The main report is in two parts. The first and shortest part is concerned with the recent breakdown of the gold standard and with the measures that should be taken to restore it. The Delegation recommends a return to the gold standard with the definite statement that at the present stage of world economic development the gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism.

The Delegation goes on to say that it is impressed by the practical difficulties and dangers of regulating currencies which are not on a common world basis, and by the very great desirability of agreement upon an internationally accepted standard in order to facilitate the free flow of world trade. Whatever the theoretical advantages that may be urged in favour of other monetary systems, their universal adoption presents very grave, if not insuperable, practical difficulties at the present time. The Delegation is, moreover, of the opinion that, granted the general acceptance of certain guiding principles, the gold standard is capable of functioning in such a way as to achieve most of the advantages of stability and justice claimed for alternative standards more broadly based on commodities other than gold.

Recognising that the time and manner of restoration of the gold standard can be determined only by the competent authorities in the countries concerned, the Delegation lays down certain conditions that are necessary before any such restoration can be expected. There are four main recommendations involving international agreement and action.

The first is the restoration of a reasonable degree of freedom in the movement of goods and services. The second is a satisfactory solution of the problem of repayment payments and war debts, the third, the gradual and cautious resumption of international credit and capital movements, and the fourth, agreement concerning certain guiding principles in respect of the working of the gold-standard system.

In addition to these measures involving international action, it is considered essential that in each country the budgets of the State and other public bodies should be balanced on sound principles, and that the national economic system as a whole, and especially costs of production and costs of living, should be adjusted to the international economic and financial position, so as to enable the country to restore or to maintain the equilibrium of its balance of international payments.

The second part of the report is concerned with the working of the gold standard and the desirability of avoiding violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold. The analysis is introduced by a definition of purchasing power and a discussion of the index-numbers available for its measurement. In succeeding chapters, the supply of monetary gold is discussed in connection with the secular or long-term trend of prices.

The Delegation records its opinion that the world's total stock of monetary gold, apart from any considerations as to its distribution among different countries, has at all times in recent years been adequate to support the credit structure legitimately required by world trade, and that the rapid decline in prices, which began in 1929, cannot be attributed to any deficiency in the gold supply considered in this sense.

Valuable statistics are given of the total supply of monetary gold in the world, of the amount of new production, of the gold tempted from hoards in the Far East, and the amount of hoarding in Europe, which in the latter half of 1931 is estimated at $400 million.

Further statistics show the sharp accentuation of the problem created by the uneven distribution of central bank reserves, which is regarded as being caused by disequilibrium in the balance of payments of certain countries.

After considering the effects of violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, the Delegation considers the suggestion that action should be taken to raise the present price-level. It regards such a rise of prices as desirable but does not look to monetary policy alone to adjust the price-level, which is influenced by many factors of a non-monetary character.

The important statement follows that where credit contraction for one reason or another has been carried to extremes, it is proper and, indeed, imperative for the central bank to take such action as may be within its power to check excessive contraction and in some cases to take the initiative in encouraging a freer use of credit.

But the Delegation concludes that, until there is some clearing of the atmosphere of international distrust and a modification of the obstructs to international trade, it will be difficult to restore prices and standards of living to more satisfactory levels.

Concerning the possibilities of price stabilisation in the future, the Delegation expresses the view that it is not possible to avoid all oscillations in the general level of prices and that such relative stability as it is possible (and very desirable) to achieve cannot be secured by monetary policy alone. The maintenance of a flexible but relatively stable price-level can be achieved only by the most carefully planned and close co-operation between central banks. The Delegation rejects the possibility of stabilisation policies based upon an index-number of wholesale commodity prices; but considers that action taken in international consultation and co-operation and based upon a joint act of judgment in regard to all those indices which reflect business activity might, in fact, have the result of keeping wholesale prices steady.
Among the recommendations of the Delegation there is one to the effect that the present reserve ratios by which most central banks are now bound should be reduced and the Gold Exchange Standard system revived in a modified form.

The main dissenting note, signed by the Chairman of the Delegation (M. Albert Janssen), Sir Reginald Mant and Sir Henry Strakosch, dissents entirely from the main report of the causes leading to the abandonment of the gold standard. The dominant cause of the breakdown, in their view, is the maldistribution of monetary gold reserves which began in the early part of 1929.

In regard to monetary policy in the future, the members in question make it clear that, in their view, the prime objective of monetary policy should be stability in the general level of wholesale commodity prices. They differ from the majority of their colleagues in their much stronger belief that it is both theoretically and practically possible to restore gold prices to a suitable level and to maintain them stable at that level.

As far as practical remedies are concerned, of those proposed in this note of dissent, the first two are practically identical with the recommendations of the report—viz., an early settlement of the question of war debts and reparations, and the removal, as far as possible, of restraints on international trade. There is, however, a divergence of views in the later recommendations, for the dissenting note urges a concerted attempt by the principal gold-standard countries to restore wholesale commodity prices, as measured in gold, to the level prevailing in 1928, together with a similar attempt by the paper-standard countries, under the leadership of sterling, to stabilise their internal price-levels.

Professor Cassel, who was not able to be present at the final meetings and did not sign the report, has written a separate note of dissent; short reservations are appended also on special points by certain members.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

A. AIR TRANSPORT CO-OPERATION.

The Bureau of the Air Commission of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation or Armaments having thought it desirable, for the study of questions relating to the internationalisation of civil aviation and any other measure calculated to prevent the signatory States from utilising civil aviation for military purposes, to be informed as to the position of the work of the Air Transport Co-operation Committee, that Committee met from May 9th to 12th, 1932.

Confining its agenda to questions that might interest the Air Commission of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, it examined the following problems:

Study of an International Air Network of Essential Connections, both existing and desirable. — The Committee examined the map relating to the scheme of connections regarded as essential within the scope of European activities, drawn up by its Sub-Committee. This examination gave rise to some observations on points of detail, to which the Committee called the Sub-Committee's attention, while requesting it to continue its work.

Examination of Ground Organisation. — The Committee recommended technical uniformity of equipment.

