it is composed, special attention being devoted to the trade in capital goods and in the principal raw materials and foodstuffs. It examines the effects of recent currency developments and of the increasing application of the principle of "bilateralism" on the volume and direction of international trade.


The Statistical Year-Book, 1935/36, is, as usual, a comprehensive collection of economic and financial data — mainly derived from official sources — accompanied by social and demographic statistics. It contains statistics for all countries of the world on the following subjects:

Territory and population;
Labour conditions (unemployment, employment, wages, hours of work);
Production (agricultural products, dairy products, fisheries, minerals, metals, chemical products, electricity, etc.), indices of world production of raw materials; indices of industrial production;
International trade and balance of payments;
Transport (merchant shipping, railways, air traffic);
Public finance (budgets, public debts);
Banks and currency questions (circulation, reserves of gold and foreign assets, exchange rates, discount rates, bank deposits, share prices, yield from bonds, issues of capital, etc.);
Prices (wholesale and retail price indices, prices in gold francs).

This year's edition contains a number of improvements. The tables for industrial and mineral production have been amplified. Statistics of the dairy industry have been added to the particulars of agricultural production. The table showing budgetary accounts has been entirely revised so as to show the main divisions of revenue and expenditure (ordinary, extraordinary, proceeds of loans, emergency expenditure, etc.). There is a descriptive analysis of statistics of issues on a number of the leading capital markets. There is a new table showing the development of air traffic in the various countries.
In order to facilitate comparisons, the data in a number of tables are expressed in percentages of the 1929 figures — in particular, in tables relating to employment, wages, exchange rates and share prices, index numbers of wholesale and retail prices and indices of production.

In addition to the detailed tables showing the composition of population by age-groups, and the death rate by sex and by age-groups, the Year-Book contains for the first time a table relating to the fertility rates of various peoples.

*World Production and Prices, 1935/36.*

This volume presents a thoroughly revised world index of primary production and a new world index of industrial activity.

These two indices are analysed in detail and supplemented by a considerable amount of information and statistical data in Chapter I. The first section of this chapter deals with the production and stocks of primary products; the second section analyses industrial activity in general in connection with industrial unemployment and industrial profits; the third section is concerned with the production and consumption of primary products and with the connected manufacturing industries considered severally.

In Chapter II of the volume, a comparison is made of the quantitative changes during recent years in world production and world trade, and also in merchant shipping. Chapter III contains a study of recent price tendencies both in world markets and in various individual countries.


The *World Economic Survey, 1935/36,* covers the period from July 1935 to the beginning of August 1936. It consists mainly of an analysis of the degree and nature of the economic recovery so far achieved. While the situation in different countries is considered in the light of national statistics, the whole analysis is conceived in an international setting. Consideration is therefore given to the effects of rearmament expenditures and to changes in international equilibrium.

Particular attention is given to the development of commercial and financial policy. The spread of clearing arrangements,
the new German policy in international trade and the effects of bilateral trade treaties are the subject of a special chapter. There are also chapters on Public Finance and the Trend of Consumption, in addition to those on Production, Prices and Profits, Banking and International Trade.

The first chapter provides a narrative of events up to the end of March and is devoted mainly to recovery in such countries as the United Kingdom and the United States. The last chapter brings this narrative up to the middle of August and, in addition, describes the situation in the countries of the gold bloc.

II. Business Cycle Research.

In 1930, its Second Committee called the attention of the eleventh Assembly to the necessity of undertaking a systematic enquiry into the recurrence of periods of economic depression. In support of this proposal, the Second Committee stated in its report:

"When we consider the immense losses to which the world is subjected in the course of a period of economic stagnation like that through which we are at present passing, we cannot but be struck by the almost complete powerlessness to discover any means of avoiding such catastrophes. The Committee takes the view that this problem is one of those the study of which calls imperatively for co-ordinated and concerted action."

The Assembly approved this proposal in a resolution dated October 2nd, 1930.

In 1931, the twelfth Assembly took up the question and adopted the following resolution:

"Approved the proposal that, in order to co-ordinate the work now being conducted on the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression, the League should convene meetings of experts and representatives of those economic councils, research institutes and other organisations that are actively engaged on this question, and should appoint a qualified economist and adequate staff for this purpose . . ."

This work was begun in 1933 by the Financial Organisation, which had in the meantime secured financial help from the Rockefeller Foundation.
An exhaustive examination has been made of the opinions of qualified experts who have been studying the problem of the trade cycle, with the object of determining — before proceeding further — the points on which there is agreement or disagreement. The results of this study were communicated for criticism to the experts mentioned and revised in the light of the replies received. The measure of agreement on many of the phenomena of the cycle was considerable and seemed sufficient to justify an attempt to construct a general synthesis of theories as a preliminary basis of discussion and of subsequent statistical test.

This synthesis was submitted recently to a certain number of economists who came to Geneva for the purpose, and is now being modified with a view to later publication. The next stage in the work will be to subject the whole body of doctrines to a careful statistical test.
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations (September 1935), after considering the documentary material that had been collected on the subject of national public works, asked the Communications and Transit Organisation to arrange for it to be examined systematically and in detail by experts, with a view to further and more thoroughgoing research in the future.

In pursuance of this decision, the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit appointed a few specially qualified experts to examine the material in question and draw such conclusions as might be of general interest.

The experts' report begins with the observation that the particulars supplied by the various Governments, highly instructive though they are, are not suitable for mutual comparisons — partly because a very wide field has had to be covered and partly on account of the considerable variations in the structure of the different countries, their economic conditions, their habits, and the nature of their populations. Consequently, such few fundamental and generally valid principles as can be based upon this material must be received with some degree of caution. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to make practical recommendations applicable to all countries, because very few of the Governments have explained the reasons for the methods they have employed.

The enquiry does reveal, however, that most Governments are definitely convinced that public works have influenced
economic recovery and unemployment. Referring to this subject, the experts express the view that really satisfactory results can best be obtained by speeding up, in a period of depression, works undertaken during prosperity, rather than by slowing them down. It would also, they think, be desirable on general grounds to draw up programmes of work beforehand, so that operations during periods of depression do not have to be improvised, with disastrous results to the economic system as a whole. They fully admit that public works alone cannot suffice to eliminate unemployment and bring the depression to an end.

