ANNEX 2.

DRAFT REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND THE INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Rapporteur: M. Gallavresi (Italy).

It would be impossible to enter upon a discussion upon intellectual co-operation without paying a respectful tribute to the memory of the great scientist who, at this time last year, held the Committee of the Assembly under the sway of his personality, Professor Lorentz, who presided over this difficult and far-spreading work with such striking success as will doubtless likewise attend the efforts of his distinguished successors, Professor Gilbert Murray, the new Chairman of the Committee, and Mme. Curie and M. Destree, Vice-Chairmen.

It is needless to point out that the leading idea when the League of Nations began its work in the field of intellectual co-operation, where the peculiar tendencies and traditions of different peoples are of dominant importance, was to co-ordinate the various endeavours so efficiently as to offer every promise of mutual understanding. Inasmuch as an active intellectual life in the different countries is the essential condition of any fruitful co-operation, the development of local bodies must be held with the greatest satisfaction. We must therefore see a decisive step in this direction in the formal establishment of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in Germany, Spain and Great Britain, and the almost entire reorganisation of the Italian and certain other National Committees. The assistance of the permanent League organisations, such as the Economic Committee and the International Labour Office, has not failed the Committee. This is especially true in the case of the Sub-Committee for Intellectual Rights, which has to overcome obstacles which keep rising afresh, since it is striving to define the legal status of international associations and foundations and to draw up a model contract of publication. It has also studied the problem of the international circulation of books and, having recognised the importance of that problem, expresses the wish that all obstacles to the circulation of scientific and technical publications should be removed. The same Sub-Committee also endeavours to embody in the practice of the future the principle of scientific property postulated by Professor Ruffini as long ago as 1922. The Assembly of the League of Nations cannot but await with confidence the result of the enquiry which is being conducted among Governments in regard to the preliminary draft International Convention, which the Secretary-General has been authorised to transmit to the Governments for their opinion. The Sub-Committee took note, with a satisfaction in which the Assembly will share, of the results of the Rome Conference on Copyright, at which the moral right of an author over his work at length obtained recognition, thus crowning the protracted efforts of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as M. Paul-Boncour lately observed at the last session of the Council of the League. The Congress of Statisticians at Cairo likewise gave an impetus — and, we should like to think, a decisive impetus — to the negotiations which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is conducting with the object of securing the adoption by Governments of identical rules in the matter of intellectual statistics.

Referring now to the activities under the supervision of the Sub-Committee for University Relations, grateful mention should be made here of the generous contribution by the National Council on Education of the United States of America, with the help of which it has been possible to compile a Handbook of University Exchanges in Europe — an innovation which is to be repeated next year.

The organisation of holiday courses and of instruction tours, as well as the possibility of extending these advantages to secondary schools, has been considered by the Sub-Committee for University Relations and by certain Governments, e.g., the Polish Government.
The Artistic Relations section of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has displayed its activity principally through the International Museums Office, a particularly successful creation of the International Committee. The work of this office is likely to increase continually in importance, and the practical establishment of the Advisory Committee of the Office, which has not yet been convened, would therefore be justified. The question of the educational value of museums was exhaustively discussed at the last session of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, but no definite conclusions were reached, since, as in all educational problems, such conclusions are particularly difficult to arrive at when the problems are considered from an international point of view.

The subject of the safeguards that may legitimately be required in connection with translations of literary works is one of the most complex and, at the same time, one of the most vexed questions that have come before the distinguished men whose assistance in the field of intellectual co-operation the League has secured. An agreement has been brought about between the Paris Institute and the Federation of “Pen” Clubs. The resumption of the former International Publishers’ Congresses, as proposed by the Director of the Insel-Verlag of Leipzig, seems eminently calculated to lead to satisfactory results in the direction desired by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. The Sub-Committee has made careful preparations for the Popular Arts Congress to be held at Prague; but, although this seems destined to be successful, there is some doubt whether the Committee will be able in future to assume responsibility for such practical manifestations.

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, bearing in mind the profound artistic and educational importance of the development of the cinematograph, has also drawn the attention of the Assembly to the danger of cinematograph performances inspired by a spirit at variance with that of the League.

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography is still confronted with problems which do not readily lend themselves to immediately successful solution, though these problems are such that their solution would lead to true co-operation among men of science throughout the world. While we must await the results of the enquiry into the resources available for scientific research, meetings of experts convened by the Paris Institute, whose work was carefully prepared beforehand, have drawn up draft resolutions concerning the co-ordination of the work of libraries and scientific museums, the best inks and paper for the conservation of documents, the question of dying languages, and the bibliography of science on a single basis, which has now been extended to the science of languages.

