

- ✓ 1. Protection of Minorities - Report submitted to the Assembly by the Sixth Committee. (A. 56.1930. I.B.1.) 1-2pp.  
Financial
- ✓ 2. Audited Accounts for the Thirteenth/Period (1931) and Reports thereon by M.A. Ceresa, Auditor. (A.3.1932.X.1.) 3-54pp.
3. Contributions in Arrears. Report submitted by the Fourth Committee to the Assembly. (A. 66.1932.X.) 55th page.
4. Question of the Principal Officers and Cognate Questions. Report by the Fourth Committee to the Assembly. (A.68.1932.X.) 56-57pp.
5. Financial Questions. Report by the Fourth Committee to the Assembly. (A. 69(1).1932.X.) 58-62pp.
- ✓ 6. Audited Accounts for the Fourteenth Financial Period (1932) and Reports thereon by M.A. Ceresa, Auditor. (A.3.1933.X.1.) 63-125pp.
- ✓ 7. Audited Accounts for the Fifteenth Financial Period (1933) and Reports thereon by M.A. Ceresa, Auditor. (A.3.1934.X.1.) 126-191pp.
- ✓ 8. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Report of the Committee on the Work of its Fourteenth Plenary Session. (A. 11.1932.XII.A.1.) 192-224pp.
9. Work of the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. Report of the Sixth Committee to the Assembly. (A.54.1932.XII.) 225-227pp.
- ✓ 10. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Report of the Committee on the Work of its Fifteenth Plenary Session. (A.14.1933.XII.A.1.) 228-258pp.
- ✓ 11. Report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. (C.338.M.155.1934.XII.A.1.) 261-269pp.
- ✓ 12. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Report of the Committee on the Work of its Sixteenth Plenary Session. (C.339.M.156.1934.XII.A.2.) 270-303pp.
- ✓ 13. Supplement to Handbook of International Organisations. (Associations, Bureaux, Committees, ect.) (1931.XII.B.1.) 304-343pp.
- ✓ 14. Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. (C.588.M.274.1933.XII.B.1.) 342-348pp.
- ✓ 15. Conference for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, Geneva, October 5-11th 1933-- Final Act. (C.589.M.275.1933.XII.B.2.) 349-356pp.
- ✓ 16. International Educational Cinematographic Institute - Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Seventh Session of the Governing Body of the Institute, held at Stresa on June 25th, 1934. (C.530.M.163.1934.XII.B.1.) 359-364pp.
- ✓ 17. Nansen International Office for Refugees - Report of the Governing Body for the Year ending June 30th, 1934. (A. 12.1934.XII.B.2.) 365-378pp.
- ✓ 18. Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees. Report submitted to the Assembly by the Sixth Committee. (A.75.1930.XIII.) 379-380pp.
- ✓ 19. *ditto*: Report by the Secretary-General on the Future Organisation of Refugee Work. (A.28.1930.XIII.Ref.G.A.C.1930.) (1930,XIII.2.) 381-395pp.
- ✓ 20. Nansen International Office for Refugees. Report of the Governing Body. (A.24.1932.XIII.1.) 396-408pp.

Geneva, September 24th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**PROTECTION OF MINORITIES**

**REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY  
BY THE SIXTH COMMITTEE.**

*Rapporteur* : M. MOTTA (Switzerland).

In consequence of the resolution adopted by the Assembly on the motion of the German delegation, the Sixth Committee has devoted three of its meetings to the question of minorities. A large number of delegates spoke during the discussion. I should like, first of all, to emphasise the high level of the debates maintained by all the speakers in expressing their views, and to state that the discussion of such an essentially delicate subject was conducted throughout with the utmost friendliness and courtesy on all sides.

The discussion brought to light very marked differences of opinion, both on questions of principle and on questions of procedure. I do not think there is any need now to go into these differences in detail ; they can be clearly seen in the speeches recorded in the Committee's Minutes.

One of these differences concerns the general question whether the Assembly — and consequently the Sixth Committee — is competent to discuss the guarantee that the League has assumed on behalf of minorities in the so-called minority treaties. Some members maintained that the Assembly is competent because it is the supreme organ of the League, while others observed that the minority treaties have entrusted the question exclusively to the Council. All the delegates agreed, however, that the question of minorities could be discussed by the Assembly in virtue of Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Covenant of the League.

Without dwelling too long on the differences of opinion, I shall try to select from the debate a few general ideas on which I gained the impression that we were all agreed.

All the delegates laid stress upon the capital importance of the minorities problem. All agreed that it is one of the problems which may affect the peace of the world. All emphasised the fact that the problem is worldwide and concerns the whole of mankind. All the delegations look upon respect for religion, language and culture as sacred. Unanimity on this point is a fact of fundamental importance.

All the speakers, without exception, referred to the procedure introduced by a unanimous vote of the Council at its Madrid session on June 13th, 1929. Opinions differ as to whether the Council has authority to alter that procedure without the consent of all the States which are bound by the minority treaties. It was observed that this question is perhaps more theoretical than really practical. Despite certain criticisms, nobody maintained that the Madrid procedure, which was an improvement on the former procedure, should be altered at the present juncture. It was generally recognised that the time that has elapsed since its adoption was not long enough to allow of a final judgment based on experience. Nobody disputed that the Council should continue to take all the action that was possible under the procedure in force.

In the course of the debate, I had occasion to point out that the duties of Rapporteur to the Council on minority questions have always been entrusted to representatives of non-European countries — Brazil, Colombia and now Japan. We were unanimous in our appreciation of the valuable services that those countries have rendered, and are rendering, in this matter to the cause of a good understanding among the European peoples.

The view that the system of protection should be generalised and extended to all minorities, whether protected by special treaties or not, was emphasised by a number of speakers. It is not for me, as Rapporteur, to express an opinion, because on this point the views and feelings of different members of the Committee are clearly divided. There did, however, appear to be unanimity on one point — namely, that the existence of the minority treaties, and the fact that the League has to ensure, and does ensure, their application, are contributing to the development of a new spirit. This spirit, despite the absence of any legal engagement, has permeated, in a moral sense, both States which have undertaken treaty obligations and those which have not.

Series of League of Nations Publications

**I.B. MINORITIES**

**1930. I.B. 1.**

All the speakers, even though upholding different views, expressed the opinion that the solution of the minorities problem was to be found in constant co-operation and mutual confidence between the majorities and minorities in each country. It is most satisfactory to note the statements made on this subject by several distinguished speakers of eminent authority. The discussion in the Sixth Committee would have been of real value, even if this had been its only result. The main idea brought out by the debates was co-operation between majorities and minorities. Majorities must be just and generous, and minorities must be loyal. Governments must constantly endeavour to smooth the way for mutual understanding and confidence and for co-operation between the majority and the minority.

The discussion in the Sixth Committee also touched upon the objects for which the minority treaties were intended. It would be unwise to dwell too much at present on this aspect of the question. These objects are many, but it will suffice to observe — and this is a point on which there can be no serious divergence of opinion — that one of the chief aims was undoubtedly to remove the obstacles raised during the course of history and as a result of the world war, which prevent majorities and minorities from working together. Such co-operation is one of the conditions of prosperity for individual countries, and of lasting peace for the world as a whole.

These, in brief, are the general ideas which have emerged from the discussion of the Sixth Committee, and which should be set down as its most important results.

I have the honour to propose that the Assembly be asked to take note of this report.

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[Distributed to the Members of  
the League, the Assembly and  
the Council.]

Official No. : **A. 67**, 1931. I.

Geneva, September 21st, 1931.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

# PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

## REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY BY THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

*Rapporteur* : H.E. Baron YRJÖ-KOSKINEN (Finland).

The Sixth Committee examined during its meeting of September 16th that part of the Secretary-General's report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly which deals with the protection of minorities.

The Representative of Germany, who had moved that the question should be referred to the Sixth Committee, began by referring to the principles enunciated by M. Motta in the report he had submitted to the last Assembly and by Mr. Henderson in the speech he made before the Council on January 24th, 1931. He then gave a general analysis of the application of the system for the protection of minorities by the League of Nations during the past year, taking in particular as a basis the statistics published by the Secretariat in the *Official Journal* of August last in regard to petitions and the working of the Minority Committees. The Representative of Germany indicated the direction in which he desired to see the present system developed. In his view, it would be advisable that Minority Committees consisting of five Members of the Council should be constituted more frequently, that the Committees should ask the petitioners more often for information and that means should be found for ensuring that the petitioners would be in a position to take note of the contents of the observations sent by the Governments concerned on the subject of their petitions, though that would not necessarily imply any recognition of their status as parties in a procedure in which both sides were to be heard. In this connection the Representative of Germany emphasised the importance of securing the publicity of the result of the examination of questions by Minorities Committees in the largest possible number of cases. He pointed out, in particular, that under the present system it was impossible to know in which cases the non-publication of these results was due to the fact that the Committees did nothing in the matter, and in which cases the initiative of the Committees did not meet with the approval of the Government concerned. The Representative of Germany added that, in his view, further efforts would be necessary to arrive at a system for the protection of minorities which would operate without creating friction, but that he did not intend on this occasion to make definite proposals.

The delegate of Roumania pointed out, on behalf of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia, that these States had had an opportunity during the discussions in the Sixth Committee in 1930 to state their point of view on the question of minorities. These States had nothing to add to the declarations which were then made and which they maintained in their entirety, it being understood thereby that they were opposed to any extension of the Council resolution of June 13th, 1929.

The representatives of Hungary, Canada, the British Empire and France also stated that they maintained the divergent and well-known views which their delegations had previously upheld. The delegate of Spain, after emphasising in particular the psychological side of the minorities problem, quoted the example of Spain, which is now engaged in settling the Catalan problem in accordance with the principles enunciated by the League of Nations in regard to the protection of minorities.

I would only add that I think we can express satisfaction, as our distinguished Chairman has already done, at the impartiality and moderation which have marked the discussion, and I would propose that the Assembly take note of this report.

Genève, le 21 septembre 1931.

## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

# PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS

## RAPPORT PRÉSENTÉ A L'ASSEMBLÉE PAR LA SIXIÈME COMMISSION

*Rapporteur* : S.E. le baron YRJÖ-KOSKINEN (Finlande).

La sixième Commission a examiné, au cours de sa séance du 16 septembre, la partie du rapport du Secrétaire général sur l'œuvre accomplie par la Société depuis la dernière session de l'Assemblée concernant la protection des minorités.

Le représentant de l'Allemagne, qui avait pris l'initiative du renvoi de cette question à la sixième Commission, a commencé par rappeler les principes énoncés par M. Motta dans le rapport qu'il a présenté à notre dernière Assemblée, et par M. Henderson dans le discours qu'il a prononcé devant le Conseil le 24 janvier 1931. Ensuite il a fait une analyse générale de l'application du système de protection des minorités par la Société des Nations pendant la dernière année, prenant notamment comme base les statistiques publiées par le Secrétariat dans le *Journal Officiel* du mois d'août dernier relativement aux pétitions et au fonctionnement des comités de minorités. Le représentant de l'Allemagne a déclaré dans quel sens il souhaitait voir se développer le système actuel. Il serait, d'après lui, désirable que des comités de minorités, composés de cinq membres du Conseil, soient plus souvent constitués, que les comités demandent plus souvent de sinformations aux pétitionnaires et qu'on trouve le moyen d'assurer que les pétitionnaires soient à même de prendre connaissance du contenu des observations envoyées par les gouvernements intéressés au sujet de leurs pétitions, sans que cela implique nécessairement une reconnaissance de leur qualité de parties dans une procédure contradictoire. A ce sujet, le représentant de l'Allemagne a insisté sur l'intérêt qu'il faudrait attacher à ce que la publicité du résultat de l'examen des questions par des comités de minorités soit obtenue dans le plus grand nombre possible de cas. Il a notamment relevé que, d'après le système actuel, il est impossible de savoir les cas dans lesquels la non-publication de ces résultats est due au fait que les comités se sont abstenus de prendre une initiative à ce sujet ou bien au fait que l'initiative des comités n'a pas rencontré l'assentiment du gouvernement intéressé. Le représentant de l'Allemagne a ajouté que, d'après lui, de nouveaux efforts seraient nécessaires pour arriver à un système de protection des minorités qui fonctionnerait sans provoquer des frictions, mais qu'il n'avait pas l'intention, à cette occasion, de faire des propositions positives.