The experts then go on to explain the methods employed by different Governments in administering and financing their public works.

They mention certain difficulties encountered in the course of their work. Apart from differences in the manner in which the facts were presented by Governments, the material supplied by a single country often gave evidence of a variety of methods and forms of explanation, depending on the particular authority in the country from which the material was obtained. The experts therefore suggest that Governments might endeavour to secure closer co-ordination in this field between their administrative authorities.

Owing to the depression, moreover, Governments have in some cases had to arrange for the execution of works by unusual methods, whether on the administrative and technical side or as regards the financing of the works (e.g., by drawing upon the reserves of social insurance funds). Further particulars of the reasons for these various methods and the results they have produced would have been welcomed.

Lastly, the experts express the opinion that their report and the preliminary statement accompanying it should be brought to the notice of the Governments, which would then be able to consider how far the various solutions adopted and the observations made could be used for purposes of guidance.

Consideration might also be given to these observations with the object of more precisely circumscribing the ground to be covered, in case a fresh enquiry into the question of national public works should be decided upon.

As suggested by the experts, their report has been transmitted to the Governments.
II. Disputes regarding the Reorganisation of the Railways of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Petition submitted in virtue of Article 320 of the Treaty of St.-Germain by the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Woellan Railway Co., Ltd.

The arbitrators appointed by the Council in May 1933 to decide the disputes standing in the way of an agreement between the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Woellan Railway Company, Limited, and the States territorially concerned, gave their award on May 12th, 1934. This award finally settles the substantive question at issue.

In a letter dated May 11th, 1936, the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Woellan Railway Company asked the Council of the League that the Arbitral Tribunal should again be convened to give an authoritative interpretation of its award or to amplify it on a particular point.

This request from the petitioning company is on the provisional agenda of the Council's session of September 1936.
At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Commissariat of Public Health, the Bureau of the Health Committee held one of its periodical sessions at Moscow from June 22nd to 29th, a number of experts being also present. The discussions, in which the People's Commissary for Public Health and his staff took part, dealt chiefly with rural hygiene and nutrition — two subjects in the study of which the Health Organisation already enjoys the collaboration of scientists and specialised institutes in the Union.

After the close of the session, a number of the members of the Bureau and of the experts made a tour through the country as guests of the Soviet Union Government, visiting Leningrad, Gorki, Rostov-on-Don, Tiflis, Batum, Sochi, Novorossisk, Yalta, Sevastopol, Zaporozhe and Kiev. They thus had an opportunity of studying public health in its various aspects: under the Federation of Republics and under the autonomous Republics; municipal hygiene; hygiene of rural districts; village hygiene; household and farm hygiene.

In connection with the study of these various subjects, visits were paid to a variety of institutions such as institutes of experimental medicine; the advanced medical training college; institutes of bacteriology, plague research, hydrotherapy, and dietetics; maternity homes, crèches, kindergartens, dispensaries, dairies; watering-places and health resorts; sanatoria, rest-homes, pioneer camps, "kolkhozes", "sovkhozes"; factories of agricultural machinery, ball-bearings and motor-vehicles; a hydro-electric works, etc.
Special attention was devoted to the subjects which the Health Organisation is already studying with the assistance of scientists of the Soviet Union — namely, biological standardisation, anti-malaria work, and nutrition and housing questions.

As regards biological standardisation, the Union has, at Moscow, an institute for the control of sera and vaccines which applies the international serum standards established by the Health Organisation to the titration of the sera prepared by the numerous institutes of bacteriology throughout the country. The output of these institutes is very large, as may be seen from the impressive number of preventive inoculations against typhoid fever, dysentery, and diphtheria. This attempt at mass prophylaxis deserves to be closely watched.

In connection with malaria, the group visited the zone near Gorki where experiments on the therapeutical value of the new synthetic drugs which are potential substitutes for quinine are being conducted in conjunction with the Malaria Commission of the Health Organisation. The malariologists of the Union have made a very large number of clinical observations, and their results will amplify the material for the Malaria Commission's new report.

In the sphere of nutrition, the Soviet Union has introduced innovations. The collective kitchens and factory restaurants, which provide special diets for certain pathological conditions, deserve study on the spot. The scientific basis of this mass feeding is provided by the work of the Nutrition Institutes, of which the Moscow Institute is typical. A problem which will entail wider research is that of the proper nutritive ration for different trades and different expenditures of muscular effort. The Union is already in possession of a large quantity of material relevant to this point.

There is no need to leave Moscow to see what importance is attached in the Union to town-planning and housing questions. Factories and blocks of flats are being constructed; great arteries are being pierced, and a new plan of extension has been drawn up. Nor are the great efforts of the last few years regarded as sufficient: more buildings are to be constructed at an even more rapid pace, and new underground railways are being made to serve outlying districts. It will be seen that
the Health Organisation has a great deal to gain from the co-operation of the architects, engineers, and hygienists of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the study of urban housing problems.

Furthermore, now that, thanks to the action of the "kolkhozes", hygiene is penetrating further into the rural districts, the whole question of hygienic rural housing is coming to the fore. This is another subject with which the Health Organisation is concerned, and in the study of which the assistance of hygienists and sanitary engineers of the Soviet Union is highly desirable.
TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

The Permanent Central Opium Board held its twenty-eighth session in Geneva from August 21st to September 1st, 1936. At this session the Board drew up its report to the Council on its work during the past year. The principal subject dealt with in the report is the situation in the manufacturing countries during the year 1935 as regards the dangerous drugs covered by the 1931 Drugs Limitation Convention.

The tables published by the Board in this report indicate the quantities of narcotic drugs manufactured by various countries in excess of the quantities authorised to be manufactured for the year 1935: amounting to 2,303 kg. for morphine, 68 kg. for diacetylmorphine and 269 kg. for cocaine. Surplus manufacture occurred, however, in fewer of the principal manufacturing countries in 1935 than was the case in the preceding year. Moreover, some of the surplus quantities manufactured are apparent only — i.e., were actually consumed or utilised for legitimate purposes during the year, and most of the others are satisfactorily accounted for. This goes to show that the difficulties inherent in the working of the Limitation Convention are gradually being overcome.