Operation of a Main Network. — The Committee recommended:

1. Special treatment for postal services to the extent required by the special exigencies of this type of freight;
2. Greater frequency of air services on certain routes;
3. Permanence of air services;
4. An endeavour to secure greater commercial speed;
5. Co-operation between national companies concerned as the best method of operating international services;

Conditions for the Admission of Foreign Undertakings engaged in Regular International Transport. — The Committee expressed the view that progress towards a less rigorous exercise of sovereign rights and towards greater international co-operation depended largely on:

1. A modification in the strictly national character of aircraft; and
2. A decrease in the practice of subsidising undertakings which, in consequence of such Government action, assumed a political character.

Progress of International Co-operation in the Operation of Air-Lines. — The Committee was of opinion that it would be desirable to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements with regard to exploitation between the countries concerned.

Study of Certain Legal and Administrative Questions affecting the Development of International Co-operation in Air Transport. — The Committee noted that the last ratifications of the Protocol
of June 1929 would shortly confer on the States parties to the 1919 Convention the freedom, which other States not parties to that Convention already possessed, to settle each for itself the conditions under which aircraft were to be registered. It considered it desirable that, in national laws, the registration of aircraft should not depend solely on the owner’s nationality; it should be possible also to register aircraft the owners of which were foreigners settled in the territory.

It expressed the hope that the rule based on the effective domicile of the owner, subject to any rules laid down by the national law concerning aviation, would be uniformly adopted for this registration. It being admitted that each aircraft must be registered in one country and in one country only, these uniform rules should allow the possibility of registering the aircraft belonging to national companies having some foreign capital or directors.

B. UNIFICATION OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS.

At its session held from June 1st to 4th, 1932, the Advisory and Technical Committee took cognisance of a report containing a draft international Convention concerning goods transport statistics for maritime navigation, railways, and inland navigation, drawn up by its Committee on the Unification of Transport Statistics. It decided to ask the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to transmit this report to the Governments concerned, with a request to communicate to the Committee any proposals they might wish to make in regard to the methods of applying the principles contained in the said report.

The Advisory and Technical Committee will examine at its next session the replies received from the Governments, and will decide what further action should be taken.

C. JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

In 1929, negotiations initiated under the auspices of the Communications and Transit Committee with the assistance of a Special Committee for the settlement of the difficulties between the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Roumania, regarding the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube, had led to the framing of a Convention initialled by the delegates of the said States represented on the European Commission of the Danube.

The definitive conclusion and putting into force of the Convention had been held over pending the framing of regulations for the application of the Convention relating to the organisation of Navigation Tribunals and the Navigation Court.

At a joint meeting, in March 1932, of the Special Committee with the four delegates to the European Commission of the Danube, the latter informed the Special Committee that the present economic conditions, and, particularly, the financial position of the European Commission and of Roumania, were not favourable to any change in the judicial organisation. They added that the application of the Convention initialled on March 20th, 1929, was all the less necessary, since they were on the point of adopting a modus vivendi which would put an end to the dispute that had arisen.

At its session held from June 1st to 4th, 1932, the Advisory and Technical Committee decided to request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in the event of his being informed of the conclusion of this modus vivendi, to notify the fact to the Governments and the Powers parties to the Convention laying down the definitive Statute of the Danube, informing them that the four States represented on the European Commission no longer proposed to conclude the Convention initialled in 1929.

D. PETITION SUBMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 320 OF THE TREATY OF SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, BY THE ZELTWEG-WOLFSBERG AND UNTERDRAUBURG-WOLLAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, VIENNA.

The Council of the League of Nations, having had a petition submitted to it, under Article 320 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, by the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Wollan Railway Company, Limited, Vienna, decided, before placing this question on its agenda, to ask the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit to submit to it at an early date a report which would enable it to take a decision with full knowledge of the facts.

The Advisory and Technical Committee appointed a Committee of Experts to report on this question.

At its session from June 1st to 4th, 1932, the Advisory and Technical Committee, after examining the experts’ report 1 and hearing the explanations given by its two temporary members, appointed one by the Austrian and the other by the Yugoslav Government, while reserving the question of the applicability of Article 320, regarding which it felt that it was not in a position to pronounce, resolved to associate itself with the proposals contained in the report of the Committee of Experts. It was understood that, in the Committee’s view, it would be for any arbitrators who might be appointed to examine, at the same time as the question of fact, the question of law raised by the application of Article 320.

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1 See document C.531.M.265.1932.VIII.
E. PASSPORT AND VISA FORMALITIES FOR OFFICERS AND SEAMEN IN MARITIME NAVIGATION 
AND FOR INLAND NAVIGATION PERSONNEL.

The International Labour Office having drawn the attention of the Advisory and Technical 
Committee to the desirability of exempting officers and seamen possessing identity-papers with 
their photographs attached, duly issued by their national authorities, from the requirement of 
presenting passports on disembarking in foreign countries, the Committee instructed its 
Secretariat to prepare a report showing the present situation in the different maritime countries. 
In 1931, the Advisory and Technical Committee resolved to extend this study to the 
identity-papers of inland navigation personnel.

At its session from June 1st to 4th, 1932, the Committee, having taken cognisance of the 
report prepared by the Secretariat, decided:

(a) To refer that part of the question which related to maritime navigation to the 
Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation with a view to a preliminary 
examination, and to ask it to submit to the Committee a report on the subject, it being 
understood that the Permanent Committee would keep in touch with the International 
Labour Office for the examination of the questions which more particularly concerned that 
Office;

(b) To adopt the conclusions of the Secretariat’s report which dealt with inland 
navigation and which showed that the situation in that domain was fairly satisfactory.

F. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNICATIONS 
AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

The three experts appointed to advise the Chinese Government on the proposal to 
regularise the Hwai River and on various other technical problems have completed their work 
and prepared their report.

Continuing their work, the two engineers who represent the Communications and Transit 
Organisation with the National Government of China are directing the construction of several 
roads and dealing with the execution of certain hydraulic works.

III. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

1. APPEAL BY THE LEAGUE ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS OF FLOODS IN CHINA.

According to information received after the publication of the report on the work of the 
Health Organisation since the Twelfth Session of the Assembly, Siam and Switzerland should be 
added to the list of countries whose Governments or State institutions have responded to the 
appeal launched by the last Assembly.