Au nom de la Grèce, de la Pologne, de la Roumanie, de la Tchécoslovaquie et de la Yougoslavie, le délégué roumain a rappelé que ces Etats ont eu l'occasion, au cours des discussions qui ont eu lieu en 1930 au sein de la sixième Commission, d'exposer leur point de vue sur la question des minorités. Ces Etats n'ont rien à ajouter aux déclarations faites alors, qu'ils maintiennent intégralement, étant bien entendu par là qu'ils excluent tout élargissement de la résolution du Conseil du 13 juin 1929.

Les représentants de la Hongrie, du Canada, de l'Empire britannique et de la France ont également déclaré maintenir les points de vue divergents, bien connus, que leurs délégations avaient défendus antérieurement. Le délégué de l'Espagne, après avoir notamment souligné le côté psychologique du problème des minorités, a cité l'exemple de son pays, qui est en train de résoudre le problème catalan d'après les principes proclamés par la Société des Nations en ce qui concerne la protection des minorités.

Je crois pouvoir me borner à nous féliciter, comme notre éminent président l'a déjà fait, de l'objectivité et de la modération dont la discussion a été empreinte, en proposant à l'Assemblée de prendre acte de ce rapport.

[Distributed to the Members of the  
League, the Assembly and the Council.]

Official No: **A. 3.** 1932. X.

Geneva, May 12th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

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AUDITED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD

(1931)

AND REPORTS THEREON BY M. A. CERESA, AUDITOR.

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Series of League of Nations Publications

X. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE LEAGUE  
1932. X. 1.

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**Part I.**

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**MAIN ACCOUNTS.**

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- I. GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
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  - IV. GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - V. GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
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I. — GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE

ASSETS AND

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS

LIABILITIES.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Working Capital Fund. . .	—	545,318.45	5,019,026.37	5,564,344.82
Depreciation Reserve:				
Property in Geneva . . .	—	512,989.—	—	512,989.—
Property in Rome . . .	—	18,491.86	—	18,491.86
Furniture, Fittings, Typewriters, etc. . . .	202,295.14	1,000,310.36	1,460,797.73	2,663,403.23
Library (Books) . . . .	11,726.08	504,575.15	1,051,127.79	1,567,429.02
Library (Shelving). . .	—	—	133,585.83	133,585.83
Suspense Accounts ( <i>per contra</i> ). . . . .	—	306,381.73	2,217,567.57	2,523,949.30
States Members: Arrears of Contributions . . . . .	1,511,893.08	5,718,198.96	11,507,454.12	18,737,546.16
Balance being Excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1931.	31,108.39	2,472,277.57	30,031,562.86	32,534,948.82
	1,757,022.69	11,078,543.08	51,421,122.27	64,256,688.04

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE

LIABILITIES OF THE

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

ASSETS.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Property in Geneva . . . .	—	3,491,028.31	4,782,056.—	8,273,084.31
Property in Rome . . . .	—	34,186.57	—	34,186.57
Secretariat and Assembly Hall:				
Building Fund Account:				
Amount expended to date	—	—	6,422,163.—	6,422,163.—
Library: Building Fund Account: Amount Ex- pended to date . . . .	—	—	429,000.—	429,000.—
Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended to date	—	—	199,378.11	199,378.11
Furniture, Fittings, Type- writers, etc. . . . .	202,295.14	1,000,310.36	1,460,797.73	2,663,403.23
Library (Books) . . . . .	11,726.08	504,575.15	1,051,127.79	1,567,429.02
Library (Shelving) . . . .	—	—	133,585.83	133,585.83
States Members: Arrears of Contributions as per De- tails annexed (page 13) .	1,511,893.08	5,718,198.96	11,609,094.91	18,839,186.95
Suspense Accounts . . . .	—	306,381.73	2,217,567.57	2,523,949.30
Working Capital Fund:				
Recoverable Advances .	—	—	49,747.09	49,747.09
Stock of Stationery and Paper . . . . .	—	23,862.—	—	23,862.—
Cash in Hand and at Banks:				
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	13,808,463.37	13,808,463.37
Assembly Hall: Furnish- ing Account . . . . .	—	—	875,765.16	875,765.16
Library: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	605,758.17	605,758.17
Library Endowment Fund	—	—	2,703,046.34	2,703,046.34
Working Capital Fund .	—	—	4,867,638.49	4,867,638.49
Balance Cash Surplus from 1930 . . . . .	—	—	123,898.82	123,898.82
Cash Surplus in respect of Thirteenth Finan- cial Period . . . . .	31,108.39	—	82,033.89	113,142.28
	1,757,022.69	11,078,543.08	51,421,122.27	64,256,688.04

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

II. — WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Budget Allocation:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	10,104,360.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	313,800.—	
	<hr/>	9,790,560.—
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	21,249,988.32	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	993,085.77	
	<hr/>	20,256,902.55
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	25,673,507.30	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	54,845.82	
	<hr/>	25,618,661.48
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		23,233,635.70
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	22,658,138.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	22,478.71	
	<hr/>	22,635,659.29
		<hr/>
		101,535,419.02

**Receipts from States Members:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	9,763,607.28	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	20,069,402.85	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	23,549,327.86	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	21,442,756.01	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	21,108,421.50	
	<hr/>	95,933,515.50

**Working Capital authorised by Vote of Assembly:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,725,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	53,571.45	
	<hr/>	1,671,428.55
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,890,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	84,863.60	
	<hr/>	1,805,136.40
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	500,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	538.48	
	<hr/>	499,461.52
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		442,500.—
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	50,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	49.60	
	<hr/>	49,950.40
		<hr/>
		4,468,476.87

**Working Capital received:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	459,271.90	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	405,809.34	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	46,579.88	
	<hr/>	4,366,836.08
Voluntary contributions . . . . .		106,224.67
Interest earned to date on unemployed Working Capital Fund . . . . .		1,155,747.42
Interest earned, from date of Assembly decision, on advances not reimbursed within a period of six months . . . . .		184.95
		<hr/>
		5,628,993.12
<i>Less</i> refund to Brazil and Costa Rica . . . . .		166,289.09
		<hr/>
		5,462,704.03

OF NATIONS

AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Working Capital receivable:**

*In respect of Second Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,671,428.55	
Amount received . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
	<hr/>	4,601.29

*In respect of Third Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,805,136.40	
Amount received . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
	<hr/>	16,788.70

*In respect of Fifth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	499,461.52	
Amount received . . . . .	459,271.90	
	<hr/>	40,189.62

*In respect of Sixth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	442,500.—	
Amount received . . . . .	405,809.34	
	<hr/>	36,690.66

*In respect of Seventh Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	49,950.40	
Amount received . . . . .	46,579.88	
	<hr/>	3,370.52

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101,640.79

**Statement showing how Amount shown as Working Capital  
is made up:**

Cash at banks . . . . .	4,867,638.49
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*Advances:*

Expenses of the High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	39,747.09	
Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Balance of Expenses of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Council in 1924 not already reimbursed by the Turkish Government . . . . .	10,000.—	
	<hr/>	49,747.09

International Labour Organisation . . . . .	545,318.45
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5,462,704.03

March 1st, 1932.

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

III. — MEMORANDUM ON RECOVERABLE ADVANCES MADE FROM THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

1. *Expenses of the High Commissioner at Danzig.*<sup>1</sup>

On September 21st, 1928, the Council adopted the following resolution:

" . . . . .

" 2. Count Manfredi Gravina is hereby appointed High Commissioner at Danzig for a period of three years as from June 22nd, 1929.

" . . . . .

" 4. The funds allocated for the maintenance of this post shall, as in the past, be advanced to the High Commissioner by the Treasury of the League of Nations. The High Commissioner shall submit a monthly report to the Treasury on the use made of these funds, which shall, as far as possible, be employed in accordance with the general rules applied by the League in such cases. The advances thus made to the High Commissioner shall be repaid in equal parts by the Governments of Danzig and Poland in accordance with the Agreement concluded on that question. The accounts of the High Commissioner shall be audited every six months by the Treasury of the League of Nations. "

(52nd Session, Minute 2287.)

2. *Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Expenses of the Committee of Enquiry.*

On September 30th, 1924, the Council adopted the following resolution:

" . . . . .

" With a view to collecting the facts and data which it requires to fulfil the mission entrusted to it under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne:

" Decides to set up a special Committee of three members.

" . . . . the Secretary-General shall furnish it with the necessary staff and shall advance it the funds which it may require, such advances to be refunded to the League in equal proportions by the Governments concerned. "

(30th Session, Minute 1320.)

3. *International Labour Organisation.*

Paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

" 1. In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, the Working Capital Fund is primarily applicable to meet temporarily normal requirements of regular organisations of the League which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due to be met. Such organisations shall have the first claim to assistance from the Fund. The assistance shall be given in the form of advances from the Fund to the competent officials of the organisations and such advances shall be repaid to the Fund as soon as the necessary income is available."

<sup>1</sup> The resolution of the Council governing advances to the High Commissioner at Danzig until June 22nd, 1929, is shown in the document on the accounts for 1927 (document A.3.1928.X, p. 24).

IV. — GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

EXPENDITURE. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				INCOME. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)			
	Budgetary allotment	Expended	Difference between budgetary allotment and actual expenditure		Budgetary allotment	Received	Receivable
Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	17,091,586.—	15,071,575.33	2,020,010.67	Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	17,091,586.—	14,619,765.12	2,471,820.88
International Labour Organisation. . . . .	8,661,652.—	8,435,772.89	225,879.11	International Labour Organisation. . . . .	8,661,652.—	7,408,985.77	1,252,666.23
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,712,668.—	2,415,155.80	297,512.20	Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,712,668.—	2,320,356.20	392,311.80
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,170,822.—	2,164,522.80	6,299.20	Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,170,822.—	1,856,873.19	313,948.81
Pensions. . . . .	1,000,773.—	1,000,389.25	383.75	Pensions. . . . .	1,000,773.—	856,039.12	144,733.88
	31,637,501.—	29,087,416.07	2,550,084.93		31,637,501.—	27,062,019.40	4,575,481.60

V. — GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT IN RESPECT OF THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

RECEIPTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)					PAYMENTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				
	Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total		Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total
To Contributions from Nations:					By Budgetary Expenses:				
Arrears . . . . .	955,843.84	480,402.11	125,907.99	1,562,153.94	Chapters of the Budget . . . . .	16,822,012.30	8,914,034.10	2,418,325.19	28,154,371.59
Thirteenth Financial Period	17,332,677.43	7,408,985.77	2,320,356.20	27,062,019.40	By Buildings at Geneva: . . . . .	2,164,522.80	—	—	2,164,522.80
To Appropriations in Aid:					By Pensions . . . . .	1,000,389.25	—	—	1,000,389.25
Sundry Receipts	1,750,436.97	464,383.60	—	2,214,820.57	By Cash Balances:				
To Extraordinary Receipts:					Cash surplus for Thirteenth Financial Period	82,033.89	—	31,108.39	113,142.28
Sundry Receipts	30,000.—	14,944.17	3,169.39	48,113.56					
To Working Capital Fund: being Cash deficit for Thirteenth Financial Period	—	545,318.45	—	545,318.45					
	20,068,958.24	8,914,034.10	2,449,433.58	31,432,425.92		20,068,958.24	8,914,034.10	2,449,433.58	31,432,425.92

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Annex to the General Statement.**  
**STATEMENT OF UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931.**