All this work, as has been pointed out on several occasions, has been carried out with a remarkable measure of success by the Paris International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. An examination of the reports by the Director of the Institute and by Dr. Krüss, who spoke on behalf of the Governing Body, the experience acquired by the members of the Committee of Directors and the detailed discussion which recently took place at the plenary session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation can but confirm the opinion, expressed last year by M. Breitscheid in his report to the Second Committee, on the great utility of such an executive organ placed at the disposal and under the authority of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This organ is truly international in character, an aspect which has been accentuated by the grants now being accorded by various countries in addition to the basic and original financial support given by the Government of the French Republic.

By a decision of the Assembly, the Sub-Committee of Experts convened two years ago to offer suggestions regarding the instruction of youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations was also placed under the auspices of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The title given to the Sub-Committee seemed likely to confine its work within limits which have happily been enlarged in the course of its various sessions. The work itself has been summarised in an excellent report by M. Destree which the last session of the Assembly approved. As a result, an Educational Information Centre has now been established, and the effects which its work has produced on public opinion, particularly in quarters devoted to propagating the ideals of the League of Nations, might warrant the convening next year, if not of the whole Sub-Committee of Experts, at least of the smaller Sub-Committee — chosen from among members of the plenary Sub-Committee. This smaller body has already assisted M. Destree in drawing up a document that has become a sort of handbook for friends of the League.

It has also been suggested that a Survey should be published, on the responsibility and under the supervision of the Secretary-General of the League. This Survey would be prepared by an Advisory Committee consisting of one representative each for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Paris Institute. The Survey, which would be intended primarily for professors, would be prepared in the same spirit which has governed the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

For the publication of such a Survey, the sum of 10,500 francs would be necessary. It would be included in the budget of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation if the Fourth Committee of the Assembly accepts this proposal. The Sixth Committee requests its Chairman to be good enough to ask the Chairman of the Fourth Committee to submit this request to the Supervisory Commission in order that the Fourth Committee may take a decision on the matter.
The Sixth Committee requests the Assembly to adopt the report on the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to approve the following resolution:

"The Assembly has taken cognisance of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute. It is pleased with the results obtained by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as well as with the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the past year.

"The Assembly notes that its recommendations in preceding years in regard to eventual contributions from other States to the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation have been acted on, that other countries have granted subsidies, while France itself has increased its contribution by 500,000 French francs, so that the budget of the Institute for the year 1929 now amounts to 2,896,000 French francs.

"It takes note of the progress made in regard to certain important questions:

"Scientific property, co-ordination of bibliography for several sciences, co-ordination of institutes of higher political and social studies;

"The work of the International Museums Office and the contemplated extension of its work in favour of scientific museums and similar establishments;

"The part played by the representatives of the Committee and of the Institute at the recent Rome Conference for the Revision of the Berne Copyright Conventions, and especially in the discussions which culminated in the recognition of the moral rights of authors, recommended by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

"The action taken by several States in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Young People in the Aims of the League; the beginning of the work of the Scholastic Information Centre in Geneva and Paris; and the contemplated publication of a handbook devoted to these questions.

"The Assembly notes with satisfaction the readiness with which professors and teachers have answered the appeal for co-operation addressed to them, and welcomes the organisation of courses of study with a view to their special requirements, not only on a national basis by various committees but also internationally, as by the International Education Bureau at Geneva. It is glad of the support received from Governments by which, following the recommendations by the Sub-Committee of Experts of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, facilities have been offered to teachers for following courses of instruction at Geneva, and, convinced of the paramount importance of the training of teachers for such teaching, it expresses the hope that similar facilities will be offered by the other States Members of the League.

"The Assembly requests the States Members to take into consideration the need for the systematic organisation of the exchange of children in secondary schools during the summer holidays with a view to developing the spirit of peace and international co-operation, for which purpose the existing University Offices should be utilised or special organisations created.

"Convinced that this international exchange of schoolchildren would greatly promote mutual understanding among peoples, the Assembly recommends that arrangements be made between different countries on this subject, and it begs the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Secretariat of the League to facilitate the execution of such arrangements.

"It draws the special notice of Governments and requests them to give the greatest possible effect to the resolutions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to:

"(1) The creation in the National Library of every State of an information bureau;

"(2) The preservation of prints and manuscripts;

"(3) The suppression of Customs duties on prints sent to libraries and recognised institutes;

"(4) The adoption of the necessary measures for the preservation and the study of primitive languages which are dying out.

"Finally, it calls the attention of Governments to the danger of cinematographic performances inspired by a spirit contrary to that of the League."
The Sixth Committee has examined the reports and Minutes concerning the execution of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant in the mandated territories during the period which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Assembly.