In April 1932, the National Flood Relief Commission reported that, for medical services and 
for the campaign against epidemics, it would require:

- 10,000 doses of anti-meningococcus serum;
- 1 ton of quinine;
- 10 kilogrammes of emetine;
- 100 kilogrammes of “Yatren”;
- 24 kilogrammes of iodine;
- 1 ton of cod-liver oil;
- 2 tons of cyanide for fumigation;
- 2 or 3 portable bacteriological laboratories.

In response to this appeal, the German and French members of the Health Committee have 
announced that they have approached the chemical industries of their countries with a view to 
obtaining their assistance. Two German factories have already sent medical supplies, more 
particularly “Yatren” and emetine. The Polish State Institute of Hygiene and the Bucharest 
Sera and Vaccine Institute have each presented 1,000 doses of anti-meningococcus serum. The 
Czechoslovak State Institute of Hygiene has given 50 litres of anti-tetanic serum, and 
the Norwegian National Association of Cod-liver Oil Exporters has sent a ton of that product.

The repairing of the dykes was a much greater task than was at first supposed. It involved 
the repair of more than 3,500 kilometres of main dykes and tens of thousands of kilometres of 
secondary dykes. When the work was at its height, 1,400,000 workmen were engaged on 
the main dykes in the province of Hunan alone. The Medical Relief Department of the Relief 
Commission had, therefore, to adapt itself to these new conditions by setting up travelling 
units, consisting of one or two doctors with subordinate staff. These periodically visit the 
groups of workmen, attend to their medical needs, and vaccinate them and improve the sanitation of 
camps and dwelling-places.
At strategic points, hospitals have been arranged for the reception of workmen and their families. In refugee camps where women and children have remained, the services organised at the beginning of the campaign have been reduced as the situation has gradually improved.

2. CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In February last, the Government of the Union of South Africa enquired of the Health Organisation whether it would be prepared to convene a *regional Conference of Directors of the Public Health Services of a number of African territories*, with a view to discussing certain urgent international problems.

The particular object in view was, in the first place, to study the practical application of the new Sanitary Air Convention in connection with the campaign against the propagation of yellow fever by aerial navigation. The Conference would also have to consider the unification of measures to prevent the introduction of smallpox by vessels from India, the problems arising out of the endemicity of plague in certain parts of South Africa, and the organisation of medical relief services for rural populations.

At the request of the Government of South Africa the Conference will be held at Cape Town on November 15th next.

The following countries have been invited to send representatives: Angola, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo, the Gold Coast, British India, Kenya, Nigeria (or one other British West-African colony), Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Zanzibar.

The Health Organisation will provide the technical secretariat for the Conference, at which it will be represented by a member of the Health Committee and by the Director of the Eastern Bureau. The Union of South Africa has kindly offered to regard the delegates as its guests for the duration of the Conference.

In a letter dated June 15th, 1932, the Government of the Union of South Africa enquired whether the League of Nations could undertake an *international study of deafness*, similar to that to which the Health Committee had carried out with regard to blindness.

In his reply, the Secretary-General informed the Government of South Africa that its proposal would be submitted to the Health Committee for consideration and that, in the meantime, the Health Section would make a preliminary study as a basis for the report which the Committee would submit to the Council.

3. WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

Continuing its work on the standardisation of methods for ascertaining the percentage yield of morphine from the various opiums which the Health Committee had requested it to undertake in 1931, the Commission of Pharmacological Experts held its second session at The Hague from July 11th to 14th, 1932, under the Chairmanship of Professor L. van Itallie.

Before proceeding to codify a standard method, the experts thought it necessary to test a new method devised by Professor Eder, of Zurich, and the method based on the British Pharmacopoeia suggested by Professor van Itallie.

The experts also drew up a plan for research concerning the standardisation of methods for ascertaining the percentage yield of cocaine from coca leaves. This plan will be submitted to the Health Committee at its next session.

The Commission hopes to be able to conclude its work in the spring of 1933.

4. EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the period through which we are passing, there is one problem which the Health Organisation could not ignore — namely, the effect of the economic crisis on national health. The study of this question must proceed along a number of different lines. Information is, for instance, required as to whether, in countries where unemployment has been intense for more than a year, there is an increase in morbidity and mortality, whether general or from tuberculosis. Studies must also be undertaken, in countries where unemployment is more recent, to ascertain the state of nutrition of the population and the psychological effects produced by the privations resulting from the depression. Enquiry must be made as to whether the countries' sanitary organisation is adequate to cope with the crisis or whether it should be modified.

The solution of all these problems calls for enquiries on the spot and for first-hand information. The Health Section, in co-operation with the International Labour Office, is endeavouring to collect such information.
8.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA.

The group of educational experts has submitted its report and findings on the educational conditions and needs of China. The report was discussed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July session (see page 55).

Two League road engineers are engaged in a programme of road construction in Chekiang and Anwhei provinces (see page 44).

Professor Dragoni, selected by the Economic Organisation as the League agricultural expert for whom the Chinese Government had asked in pursuance of the plan of co-operation, left for China at the beginning of September, 1932. An expert in silk culture was also asked for by the Chinese Government. M. Benito Mari, President of the Italian Silk Growers’ Association, has been chosen for this purpose, and will leave for China in October.

Further progress has been made with the plan of co-operation in health matters (see page 44).

9.

HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

1. PRINTING OF THE MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS AND SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

At its meeting on May 18th, 1932, the Council took note of the Advisory Committee’s desiderata with regard to the printing of its Minutes and the holding of two sessions of the Committee annually, and decided to draw the Assembly’s attention to them, expressing the hope that the Assembly would in due course take them into consideration.

With regard to the printing of the Advisory Committee’s Minutes, it should be mentioned that the twelfth Assembly, at its meeting on September 29th, 1931, approved the report of the Fourth Committee, which stated:

"The cost of printing, publishing and distributing League documents has been reduced by roughly 25 per cent. This reduction has been made possible by the Supervisory Commission’s proposal, based on resolutions adopted by the Assembly in 1928, that all committee Minutes, except those of the Assembly, the European Union Commission and the Permanent Mandates Commission, should be discontinued."

When this point was discussed in the Fourth Committee, M. de Vasconcellos, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, made a reservation with regard to this matter, stating that:

"The Minutes of the Opium Advisory Committee were its principal weapon in its formidable struggle against the drug traffic, and he must ask that an exception be made in its favour, as in the case of the Mandates Commission."