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Working Capital Fund	Total	General total
(Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations)						
<i>Compounded Arrears Account:</i>						
Honduras . . . . .	—	14,850.98	40,475.60	—	55,326.58	
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	13,143.06	35,820.57	—	48,963.63	
Paraguay . . . . .	—	4,125.91	11,244.89	—	15,370.80	
Salvador . . . . .	—	4,429.26	13,828.61	—	18,257.87	137,918.88
<i>Consolidated Arrears Account:</i>						
China . . . . .	748,531.81	2,905,659.45	5,509,010.13	64,594.49	9,227,795.88	9,227,795.88
<i>Second Financial Period:</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	—	22,351.43	4,601.29	26,952.72	26,952.72
<i>Third Financial Period:</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	61,852.84	108,858.16	16,788.70	187,499.70	187,499.70
<i>Fourth Financial Period:</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	53,508.25	128,532.05	—	182,040.30	182,040.30
<i>Fifth Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	6,590.47	28,747.20	52,909.56	1,752.77	90,000.00	
Honduras . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Peru . . . . .	17,923.74	78,182.37	144,006.88	4,655.62	244,768.61	389,161.63
<i>Sixth Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	9,229.53	33,802.34	59,115.64	2,136.50	104,284.01	
Honduras . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Peru . . . . .	18,459.07	67,604.69	118,230.96	4,273.30	208,568.02	359,200.49
<i>Seventh Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	9,183.91	35,329.07	64,296.24	240.64	109,049.86	
Honduras . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Peru . . . . .	18,367.85	70,658.14	128,592.08	481.66	218,099.73	375,616.19
<i>Eighth Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,329.46	27,335.94	53,435.23	—	88,100.63	
Honduras . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Peru . . . . .	16,491.27	61,505.86	120,229.26	—	198,226.39	335,271.80
<i>Ninth Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,603.55	26,358.82	52,977.95	—	86,940.32	
Honduras . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,538.65	5,333.98	10,720.61	—	17,593.24	
Peru . . . . .	17,108.00	59,307.36	119,200.37	—	195,615.73	348,449.47
<i>Tenth Financial Period:</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,654.72	28,059.37	53,605.92	—	89,320.01	
Honduras . . . . .	1,063.16	3,897.16	7,445.30	—	12,405.62	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,126.31	7,794.27	14,890.53	—	24,811.11	126,536.74
<i>Eleventh Financial Period:</i>						
Argentina . . . . .	61,471.60	234,723.76	440,362.78	—	736,558.14	
Bolivia . . . . .	8,781.09	33,529.79	62,904.89	—	105,215.77	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,146.51	8,196.27	15,376.95	—	25,719.73	
Honduras . . . . .	1,159.93	4,429.10	8,309.37	—	13,898.40	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,195.27	8,382.45	15,726.22	—	26,303.94	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,769.58	6,757.01	12,676.78	—	21,203.37	
Peru . . . . .	18,412.76	70,307.46	131,903.08	—	220,623.30	1,149,522.65
<i>Twelfth Financial Period:</i>						
Argentina . . . . .	63,616.31	239,881.81	487,792.41	—	791,290.53	
Bolivia . . . . .	9,065.82	34,185.03	69,514.22	—	112,765.07	
Chile . . . . .	1,298.48	4,896.18	9,956.28	—	16,150.94	
Cuba . . . . .	2,917.31	11,000.43	22,369.06	—	36,286.80	
Dominican Republic . . . . .	303.18	1,143.22	2,324.67	—	3,771.07	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,219.49	8,369.15	17,018.42	—	27,607.06	
Honduras . . . . .	2,266.46	8,546.25	17,378.56	—	28,191.27	
Liberia . . . . .	300.11	1,131.62	2,301.15	—	3,732.88	
Nicaragua . . . . .	768.04	2,896.09	5,889.19	—	9,553.32	
Paraguay . . . . .	2,215.16	8,352.85	16,985.27	—	27,553.28	
Peru . . . . .	20,398.09	76,916.31	156,406.99	—	253,721.39	
Salvador . . . . .	2,266.46	8,546.25	17,378.56	—	28,191.27	
Uruguay . . . . .	6,345.15	23,926.00	48,652.87	—	78,924.02	1,417,738.90
Carried forward	1,119,581.28	4,465,5327.3	8,576,950.55	101,640.79	14,263,705.35	14,263,705.35

**STATEMENT OF UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931 (continued).**

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Working Capital Fund	Total	General total
	(Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations)					
Brought forward	1,119,581.28	4,465,532.73	8,576,950.55	101,640.79	14,263,705.35	14,263,705.35
<i>Thirteenth Financial Period:</i>						
Albania . . . . .	2,534.69	8,093.36	18,933.72	—	29,561.77	
Argentine . . . . .	75,526.17	241,157.92	564,167.95	—	880,852.04	
Bolivia . . . . .	10,727.92	34,254.67	80,135.81	—	125,118.40	
Canada . . . . .	24,477.51	78,157.59	182,842.89	—	285,477.99	
Chile . . . . .	36,668.41	117,083.63	273,906.96	—	427,659.00	
China . . . . .	61,685.79	196,965.08	460,782.65	—	719,433.52	
Colombia . . . . .	10,812.94	34,526.12	80,770.85	—	126,109.91	
Cuba . . . . .	23,610.60	75,389.53	176,367.25	—	275,367.38	
Dominican Republic	2,671.87	8,531.37	19,958.40	—	31,161.64	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,631.89	8,403.72	19,659.77	—	30,695.38	
Haiti . . . . .	2,455.34	7,839.99	18,340.97	—	28,636.30	
Honduras . . . . .	2,681.98	8,563.66	20,033.95	—	31,279.59	
Hungary . . . . .	5,502.37	17,569.26	41,101.74	—	64,173.37	
Irish Free State . . .	6,654.78	21,248.82	49,709.82	—	77,613.42	
Liberia . . . . .	2,681.98	8,563.66	20,033.95	—	31,279.59	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,499.06	4,786.65	11,197.88	—	17,483.59	
Panama . . . . .	2,567.16	8,197.03	19,176.20	—	29,940.39	
Paraguay . . . . .	2,627.28	8,388.99	19,625.33	—	30,641.60	
Persia . . . . .	6,519.33	20,816.40	48,698.18	—	76,033.91	
Peru . . . . .	24,137.82	77,072.98	180,305.54	—	281,516.34	
Poland . . . . .	23,582.49	75,299.74	176,157.15	—	275,039.38	
Salvador . . . . .	2,681.98	8,563.66	20,033.95	—	31,279.59	
Uruguay . . . . .	18,329.63	58,527.20	136,919.29	—	213,776.12	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	39,042.81	124,665.20	291,643.37	—	455,351.38	4,575,481.60
	<u>392,311.80</u>	<u>1,252,666.23</u>	<u>2,930,503.57</u>	—	<u>4,575,481.60</u>	
	1,511,893.08	5,718,198.96	11,507,454.12	101,640.79	18,839,186.95	18,839,186.95

March 1st, 1932.

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.



**Part II.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.
  - V. UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS: MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.
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I. — BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD  
ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

A. GENERAL SUMMARY. (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

A. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		Expended <sup>1</sup>	
	Allotted		
Chapter I.			
<i>Assembly and Council</i> . . . . .	986,400.—		816,311.15 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Less: Appropriation-in-aid, Contribution from the Government of the French Republic.</i> . . . .	40,200.—	40,200.—	
	<u>946,200.—</u>		<u>776,111.15</u>
Chapter II.			
<i>General Services of the Secretariat</i> . .	9,364,954.—		8,601,146.60
<i>Less: Appropriations-in-aid (see page 19)</i> . . . . .	480,000.—	451,241.56	
	<u>8,884,954.—</u>		<u>8,149,905.04</u>
Chapter III.			
<i>Special Organisations of the League</i> . .	7,870,128.55		6,680,155.43 <sup>3</sup>
<i>Less: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Item 19 A. — Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service: Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .			
	1,794.75		1,794.75
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of the study of Double Taxation . .			
	124,386.75		124,386.75
Item 21. — Transit Organisation:			
Contribution towards the expenses of the preparatory work for the Conference which is to consider the reform of the calendar . . .			
	15,935.25		15,935.25
Item 22. — International Health Organisation: Contribution from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation . .			
	670,928.29		670,928.29
Item 23 A. — Social Questions:			
Contribution from the Bureau of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .			
	245,266.99		245,266.99
Contribution to the Child Welfare Committee . . . . .			
	130.50		130.50
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the enquiry into situation of children exposed to social and moral dangers . . . . .			
	4,288.20		4,288.20

<sup>1</sup> In the budget for 1931, the gold franc was taken as the equivalent of the Swiss franc. In so far as the expenditure of the Secretariat and Special Organisations is concerned, the same parity is used in the accounts.

<sup>2</sup> The amount 816,311.15 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure of the Assembly and Council. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the contribution received from the Government of the French Republic, amounting to 40,200.— gold francs, is 776,111.15 gold francs.

<sup>3</sup> The amount 6,680,155.43 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure of the Special Organisations of the League. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the various appropriations-in-aid, amounting to 1,169,996.55 gold francs, is 5,510,158.88 gold francs.

Chapter III ( <i>continued</i> ).	Allotted	Expended	
Item 23 B. — Supervision of Opium Traffic: Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Bangkok Opium Conference . . . . .	74,492.32	74,492.32	
Contributions towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East . . . . .	23,478.15	23,478.15	
Item 28. — Progressive Codification of International Law: Contribution from the Netherlands Government towards the cost of the First Codification Conference. . . . .	9,295.35	9,295.35	
	6,700,132.—		5,510,158.88
Chapter IV.			
<i>Loss on Exchange</i> . . . . .	100,000.—	96,487.97	
<i>Deduct: Profit on exchange</i> . . . . .	100,000.—	11,951.95	
			84,536.02
Chapter V.			
<i>Work on behalf of Refugees.</i> . . . . .	333,800.—		333,800.—
Chapter VI.			
<i>Permanent Equipment, etc.</i> . . . . .	315,498.86	306,063.10 <sup>1</sup>	
<i>Less: Appropriations in Aid:</i>			
Item 35. — Library: Contribution from the revenue of the Rockefeller Library Endowment Fund. . . . .	88,998.86	88,998.86	
	226,500.—		217,064.24
TOTAL: Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .	17,091,586.—		15,071,575.33
B. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA:			
(i) Terminable annuity payable on account of building operations of the League . . . . .	1,375,000.—	1,375,000.—	
(ii) Establishment of a Wireless Station . . . . .	795,822.—	789,522.80	
	2,170,822.—		2,164,522.80
C. PENSIONS (Schedule X):			
(i) Cost of scheme, as computed by the Actuary, less amount included under Parts I, II and III for the Staff Provident Fund . . . . .	953,273.—	951,073.—	
(ii) Administrative expenses. . . . .	47,500.—	49,316.25	
	1,000,773.—		1,000,389.25
	20,263,181.—		18,236,487.38
Difference between budgetary allotment and actual expenditure in respect of Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .			2,026,693.62
			20,263,181.—

<sup>1</sup> The amount 306,063.10 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure on Permanent Equipment. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the appropriation in aid, amounting to 88,998.86 gold francs, amounts to 217,064.24 gold francs.

B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

Section I. Ordinary Expenditure.

CHAPTER I. — ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.

	Original Appropriation Gold francs	Appropriation as modified by transfers Gold francs	Actual Expenditure Gold francs
1. Session of the Assembly (Schedule A) . . . . .	383,200.—	383,200.—	347,505.85
2. (a) Ordinary sessions of the Council (Schedule B)	40,000.—	32,000.—	30,949.75
(b) Extraordinary sessions of the Council (Schedule B) . . . . .	23,000.—	116,000.—	103,779.55
3. Unforeseen Expenditure . . . . .	500,000.—	415,000.—	
Territory of Memel: Allocation of credits to cover the cost of consulting experts.	—	—	8,288.35
Expenses of the International Enquiry Commission in Liberia . . . . .	—	—	89,366.10
Technical collaboration with China. . . . .	—	—	186,765.30
International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company: advance of funds to the Organisation Committee . . . . .	—	—	9,456.25
	946,200.—	946,200.—	776,111.15

CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE SECRETARIAT.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
4. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) Secretariat at Geneva (Schedule C) . . . . .	5,924,215.—	5,929,215.—	5,660,189.99
(b) House Staff at Geneva (Schedule D) . . . . .	456,509.—	456,509.—	432,941.90
5. Contribution to the Staff Provident Fund. . . . .	375,000.—	375,000.—	375,000.—
6. Liaison with Latin-America (Schedule E) . . . . .	320,638.—	306,638.—	222,173.48
7. Branch Offices (Schedule F) . . . . .	140,782.—	140,782.—	122,953.15
8. Travelling expenses of officials of the League:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with General Services . . . . .	168,500.—	133,500.—	96,416.37
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Secretariat returning home on leave. . . . .	55,000.—	90,000.—	80,309.31
(c) Removal expenses to and from Geneva . . . . .	64,800.—	64,800.—	52,433.40
(d) Extension of leave journey privileges to officials' families . . . . .	78,000.—	78,000.—	41,779.36
9. Frais de représentation (Schedule G) . . . . .	162,500.—	162,500.—	146,064.48
10. Property account: Maintenance:			
Headquarters at Geneva (Schedule H) . . . . .	301,810.—	301,810.—	282,684.05
11. Publications Department (Schedule I) . . . . .	527,500.—	512,500.—	459,458.15
12. General office expenses (Schedule J) . . . . .	558,000.—	558,000.—	481,001.71
13. Special staff charges (Schedule K) . . . . .	102,000.—	112,000.—	80,782.45
14. Interest charges: Bank accounts . . . . .	—	—	—
15. Unforeseen and miscellaneous expenses of the Secretariat . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	606.50
16. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	10,000.—	24,000.—	22,992.15
17. Supervision of Revenue and Expenditure:			
(a) Auditors' travelling and subsistence allowances . . . . .	16,000.—	16,000.—	13,428.20
(b) Expenses of Supervisory Commission. . . . .	16,000.—	16,000.—	12,448.25
(c) Expenses of Committee on Allocation of Expenses . . . . .	32,700.—	32,700.—	7,348.45
(d) Expenses of the Committee appointed by the Assembly to give further consideration to certain questions relating to the organisation of the Secretariat, etc. . . . .	15,000.—	15,000.—	10,135.25
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	9,364,954.—	9,364,954.—	8,601,146.60

<sup>1</sup> These figures, amounting to 134,729.30 gold francs, represent the *net* expenditure of the sessions of the Council. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 40,200 gold francs contributed by the Government of the French Republic, amounts to 174,929.30 gold francs.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	9,364,954.—	9,364,954.—	8,601,146.60
<i>Deduct: APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID:</i>			
			Actual Income
(a) Sale of publications . . . . .	325,000.—	325,000.—	370,243.35
(b) Interest earned . . . . .	125,000.—	125,000.—	30,773.58
(c) Miscellaneous cash receipts . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	46,578.03
(d) Sale of photographs and cinematograph films . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	3,646.60
	8,884,954.—	8,884,954.—	8,149,905.04

CHAPTER III. — SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

18. Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions (Schedule L) . . . . .	337,263.—	337,263.—	315,695.90
19(a) Financial Section and Economic Intelli- gence Service (Schedule M) . . . . .	1,097,204.—	1,149,204.—	1,089,832.59 <sup>1</sup>
19(b) Section of Economic Relations (Schedule N)	837,432.—	785,432.—	627,439.05
20. Mandates (Schedule O) . . . . .	299,894.—	299,894.—	248,619.25
21. Transit (Schedule P) . . . . .	503,972.—	503,972.—	427,245.05 <sup>2</sup>
22. International Health Organisation (Sche- dule Q) . . . . .	1,319,976.—	1,319,976.—	1,178,463.69 <sup>3</sup>
23. A. Social Questions: Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children, etc. (Schedule R) . . . . .	164,575.—	138,825.—	118,719.85 <sup>4</sup>
B. Supervision of Opium Traffic (Schedule R <sup>1</sup> )	295,404.—	321,154.—	311,858.10 <sup>5</sup>
C. Permanent Central Opium Board (Sche- dule R <sup>2</sup> ) . . . . .	159,709.—	159,709.—	121,944.50
24. Reduction of Armaments (Schedule S) . . .	1,124,510.—	944,510.—	473,578.25
25. Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, and Miscellaneous Questions (Schedule T) . . . . .	295,693.—	375,693.—	343,035.90
26. International Convention on Slavery . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	45.50
27. Legal Assistance for the Poor . . . . .	—	—	—
28. Progressive Codification of International Law (Schedule U) . . . . .	—	—	— <sup>6</sup>
29. International Federation for Mutual Assis- tance in the Relief of Peoples overtaken by Disaster . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—
30. Commission of Enquiry for European Union	28,000.—	128,000.—	44,257.75
31. League Wireless Station (Schedule V) . . .	230,000.—	230,000.—	209,423.50
	6,700,132.—	6,700,132.—	5,510,158.88

CHAPTER IV. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

32. Loss on Exchange . . . . .	100,000.—	100,000.—	96,487.97
<i>Deduct: Profit on Exchange</i> . . . . .	100,000.—	100,000.—	11,951.95
	—	—	84,536.02

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sums of 1,794.75 francs and 124,386.75 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" and towards the cost of the study of double taxation, amounts to 1,216,014.09 francs.

<sup>2</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Communications and Transit Organisation. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 15,935.25 francs, amounts to 443,180.30 francs.

<sup>3</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the International Health Organisation chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 670,928.29 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation amounts to 1,849,391.98 francs.

<sup>4</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Social Questions chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 249,685.69 francs; various grants in aid, amounts to 368,405.54 francs.

<sup>5</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Supervision of Opium Traffic chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 97,970.47 francs; various grants in aid, amounts to 409,828.57 francs.

<sup>6</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure in connection with the Progressive Codification of International Law. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 9,295.35 francs contributed by the Government of the Netherlands towards the expenses of the First Codification Conference, amounts to 9,295.35 francs.

CHAPTER V. — WORK ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
33. Work on behalf of Refugees . . . . .	333,800.—	333,800.—	333,800.—

Section II. Capital Expenditure.

CHAPTER VI. — PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.

34. Furniture and equipment . . . . .	123,500.—	123,500.—	115,307.—
35. Library (Schedule W see page 32):			
(a) Books, maps . . . . .	50,000.—	45,700.—	45,662.62
(b) Binding . . . . .	25,000.—	27,300.—	27,280.55
(c) Periodicals . . . . .	19,000.—	21,000.—	19,821.22
(d) Equipment, shelving, etc. . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	8,992.85
	226,500.—	226,500.—	217,064.24

C. SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 1. — *Session of the Assembly.*

1. Salaries of additional temporary clerical and house staff . . . . .	77,000.—	77,000.—	66,660.10
2. Overtime payments of permanent staff. . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	2,496.25
3. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances . . . . .	20,000.—	18,000.—	11,099.—
4. Assembly Hall: Rent, lighting, heating, etc.	64,200.—	53,200.—	52,699.30
5. Special printing. . . . .	180,000.—	191,000.—	183,019.60
6. Cables, telegrams and telephones . . . . .	1,000.—	3,000.—	2,071.70
7. Supplies and stores . . . . .	18,000.—	18,000.—	13,776.55
8. Automobile and cyclist service . . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	7,957.40
9. Incidental expenses . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	7,725.95
	383,200.—	383,200.—	347,505.85

SCHEDULE B TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 2. — *Sessions of the Council.*

2 (a) Ordinary sessions of the Council . . . . .	40,000.—	32,000.—	30,949.75
(b) Extraordinary sessions of the Council . .	23,000.—	116,000.—	103,779.55
<i>Appropriation in Aid: Contribution from Government of the French Republic . . . . .</i>	40,200.—	40,200.—	40,200.—
	103,200.—	188,200.—	174,929.30
<i>Deduct: Appropriation in Aid:</i>			
Contribution from Government of the French Republic . . . . .	40,200.—	40,200.—	40,200.—
	63,000.—	148,000.—	134,729.30

\* 1 These figures, totalling 101,757.24 francs, represent the *net* expenditure of the Library chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 88,998.86 francs contributed from the revenue of the Rockefeller Library Endowment Fund, amounts to 190,756.10 francs.

SCHEDULE C TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (a). — *Salaries, Wages and Allowances of the Secretariat.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>I. General Organisation.</b>			
Secretary-General (£4,000) . . . . .	100,880.—	100,880.—	100,880.—
Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	95,164.—	95,189.—	95,185.05
Deputy Secretary-General (£3,000) . . . . .	75,660.—	75,660.—	75,660.—
Deputy Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	94,617.—	94,807.—	93,617.70
Under-Secretary-General (£3,000) . . . . .	75,660.—	75,660.—	75,660.—
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	80,802.—	80,802.—	80,726.70
Under-Secretary-General . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	75,000.—
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	40,720.—	41,040.—	41,025.30
Under-Secretary-General . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	75,000.—
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	32,691.—	34,051.—	33,522.35
Political Section . . . . .	238,787.—	226,892.—	203,287.90
Information Section . . . . .	1,108,506.—	1,108,506.—	1,073,330.89
Legal Adviser's Branch . . . . .	382,073.—	382,073.—	354,669.—
Treasurer's Office . . . . .	97,792.—	97,792.—	97,790.80
(a) Replacements, temporary engage- ments, overtime, etc., for the General Organisation, allowance for the Members of Section on night and Sunday duty . . . . .	24,500.—	24,500.—	17,260.70
(b) Miscellaneous allowances (special languages and family allowances). . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,089.75
<b>TOTALS: General Organisation. . . . .</b>	<b>2,600,852.—</b>	<b>2,590,852.—</b>	<b>2,494,706.14</b>
<b>II. Internal Administrative Services.</b>			
<i>Central Services:</i>			
Chief of Internal Services and Establishment Office . . . . .	93,362.—	93,362.—	83,402.10
Contracts and Supplies Branch . . . . .	46,642.—	46,642.—	46,615.80
Stenographers' Branch . . . . .	564,651.—	564,651.—	524,033.30
Duplicating and Multigraph Branch . . . . .	212,867.—	212,867.—	207,567.80
Distribution of Documents . . . . .	191,749.—	191,749.—	191,741.70
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	87,105.—	87,105.—	81,500.10
Personnel Office . . . . .	108,957.—	108,957.—	96,632.05
Précis-writing . . . . .	222,430.—	222,430.—	207,338.75
Publication and Printing Department . . . . .	304,235.—	304,235.—	301,174.85
Drafting Committee . . . . .	29,079.—	29,079.—	29,061.75
Interpreting and Translating . . . . .	634,211.—	649,211.—	622,369.30
Library . . . . .	166,509.—	166,509.—	166,480.25
Registry . . . . .	211,053.—	211,053.—	209,790.90
Indexing of Publications . . . . .	80,490.—	80,490.—	78,993.10
Accounting Branch . . . . .	97,988.—	97,988.—	97,530.10
Internal Control . . . . .	84,830.—	84,830.—	83,232.40
(a) Replacements, temporary engage- ments and overtime for all Internal Administrative Services . . . . .	100,000.—	100,000.—	89,871.65
(b) <i>Miscellaneous allowances</i> . . . . .			
Improvements in the conditions of service of the interpreters, trans- lators, précis-writers and other officials assimilated to Members of Section . . . . .	65,000.—	65,000.—	43,147.95
Miscellaneous credits voted by the Assembly on the Report of the Committee of Thirteen . . . . .	22,205.—	22,205.—	5,000.—
<b>TOTALS: Internal Services . . . . .</b>	<b>3,323,363.—</b>	<b>3,338,363.—</b>	<b>3,165,483.85</b>
<b>TOTALS: General Organisation and Internal Services . . . . .</b>	<b>5,924,215.—</b>	<b>5,929,215.—</b>	<b>5,660,189.99</b>

SCHEDULE D TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (b). — *Wages of House Staff at Geneva.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Salaries . . . . .	428,509.—	427,959.—	404,640.50
(b) Overtime, temporary engagements and replacements . . . . .	25,000.—	25,550.—	25,516.75
(c) Family allowances . . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,784.65
	<u>456,509.—</u>	<u>456,509.—</u>	<u>432,941.90</u>

SCHEDULE E TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 6. — *Liaison with Latin America.*

I. <i>Secretariat: Salaries.</i> . . . . .	40,638.—	40,638.—	40,622.15
II. <i>Other Expenses:</i>			
(a) Correspondents, cables, travelling and removal expenses, etc. . . . .	80,000.—	80,000.—	45,887.75
(b) Technical, Health and other investi- gations to be undertaken in Latin America . . . . .	200,000.—	186,000.—	135,663.58
	<u>320,638.—</u>	<u>306,638.—</u>	<u>222,173.48</u>

SCHEDULE F TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 7. — *Branch Offices.*