The total manufacture of morphine was 31,427 kg. — i.e., 4,649 kg. more than in 1934. The increased quantity was due mainly to morphine manufactured for use as such. The Board concludes that the average manufacture of morphine for the last three years appears to correspond approximately to the annual consumption, the fluctuations in manufacture being mainly due to variations in stocks.

On the other hand, the marked decrease in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine continued in 1935: 39% less than in 1934.
Considerable decreases of manufacture were noted, particularly in the case of Germany and Japan. There was an increase in the manufacture of cocaine of 538 kg., the amount manufactured in 1935 being 4,002 kg. Taking the manufacture over the last three years, however, it appears to be more or less constant and represents normal consumption requirements.

In connection with its task under the drug Conventions of watching the course of the international trade, the Board had to deal during the year with a number of cases of excess of imports over estimates. Only in 12 cases (as compared with 29 cases in 1934) the quantities involved justified the application of Article 14, which prescribes that, on receipt of a notification from the Board, Governments will not, unless in exceptional circumstances, authorise any new exports to the countries in question until a supplementary estimate has been furnished. The Board notes with satisfaction that in 1935 there was a considerable decrease of importation in excess, both as regards the number of cases and as regards the total quantities involved.
9. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.

I. NANSSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

The Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees is submitting to the Assembly a report for the year ending June 30th, 1936, on the Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Saar and Turkish refugee problems. Reference has already been made in Part I of the Annual Report on the Work of the League for 1936 to most of the questions covered by the report of the Governing Body.

II. REFUGEES COMING FROM GERMANY

In agreement with the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner convened at Geneva on July 2nd, 1936, an intergovernmental Conference to adopt a provisional Arrangement concerning the status of refugees coming from Germany, the draft of which had previously been communicated to the Governments concerned.

The Conference sat for three days under the Presidency of M. Guani, Uruguayan Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Permanent Delegate of Uruguay accredited to the League of Nations.

The representatives of the following countries were present: Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Irish Free State, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

1 Document A.23.1936.XII.
The United States of America and Finland sent observers. The Conference adopted, with various modifications, the draft provisional arrangement submitted to it.¹

The Arrangement was signed by six Governments — namely, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland.

The Danish and French Governments having acceded to the Arrangement without any reservation concerning ratification, the Arrangement came into force on August 4th, 1936, in accordance with the provisions of its final clauses.

The representatives of the other Governments having signed ad referendum, the Arrangement will come into force for each of them as soon as the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the necessary confirmation.

The provisional Arrangement provides that the contracting Governments shall issue to refugees coming from Germany, and lawfully residing in the countries to which the Arrangement applies, an identity certificate analogous to the Nansen Passport issued in accordance with previous agreements concerning Russian, Armenian and other refugees. For the issue of these identity documents, the provisional Arrangement contains a definition of the term "refugee coming from Germany".

In addition to provisions concerning the issue, renewal and legal effects of the new identity certificate, the Arrangement contains certain administrative provisions under which the Governments undertake, subject to measures dictated by reasons of national security or public order, not to resort to expulsion or sending back to the frontier.

The provisional Arrangement contains certain rules concerning the legal standing of refugees and, in particular, the determination of the law governing their personal status, rights acquired under the national law, and the right to appear before the courts as plaintiff or defendant.

Final clauses provide that the Arrangement may be denounced at any time and that denunciation shall take effect forty-five days after the receipt of notification.

¹ The text adopted is reproduced in extenso in the annex to the report of the High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany, submitted to the seventeenth session of the Assembly (see document A.19.1936.XII).
In concluding its work, the Inter-governmental Conference recommended that the system defined under the provisional Arrangement should come into force as soon as possible, and that such Governments as might require parliamentary sanction for certain parts of the Arrangement should nevertheless put into effect without delay those parts thereof which could be put into force by purely administrative decisions.

Lastly, the Inter-governmental Conference proceeded to a preliminary discussion concerning the desirability of concluding a Convention which would embody, not merely the matters dealt with in the provisional Arrangement, but also clauses concerning access of refugees to the labour market and provisions concerning social assistance and welfare.

The observations made in this connection show that the situation is not yet sufficiently ripe for such action, but that the administrations concerned are prepared to give favourable consideration to any useful proposals that the High Commissioner might submit to them on this subject.
10.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

I. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND ITS SUBORDINATE COMMITTEES.

At its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Geneva from July 6th to 18th, 1936, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered the work done during the period 1935/36 by the Permanent Committee, the Committees of Experts, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee also sat as Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, under the chairmanship of M. Herriot. After approving the Institute's accounts for the period 1935, it adopted the draft budget for 1936, submitted to it by the Directors' Committee and the Director of the Institute, and reached decisions on various administrative questions concerning the management of the Institute. During the year which preceded the session, the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee of the Institute held three sessions — on December 19th and 20th, 1935, April 6th and 7th, 1936, and July 11th, 1936. At this last meeting, the Executive Committee examined, as usual, the whole programme to be submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and decided what questions seemed to call for more detailed consideration.

The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching sat at Geneva on July 8th and 9th; the Committee of Scientific Experts on July 9th and 10th. The results of their work are described below.
The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters met this year at Budapest from June 8th to 12th, 1936. The meeting was organised in conjunction with the Hungarian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, with the generous assistance of the Hungarian Government. The “Conversation” turned on the problem of the humanities; an account of it is given in the section below on “Conversations”.

**Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.**

Important changes occurred this year in the composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. One of its most eminent members, M. Loder, who had resigned for reasons of health, died shortly afterwards. At its session in September 1935, the Council appointed in his place M. J. Huizinga, Professor of History in the University of Leyden. The Committee had also to deplore the loss of M. Rocco, who had devoted himself since 1925 to the cause of intellectual co-operation, and was one of the main promoters of its development.

Under the system of rotation, the Committee was deprived of the collaboration of three of its members. M. Gösta S. Forsell has been replaced by M. Nørlund, Professor of Physics in the University of Copenhagen, whose scientific experience will be invaluable; M. von Srbik’s place has been taken by Count Degenfeld-Schönburg, as representative of German culture; M. Francisco García Calderón, novelist and essayist, will continue Latin-American collaboration. The terms of office of Mr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan and M. Castillejo have been extended for another three years.