The Fourth Committee’s report also contains the following passage on this subject:

"Other speakers, while not suggesting that certain of the Supervisory Commission’s proposals should be rejected, pointed out that they might hamper the work of certain sections — for example, the Minutes of the Opium Committee are a powerful instrument of propaganda . . . ."

Moreover, at its meeting on May 19th, 1931, the Council approved the decision taken by the Committee, at its fourteenth session in 1931, to hold two sessions a year; but, in view of the special work which would be required of the Secretariat by the Disarmament Conference,
the Supervisory Commission struck out of the 1932 budget, which was approved by the Fourth Committee and the Assembly, the credits allocated to the second session which the Advisory Commission should have held in 1932.

In order to emphasise the importance of the two questions above mentioned, the Advisory Committee, at its fifteenth session (April-May 1932), opened its public meetings by discussing them, and also placed them at the beginning of its report to the Council. In this connection, the Committee drew up certain recommendations, which appear in detail in the following passage of its report:

"The Committee decided to discuss these questions, to which it attaches very great importance, at its first public meeting. Being very much disturbed by the Assembly's general decision that Minutes of committees should not be printed this year, the Committee unanimously decided to ask the Secretary-General whether he could see his way to make an exception to this decision in the case of the Opium Advisory Committee's Minutes.

"The Committee's chief reasons were the following:

"(a) The publication of the Minutes is essential to secure that publicity which is necessary for the Committee's work. Publicity is one of the chief weapons of the Committee.

"(b) Unless the Minutes are printed, they will not be available for distribution to the public. It is essential, however, that the public, which has always shown the greatest interest in the publications of the Committee, should not be deprived of this means of obtaining direct and accurate information regarding the questions dealt with by the Committee.

"(b) Many of the Governments represented or not represented on the Committee are far distant from Geneva. The Minutes, which reflect accurately the trend of the discussions and contain facts and figures which cannot suitably find a place in official reports and resolutions, are of the greatest aid to these Governments and their administrations in their work of control and in the initiation of new measures. These Minutes enable them to keep in close contact with the discussions at Geneva, and also stimulate their interest — a highly important consideration from the Committee's standpoint.

"In these circumstances, the Committee expressed its earnest hope that it may be possible to use for the printing of the Minutes part of the sum of £500 offered by the Egyptian Government to the League of Nations in aid of the campaign against drugs.

"Secondly, the Committee unanimously urges the necessity of its holding two sessions a year if it is to assist the Council in carrying out successfully the tasks entrusted to the League of Nations by the Covenant in regard to opium and other dangerous drugs. It emphasises the fact that, although the present session has lasted almost three weeks, it has not been able to deal with all the important questions on its agenda; and it therefore earnestly requests the Council to recommend to the Assembly that budgetary arrangements be made to enable the Advisory Committee to hold two sessions a year henceforth — one in the spring and the other in the autumn — in accordance with the decision taken at the fourteenth session in 1931 and approved by the Council at its meeting on May 19th, 1931."

In transmitting the Committee's representations to the Council, the Rapporteur made the following statements:

"There is, in my opinion, no doubt that the anti-opium work of the League — which I am glad to say, has in recent years shown appreciable results — would suffer considerably if the deliberations of the Opium Advisory Committee, which are the keystone of this work, were not made available to the public.

"The Committee, further, unanimously urged the necessity of holding two sessions a year. The holding of two sessions has already been approved by the Council in May 1931. I would add that the expenses to the League for the meetings of the Advisory Committee are limited to travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the assessors of the Committee, and possibly to a small expense for extra staff necessary for the Central Services of the Secretariat, at times when many meetings are held simultaneously. The expenses of the delegates are borne by their respective Governments."

2. Ratification of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, 1931.

The Governments of the following countries have ratified the above Convention or acceded to it: Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, United States of America, Sweden and Sudan.


Brazil has acceded to this Convention.
II. PENAL AND PENITENTIARY QUESTIONS.

1. STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary-General informed the eleventh Assembly, in his reports (documents A.25 and A.25 (a).1931.IV), of the observations received from Governments on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Since that time, further answers have been received from the Governments of the Argentine, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland. The observations of these Governments have been transmitted to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to be taken into consideration during the new examination of the Standard Minimum Rules decided upon by this Commission.

At its last meeting, held in May, the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission reconstituted its Sub-Commission on the Standard Minimum Rules, and the Secretariat has been informed that the Sub-Commission is requested to prepare its report on the revision of the Rules, if possible for the next session of the Commission in 1933.

2. CO-OPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

The Secretary-General has been informed that the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, at its meeting held in May 1932, fully approved the proposals with regard to co-operation contained in the Supplementary Report of the Secretary-General to the Eleventh Assembly (see document A.25 (a).1931.IV, page 1). The Commission stated at the same time that it would be ready to continue negotiations and would be glad if relations between the League and the Commission could be developed on the lines indicated and in accordance with a more detailed plan.

3. CONSULTATION OF PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS INTERESTED IN PENAL AND PENITENTIARY QUESTIONS.

In his general report of June 15th, 1932 (document A.6.1932), the Secretary-General informed the Assembly, of a resolution, adopted at a meeting held in May of this year, by representatives of the International Penal Law Association, the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, the International Criminal Police Commission, the Howard League for Penal Reform, the International Law Association, and the International Penal Law Union.

This resolution (for text see document A.6.1932, pages 86 and 87) has been referred for ratification to the seven organisations concerned. The Secretariat has been informed by Count Carton de Wiart, President of the May meeting, that the resolution has been ratified up to date by the International Penal Law Association, the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, the International Criminal Police Commission, the Howard League for Penal Reform, the International Law Association, and the International Penal Law Union.

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4. STUDIES ON PRISON LABOUR BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

In accordance with the wish of the last Assembly, the International Labour Office continued its studies with regard to prison labour. The Office tried to obtain outside assistance in order to carry on these studies on a wider scale, but, unfortunately, such assistance could not be obtained during the current year. It has, therefore, not been possible for the International Labour Office to engage in an extensive investigation of the subject. The Secretariat has, however, been informed that the International Labour Office will prepare a brief memorandum on prison labour to be distributed to the delegates at the forthcoming Assembly of the League.
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fourteenth plenary session at Geneva from July 18th to 23rd, 1932. The session had been preceded by meetings of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations (July 12th and 13th, 1932) and of the Executive Committee and Directors' Committee (July 15th and 16th, 1932).

