommendations of the Press Conference concerning priority for Press telegrams and wireless Press messages, urgent Press telegrams and wireless messages, long-distance telegraphic and wireless communications, regional telegraphic agreements, telephone rates, the authorisation to receive Press messages by wireless, wireless rates, code telegrams, and the improvement of telegraphic and wireless communications between different continents.

The Committee expressed its conclusions in a report which has been forwarded to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit.

At the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, the International Air Traffic Association recently formed a Special Committee, on which representatives of the distributing agencies concerned as well as representatives of the Air Companies, were invited to sit, in order to study the question of the transport of newspapers by air. This Committee held its first session on June 29th and 30th, 1928, when it undertook a preliminary examination of the question.

The report of the Committee was submitted to the plenary meeting of the International Air Traffic Association which was held in London on August 1st and 2nd. It was decided at this meeting that the Special Committee should meet again in Berlin on October 12th, 1928, in order to examine the points of view of the different Companies members of the Association and to resume the discussion of the question with the transport companies concerned and with the competent international organisations.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL, OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE SECRETARIAT, AND OF A NEW LIBRARY.

At the time of going to press no definite decision has been taken with regard to the difficulties concerning the building site to which reference was made on page 115 of the Report to the Assembly on the Work of the Council and of the Secretariat (document A.6.1928).

A report by the Special Committee appointed to examine the question will be considered by the Council at its fifty-first session, beginning on August 30th, 1928.

PRESENT POSITION AS REGARDS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OR CONNECTED WITH THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A complete list of signatures and ratifications of and accessions to international engagements deposited with the Secretariat or connected with the work of the League of Nations has been prepared and will be distributed (see document A.6 (a), 1928, Annex).