I. <i>London Sub-Office.</i>			
A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		26,254.—	24,704.—
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:			
(i) Rent and rates . . . . .	£ 1,125	28,372.—	28,372.—
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	25	631.—	631.—
(iii) Heating . . . . .	90	2,270.—	2,270.—
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	142	3,581.—	3,581.—
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	50	1,261.—	1,261.—
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	115	2,900.—	3,500.—
(vii) Stationery . . . . .	50	1,261.—	1,961.—
(viii) National Health and Unemployment Insu- rance . . . . .	25	631.—	631.—
(ix) Postage . . . . .	60	1,513.—	1,763.—
(x) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10	253.—	253.—
(xi) Newspapers . . . . .	35	882.—	882.—
(xii) Miscellaneous and un- foreseen expenses . . . . .	75	1,891.—	1,891.—
		<u>71,700.—</u>	<u>71,700.—</u>
II. <i>Paris Sub-Office.</i>			
A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		31,880.—	31,880.—
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:			
(i) Rent . . . . .	Fr. frs. 120,000	25,200.—	24,900.—
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	4,500	945.—	945.—
(iii) Heating . . . . .	13,000	2,730.—	2,730.—
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	1,800	378.—	238.—
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	4,000	840.—	1,480.—
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	20,000	4,200.—	4,200.—
(vii) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	150	32.—	52.—
(viii) Stationery . . . . .	3,000	630.—	430.—
(ix) Postage . . . . .	100	21.—	21.—
(x) Newspapers . . . . .	600	126.—	176.—
(xi) Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	10,000	2,100.—	2,030.—
		<u>69,082.—</u>	<u>69,082.—</u>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<u>140,782.—</u>	<u>140,782.—</u>
			<u>63,111.75</u>
			<u>122,953.15</u>



SCHEDULE G TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 9. — *Frais de représentation.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Secretary-General (£2,500) . . . . .	63,050.—	63,050.—	63,050.—
(b) Deputy Secretary-General (£1,000) . . . . .	25,220.—	25,220.—	25,219.92
(c) Under-Secretary-General in charge of Internal Administration (£500). . . . .	12,610.—	12,610.—	12,609.96
(d) Two Under-Secretaries-General . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	25,000.—
(e) General Fund . . . . .	36,620.—	36,620.—	20,184.60
	<u>162,500.—</u>	<u>162,500.—</u>	<u>146,064.48</u>

SCHEDULE H TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 10 (a). — *Property Account: Maintenance.*

*Headquarters at Geneva:*

(a) Water rates . . . . .	5,200.—	5,200.—	1,465.—
(b) Repairs and Renewals:			
(i) Building . . . . .	50,500.—	62,500.—	62,081.25
(ii) Furniture and equipment. . . . .	23,500.—	23,200.—	19,871.10
(c) Lighting . . . . .	28,000.—	28,000.—	24,161.60
(d) Heating . . . . .	34,000.—	34,000.—	33,449.80
(e) Power:			
(i) Water power . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	854.30
(ii) Electric power (lift) . . . . .	3,850.—	3,850.—	1,996.80
(f) Insurance and protection:			
(i) Building and furniture . . . . .	2,150.—	2,150.—	1,830.70
(ii) Securitas (police) . . . . .	—	—	—
(iii) Building on Sécheron property . . . . .	—	—	—
(g) Employers' liability . . . . .	210.—	210.—	198.—
(h) Telephones, local service . . . . .	49,200.—	37,200.—	33,176.45
(i) Uniforms . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	6,248.70
(j) Chimneys, repairs to flues. . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	965.70
(k) Automobiles and bicycles, replacements, upkeep and insurance . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	5,902.45
(l) Office laundry. . . . .	8,350.—	8,350.—	8,138.30
(m) Miscellaneous sundry supplies, etc. . . . .	13,000.—	13,300.—	13,127.05
(n) Rent . . . . .	57,350.—	57,350.—	57,335.25
(o) Maintenance of Secretary-General's of- ficial residence and grounds . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	11,881.60
	<u>301,810.—</u>	<u>301,810.—</u>	<u>282,684.05</u>

SCHEDULE I TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 11. — *Publications Department (exclusive of Salaries).*

(a) General printing (not covered by special appro- priations):			
(i) Council documents and <i>Official Journal</i>	145,000.—	145,000.—	144,443.40
(ii) Internal administration and miscella- neous . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	11,364.10
(iii) Library publications . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	11,312.15
(b) <i>Treaty Series</i> . . . . .	165,000.—	150,000.—	144,068.55
(c) (1) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	74,157.60
(2) Special publication on the tenth anniver- sary of the League . . . . .	—	—	—
(3) Other publications of the Information Section. . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	19,298.80
(d) Transport charges, catalogues, travelling and publicity for the Sales Department. . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	42,962.60
(e) Publications for free distribution . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	976.10
(f) Cinematograph films and photographs . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	4,504.05
(g) Purchase of the reports of mandatory Powers for the Sales Department . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	6,370.80
	<u>527,500.—</u>	<u>512,500.—</u>	<u>459,458.15</u>

SCHEDULE J TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 12. — *General Office Expenses.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Upkeep of office equipment . . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Stationery and stationery stores:			
(i) Ordinary . . . . .	80,000.—	80,000.—	69,070.80
(ii) Supplies for Duplicating Department . . . . .	160,000.—	160,000.—	132,551.70
(c) Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls on general business . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	39,339.70
(d) Postage . . . . .	210,000.—	210,000.—	177,470.60
(e) Freight and carriage . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	4,532.30
(f) Newspapers . . . . .	13,500.—	13,500.—	12,252.—
(g) Subscriptions and Press cuttings. . . . .	36,000.—	36,000.—	34,560.—
(h) Courier service between Geneva and Paris . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	8,959.—
(i) Advertising, etc., for tenders . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	539.15
(j) Miscellaneous petty-cash disbursements, including purchase of miscellaneous publi- cations of non-capital value . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,726.46
	<u>558,000.—</u>	<u>558,000.—</u>	<u>481,001.71</u>

SCHEDULE K TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 13. — *Special Staff Charges.*

(a) Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations	25,000.—	24,000.—	20,281.15
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund	15,000.—	15,000.—	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Associa- tion . . . . .	27,000.—	27,000.—	27,000.—
(d) Fidelity guarantees . . . . .	4,500.—	4,500.—	4,459.05
(e) Welfare . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,836.20
(f) Gratuities given in accordance with local custom to House Staff and others on New Year's Day . . . . .	5,500.—	5,500.—	5,325.—
(g) Recruitment of staff: advertising, expenses of examinations, special travelling . . . . .	15,000.—	25,000.—	20,136.50
(h) Medical examination . . . . .	1,000.—	2,000.—	1,744.55
(i) Expenses of the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	—
(j) Indemnities granted by the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
	<u>102,000.—</u>	<u>112,000.—</u>	<u>80,782.45</u>

SCHEDULE L TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 18. — *Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions.*

1. Salaries of the Secretariat . . . . .	298,013.—	292,513.—	274,586.65
2. Travelling (including removal) expenses of the Secretariat . . . . .	27,500.—	17,750.—	15,453.65
3. Printing and documentation. . . . .	10,000.—	25,250.—	24,654.80
4. Cables, telegrams and long-distance telephones . . . . .	1,250.—	1,250.—	827.20
5. Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	173.60
	<u>337,263.—</u>	<u>337,263.—</u>	<u>315,695.90</u>

SCHEDULE M TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	103,000.—	111,000.—	110,676.15
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	17,521.15
3. Administrative expenses:			
(a) Salaries. . . . .	586,904.—	570,404.—	564,954.70
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	30,000.—	50,000.—	49,531.05
(c) Printing and publishing. . . . .	155,000.—	130,000.—	106,459.—
(d) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	11,000.—	9,878.70
<i>Carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>900,904.—</u>	<u>892,404.—</u>	<u>859,020.75</u>

SCHEDULE M TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	900,904.—	892,404.—	859,020.75
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . .	20,000.—	84,000.—	72,747.10
5. Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws": <i>Appropriation in Aid: Rockefeller Founda- tion.</i> . . . . .	1,794.75	1,794.75	1,794.75
6. Special study of the problem of double taxation: <i>Appropriation in Aid: Rockefeller Founda- tion.</i> . . . . .	124,386.75	124,386.75	124,386.75
7. Investigation into the course and phases of present economic depression . . . . .	100,000.—	106,000.—	105,772.80
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . .	1,147,085.50	1,208,585.50	1,163,722.15
<i>Deduct: Appropriations in aid:</i>			
Contribution towards the cost of printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .	1,794.75	1,794.75	1,794.75
Contribution towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .	124,386.75	124,386.75	124,386.75
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . .	1,020,904.—	1,082,404.—	1,037,540.65
B. Consequences of the Economic Conference:			
(i) Temporary staff . . . . .	20,000.—	19,850.—	19,793.30
(ii) Conferences, special Committees, en- quiries, etc. . . . .	38,000.—	32,500.—	18,779.39
(iii) Printing and publications . . . . .	18,300.—	14,450.—	13,719.25
	1,097,204.—	1,149,204.—	1,089,832.59

SCHEDULE N TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 B. — *Section of Economic Relations.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	44,000.—	44,000.—	36,634.15
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc.	142,300.—	142,300.—	113,142.05
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	21,300.—	40,300.—	32,610.25
3. Administrative Expenditure:			
(a) Salaries . . . . .	289,332.—	275,332.—	254,781.40
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . .	30,000.—	22,000.—	13,068.30
(c) Printing and publishing . . . . .	—	—	—
(d) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	5,222.70
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses. . .	20,000.—	26,000.—	18,695.70
	552,932.—	555,932.—	474,154.55
Consequences of the Economic Conference:			
1. Sessions of, and preparatory work for the Consultative Committee . . . . .	79,500.—	27,500.—	—
2. Temporary Staff. . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	52,189.90
3. Conferences, special Committees, enquiries, etc. . . . .	110,000.—	110,000.—	86,276.50
4. Printing and publications for the Consultative Committee and Sub-Committees . . . . .	35,000.—	32,000.—	14,818.10
	837,432.—	785,432.—	627,439.05

SCHEDULE O TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 20. — *Mandates.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Sessions of Permanent Mandates Commission	76,500.—	76,500.—	61,360.65
2. Salaries . . . . .	174,694.—	174,694.—	148,708.55
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	14,000.—	14,000.—	7,686.30
4. Printing and documentation . . . . .	33,500.—	33,500.—	30,179.40
5. Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephones, unforeseen contingencies and miscellaneous	1,200.—	1,200.—	684.35
	<u>299,894.—</u>	<u>299,894.—</u>	<u>248,619.25</u>

SCHEDULE P TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 21. — *Communications and Transit Organisation.*

1. General Conference . . . . .	49,000.—	47,000.—	23,382.30
2. Meetings of the Organisation for Communica- tions and Transit (Sessions of the Advisory and Technical Committee, other commit- tees, sub-committees and special Confe- rences) and technical work of experts. .	136,000.—	136,000.—	129,192.90
<i>Appropriation in Aid: Reform of the Calendar</i>	15,935.25	15,935.25	15,935.25
3. Printing of documents:			
(a) For the meetings and other work under sub-head 2 . . . . .	18,000.—	23,000.—	18,892.30
(b) Collection and exchange of information regarding communications and tran- sit (including miscellaneous ex- penses). . . . .	14,000.—	9,000.—	5,547.10
4. Settlement of disputes referred to the Com- mittee and examination of similar questions submitted to the Committee by the Council	20,000.—	18,000.—	776.55
5. Salaries. . . . .	231,972.—	231,972.—	213,340.25
6. Travelling and removal expenses of the Secretariat . . . . .	30,000.—	32,000.—	29,964.30
7. Cablegrams, telegrams and long-distance tele- phone communications and miscellaneous.	5,000.—	7,000.—	6,149.35
<i>Gross Expenditure</i> . . . . .	<u>519,907.25</u>	<u>519,907.25</u>	<u>443,180.30</u>
<i>Deduct: Appropriation in Aid: Contribution to cover expenditure in connection with the preparatory work for the Conference which is to consider the reform of the calendar . . .</i>	15,935.25	15,935.25	15,935.25
<i>Net Expenditure</i> . . . . .	<u>503,972.—</u>	<u>503,972.—</u>	<u>427,245.05</u>

SCHEDULE Q TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 22. — *International Health Organisation.*