The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation met on July 22nd.

At the invitation of the city of Frankfort, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters met at Frankfort from May 12th to 14th, 1932.

In the course of its plenary session the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation examined all the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

I. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Frankfort session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was divided into two separate parts, the first part being devoted to a discussion on Goethe, while the second was occupied with the technical work of the Committee.

A. DISCUSSION ON GOETHE.

The discussion on Goethe was the first of those "conversations" which the Committee decided to organise for each of its sessions on subjects of general interest. The discussion was divided into three parts: on "Goethe as a European", "Goethe and Art" and "Goethe's Travels". Most of the members of the Committee took part in the discussion. The communications, which are of the utmost value, submitted by the members of the Permanent Committee have been collected in a single volume by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

For its 1933 session, the Committee unanimously chose as the subject of its discussion the theme "The Future of Europe and the World".

In order to celebrate Goethe's centenary before a large audience, various members of the Committee delivered speeches at a ceremony in the Frankfort Opera House, in which they paid tribute to Goethe in the name of their respective countries or continents.

B. TECHNICAL WORK OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

At its meetings on May 14th, the Committee examined the various points on the agenda:

1. Work in Progress.

(i) International Bibliography of Translations. — The Committee took note of the proposals submitted by a Committee of Experts which met at the Institute in December 1931 with regard to the quarterly publication of an international catalogue of translations. The catalogue, the first volume of which appeared in July 1932 under the title of *Index Translationum*, gives a list of translations which have appeared in six countries: France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and the United States of America.

(ii) Exhibition of Educational Films. — The Committee noted an enquiry by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute with regard to the inclusion in cinematographic programmes of educational films. It approved the proposal for an exchange of correspondence or a discussion on the subject of cinematographic literature.

(iii) Collections of Recorded Music. — The Permanent Committee approved the proposals submitted by a Committee of Experts on this subject in regard to the formation of national libraries of records and the publication of an international catalogue of music already recorded, and transmitted the proposals to the Plenary Committee.

(iv) International Centre for Institutes dealing with Art and Archaeology. — The Committee noted and recommended to the attention of the Plenary Committee the programme for co-operation between Institutes dealing with archaeology and the history of art which had been drawn up by a Committee of Experts convened at the Institute in January 1932.

(v) International Museums Office. — The Committee noted the work done during the year by the Office, and in particular the results of the Athens Conference on the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments (see document A.6.1932, page 104).
2. Current Questions.

(i) Correspondence. — A report was made to the Committee on the efforts of the Institute to inaugurate the exchange of letters decided on in 1931. The Committee further selected a new subject for correspondence—viz., "The Latin and Nordic Outlooks."

(ii) Poetry. — The Committee noted the results of the consultations conducted by the Institute in regard to the cultivation of the taste for poetry in teaching. The results of the Institute's investigation will be communicated in due course to the Ministries of Education in the various countries.

(iii) The Theatre. — The Committee, having been informed of the first results of an enquiry conducted by the Institute, requested the latter to continue its consultations on a number of technical problems of the Theatre from the international standpoint.

3. New Questions.

(i) Intellectual Rights. — The Committee was informed of the work done by the Institute and by a number of Committees of Experts in the course of the year.

(ii) Publication of Authentic Texts of Musical Works. — The Committee submitted this question to the Plenary Committee with a view to a decision as to whether it should be examined by the Institute.

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

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League met at Geneva under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray on July 12th and 13th, 1932.

1. Enquiries addressed to Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations and States Members of the League. — The delegation noted two preliminary reports of the Secretariat on the subject of the two enquiries conducted by the Educational Information Centre, the first in regard to the co-operation of institutions for the scientific study of international relations in instruction in the aims of the League of Nations, and the second in regard to the instruction given on the League in teachers' training colleges.

2. Production of Educational Films on the League of Nations. — The delegation examined a report by the Secretariat on the results of a meeting held in Paris on April 28th, 1932, and recommended the Plenary Committee to leave it to the Information Section, to the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and to the International Institute of Educational Cinematography to have a scenario prepared for an educational film on the League. At the same time, it emphasised the importance which it attached to the problem of news films, and to the means of encouraging the production of folklore films presented in such a way as to lead to a better understanding of the particular genius of the different peoples.

3. "Educational Survey": League of Nations Publications. — The delegation approved the main lines of the programme drawn up for the coming numbers of the Educational Survey, and took note of a report on the translations and circulation of the pamphlet The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations. It urged the reprinting of important League documents at present out of print, in the interest of persons engaged on research in modern history and international relations.

4. Revision of School Text-Books. — The delegation examined a report by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the meeting of the Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-Books, and approved the resolutions adopted by the experts after making certain amendments. It noted with satisfaction the improvement in the procedure for the revision of school text-books recommended by the experts. At the same time, it unanimously insisted on the preponderant part to be played by the teachers using the text-books. In conclusion, it recommended the establishment of a collection of school text-books of every country, and an enquiry into the means of encouraging the preparation of school text-books and reading-books imbued with the spirit of international rapprochement.

5. National Centres of Educational Documentation. — The delegation approved the conclusions of a report by the Institute on the meeting of Experts for the Co-ordination of Centres of Educational Documentation. It expressed the hope for the establishment in every country of a national centre of educational documentation, and the creation of a permanent Committee of the National Centres with a secretariat provided by the Institute, for the study of all problems relating to international co-ordination in primary and secondary education.

6. Educational Broadcasting. — The delegation had before it three reports from the International Institute on the problems of broadcasting, concerning the educational aspects of broadcasting, broadcasting in its relation to adult education with the object of improving international relations, and broadcasting from the angle of international understanding. After hearing the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union and the Director of the Information Section of the Secretariat, the delegation asked that the Institute should continue its studies in this field, make known the results achieved and arrange for exchanges.
of methods between the different countries. The delegation proposed the summoning of a committee of experts to define the scope of the proposed studies, and to draw up a definite programme of action.