Through several of its members, it has paid a deserved tribute to the work of the Council, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Mandates Section of the Secretariat. It greatly appreciated the competence, impartiality and commonsense with which this work was carried out.

The good judgment of the Mandates Commission and the wisdom displayed by the Council have been instrumental in removing many of the difficulties presented by the application of the mandates system — which constitutes an innovation and which relates exclusively to certain territories specified in the Covenant, whose political, social and economic situations differ greatly from one another. At the same time, the Committee recognises the spirit of co-operation which inspires the various mandatory Powers, and which is evidenced by the assistance given to the Commission by past or present administrators of the mandated territories. The Committee notes with satisfaction this state of affairs, which is greatly to the credit of the League of Nations.

The Sixth Committee has noted the growing interest displayed by public opinion in the mandates system, and views with satisfaction the growth of the literature concerning mandates, which has recently been enriched by two important works by members of the Mandates Commission.

Among the general questions discussed, three deserve the Assembly's special attention, namely, economic equality, the liquor traffic and the systematic and scientific organisation of the work of the Mandates Commission and of the Mandates Section of the Secretariat.

Economic equality is indeed one of the fundamental principles of the mandates system. The Covenant and the mandates desired to place the territories subject to A and B mandates under a regime of complete economic equality. The Mandates Commission is pursuing a detailed study of the application of this principle, and to this end the Council, at the Commission's suggestion, has requested the mandatory Powers to supply it with certain information.

The question of the increase in the liquor traffic in certain territories under mandate has from the outset engaged the Commission's attention, and it has already carried out important technical and statistical work in connection with this serious problem. The Council has requested it to pursue its enquiry, and has forwarded to the mandatory Powers requests for data with a view to revising the statistics, obtaining information on Customs tariffs and determining the territories or parts of territories under mandate to which Article 4, paragraph 2, of the St. Germain Convention on the Liquor Traffic is applicable.

As regards the systematic and scientific organisation of the work of the Mandates Commission, great progress has already been achieved; but more remains to be done before perfection can be attained. Thanks to the efforts made by the Secretariat, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the fifth ordinary session of the Assembly, the documents concerning the administration of the mandated territories are published each year, and constitute excellent material for study and for making the system more widely known. An analytical index kept up to date would facilitate the study of these numerous and bulky reports, and the Sixth Committee considers that such an index could without great difficulty be compiled by the authors of the reports themselves.

The Mandates Commission's reports contain a considerable number of requests for information, observations or conclusions concerning the seven annual reports it has examined. The Council has instructed the Secretary-General to forward them to the Governments of each of the mandatory Powers concerned. The same has been done as regards certain petitions examined by the Commission. The mandatory Powers will no doubt make a ready response to these observations and requests for information, so as to permit of the gradual solution of the difficulties noted and the elucidation of the questions which occupy the Commission's attention.

Thanks to the spirit of co-operation which inspires the activities of the various agents of the mandates system, a great work of peace and progress is in process of achievement for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territories under mandate and of the community of nations in general.

Draft Resolution.

"The Assembly, having taken note of the work accomplished since its last session by the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council in execution of Article 22 of the Covenant, desires to convey to them its admiration for the spirit of co-operation which has presided over their work, and trusts that this will always continue to be the case.
"The Assembly:

"(a) Expresses the hope that the Permanent Mandates Commission’s work on the question of the application of the principle of economic equality will be actively pursued, and that the mandatory Powers will supply all the information requested;

"(b) Hopes that the study of the question of the liquor traffic will, with the help of the mandatory Powers, lead to effective results;

"(c) Expresses the opinion that it is desirable that the mandatory Powers should furnish and keep up to date all the particulars necessary to complete the statistical tables already compiled by the Secretariat."

**ANNEX 4.**

A.VI/4.1928.

**SLAVERY CONVENTION: ANNUAL REPORT BY THE COUNCIL: DRAFT REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.**


The Sixth Committee had under consideration information communicated to the League of Nations by certain Governments respecting the progressive abolition of slavery and conditions analogous thereto. This information was forwarded in response to a resolution adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly on September 25th, 1926, and consisted of communications from the Governments of Great Britain, Italy, India and the Sudan. During the course of the discussion in the Sixth Committee, the Abyssinian delegation handed to the Secretariat a list of certain persons freed from slavery and of persons convicted of offences under the Slavery Laws of Abyssinia. This list forms an annex to a statement made by the Abyssinian representative on the Committee.