	Original Appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total
<b>I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Sessions of the Health Committee . . . . .	59,000.—	—	59,000.—	59,000.—	—	59,000.—	49,755.55	—	49,755.55
2. Salaries of the Health Section . . . . .	414,376.—	—	414,376.—	375,476.—	—	375,476.—	359,431.20	—	359,431.20
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	50,000.—	—	50,000.—	50,000.—	—	50,000.—	29,329.—	—	29,329.—
4. General printing and documentation . . . . .	15,000.—	—	15,000.—	15,000.—	—	15,000.—	12,266.25	—	12,266.25
5. Cables, telegrams and telephones . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	11,300.—	—	11,300.—	9,277.80	—	9,277.80
6. Miscellaneous petty expenses and unforeseen contingencies	3,000.—	—	3,000.—	3,000.—	—	3,000.—	1,083.30	—	1,083.30
	551,376.—	—	551,376.—	513,776.—	—	513,776.—	461,143.10	—	461,143.10
<b>II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts, and collective and individual studies . . . . .	199,000.—	—	199,000.—	215,000.—	—	215,000.—	204,936.69	—	204,936.69
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	143,704.—	143,704.—	—	143,704.—	—	—	136,459.56	136,459.56
Additional Grant — unexpended balances . . . . .	—	9,675.18	9,675.18	—	9,675.18	—	—	—	—
2. Salaries of the temporary staff:									
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	361,710.—	361,710.—	—	277,855.—	277,855.—	—	220,810.27	220,810.27
Additional Grant — unexpended balances . . . . .	—	8,744.60	8,744.60	—	8,744.60	8,744.60	—	—	—
3. Publications, printing and documentation . . . . .	74,600.—	—	74,600.—	74,600.—	—	74,600.—	43,101.17	—	43,101.17
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	20,000.—	20,000.—	—	62,497.—	62,497.—	—	60,252.74	60,252.74
Additional Grant — unexpended balances . . . . .	—	6,040.—	6,040.—	—	6,040.—	6,040.—	—	—	—
4. Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,600.—	—	10,600.—	10,467.35	—	10,467.35
5. Miscellaneous and unforeseen . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Contribution to Singapore Bureau . . . . .	75,000.—	—	75,000.—	75,000.—	—	75,000.—	72,047.—	—	72,047.—
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	75,000.—	75,000.—	—	116,358.—	116,358.—	—	116,166.42	116,166.42
7. Miscellaneous Enquiries . . . . .	260,000.—	—	260,000.—	306,000.—	—	306,000.—	287,735.95	—	287,735.95
	618,600.—	624,873.78	1,243,473.78	681,200.—	624,873.78	1,306,073.78	618,288.16	533,688.99	1,151,977.15
<b>III. Interchange of Public Health Personnel :</b>									
Expenses in connection with a system of liaison between the various national health services . . . . .	150,000.—	—	150,000.—	125,000.—	—	125,000.—	99,032.43	—	99,032.43
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	150,000.—	150,000.—	—	150,000.—	150,000.—	—	137,239.30	137,239.30
Additional Grant — unexpended balances . . . . .	—	5,906.—	5,906.—	—	5,906.—	5,906.—	—	—	—
	150,000.—	155,906.—	305,906.—	125,000.—	155,906.—	280,906.—	99,032.43	137,239.30	236,271.73
<b>Summary :</b>									
I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation . . . . .	551,376.—	—	551,376.—	513,776.—	—	513,776.—	461,143.10	—	461,143.10
II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation	618,600.—	624,873.78	1,243,473.78	681,200.—	624,873.78	1,306,073.78	618,288.16	533,688.99	1,151,977.15
III. Interchange of Public Health Personnel . . . . .	150,000.—	155,906.—	305,906.—	125,000.—	155,906.—	280,906.—	99,032.43	137,239.30	236,271.73
	1,319,976.—	780,779.78	2,100,755.78	1,319,976.—	780,779.78	2,100,755.78	1,178,463.69	670,928.29	1,849,391.98

SCHEDULE R TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — A. *Social Questions (including Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children).*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Salaries of the Secretariat . . . . .	114,075.—	96,825.—	91,433.—
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	8,906.80
3. Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:			
(i) Sessions of the Committees . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	998.95
(ii) Sessions of Sub-Committees. . . . .	9,000.—	4,000.—	552.50
(iii) Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children:			
(a) Printing and documentation. . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	7,637.15
(b) Cables, telegrams and miscel- laneous . . . . .	500.—	500.—	85.25
(c) Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children: <i>Appropriation-in-</i> <i>aid: American Association of</i> <i>Social Hygiene</i> . . . . .	245,266.99	245,266.99	245,266.99
(iv) Protection of Children:			
(a) Work of Experts. . . . .	6,000.—	2,500.—	1,845.40
(b) Printing and documentation. . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	6,732.55
<i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> . . . . .	130.50	130.50	130.50
(c) Cables, telegrams and miscel- laneous . . . . .	500.—	500.—	148.65
4. Other Social Questions entrusted to the Section, and unforeseen contingencies.	500.—	500.—	379.60
5. Enquiry into the situation of children exposed to moral and social dangers: <i>Appropriation-</i> <i>in-aid: American Association of Social</i> <i>Hygiene</i> . . . . .	4,288.20	4,288.20	4,288.20
<b>Gross Expenditure. . . . .</b>	<b>414,260.69</b>	<b>388,510.69</b>	<b>368,405.54</b>

*Deduct: Appropriations in aid:*

Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .	245,266.99	245,266.99	245,266.99
Contribution to the Child Welfare Committee. . . . .	130.50	130.50	130.50
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the enquiry into the situation of children exposed to moral and social dangers . . . . .	4,288.20	4,288.20	4,288.20
<b>Net Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>164,575.—</b>	<b>138,825.—</b>	<b>118,719.85</b>

SCHEDULE R (I) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Supervision of Opium Traffic.*

1. Salaries . . . . .	141,904.—	159,154.—	158,829.05
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	16,500.—	21,800.—	20,115.20
<b>Carried forward . . . . .</b>	<b>158,404.—</b>	<b>180,954.—</b>	<b>178,944.25</b>

SCHEDULE R (1) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Supervision of Opium Traffic* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	158,404.—	180,954.—	178,944.25
3. Control of Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs:			
(i) Sessions of the Advisory Committee. . .	7,500.—	7,500.—	6,641.85
(ii) Printing and documentation of the Committee . . . . .	30,000.—	36,200.—	32,539.55
(iii) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous. . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	667.85
(iv) Conference to be summoned in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement drawn up by the First Opium Conference, signed on February 11th 1925 . . . . .	23,500.—	15,500.—	15,500.—
Appropriation in aid: Government of Siam . . . . .	74,492.32	74,492.32	74,492.32
(v) Commission of Enquiry to the Far East into the Control of Opium-smoking . . . . .	—	—	—
Appropriation in aid . . . . .	23,478.15	23,478.15	23,478.15
(vi) Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	75,000.—	80,000.—	77,564.60
<i>Gross Expenditure.</i> . . . .	393,374.47	419,124.47	409,828.57
<i>Deduct: Appropriations in aid:</i>			
Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Bangkok Opium Conference . . . . .	74,492.32	74,492.32	74,492.32
Contributions towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East . . . . .	23,478.15	23,478.15	23,478.15
<i>Net Expenditure</i> . . . . .	295,404.—	321,154.—	311,858.10

SCHEDULE R (2) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — C. *Expenses of the Permanent Central Board set up in accordance with Article 19 of the Convention drawn up by the Second Opium Conference and signed on February 19th, 1925.*

1. Sessions of the Board. . . . .	73,100.—	73,100.—	52,523.75
2. Secretariat of the Board . . . . .	57,109.—	57,109.—	56,655.75
3. Printing and documentation. . . . .	18,000.—	18,000.—	9,149.15
4. Travelling and removal expenses. . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	2,983.—
5. Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	632.85
	159,709.—	159,709.—	121,944.50

SCHEDULE S TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 24. — *Reduction of Armaments.*

<b>I. Secretariat:</b>			
1. Salaries . . . . .	261,010.—	261,010.—	248,606.40
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	8,000.—	18,000.—	16,468.50
<b>II. Permanent Advisory Commission:</b>			
1. Meetings of the Permanent Advisory Commission . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
2. Printing and documentation . . . . .	500.—	500.—	—
3. Cables, telegrams and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	—
<b>III. Investigations</b> . . . . .	200,000.—	200,000.—	—
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	471,010.—	481,010.—	265,074.90

SCHEDULE S TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 24. — *Reduction of Armaments* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	471,010.—	481,010.—	265,074.90
<b>IV. Preparatory Disarmament Work:</b>			
1. Commissions, collaboration of experts and technical work . . . . .	89,500.—	84,500.—	55,335.15
2. General Services:			
(a) Printing and documentation . . . . .	75,000.—	68,000.—	43,150.75
(b) Cables, telegrams and other unforeseen expenses . . . . .	2,000.—	4,000.—	3,578.75
<b>V. Statistical Year-Books:</b>			
1. <i>Armaments Year-Book</i> . . . . .	40,000.—	42,000.—	41,374.45
2. <i>Statistical Information on the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War</i> . . . . .	17,000.—	15,000.—	12,812.45
<b>VI. International Conference for the Control of Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War</b> . . . . .			
	130,000.—	30,000.—	784.—
<b>VII. International Disarmament Conference</b> . . . . .			
	300,000.—	220,000.—	51,467.80
<b>VIII. Conference on Financial Assistance to States Victims of Aggression</b> . . . . .			
	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1,124,510.—	<hr/> 944,510.—	<hr/> 473,578.25

SCHEDULE T TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 25. — *Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, etc.*

**A. Intellectual Co-operation:**

1. Salaries of Secretariat (including the officials who deal with questions relating to International Bureaux) . . . . .	134,193.—	134,193.—	127,800.80
2(a) Plenary sessions (including travelling expenses and subsistence allowances), Executive Committee and Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters . . . . .	71,500.—	71,500.—	69,018.10
(b) Committee of Enquiry . . . . .	—	—	—
3. Conference of Experts on the Question of Scientific Property . . . . .	10,000.—	4,200.—	—
4. Committees of Experts . . . . .	7,000.—	12,800.—	11,539.25
5. Travelling expenses (Secretariat) . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	19,483.25
6. Printing . . . . .	31,500.—	29,100.—	16,871.80
7. League of Nations <i>Educational Survey</i> . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	6,924.65
8. Miscellaneous petty and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	2,500.—	82,500.—	82,481.40

**B. International Bureaux and Miscellaneous Questions:**

1. General expenses, International Bureau . . . . .	8,000.—	8,900.—	7,676.50
2. Supplement to the <i>Handbook of International Organisations</i> . . . . .	1,000.—	2,500.—	1,240.15
	<hr/> 295,693.—	<hr/> 375,693.—	<hr/> 343,035.90



SCHEDULE U TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 28. — *Progressive Codification of International Law.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
First Codification Conference . . . . .	—	—	—
<i>Appropriation in aid:</i> Government of the Netherlands. . . . .	9,295.35	9,295.35	9,295.35
<i>Gross Expenditure</i> . . . . .	9,295.35	9,295.35	9,295.35
<i>Deduct:</i> Appropriation in aid: Contribution from the Government of the Netherlands towards the expenses of the First Codification Conference . . . . .	9,295.35	9,295.35	9,295.35
<i>Net Expenditure.</i> . . . . .	—	—	—

SCHEDULE V TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 31. — *League Wireless Station.*

(a) Contribution to a Fund for the upkeep and running expenses of the Station . . . . .	200,000.—	200,000.—	200,000.—
(b) Meetings of Committee of Experts for the Station and objects related thereto . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	7,386.30
(c) Technical expenses for the listening-in service . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	2,037.20
	230,000.—	230,000.—	209,423.50

SCHEDULE X TO PART V. — *Pensions.*

(i) Cost of scheme as computed by the Actuary, less amount included under parts I, II and III for the Staff Provident Fund. . . . .	953,273.—	951,073.—	951,073.—
(ii) Salaries . . . . .	42,500.—	40,600.—	40,555.80
(iii) Miscellaneous administrative expenses . . . . .	5,000.—	9,100.—	8,760.45
	1,000,773.—	1,000,773.—	1,000,389.25