7. Travel and Interchanges for Young People. — A documentary report was submitted to the delegation on international interchanges and travel for pupils. The delegation expressed a hope for the establishment of national co-ordination offices for the collection of information on all questions in connection with the organisation of school travel.

8. Anti-war Education. — The delegation took note of a draft resolution submitted by M. Destree, and decided to keep the item on its agenda with a view to more thorough study at its next session.

9. Post-school and Adult Education in International Questions. — The delegation urged the systematic development of the activities of the International Labour Office and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to employing the increasing spare time of a large number of persons for the purpose of supplementing their education and enabling them to appreciate better the advantages of the international organisation and rapprochement of the peoples.

10. Moral Disarmament. — The delegation heard a statement on the present position of the discussions of the Committee for moral disarmament, in which various observations with regard to the preliminary draft of the text drawn up by the Committee were put forward. The delegation urged that in all these texts positive action should come before repressive action.

11. Activity of the Major International Associations. — The Liaison Committee of the major international associations submitted a report to the delegation on its activities. The delegation expressed a hope that the co-operation of the associations with the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts would become increasingly systematic.

III. COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The list of meetings of experts called by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which is given in the report A.6.1932, may be supplemented by a notice of the following meetings which were held in May, June and July 1932.

1. Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations. — The fifth session of this Conference took place at Milan from May 23rd to 27th, 1932. At its fourth annual session, the Conference decided to devote in future a considerable part of its sessions to the scientific examination of certain definite problems in the field of international relations. The programme of the meeting accordingly was in two distinct parts: first, administrative questions and, secondly, an important discussion on the subject of "The Relations of the State with Economic Life".

(a) Administrative Questions. — A report was made to the Conference on the progress achieved in the matter of the lexicon of political terms which is to cover the British, French, German and Italian terminology. The publication of the lexicon is now assured. The Conference expressed a hope that a coming meeting of professors of international relations would study specially the question of the methods of teaching in international problems. The Conference also noted the exchanges of lecturers effected under its auspices, together with a report on the exchange of bibliographies between members of the Conference.

(b) Discussion on the Relations of the State with Economic Life. — Two general Rapporteurs opened the discussion, the first raising the problem of State intervention, and the second summarising the preparatory memoranda which were submitted in large numbers by the members of the Conference.

The discussion made it possible to formulate a number of concrete proposals with a view to the inclusion of certain particular questions in the agenda of a future session. The memoranda and Minutes of the discussion will shortly be published by the International Institute.

2. Committee of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights. — This Committee, composed of representatives of the International Labour Office, of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, of the Berne International Bureau and of the Secretariat of the League, met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on June 4th, and dealt with the following problems: authors' rights in respect of mechanical reproductions, rights of performers, "droit de suite" of authors and their heirs in works the copyright of which has expired, harmonisation of the Berne and Havana Conventions on authors' rights, rights of scientists, and the legal position of the international associations.

3. Meeting of the Committee of Library Experts. — This Committee met on June 16th and 17th at the Institute for its sixth session. It discussed a number of technical questions — viz., the publication of an index and of guides, methods of classification of universal application, standardisation, international loans, and the question of a better use of popular libraries for the purpose of facilitating the general education of the workers in their leisure hours. The Committee also dealt with the problem of the organisation of documentation. It proposed definite recommendations with a view to international study of the question.
4. Collaboration between Scientific Museums. — The Institute summoned a meeting at Geneva on July 14th and 15th of certain directors of scientific museums, who pronounced in favour of the establishment of international liaison between themselves. The liaison is to be effected by an information centre organised by the Institute, which is to facilitate exchanges between the following categories of museums: natural science museums, museums of history and civilisation, technical museums, and zoological and botanical gardens.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva on July 15th and 16th. It examined the reports of the Committees of Experts which had held meetings since its March session with a view to their submission to the Plenary Committee, together with a proposal of Professor Shotwell for the study of international relations, and another from Sir Frank Heath and M. Kriss recommending comparative studies of various aspects of civilisation.

The Committee submitted these proposals with its observations to the Plenary Committee, and also prepared a draft report for the Council of the League on the adjustment of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

V. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Committee of Directors sat at Geneva on July 16th, 1932.

It took note of the financial situation of the Institute, examined the closed accounts for the year 1931, and discussed the budget for the coming year with a view to its submission to the Governing Body. It also dealt with certain administrative questions.

VI. GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Governing Body of the Institute met on July 22nd. It heard and approved a report from the Director of the Institute, together with the closed accounts, drew up the budget for the year 1933, and settled certain administrative questions.

VII. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The International Institute of Educational Cinematography summoned a small Committee of Experts on May 30th, 1932, to revise the draft Convention for the Abolition of Customs Barriers against Educational Films. The Committee of Experts sat at Geneva until June 1st and, on the basis of the observations of a certain number of Governments, drew up a new draft Protocol which is to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirteenth session, at the request of the Italian Government.

VIII. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva from July 18th to 23rd, 1932, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray. The following members took part in the session: M. Restrepo (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. Castillejo, Mme. Curie-Skłodowska, M. Destré, M. Krüss (replacing Professor Einstein), M. Forssell, Mr. Babcock (replacing Professor Millikan), M. Gallié (replacing M. Painlevé), Mr. Radhakrishnan, M. de Reynold, M. Rocco, M. von Srbik, M. Susta, M. Tanakadate, M. Oprescu (replacing M. Titulesco) and M. Hoshien Tchen (replacing Professor Wu-Shi Fee).

The Committee re-elected Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman, and Mme. Curie and M. Destré as Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee found that the past year had been a year of work and practical achievement, for which it offered its very particular congratulations to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and its Director.

A. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE ARTS.

1. International Museums Office. — The Plenary Committee examined the conclusions of the Athens Conference on the Preservation of Historical Monuments, and approved the programme evolved by the latter for the Museums Office. In particular, it confirmed the recommendation of the Conference urging that works of art and historical monuments
should be protected by the respect of the peoples themselves, that the States should in consequence invite educators to inculcate respect for such monuments in the young, and that the educative action in this connection should also extend to the general public. The International Museums Office was also instructed to prepare a draft international agreement on casts, and an international agreement regarding works of art withdrawn from national collections or exported clandestinely.