The Committee renewed the composition of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and appointed, in place of the late M. Jules Destée, M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of State, and in place of the retiring members, M. Paribeni, M. Costa du Rels, M. Ostberg, M. Pirandello (Italy), M. Bojer (Norway), and Mlle. Gabriela Mistral (Chile).

It noted with regret that, owing to its very limited financial resources, it was unable to secure certain valuable co-operation, and expressed the hope that the Council and Assembly would
consider how the membership of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters might be so increased as to allow of the nomination of persons representative of those great world cultures which are not at present represented, and whose co-operation in the Committee's work is highly desirable.

**Revision of the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.**

Like the other committees which advise the League Council, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been called upon to revise its Rules of Procedure. Finding that, for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, this was a particularly complex problem, the Committee passed a resolution asking the Council's leave to postpone the submission of the new draft rules, and appointed a special committee to study the revision and adjustment of the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole.

**Intellectual Co-operation at the Paris Exhibition of 1937.**

In 1935, M. Herriot, Chairman of the French National Committee, extended to his colleagues on behalf of the French Government an invitation to hold the nineteenth annual session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, in connection with the Universal Exhibition of Modern Art and Technique. The Executive Committee accepted this invitation, and negotiations were conducted between the Commissariat-General for the Exhibition, the Secretariat of the Organisation, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. As a result, preparations have been made for an "Intellectual Co-operation Month", which will comprise:

1. The nineteenth annual session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
2. The session of the Permanent International Studies Conference;
3. A "Conversation" under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters;
4. The second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

These meetings will last from June 28th to July 31st, 1937.
II. “CONVERSATIONS”.

The “Conversations” inaugurated by the Committee on Arts and Letters in 1931 have undergone a remarkable development. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee has felt it necessary to ensure the greatest possible measure of continuity in this Committee’s work, and has instructed its Bureau to draw up a list of subjects for future “Conversations”. It regarded with favour the proposal of the Polish member of the Committee, M. Bialobrzeski, for the organisation of a “Conversation” among scientists on the effects of new theories and recent discoveries in physics on intellectual life. Recognising the great interest of the student organisations’ proposal for a students “Conversation”, it instructed its Secretariat to enquire into the possibilities, in the hope that such a “Conversation” might reveal the various trends of thought current among university youth.

Budapest “Conversation”.

At the invitation of the Hungarian Government, and by arrangement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters organised from June 8th to 12th, 1936, at Budapest, a “Conversation” on “The Rôle of the Humanities in the Training of Modern Man”.

The participants were of two classes: Some were members of a delegation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters specially appointed for the “Conversation”, and consisting of members or substitute members of the Committee, while others had been directly invited by a Hungarian Organising Committee, in agreement with the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Paris Institute.

Of all the “Conversations” organised by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, that of Budapest was one of the most interesting and most carefully prepared. Written contributions had been sent in advance by some of the persons invited. These served as a basis of discussion, and enabled the debates to be conducted, if not in a strictly methodical, at any rate in a consecutive manner. The teaching of the humanities and its present value were dealt with in a very large number of statements. Nevertheless, particularly at the end, the discussion assumed
a wider scope, dealing with the more general theme of the "training of contemporary man" and with the definition of modern humanism.

The Hungarian authorities and intellectuals accorded a particularly warm welcome to the participants, laying special stress on the fact that this was the first meeting to be held in Hungary under League auspices.

The Budapest "Conversation" was held in an extremely favourable atmosphere, and the method inaugurated by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters once again proved its practical interest and value.

**Buenos Aires "Conversation".**

On the occasion of the Congress of the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, which is to be held at Buenos Aires in September next, a meeting of Latin-American and European authors has been arranged on the initiative of M. Antonio Aita, General Secretary of the Argentine P.E.N. Club. The theme chosen, "Present Relations between European and American Cultures", will afford an opportunity of ascertaining the present state of intellectual relations between America and Europe; comparing the influences that they exert on one another at the present time with the influences exerted in the recent past; and perhaps determining the direction of future collaboration.

**III. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

**Permanent International Studies Conference.**

The scientific study of international relations, within the ambit of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, has developed considerably within the past year. By way of collaboration between scientific circles in different countries, a new international organisation is in process of formation, having a common secretariat and well equipped — thanks to the constant growth and steadily improving organisation of national institutions. Its field of activity takes in the whole group of questions which dominate foreign policy and the mutual relations of States, including those great problems which, although they do not, properly speaking, fall into the category of international relations,
are nevertheless of common interest, politically or socially, to the majority of peoples — monetary, agricultural, internal economic, and unemployment problems, to mention only a few. The need for constant co-operation is felt in this field quite as much as in other branches of intellectual activity, if not more. Centres specialising in this type of work need to be kept informed of what is being done beyond their national boundaries.

One of the most striking features of the enterprise is the development of organisations which seek to elucidate the different aspects of the always controversial problems of foreign policy — both old institutions undergoing improvement and new ones just established. As all these organisations are associated in the International Studies Conference, a more elastic formula of collaboration has been worked out, ensuring contact, not only with its regular members, but also with institutions and committees which, though pursuing the same ends, are not yet fully qualified for actual membership.

The Institute is faced with a great task with which it could not easily have coped but for substantial aid from the Rockefeller Institution, which has made a generous grant for the expansion of its International Relations Service, while also devoting large sums to the development of national institutions specialising in the study of these contemporary phenomena.

The Permanent International Studies Conference sat at Madrid from May 27th to May 30th, 1936, under the presidency of Professor Gascon y Marin, President of the Federación de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios Internacionales, at whose invitation Madrid was selected. The sessions devoted to the discussion of methods of peaceful change were held under the direction of Professor James T. Shotwell, and those at which the university teaching of international relations was discussed, under that of Professor Ehrlich, President of the Committee of Polish Institutions.

The questions discussed included: (1) Demographic questions; (2) Raw materials; (3) Markets; (4) Colonial questions; (5) National and racial questions; (6) Questions relative to the Danube region.