Since the Sixth Committee of the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly considered the question of slavery in 1927, the number of ratifications or final accessions to the Slavery Convention of 1926 has increased from fourteen to twenty-six. The following States have ratified or acceded to the Convention during the past year: Belgium, Canada, Republic of San Domingo, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway and Sweden. Nevertheless, there are still several States whose ratification or accession is most important to ensure the universal application of the Convention and which have not yet taken this step.

Apart from the communication of laws and regulations enacted to cope with the problem of slavery and conditions analogous thereto, the transmission of information to the League is not obligatory upon the States signatories of the Convention of 1926. Nevertheless, the Sixth Committee considers that the various Governments should spare no effort to furnish such general information on this subject in order to provide other States with the benefit of their experience.

The Committee submits the following resolution for adoption by the Assembly:

"The Assembly notes the report of the Council regarding slavery (documents A.24.1928.VI and A.24(a).1928.VI), containing communications from the Governments of Great Britain, India, Italy and the Sudan and also a list submitted by the Abyssinian delegation. The Assembly hopes that no effort will be spared to furnish similar information in the future, as it is of considerable interest and utility to the States Members of the League.

"The Assembly notes with satisfaction that the number of ratifications and accessions to the Convention of September 25th, 1926, has appreciably increased since its last session, and expresses the hope that all countries interested in or affected by this question will ratify or accede to the Convention in the immediate future."

**ANNEX 5.**

A.VI/7.1928.

**PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN THE REPUBLIC OF ERIVAN: DRAFT REPORT BY THE SIXTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.**

**Rapporteur:** Dr. W. A. Riddell (Canada).

At the Council meeting held on September 22nd, 1927, the High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. Nansen, asked the Council whether there was any hope that contributions towards the realisation of the scheme for the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan would be forthcoming. On the proposal of the representative of
Roumania, the Council decided to make a further appeal to all the Members of the League with a view to obtaining their financial support in favour of the scheme in question.

This decision was communicated to the various Governments by a letter from the Secretary-General of October 31st, 1927. Seventeen Governments have so far replied to this appeal. Of these, the Governments of Germany, Greece, Norway and Roumania have declared themselves disposed to contribute to the realisation of the plan. The German Government is prepared to give a deficiency guarantee to provide the organisation set up for carrying out the work with a long-term credit for the purchase in Germany of tools and machinery for the use of Armenian refugees settling in Erivan up to an amount of 1,000,000 Reichsmarks, or £50,000. This offer is made provided four other Governments at least take part in the work, that the Armenian organisations contribute £100,000 and that the work of settlement of the refugees is carried through under the auspices of the League. The Greek Government is prepared to contribute part of the cost of transporting the refugees from Greece to the Caucasus. The Norwegian Government is prepared to contribute a credit of £2,000 for the purchase in Norway of merchandise and materials which can be utilised for the proposed settlement.

The Roumanian Government is prepared to offer £1,000.

Further, the Governments of Luxemburg and the Netherlands have indicated that it may be possible for them to make some contribution.

The question was again considered by the Council on September 17th, 1928, when Dr. Nansen stated that he had received from the Armenians in Europe the sum of £100,000 towards the realisation of the scheme. In view of the help promised by the Governments of Germany, Greece, Norway and Roumania, and in view of the amount of money made available by the Armenians themselves, he would be willing to continue the work under the auspices of the League on two conditions:

1. That the Council was able to meet the conditions made by Germany, and induce those Governments which have held out hopes of assistance to turn those hopes into definite assistance; and

2. That the Council should obtain from the Assembly the necessary money for the administrative part of the work.

The Council decided to refer the whole question to the Assembly.

The Sixth Committee, to which the question was referred by the Assembly for consideration, adopted the following resolutions:

"I. The Sixth Committee is of opinion that the work of establishment of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan should be carried on under the auspices of the League of Nations.

"II. The Council should be requested to continue negotiations with those Governments which have offered to help, in order that the conditions attached to the German Government’s offer may be fulfilled.

"III. The Sixth Committee requests the Fourth Committee to allot 65,000 Swiss francs to meet the administrative expenses of the settlement."

The Fourth Committee examined the question on September 21st and decided to recommend to the Assembly to approve the insertion in the 1929 budget of 50,000 francs for this purpose.

The Sixth Committee therefore has the honour to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Assembly decides that the work of establishment of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan shall be carried on under the auspices of the League of Nations;

"Requests the Council to continue negotiations with those Governments which have offered assistance in this work, in order that the conditions under which other offers have been made may be fulfilled;

"Approves the inclusion in the budget of the sum of 50,000 Swiss francs to meet the administrative expenses of this work."
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Int. = International.
Resol. = Resolution.

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