2. **Liaison between Institutions dealing with Archaeology and the History of Art.** — The Plenary Committee approved the establishment at the Institute of a centre of liaison between institutions dealing with archaeology and the history of art, as recommended by a meeting of experts held in Paris at the beginning of the year. The centre in question will benefit by the experience of the International Museums Office.

3. **International Exhibition of Popular Arts.** — In view of the economic crisis, the Grand Committee for the organisation of the First International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne in 1934 was compelled to postpone the exhibition until 1939. The Committee, in noting this decision, assured the organisers of the exhibition of their continued interest in the preparations for the exhibition.

4. **Recorded Music, Broadcast Music, and Publication of Musical Texts.** — The Committee's decisions in regard to recorded music, and particularly in regard to the publication of a periodical bulletin making known available musical records, as also in regard to the continuation of the work of documentation undertaken by the Institute, represent a first step in connection with music. The Institute has also been instructed to continue, in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union, the study of the means of drawing up international programmes to spread knowledge of the music of the different peoples by broadcasting. In the matter of the publication of authentic musical texts, the Institute was instructed to make a preliminary enquiry into the possibilities of giving effect to a suggestion put forward by M. Bela Bartok.

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**B. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN LITERATURE.**

**Teaching of Poetry and the International Rôle of the Theatre.** — The Plenary Committee noted the documentation submitted by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on these two subjects, and authorised the Institute to complete its documentation on both.

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**C. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SCIENCE.**

1. **Collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions.** — In the course of its session, the Plenary Committee heard three representatives of the International Council of Scientific Unions who have made a special study of collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The Committee passed a resolution laying down the procedure to be followed to avoid duplication of effort and to facilitate the co-ordination of the work and the execution of the decisions taken.

2. **Scientific Questions.** — The Committee approved the resolutions submitted by the Committee of Experts for the co-ordination of scientific terminology, together with the resolution submitted by the Committee of Directors of Scientific Museums. In both cases, the Institute was instructed to give effect to the resolutions and to act as an intermediary.

3. **Conference for the Scientific Study of International Relations.** — The Plenary Committee noted the reports submitted by the Conference, the proceedings of which are recorded on page 52 of the present report, and expressed its satisfaction at the considerable results achieved in the course of the session owing to the organisation of the meetings for the study of the relations of the State with economic life.

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**D. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DOCUMENTATION.**

1. **Documentation.** — The Plenary Committee, before which this question was brought by the Committee of Library Experts, decided that the Institute should enquire into the organisation of documentation, and authorised it to summon a committee to draw up a scheme of co-ordination on the subject.

2. **Libraries.** — The Committee received the report of the Committee of Library Experts on their sixth meeting, to which reference is made above. It approved the report, and in particular the Committee's resolution on the need to take steps to protect the budgets of libraries, on the ground that all libraries, whether scientific or popular, are a universal instrument of all intellectual work and an indispensable element in intellectual life as a whole. The Committee accordingly expressed the hope that the economic crisis would not lead to any reduction in the appropriations for libraries, whether popular or scientific, the former in particular being more important than ever as a result of the prevailing unemployment.

3. **Co-ordination of Archives.** — On the suggestion of the Committee of Expert Archivists, the Committee approved the proposal for liaison, to be established by the Institute, between Central Archives Administrations and, in particular, the publication of an international guide to archives.
4. "Index Translationum." — The Committee noted the appearance of the first quarterly volume of the *Index Translationum*, and instructed the Institute to continue the publication of the *Index*, and, in particular, to extend it to countries other than the six to which it at present relates.

E. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATION.

1. *Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.* — The Plenary Committee received a report on the results of the first meeting of six Directors of higher education, and decided in favour of the continuation of this work of collaboration between the heads of the Ministerial departments of various countries. The Committee wishes the studies in this connection to cover, in addition to administrative questions, the consideration of problems of university organisation and the relations between independent research bodies and universities. The object to be attained by the consultations of these Directors is the calling of an international conference of Directors of Higher Education of all countries.

2. *Meeting of Representatives of International Student Associations.* — The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made during the year, and desired the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to consider the best method of associating the university students of their respective countries with their work.

3. *Resolution concerning the Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.* — The Plenary Committee approved the work done by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts, an account of which is given on page 50.

4. *School Text-Books.* — Since its reorganisation in 1930, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has dealt each year with the question of the revision of school text-books. This year it has had before it for consideration the report of a Committee of Experts as well as the final edition of the documentary study published by the Institute. The Committee has kept the essential part of the proposals put forward by the Committee of Experts for the suppression of passages calculated to prejudice the mutual comprehension of peoples, whilst giving them a less imperative form. The Committee considered that it is a question in this matter primarily of a preliminary experiment and of attempts at friendly conciliation, the success of which is dependent on the goodwill of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee at the same time emphasises the constructive side of the work of revising school text-books, the encouragement which can be given to the authors of good text-books, and the help which they can receive in the circulation of their works. The revision of text-books implies a series of educational studies which are to be carried out by the teachers themselves; but the Committee proposes, through the Institute, to follow the work done in this connection.

F. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Plenary Committee took note of the work done by the representatives of the institutions dealing with intellectual rights at their meeting on June 4th, 1932, and approved the addition to their programme of the following questions: authors' rights in journalism, possible applications of authors' rights to scenarios, and safeguarding of the "droit moral" in regard to works the copyright of which has lapsed.

G. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN BROADCASTING.

The Plenary Committee expressed its satisfaction in two resolutions in regard to the enquiries conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the educational aspects of broadcasting and into its international aspects. It urged the Institute to continue its studies in collaboration with the International Broadcasting Union, and more particularly to place itself at the disposal of the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Disarmament Conference, which also has these questions before it.

H. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The Plenary Committee received a report from M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. It expressed its great satisfaction at the work done, and, in particular, thanked the Chairman of the Governing Body and M. L. de Feo, Director of the Institute. At the same time, it emphasised the value it attaches to the continuous collaboration of the Institute of Educational Cinematography with the efforts being made for better utilisation of the cinematograph for spreading a knowledge of the League.