The Institute will publish the results of the Madrid debates in the Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation, and will also make systematic preparations for further discussions.
As Chairman of its Executive Committee, the Conference elected Professor Gascon y Marin in place of Professor Eisenmann, who was chosen Honorary President of the Committee.

It accepted, for 1937, the invitation of the French Committee for the Co-ordination of International Studies to sit at Paris from June 28th to July 4th inclusive.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation announced that it was prepared to give its wholehearted support and use every means in its power in promoting the development of this activity, which it regarded as a highly important factor in bringing about a better understanding between the nations.

_Bilateral Intellectual Agreements._

A study on the intellectual agreements reached between a number of countries was submitted to the Committee last year. After considering it, the Committee asked the Institute to see whether a collection of these agreements could be published, with statements where possible of the results obtained. Much material has been collected with the help of the National Committees and the Government delegates. In spite, however, of the goodwill of the Government offices to which questions have been addressed, the work is not yet quite complete; but it is proceeding satisfactorily.

_Broadcasting Problems._

At its meeting on September 28th, 1935, the Assembly considered a revised draft Convention on the use of broadcasting in the interests of peace, and decided that it could be submitted for final examination to a diplomatic conference to be convened in connection with the 1936 Assembly. It requested the Council to summon this meeting. The Council, at its session in January 1936, decided to call the Conference and to invite the Members of the League of Nations and the following States: Germany, the United States of America, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Iceland and Japan. It will meet at Geneva on September 17th, 1936.

Up to the present, the following States: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Latvia,
Lithuania, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have replied to a letter from the Secretary-General stating that they will send representatives to the Conference.

Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, India, Mexico and Venezuela state that they will communicate their decision later.

The following States will not be represented at the Conference: Australia, China, Estonia, Guatemala, Iceland and Iran.

The Union of South Africa particularly regrets that it will be unable to take part in the Conference. It says that it is in full agreement with the principles embodied in the Convention, but wishes to subject the text to a careful study, which cannot be completed before the date of the Conference. It reserves the right to accede to the Convention after its entry into force, as provided under Article 10 of the draft Convention.

IV. COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION WITH CHINA.

In the domain of intellectual co-operation, relations between the League and China have been maintained regularly, through the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at Shanghai and the Sino-International Library at Geneva. Mention should also be made of the important part played by M. Li-Yu-Ying, President of the National Academy at Peiking, in promoting closer relations between China and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has continued its endeavours to make the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation known in China. It has published in Chinese the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on its sixteenth plenary session and the volume issued by the Institute after the Frankfort "Conversation" on Goethe. But the most important achievement of the Chinese Committee in 1936 was the publication of the "Handbook of Cultural Institutions in China", edited by W. Y. Chyne, Assistant Secretary-General to the Committee, containing information regarding 150 cultural societies, 100 libraries, 25 museums, 11 observatories, 88 institutes and other research
organisations, 42 technical and professional schools, 45 universities, and 38 university colleges. This handbook has also been published in Chinese.

Through the Chinese Committee also, negotiations were conducted with Chinese scientific circles in order to secure the participation of Chinese scientists in the work of the International Studies Conference held at Madrid from May 27th to 30th, 1936. The Chinese scientific circles concerned are also being kept informed of the progress of the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in connection with the co-ordination of sociological studies, and will be asked to take part in due course.

Mention should likewise be made of the negotiations entered into, through the Institute, to secure Chinese participation in the intellectual co-operation section of the Paris International Exhibition of 1937, and the publication by the Institute of a study by M. Jean Escarra on "La science et l'enseignement du droit en Chine". This forms a sequel to the book published by the Institute in 1932 on "The Reorganisation of Education in China". Finally, the Institute has continued to take an interest in Chinese students in European and American universities.

V. Education.

Work of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.

At its second session, in 1935, the Advisory Committee had contemplated an enquiry into the branches of education best suited to demonstrate the interdependence of modern nations and the scope of the principles of the Covenant. For that purpose, a detailed programme of work, to be spread over several years, had been prepared. It included in the first place an examination of the methods of presentation, within the scope of history courses, of the fundamental principles and the work of the League and an endeavour to ascertain the best way of demonstrating the interdependence of peoples and the need for international collaboration in the teaching of geography. Secondly, the Committee decided to study the part played by the teaching of modern languages in the formation of a spirit of international co-operation.
In conformity with this programme, the Advisory Committee was called upon at its third session to deal mainly with problems of history and geography teaching. The Committee's method of work since its reorganisation in 1933 is admirably adapted to specialisation. Besides a small number of regular members, who ensure continuity and maintain close contact with the other aspects of intellectual co-operation, the Committee is able to call in special experts on the most important questions on its agenda. Thus at its third session it had as assessors Inspectors-General of Secondary Education responsible for the preparation of history and geography programmes, and educationists who had specialised in those subjects. A number of suggestions from professional organisations, and detailed memoranda submitted by the assessors themselves and by other qualified persons, added greatly to the interest of the discussions.

The Advisory Committee once again stated its view that the teaching of both history and geography offers frequent opportunities of imbuing the younger generation with the concept of an international order, the necessity for international co-operation, and the ideas of humanity and peace which are at the root of the Covenant. In both spheres it decided to continue and extend the consultations it had previously undertaken, and it has in contemplation, as aids to teachers of these two subjects, the publication of plans of study, textbooks and other documents on the League of Nations and the preparation of appropriate geographical material.

As regards the teaching of modern languages, the Committee merely took note of the memorandum from the International Bureau of Education on the enquiry in progress, the results of which will be carefully examined at the next session.

The Advisory Committee has always shown great interest in publications dealing with the League of Nations, and in this connection it considered the recent book entitled "The Aims, Methods, and Activity of the League of Nations", and the last number of the Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching. It noted with keen satisfaction that these publications gave the general public valuable information and supplied teachers with material calculated to enlarge and enliven their instruction. It expressed the hope that the Bulletin would again be published at more frequent intervals.
At its previous session, the Committee, through the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, had conveyed to the sixteenth Assembly its hope that the necessary funds might be provided for a study-tour by educational experts. The Committee noted that the Assembly had not seen its way to accede to this request and again laid stress on the great importance attaching to this plan, which, it thought, would greatly help to promote among schoolteachers a better comprehension of other nations.