SCHEDULE W TO CHAPTER VI, ITEM 35. — *Library.*

	Original appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total
1. Temporary staff . . . . .	—	30,000.—	30,000.—	—	30,000.—	30,000.—	—	29,497.15	29,497.15
2. Printing . . . . .	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	7,898.45	7,898.45
3. Books and maps . . . . .	50,000.—	40,000.—	90,000.—	45,700.—	40,000.—	85,700.—	45,662.62	32,405.75	78,068.37
4. Binding . . . . .	25,000.—	10,000.—	35,000.—	27,300.—	10,000.—	37,300.—	27,280.55	9,724.95	37,005.50
5. Periodicals . . . . .	19,000.—	5,000.—	24,000.—	21,000.—	5,000.—	26,000.—	19,821.22	3,160.76	22,981.98
6. Equipment, shelving, etc. . . . .	9,000.—	10,000.—	19,000.—	9,000.—	10,000.—	19,000.—	8,992.85	6,311.80	15,304.65
	103,000.—	105,000.—	208,000.—	103,000.—	105,000.—	208,000.—	101,757.24	88,998.86	190,756.10

**II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.**

## II. — STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### LIABILITIES.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

#### Working Capital Account :

Balance as per last account . . . . .		4,890,962.56	
<i>Add</i> Refund of advance to International Labour Organisation during 1930 . . . . .	535,179.—		
<i>Add</i> Interest earned during year . . . . .	138,203.26	673,382.26	
		<u>5,564,344.82</u>	
<i>Less</i> Advance to International Labour Organisation during 1931. . . . .		545,318.45	5,019,026.37

#### Depreciation Reserve :

##### *Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,345,490.73		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	115,307.—		
		<u>1,460,797.73</u>	

##### *Library (books):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	958,363.40		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	92,764.39		
		<u>1,051,127.79</u>	

##### *Library (shelving):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	124,592.98		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	8,992.85	133,585.83	
		<u>2,645,511.35</u>	

#### Suspense Accounts: <sup>1</sup>

Building Annuity . . . . .		1,375,000.—	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of <i>Banking and Monetary Laws</i> . . . . .		22,494.60	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .		8,711.17	
Contribution towards the preparatory work of the Conference to consider the Reform of the Calendar . . . . .		20,342.95	
International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation Grants account : \$21,993.15 . . . . .		113,981.70	
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .		205,888.06	
Gift to the Child Welfare Committee.		5,835.13	
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the enquiry as to the situation of children exposed to moral and social dangers . . . . .		3,811.35	
Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Opium-smoking Conference held at Bangkok in 1931 . . . . .		67,117.33	
		<u>1,823,182.29</u>	7,664,537.72
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .			

<sup>1</sup> See explanatory memorandum, page 44.

OF THE SECRETARIAT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

ASSETS.

**Property at Geneva :**

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Hotel National, Armleder Property and Capital Installation . . . . .	4,000,000.—	
"La Pelouse" property . . . . .	782,056.—	
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date	6,422,163.—	
Library: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date . . . . .	429,000.—	
	<hr/>	11,633,219.—

**Library Endowment Fund:**

Balance as per last account . . . . .	109,142.86	
Amount expended during year . . . . .	90,235.25	
	<hr/>	199,378.11

**Capital Account.**

*Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,345,490.73	
Additions during year . . . . .	115,307.—	
	<hr/>	1,460,797.73

*Library (books):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	958,363.40	
Additions during year . . . . .	92,764.39	
	<hr/>	1,051,127.79

*Library (shelving):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	124,592.98	
Additions during year . . . . .	8,992.85	
	<hr/>	133,585.83
		2,645,511.35

**Sundry Debtors — States Members :**

Secretariat allocation . . . . .	11,507,454.12	
Working Capital allocation . . . . .	101,640.79	
	<hr/>	11,609,094.91

**Suspense Accounts as *per contra* . . . . .** 2,217,567.57

**Working Capital Fund:**

Recoverable advances . . . . . 49,747.09

**Cash at Bank and in hand (including cash advances):**

Building Fund: Secretariat and Assembly Hall . . . . .	13,808,463.37	
Assembly Hall furnishing account . . . . .	875,765.16	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	14,684,228.53	28,354,518.03

LIABILITIES (*continued*)

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	1,823,182.29	7,664,537.72
Contributions from the Governments of Great Britain, French Indo-China, the Netherlands and Siam towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East . .	3,232.15	
Balance of the Epidemic Commission Fund: £144 1s. 8d. . . . .	2,544.90	
Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia . . . . .	2,727.20	
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . .	9,169.33	
Balance of grant-in-aid of Italian Red Cross towards the constitution of the International Relief Union . . . . .	4,194.30	
Contribution from private individuals in the U.S.A. for a publication on Legal Aid to the Poor . . . . .	23,291.05	
Revolving fund for special publications . .	19,735.50	
Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation .	129,565.—	
Fund for upkeep and running expenses of Wireless Station . . . . .	199,925.85	
	<hr/>	2,217,567.57
Balance being excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .		41,539,016.98
		<hr/> <hr/>
		51,421,122.27

ASSETS (*continued*)

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	14,684,228.53	28,354,518.03
Library: Building Fund . . . . .	605,758.17	
Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	2,703,046.34	
Working Capital Fund. . . . .	4,867,638.49	
Balance Cash Surplus from 1930 . . . . .	123,898.82	
Secretariat Cash Surplus in respect of Thirteenth Financial Period. . . . .	82,033.89	
	<hr/>	23,066,604.24

March 1st, 1932.

51,421,122.27

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

III. — CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Contributions from Nations :		By Chapter I	816,311.15
Arrears. . . . .	955,843.84	Chapter II	8,601,146.60
Thirteenth Financial Period . . . . .	<u>17,332,677.43</u>	Chapter III	6,680,155.43
	18,288,521.27	Chapter IV	84,536.02
		Chapter V	333,800.—
		Chapter VI	<u>306,063.10</u>
			16,822,012.30
To Appropriations in Aid :			
Chapter I . . . . .	40,200.—	By Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,164,522.80
Chapter II . . . . .	451,241.56	By Pensions . . . . .	1,000,389.25
Chapter III . . . . .	1,169,996.55	By Cash Surplus for Thirteenth Financial Period . . . . .	82,033.89
Chapter VI . . . . .	<u>88,998.86</u>		
	1,750,436.97		
To Extraordinary Receipts :			
Government of Portugal . . . . .	30,000.—		
	<u>20,068,958.24</u>		<u>20,068,958.24</u>

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

IV. — EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE  
INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Budget Account, page 17, and Section V, A, below.)

V. — UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

*Memorandum by the Secretary-General.*

Paragraph 3 of Article 36 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“ There shall be attached to the account as annexes a memorandum showing for the past financial year the resolutions of the Council with reference to: (a) any recoverable advances made from the Working Capital Fund; and (b) any advances originally thought to be recoverable and ultimately considered by the Council to be irrecoverable; and of the competent authority with reference to: (c) any expenses borne on a vote for unforeseen expenses incurable only by special resolution of a competent authority; and (d) any transfers made in the budget.”

The present memorandum also includes for the sake of completeness a list of internal transfers approved by the Secretary-General.

A. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY  
BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

*Extracts from Reports and Resolutions taken by the Council during the Year 1931.*

1. Territory of Memel: Consultation of Experts.

At its meeting on September 30th, the Council adopted the proposals made by the representative of Norway concerning the communication of the German Government on the situation in the territory of Memel. The Council had authorised the Rapporteur (M. Hambro) to obtain the services of legal and financial experts during the investigations which would be made on this question.



As these consultations would involve a certain amount of expense, the Council would certainly desire to authorise the expenditure of an amount equivalent to 20,000 francs from Item 3 of the 1930 Budget, and, if necessary, the 1931 Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to special vote by the Council)".

(61st Session, Minute 2733.)

2. *Slavery: International Commission of Enquiry in Liberia.*

1. The Council decides to debit Article 3 of the 1931 Budget—"Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to special vote of Council)"—with the expenditure which may be involved in consequence of the work of the Committee of Enquiry instructed to consider the request submitted to the Council, on January 22nd, 1931, by the representative of the Liberian Government to an amount not exceeding 100,000 francs.

(62nd Session, Minute 2779.)

2. The Council decides to increase from 100,000 francs to 125,000 francs the maximum amount which may be spent in 1931 on the work of the Committee of the Council appointed to study the problem raised by the request for assistance of the Liberian Government, submitted on January 22nd, 1931, by the representative of the Government of Liberia.

These credits will be charged to Item 3 of the Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to special vote of the Council)."

(63rd Session, Minute 2828.)

3. *Technical Collaboration with China.*

Proposed visit to China of the Director of the Economic and Financial Section and of the Director of the Transit Section.

1. Extract of memorandum of Acting-Secretary-General adopted by the Council:

"The total expenses involved will amount to a figure of, approximately, 100,000 francs. This expenditure was not foreseen at the time when the Budget for 1931 was drawn up by the Assembly, and cannot therefore be found in the budgets of the two sections concerned. I venture, therefore, to submit to the Council that, in accordance with precedent, I should be authorised to draw on the vote for 'Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to a special vote of the Council)' up to a sum not exceeding 100,000 francs for this purpose."

(62nd Session, Minute 2744.)

2. The Council, referring to the decision taken on January 19th, 1931, decides to increase by 100,000 francs—*i.e.*, from 100,000 to 200,000 francs—the expenditure which may be charged to Item 3 of the Budget for 1931—"Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to special vote of the Council)"—for technical co-operation of the League of Nations with the Chinese Government.

(63rd Session, Minute 2850.)

4. *Agricultural Credits: Advance of Funds by the League to the Organisation Committee of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company.*

The Council empowers the Secretary-General to advance to the Organisation Committee of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company funds up to a maximum sum of 50,000 francs;

Decides that these advances, which will be repaid to the League so soon as the capital of the bank has been subscribed, will be drawn from Item 3 of the Budget for 1931—"Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to special vote of Council)".

(63rd Session, Minute 2849.)

B. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET FOR 1931 APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

*Extracts from Reports and Resolutions adopted by the Council during the Year 1931.*

The Council decides to effect the following transfers in the budget for 1931.

1. *May 18th.*

10,000 francs from Item 4 (b) 1.11 ("Salaries, wages and allowances—Political Section") to be added to Item 13 (g) ("Special Staff charges—Recruitment of Staff").

(63rd Session, Minute 2797.)

2. *May 22nd.*

100,000 francs from Item 24. VI ("Reduction of Armaments—International Manufacture of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War") to be added to Item 30 ("Commission of Enquiry for European Union").

(63rd Session, Minute 2842.)

3. *September 4th.*

15,000 francs from Item 11 (b) (" Publications Department—*Treaty Series* ") to be added to Item 4 (a) II.6 (" Salaries, Wages and Allowances—Interpreting and Translating Section ").

14,000 francs from Item 6.II (b) (" Liaison with Latin America ") to be added to Item 16 (" Unpaid Liabilities Fund ").

(64th Session, Minute 2883.)

4. *October 1st.*

80,000 francs from Item 24.VII (" Reduction of Armaments—International Disarmament Conference ") to be added to Item 25.A.8 (" Intellectual Co-operation—Miscellaneous, petty and unforeseen expenses ").

(66th Session, Minute 2970.)

5. *November 16th.*

60,000 francs from Item 3 (" Unforeseen Expenditure—subject to special vote of Council ") to be added to Item 2 (b) (" Extraordinary Sessions of the Council ").

(65th Session, Minute 2959.)

6. *December 30th.*

25,000 francs from Item 3 (" Unforeseen Expenditure—subject to special vote of Council ") to be added to Item 2 (b) (" Extraordinary Sessions of the Council ").

(66th Session, Minute 2970.)

C. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

(External transfers not accounted for.)