The Committee also took note of the offer of collaboration by representatives of groups of film producers made at a meeting of experts held in Paris on April 28th and 29th (see page 99 of document A.6.1932). The representatives of the film industry who attended the meeting offered their technical support to the League of Nations as a whole. Being of opinion that the forms of such collaboration, which the Committee welcomes with the utmost satisfaction,
should be defined, the Committee requested the Governing Body of the Institute of Educational Cinematography to consider the question, and entrusted to the Governing Body in question, together with the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the task of drawing up a definite programme.

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Plenary Committee reiterated the view, which it has frequently expressed, that the National Committees have a primary part to play in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It repeated its decision to arrange for a general conference of National Committees as soon as circumstances permit. Pending such conference, the Committee proposes to take steps to enable the Chairmen and Secretaries of National Committees to take part, as far as possible, in the work of the International Committee and of certain of its Committees.

J. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

1. Comparative Studies of Different Aspects of Intellectual Activity and Civilisation. — Returning to an idea put forward by the Committee of Enquiry for the reorganisation of Intellectual Co-operation, Sir Frank Heath and M. Kriiss submitted a proposal for a number of comparative studies of different aspects of civilisation. M. Castillejo had also put forward a proposal with regard to the programme of work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The Committee discussed these proposals at length and decided to adopt, in principle, the suggestion of Sir Frank Heath and M. Kriiss, leaving to the Executive Committee the task of considering the best methods of giving effect to it. The Committee will be in a position at its next session to pronounce on the value of the results obtained as a result of a first attempt at giving practical effect to the suggestion.

M. Castillejo’s proposal appeared to the Committee to come within the competence of the Conference of Scientific Institutions for the Study of International Relations, which will accordingly be consulted in the first instance.

2. Professor Shotwell’s Proposal in regard to the Study of International Relations. — Professor Shotwell urged the desirability of the Committee and the League of Nations as a whole encouraging the social and political sciences to do for the community of nations what has hitherto been done for individual nations — that is to say, undertake objective and scientific studies of big international problems. The Committee welcomed this proposal with much interest, and decided on a preliminary consideration of the best means of giving effect to it.

3. Universal Adoption of Roman Characters and Standardisation of the Methods of writing Languages. — Ample documentation has been submitted to the Plenary Committee by the Institute on the first of these questions, and the Committee has decided to draw the attention of the different National Committees concerned to the subject, in view of the fact that any action in this connection must primarily be national. As regards the second of the two questions, the Committee decided to make a preparatory study of the subject, and took note of the decision of the Committee of Library Experts to deal with it at its 1933 session.

4. Questions of Organisation. — The Committee decided, on the proposal of Sir Frank Heath, to ask the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, together with the Information Section of the Secretariat, to take certain steps in order to ensure better publicity for the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The Committee decided to approach the Liaison Committee of the major international associations with a view to closer liaison and more systematic co-operation, particularly by means of an annual session of the Liaison Committee to deal only with questions directly concerning the activity of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The opinions and suggestions expressed by the Liaison Committee would be communicated to the Plenary Committee.

K. MISSION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS TO CHINA.

The Plenary Committee, at its meeting on July 20th, heard two members of the mission which it decided, in 1931, at the request of the Chinese Government, to send to China with a view to giving advice on the subject of the reorganisation of Chinese education. M. Becker and M. Langevin submitted the report of the mission to the Committee, and explained the method of work adopted by it. The report will be published shortly by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It is divided into two parts. The first part contains General Considerations, with the following chapters: The Educational Situation in China; National Education and Foreign Influences; the Spirit of Teaching, especially in Science; Language and Writing; Principles of Administration; Financial Organisation; the Teaching Staff; the Distribution of Schools over the Country; Rational Utilisation of Schools; Social Selection of Schoolchildren and Students; the School System. The second part consists of four chapters dealing with the different stages of instruction — viz.: Primary Education; Secondary Schools (including Teachers' Training Colleges and Vocational and Technical Schools); University Education; Adult Education. The majority of the chapters conclude with concrete
recommendations to the Chinese educational authorities, while a brief appendix contains the conclusions and suggestions for urgent preparatory measures.

The report and the observations of the two members of the mission, together with the remarks of the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, gave rise to a discussion of the utmost interest, in the course of which the Committee expressed its great satisfaction at the work done in response to the first demand for co-operation put forward by a Government.

The Committee also received a report from the expert in educational cinematography, Baron Sardi, who was also in a position to make proposals for a concrete programme of work to the Chinese educational authorities.

L. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The Plenary Committee heard a statement by M. Perrier, Chairman of the Moral Disarmament Committee, on the work of his Committee. This statement gave rise to an important discussion in which all the members of the Committee took part. In order to emphasise once more the great importance which it attaches, directly or indirectly, to the work of moral disarmament, the Committee decided on the publication of an account of the observations made in the course of the discussion. It further decided to draw the attention of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to the desirability of their studying the problems of moral disarmament and making efforts in that direction.

M. ADJUSTMENT OF THE WORK OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO BUDGETARY NECESSITIES.

At its session in January 1932, the Council of the League decided to consult the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as to steps to be taken to limit the disquieting consequences which recent budgetary reductions might have on the work of the Organisation. The Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered the subject and prepared a report, which was discussed at length by the Committee. The Committee's conclusions are given in detail in the report which it is submitting to the Council and Assembly (document A.11.1932.XII).

II. LIBRARY OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The Organisation Committee of the future Library, set up in accordance with the recommendation of the eighth Assembly, held its fourth session from June 6th to 8th, 1932. After noting the progress in the construction of the new buildings and expressing its great satisfaction at the work done with a view to its future equipment, both material and intellectual, the Committee framed provisions for the transfer of the library in due course to its new premises, which, from the outset, will be able to house a million books, including a very comprehensive collection of the official publications of the various countries of the world.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Council at its sixty-sixth session, the Library has prepared the first number of a periodical publication which is to contain information regarding the documents likely to be useful for the interpretation of the conventions for the unification of laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. This publication will appear as a supplement to the Chronology of International Treaties and Legislative Measures.

Among recent activities, mention should also be made of the establishment in the Library at the request of the Health Organisation of a new information service. The operation of this service has made it necessary to provide a special room in which all books, periodicals and documents of interest to that Section have been collected.

The Secretary-General has accepted for the library a gift of books which belonged to the late M. J. Romein, one-time member of the Secretariat, presented by his family.