The Committee heard a detailed report by Mr. S. H. Bailey, Lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science, on the comparative study he had compiled on the basis of the Secretariat's enquiry concerning the present state of the teaching of international relations in higher education in different countries. The Committee was gratified to learn that this study would shortly appear in English, and hoped that arrangements would be made to have it circulated in the interested quarters and, if necessary, translated into other languages.

The Committee also considered a proposal from the Swedish Broadcasting Company, supported by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the four northern countries, that regular co-operation should be established between the competent sections of the Secretariat and the broadcasting companies and adult education associations, with the idea of providing study-circles interested in international relations with suitable material in the form of publications and broadcasts. The Committee felt that this suggestion might offer it new fields of work, and therefore decided to transmit it to the Assembly.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the whole of the Advisory Committee's programme of work and its proposals for the agenda of its next session; it decided that the session should be held at Paris during the "Intellectual Co-operation Month" to be organised in July 1937 as part of the Universal Exhibition of Modern Art and Technique.

Revision of School Textbooks.

At its sixteenth session, the League Assembly approved a declaration drawn up by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and requested the Council to forward it to the States Members of the League and to non-member States, inviting their accession.
Up to August 1st, 1936, replies had been received from the following States: 1 Australia, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

The great majority of these replies are favourable, and various Governments have indicated the steps already taken or contemplated for the revision of school textbooks and the elimination of biased statements in accordance with the principles laid down by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Hungarian Government reports that there already exists in Hungary a commission of the kind advocated in the declaration. It is, however, only prepared to sign the declaration on the basis of reciprocity.

International Educational Bibliography.

The first attempt at an international educational bibliography, published last June by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the national centres, has been very well received by educationists. The experts found it preferable to confine this first experiment to problems of essentially international interest.

This year, the Institute, in agreement with them, has extended the scope of its information; it has compiled a list of general headings bearing also on questions of pedagogy proper and on the philosophy of education.

Organisation of Higher Education.

The Committee of Directors of Higher Education has not met in 1936, but its members have remained in constant touch with the Institute in order to put the final touches to the first volume, which summarises the Committee's work. This book, which has just been published, deals with the organisation of higher education in Germany, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy and Sweden, the organisation of scientific research outside

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1 See document C.328.M.205.1936.XII.
educational establishments, and University statistics, and also includes bibliographical notes.

It embodies the results of patient research and enquiry carried on over a period of three years by the most highly qualified authorities with the aid of the official services concerned, and the fruits of the discussions and comparative studies of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education.

Meeting of International Student Organisations.

The Committee of International Student Organisations has just completed its tenth year of existence. The small Committee, which held its usual annual meeting in Paris at the end of 1935, felt that the completion of the first decade could not be better celebrated at the plenary meeting of 1936 than by a general review of the work done by the Committee as such and by its members during that period. It seemed desirable, if not indeed necessary, to weigh the experiences, the successes and failures of the past, to draw up a balance-sheet of results, and to deduce from it how present methods could best be adapted to altered conditions. Consequently, the 1936 meeting in the new Palace of the League of Nations, at Geneva, at which M. Oscar de Halecki presided, had “Students and International Co-operation” as the principal subject on its agenda.

Each organisation had prepared a memorandum treating this subject from its own point of view and in the light of its own experience, dwelling on four special aspects of the problem: (a) fundamental ideas or motives which justify the creation of international student organisations and animate their activities; (b) methods followed by these organisations in the past; (c) suggestions for the extension of their work; (d) intellectual co-operation and students.

Furthermore, bearing in mind that it had become a body representative of the whole student world, and had special responsibilities as such, the Committee decided, in order to gain a better grasp of all the trends of opinion among students, to enquire into the possibility of organising “Conversations” which would bring together, not only the delegates of the affiliated organisations, but also students, professors and other qualified persons whose tendencies and views are not adequately represented in its membership.
VI. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation discussed in its many aspects the question of unemployment among intellectuals, and more particularly among University youth. It decided to call the attention of the Assembly and the Council to this tragic problem, and requested the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to pursue its enquiries in conjunction with the International Labour Office by collecting data on the state of unemployment among intellectuals and the opportunities for providing them with employment, this information to be as precise and accurate as possible. It recommended the establishment of university information bureaux, as capable of rendering valuable service in this field. It also approved the creation of an international information centre in connection with the Institute.

VII. FINE ARTS.

1. International Museums Office.

*International Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Treasures.*

In connection with the draft international Convention for the protection of national artistic and historical treasures, prepared by the International Museums Office, there has been a second consultation of Governments, to which a new draft was submitted under cover of a circular letter dated March 7th, 1936. As the outcome of the two consultations, numerous Governments have announced their readiness to accept the Convention. Consequently, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has asked the League Council to arrange for a diplomatic conference of States Members and non-members of the League to be held in Paris in June 1937 for the purpose of adopting it.

*Other Questions.*

The Committee also dealt with various questions connected with the activities of the International Museums Office.
It approved the regulations for international art exhibitions drawn up by the Office, and requested the Council to authorise their transmission to the Governments Members and non-members of the League with the request that they be used as a guide in these matters.

It endorsed the Office's proposal to summon a plenary meeting of the International Commission on Historical Monuments to study problems connected with the preservation of such monuments from the standpoint of town-planning and modern architectural requirements.

It approved the agenda of the International Conference on Administrative, Legislative and Technical Problems arising in connection with Excavations on an International Basis. At the kind invitation of the Egyptian Government, this conference will be held at Cairo.

It agreed to the various co-ordination work suggested by the International Museums Office for the compilation of international lists of collections, and to the appointment of editorial committees for the purpose.

It recognised the desirability of publishing a series of comparative studies on the regulation of the trade in works of art and the international circulation of such works.

Finally, the Committee expressed its appreciation of the administrative enquiries and technical researches undertaken by the Office during the year, and sanctioned its programme of future work.

M. Salvador de Madariaga, former Ambassador, member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, was elected Chairman of the Committee of Directors of the International Museums Office for two years.

2. International Architectural Competitions.

In September 1933, the Council of the League, on the advice of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, decided to convene a committee of architectural experts to study the question of international architectural competitions. This Committee met on April 2nd and 3rd, 1936, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

The Chairman of the Committee was M. Henry van de Velde, Director of the Institut supérieur des Arts décoratifs, of Brussels.
The International Committee of Architects was represented by M. Paul Vischer (Swiss), Mr. Cart de Lafontaine (British), and M. Em. Pontremoli (French). Another body, known as "International Meetings of Architects", was represented by M. Pierre Vágó, Secretary-General of its Central Organising Committee.

The Committee's main duty was to give the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation practical advice which would enable it to furnish the Council of the League of Nations with further information on the question raised by the United Kingdom Government in 1933.1

The Committee felt that it would be meeting the wishes of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by suggesting a method of work which would take into consideration the desires of the chief professional organisations and at the same time allow of such precautions as must accompany any step taken in such a matter by an official institution like the League of Nations.

It considered that regulations to improve and standardise the organisation of international competitions would be highly desirable, and drew attention to the more justified criticisms 2 that have recently been made.

In its report of July 1933, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had laid particular stress on the desirability of framing draft standard regulations. The Architectural Committee considered that these regulations should be accompanied by other drafts, to supplement them or facilitate their enforcement.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was of opinion that the question of regulating the organisation of international architectural competitions, including competitions in connection with certain arts associated with architecture, was of interest both to Governments and to professional associations, and that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might, on the lines indicated by the experts, make a useful contribution, the nature and scope of which it would have to determine. It felt that in this matter the Organisation should devote its attention mainly to remedying existing deficiencies, and accordingly recommended the Council

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1 See Official Journal, February 1933, pages 264 and 265.
2 See document C.328.M.205.1936.XII.
of the League to authorise a scheme of consultation and study.

The Committee further noted that architecture and the associated arts raised other international problems which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation could not ignore, and it expressed the hope that the Institute would also invite suggestions from the Committee of Architects concerning some of these problems.

VIII. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

At its sixteenth session, the Assembly of the League gave favourable consideration to the proposals of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to extend its activity in the scientific sphere, more particularly through closer co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

For this purpose, the Assembly voted a temporary special credit for a Committee of Scientific Experts to be set up to advise on various points, including the scope and character of one of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation’s most recent undertakings in the scientific sphere — the promotion of an attempt at international co-ordination.

On the basis of the Executive Committee’s instructions, the Secretariat of the Organisation, in agreement with the Paris Institute, appointed the members of a Committee of Experts to formulate reasoned opinions on these preliminary questions.

This Committee met at Geneva on July 9th and 10th, 1936, under the chairmanship of M. Blas Cabrera, Director of the National Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Professor in the University of Madrid.

The Committee studied numerous questions in connection with the possibility of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation’s collaboration in the scientific field, the co-ordination of research work, etc. It drew up a detailed scheme of work, suggesting, in particular, the constitution of a Permanent Scientific Committee to carry out the scientific programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and gradually extend it as new needs arose and fresh resources became available.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation noted that the programme prepared by the Committee of Scientific Experts emphasised the importance and practical value of an
extension of intellectual co-operation in the scientific field, and consequently asked the Council and the Assembly to render possible the execution of this programme, which would be spread over a period of several years, by authorising the constitution of a scientific committee on similar lines to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

IX. LITERATURE.

Three new volumes of the *Ibero-American Collection* have appeared or will appear in 1936:

(a) “Don Casmurro”, by Machado de Assis (second of the Brazilian series);
(b) The “Essais” of E.M. de Hostos (a Porto Rican writer);
(c) “Mis Montañas”, by Gonzalez (second volume in the Argentine series).

In addition to the countries which have already provided funds for the publication of a volume or volumes (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Porto Rico, and Venezuela), Ecuador has officially promised a subsidy, while negotiations with Uruguay and Mexico have made considerable progress.

The *Index Translationum* continues to appear regularly. Efforts have been made, with satisfactory results, to obtain additional information direct from publishers about translations published by them, notably the titles of the original works. As to the Russian list, which presents difficulties in connection with the transliteration of the authors’ names from Cyrillic into Latin characters, the Moscow Central Book Office has promised to help.

In the *Japanese Collection*, a new series of translations has been undertaken with funds supplied by the Japanese Government. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has expressed the hope that the collection will include, if possible, certain works embodying the theme of the relations of Japanese culture with the West.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has proceeded this year, in the form of consultations with experts, with the study of the proposal made at the 1934 Assembly by
M. Roberto Levillier, delegate of the Argentine, that a collection of ethnographical and historical works on the origins of American civilisation should be published.

In 1935, the majority of the delegates, while in favour of the proposal, asked the Assembly to decide that the plan should be further considered by historians, who would be asked to reduce the proportions of the proposed collection. The financial basis of the enterprise, which must be independent of the Institute and League budgets, is not yet secure.

As regards the size and character of the collection, therefore, the Committee has decided to adhere to the opinion expressed last year. It thinks that the decisions to be taken and the conditions that must be fulfilled to allow of the execution of the programme are matters either for the Governments themselves or for the interested institutions. Its Executive Committee has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements in the course of the year.

X. LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION.

In 1935, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was instructed to prepare a study on the building and equipment of libraries. The bibliographical work is proceeding. A detailed plan for the enquiry has been prepared after consultation with the members of the Committee of Library Experts.

The Institute has published a volume on the training of librarians, which the Secretary-General of the League has transmitted to Governments under cover of a circular letter dated January 7th, 1936, drawing their particular attention to the methods of training recommended.

The second volume of the “Guide to Archives” is in preparation; it will deal with oversea countries.

A study on documentation is almost completed, and will appear in the course of the year under the title “Documentation — Introduction to the Study of its Different Aspects”.

XI. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Since the last Assembly, efforts have been made to develop the relations with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-
operation. Following its previous policy, the International Committee has invited the National Committees of Belgium and Estonia each to delegate one member to keep in touch with its work. Furthermore, to encourage the formation of national committees in the Argentine, Venezuela, and the Irish Free State, M. Roberto Gache, Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in Paris, M. Arocha, Permanent Delegate of Venezuela to the League of Nations, and Professor W. Magennis, of University College, Dublin, have been invited to co-operate with the International Committee. With similar ends in view, the secretariat of the Organisation and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation have begun or continued negotiations with the following countries for the establishment of national committees: in Europe, with Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; in America, with the Argentine, Canada, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela; in Africa, with Egypt; and in Asia, with Iran, Palestine, and Turkey. Certain committees, such as those in Chile and Portugal, have been reorganised. The National Committees of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—have initiated a very interesting movement, having met to consider how they can best collaborate. A programme of joint action has already been prepared.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has convened in Paris the second General Conference of National Committees, which will be held as part of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month". The Conference will open on July 5th, 1937, under the presidency of Professor Gilbert Murray, and will last five days. The total number of acceptances so far received is thirty-two: Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, the United States of America and the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The 1935 Assembly showed its interest in this proposal by adopting the following resolution:

"The Assembly:

"Draws the attention of Governments to the General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation,
which is to be held at Paris in 1937, in connection with the Universal Exhibition of Civilisation;

"Expresses the hope that the Governments will facilitate the realisation of this project by affording substantial aid to their National Committees."

XII. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conjunction with the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has continued its efforts to harmonise the two main international systems which at present govern authors' rights — the Berne Convention, last revised at Rome in May 1928, and the Pan-American Convention, last revised at Havana in February 1928. The sixteenth Assembly had asked the two Institutes to get into touch with the Special Committee set up by the Pan-American Union under the presidency of Senator José Antuna. Two important meetings have been held which have made it possible to give effect to this decision: one at Rio de Janeiro in October 1935; the other in Paris in April 1936. The latter evolved, from the various proposals before it, a constructive formula for a worldwide agreement. Being of opinion that a new convention preserving the principles common to the two previous Conventions would be desirable, it prepared a draft text of such a convention.

As regards performers' rights, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation came to the conclusion that an international convention might now be contemplated as the solution of the problem, and asked the Council to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of including the question in the agenda of a forthcoming International Labour Conference.

XIII. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

In accordance with its instructions, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has endeavoured to extend its relations with the Rome Institute. The latter has assisted the Child Welfare Committee in its study of the recreational rôle of cinematography, which must necessarily be regarded as one aspect of its
educational work. It does seem very desirable that a joint programme of work should be drawn up by the Child Welfare Committee and the Rome Institute, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The Educational Cinematographic Institute therefore proposes, during next year, to prepare a programme which it will submit to the Child Welfare Committee.

The Rome Institute has practically completed its "Cinematographic Encyclopædia", and proposes in the course of the year to publish, in place of its review *Interciné*, a fortnightly review entitled *Cinéma*. Although this review will be published in Italian only, it may be regarded as an international review in the sense that it will be open to contributions from all countries, and its news will be drawn from sources impartially consulted by the Institute.

In agreement with the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Institute has continued its efforts to obtain further accessions to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. Since the last Assembly, the Convention has been acceded to or ratified by Belgium, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia and Nicaragua, and the number of ratifications is now twenty.

The Institute has continued its work in the field of television, and has decided to establish an information centre, with an experimental television transmitting station and a demonstration laboratory attached.
11.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.


By a letter to the Secretary-General, received on July 10th, 1936, the Government of Honduras gave notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

II. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT ROME FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

(June 15th, 1936 — September 15th, 1936).

The session of the Permanent Committee held at Trouville on August 5th and 6th, 1936, was preceded by two meetings of the Committee of Experts on Arbitration and the Committee of Experts on Contracts between Absent Persons.

Arbitration.

The Committee of Experts on Arbitration, which met from July 30th to August 1st, 1936, drew up an explanatory memorandum on the draft International Law on Arbitration at Private Law. As soon as the Governing Body, at its October 1936 session, has approved the draft and the explanatory memorandum, these will be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

Contracts between Absent Persons.

The Committee of Experts on Contracts between Absent Persons examined, at its session from August 3rd to 5th, 1936, the
draft it had provisionally approved at its October 1935 session, together with M. Meijers' proposals, and established the final text. At a further meeting, the Committee will adopt the text of the explanatory memorandum which is to accompany the draft.

Intellectual Rights.

Possibility of harmonising the Berne and Havana Conventions.

At its session from July 14th to July 18th, 1936, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the conclusions reached by the Joint Committee of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private Law, appointed to study the possibility of harmonising the Berne and Havana Conventions. On this subject it expressed a hope that the Committee's proposals would be favourably received by the Inter-American Union, and would pave the way for accession to a world system for the protection of authors' rights by those States which have hitherto abstained from applying the two international Conventions in force.

The Committee examined the three solutions submitted to it. It was particularly impressed by the first of these. In this connection, it prepared a draft universal Convention for the Protection of Authors' Rights, embodying those essential principles of the two Conventions regarding which it is reasonable to suppose that unanimous agreement may be reached,¹ it being understood that this preliminary draft will not prejudice the other two solutions. The second solution contemplates the complete fusion of the two Conventions. Finally, the third solution proposes that Article 25 of the Berne Convention should be amended in such a way as to introduce the possibility of making reservations so that American States may feel able to accede.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation duly emphasised the great moral and practical significance of the results already obtained by close co-operation between the two institutes. It also expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Belgian Government to establish a close connection between

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the next Conference on the revision of the Berne Convention with the special Conference that will be convened to prepare an act of universal application containing the essential principles to which reference has been made above.

Performers' Rights.

At its eighteenth plenary session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation took action on the resolution of the Committee of the representatives of international institutions dealing with intellectual rights. It requested the Council of the League of Nations to be good enough to point out to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office the urgency of including the question of performers' rights in the agenda of a forthcoming International Labour Conference. It also invited the International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private Law to continue its technical researches in close conjunction with the International Labour Office.

Obligations in respect of Alimony.

The meeting of the Committee of Experts appointed to prepare a draft international Convention on the Enforcement abroad of Obligations in respect of Alimony, and possibly to consider the feasibility of preparing a uniform law on such obligations, has been postponed until 1937.