The following internal transfers within the various items of the Budget for 1931 were approved by the Secretary-General:

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 1. SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY:</b>					
3.	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances . . . . .	20,000	—	2,000	18,000
4.	Assembly hall, rent, lighting, heating, etc. . . . .	64,200	—	11,000	53,200
5.	Special printing . . . . .	180,000	11,000	—	191,000
6.	Cables, telegrams, and telephones . . . . .	1,000	2,000	—	3,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		265,200	13,000	13,000	265,200
<b>Item 2. SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL:</b>					
(a)	Ordinary sessions of the Council . . . . .	40,000	—	8,000	32,000
(b)	Extraordinary sessions of the Council . . . . .	23,000	8,000	—	31,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		63,000	8,000	8,000	63,000
<b>Item 4. SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES:</b>					
<i>(a) Secretariat at Geneva:</i>					
<b>I. General Organisation:</b>					
2.	Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	95,164	25	—	95,189
4.	Deputy Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	94,617	190	—	94,807
8.	Under-Secretary-General's Office (Intellectual Co-operation) . . . . .	40,720	320	—	41,040
10.	Under-Secretary-General's Office (in charge of Political Section) . . . . .	32,691	1,600	240	34,051
11.	Political Section . . . . .	238,787	—	1,895	236,892
12.	Information Section:				
	(i) Geneva Office:				
	(b) <i>Temporary Engagements</i> . . . . .	50,000	—	700	49,300
	(v) Tokio Office . . . . .	44,000	700	—	44,700
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		595,979	2,835	2,835	595,979

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 4(b) WAGES OF HOUSE STAFF AT GENEVA:</b>					
(a)	Salaries . . . . .	428,509	—	550	427,959
(b)	Overtime, temporary engagements and replacements . . . . .	25,000	550	—	25,550
		<u>453,509</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>453,509</u>
<b>Item 7. Branch Offices:</b>					
<b>1. London Sub-Office:</b>					
A. Staff: salaries, overtime, temporary engagements and replacements . . . . .					
		26,254	—	1,550	24,704
B.	(6) Telephones . . . . .	2,900	600	—	3,500
	(7) Stationery . . . . .	1,261	700	—	1,961
	(9) Postage . . . . .	1,513	250	—	1,763
<b>2. Paris Sub-Office:</b>					
B.	(1) Rent . . . . .	25,200	—	300	24,900
	(4) Cleaning . . . . .	378	—	140	238
	(5) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	840	640	—	1,480
	(7) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	32	20	—	52
	(8) Stationery . . . . .	630	—	200	430
	(10) Newspapers . . . . .	126	50	—	176
	(11) Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	2,100	250	320	2,030
		<u>61,234</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>61,234</u>
<b>Item 8. TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF OFFICIALS OF THE LEAGUE:</b>					
(a)	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with General Services . . . . .	168,500	—	35,000	133,500
(b)	Travelling expenses of members of the Secretariat returning home on leave . . . . .	55,000	35,000	—	90,000
		<u>223,500</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>223,500</u>
<b>Item 10. PROPERTY ACCOUNT, MAINTENANCE:</b>					
<i>Headquarters at Geneva:</i>					
(b)	(i) Building . . . . .	50,500	12,000	—	62,500
	(ii) Furniture and equipment . . . . .	23,500	—	300	23,200
(h)	Telephones, local service . . . . .	49,200	—	12,000	37,200
(m)	Miscellaneous sundry supplies, etc. . . . .	13,000	300	—	13,300
		<u>136,200</u>	<u>12,300</u>	<u>12,300</u>	<u>136,200</u>
<b>Item 13. SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES:</b>					
(a)	Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	25,000	—	1,000	24,000
(h)	Medical examinations . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
		<u>26,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>26,000</u>
<b>Item 18. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS AND MINORITIES QUESTIONS:</b>					
1.	Salaries . . . . .	298,013	—	5,500	292,513
2.	Travelling (including removal) expenses . . . . .	27,500	—	9,750	17,750
3.	Printing and documentation . . . . .	10,000	15,250	—	25,250
		<u>335,513</u>	<u>15,250</u>	<u>15,250</u>	<u>335,513</u>

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 19. A. FINANCIAL SECTION AND ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:</b>					
<b>I—2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:</b>					
	(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses etc. . . . .	103,000	8,000	—	111,000
3.	(a) Salaries . . . . .	586,904	—	16,500	570,404
	(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	30,000	20,000	—	50,000
	(c) Printing and publishing . . .	155,000	—	25,000	130,000
	(d) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . .	6,000	5,000	—	11,000
4.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	20,000	64,000	—	84,000
7.	Investigation into the course and phases of present economic depression . . . . .	100,000	6,000	—	106,000
<b>II—1. Temporary staff . . . . .</b>					
2.	Conferences, special Committees, enquiries, etc. . . . .	20,000	—	150	19,850
3.	Printing and publications . . . . .	38,000	—	5,500	32,500
		18,300	1,150	5,000	14,450
		<u>1,077,204</u>	<u>104,150</u>	<u>52,150</u>	<u>1,129,204</u>
<b>Item 19. B. SECTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS:</b>					
I—2.	(b) Printing for Committees . . .	21,300	19,000	—	40,300
3.	(a) Salaries . . . . .	289,332	—	14,000	275,332
	(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	30,000	—	8,000	22,000
4.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	20,000	6,000	—	26,000
<b>II. CONSEQUENCES OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE:</b>					
1.	Sessions of, and preparatory work for, the Consultative Committee . . . . .	79,500	—	52,000	27,500
4.	Printing and publications for the Consultative Committee and Sub-Committees . . . . .	35,000	—	3,000	32,000
		<u>1,552,336</u>	<u>129,150</u>	<u>129,150</u>	<u>1,552,336</u>
<b>Item 21. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION:</b>					
1.	General Conference . . . . .	49,000	—	2,000	47,000
3.	Printing of documents:				
	(a) For meetings and other work under sub-head 2 . . . . .	18,000	5,000	—	23,000
	(b) Collection and exchange of information on communications and transit (including miscellaneous expenses) . . . . .	14,000	—	5,000	9,000
4.	Settlement of disputes referred to the Committee and examination of similar questions submitted to the Committee by the Council. . . . .	20,000	—	2,000	18,000
6.	Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	30,000	2,000	—	32,000
7.	Cablegrams, telegrams, and long-distance telephone communications and miscellaneous . . . . .	5,000	2,000	—	7,000
		<u>136,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>136,000</u>

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 22. INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION:</b>					
<b>I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation:</b>					
2.	Salaries of the Health Section .	414,376	—	38,900	375,476
5.	Cables, telegrams and telephones	10,000	1,300	—	11,300
<b>II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation:</b>					
<b>I. Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts and collective and individual studies</b>					
		199,000	16,000	—	215,000
2.	Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10,000	600	—	10,600
7.	Miscellaneous enquiries; printing, publications and documentation, cables and telegrams, for the enquiries . . . . .	260,000	46,000	—	306,000
<b>III. Expenses in connection with a System of Liaison between the various national Health Services . . . . .</b>					
		150,000	—	25,000	125,000
		<u>1,043,376</u>	<u>63,900</u>	<u>63,900</u>	<u>1,043,376</u>

**Item 23. A. SOCIAL QUESTIONS:**

1.	Salaries . . . . .	114,075	—	17,250	96,825
2.	Travelling and removal expenses	9,000	703.50	703.50	9,000
3.	Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:				
	(ii) Sessions of Sub-Committees .	9,000	—	5,000	4,000
	(iv) Protection of Children:				
	(a) Work of Experts . . . . .	6,000	—	3,500	2,500
	(b) Printing and documentation . . . . .	12,000	703.50	703.50	12,000

**Item 23. B. SUPERVISION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC:**

1.	Salaries . . . . .	141,904	17,250	—	159,154
2.	Travelling and removal expenses	16,500	5,300	—	21,800
3.	Control of Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs:				
	(ii) Printing and documentation of the Committee . . . . .	30,000	8,000	1,800	36,200
	(iv) Conference . . . . .	23,500	—	8,000	15,500
	(vi) Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	75,000	5,000	—	80,000
		<u>436,979</u>	<u>36,957</u>	<u>36,957</u>	<u>436,979</u>

**Item 24. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS:**

**I. Secretariat:**

2.	Travelling and removal expenses	8,000	10,000	—	18,000
	<i>Carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,000</u>

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	8,000	10,000	—	18,000
<b>IV. Preparatory Disarmament Work:</b>					
1.	Commissions, collaboration of experts and technical work . . .	89,500	—	5,000	84,500
2.	General Services:	75,000	—	7,000	68,000
	(a) Printing and documentation.	75,000	—	7,000	68,000
	(b) Cables, telegrams and other unforeseen expenses . . .	2,000	2,000	—	4,000
<b>V. Statistical Year-Books:</b>					
1.	<i>Armaments Year-Book</i> . . . . .	40,000	2,000	—	42,000
2.	<i>Statistical Information on the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War</i> . . . . .	17,000	—	2,000	15,000
		<u>231,500</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>231,500</u>
<b>Item 25. A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, ETC.:</b>					
3.	Conference of Experts on the Question of Scientific Property.	10,000	—	5,800	4,200
4.	Committees of Experts . . . . .	7,000	5,800	—	12,800
6.	Printing . . . . .	31,500	—	2,400	29,100
<b>Item 25. B. INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS:</b>					
1.	General expenses, International Bureaux . . . . .	8,000	900	—	8,900
2.	<i>Supplement to the Handbook of International Organisations</i> . . . . .	1,000	1,500	—	2,500
		<u>57,500</u>	<u>8,200</u>	<u>8,200</u>	<u>57,500</u>
<b>Item 35. LIBRARY:</b>					
(a)	Book, maps . . . . .	50,000	—	4,300	45,700
(b)	Binding . . . . .	25,000	2,300	—	27,300
(c)	Periodicals . . . . .	19,000	2,000	—	21,000
		<u>94,000</u>	<u>4,300</u>	<u>4,300</u>	<u>94,000</u>
<b>PART V. — PENSIONS:</b>					
I.	Cost of scheme as computed by the Actuary, Less amount already included in the budget for the Staff Provident Fund . . . . .	953,273	—	2,200	951,073
II.	(a) Salaries . . . . .	42,500	—	1,900	40,600
	(b) Miscellaneous administrative expenses . . . . .	5,000	4,100	—	9,100
		<u>1,000,773</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>1,000,773</u>

**F. SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS SHOWN ON THE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.**

**I. Building Annuity.**

The sum of 1,375,000 francs represents the total amount entered in Part IV of the Budget for 1931 under the heading of "Terminable Annuity payable on account of Building Operations of the League". It was pointed out in that budget that, "as this sum is, from year to year, entered in the budget, reimbursements to the States which advanced the sums necessary for the formation of the Building Fund must be made". The reimbursement to be made in 1931 amounts to 700,000 francs. This sum was actually reimbursed to the States concerned on January 1st, 1932, by a corresponding reduction of their contributions.

2. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Expenses of the Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws".*

At a session held in September 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 200,000 Swiss francs from the Rockefeller Foundation for the printing and publication of "Monetary and Banking Laws". As at December 31st, 1931, an amount of 25,800 Swiss francs has been received, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 3,305.40 Swiss francs.

3. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Cost of the Study of Double Taxation.*

At a session held in May 1930, the Council accepted a gift of 90,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for the work of the Fiscal Committee on Double Taxation questions. As at December 31st, 1931, an amount of 147,814.10 Swiss francs has been received under this head, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 139,102.93 Swiss francs.

4. *Contribution towards the Preparatory Work of the Conference to consider the Reform of the Calendar.*

At a session held in January 1931, the Council, ratifying the decision taken by its President on December 4th, 1930, accepted the gift of a maximum sum of \$10,000 to cover certain expenditure in connection with the preparatory work for the Conference which is to consider the reform of the calendar. The sum of 20,342.95 Swiss francs represents the unexpended balance.

5. *International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation Grants Account.*

The sum of 113,981.70 Swiss francs represents the unspent balance of the grants of the Rockefeller Foundation towards the budget of the Health Organisation of the League, which, in accordance with the agreement, will be returned to the Foundation.

6. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children.*

At its fifty-ninth session, the Council accepted a sum of 125,000 dollars offered by the American Association of Social Hygiene for the extension, to Far Eastern countries, of the enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children. Of this grant, 568,333.20 Swiss francs were received and the expenditure amounts to 362,445.14 Swiss francs.

7. *Gift to the Child Welfare Committee (5,835.13 Swiss francs).*

At the session held in March 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$1,500 presented to the League by the friends of the League in the United States, on the understanding that this sum, together with a further gift of \$161.80 and interest, would be available for the Child Welfare Committee of the League. In accordance with a decision of the Child Welfare Committee, expenditure to the extent of 3,312.22 francs has been incurred to date in the purchase of books dealing with child welfare.

8. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the Enquiry as to the Situation of Children exposed to Moral and Social Dangers.*

On June 9th, 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$5,000 "to be used in connection with the child welfare work of the League".

On June 4th, 1928, the Council adopted the proposal of the Child Welfare Committee "that the money can be most usefully employed in studying the problem of the child whose environment is bad, or who is exposed to moral and social dangers".

The sum of 3,811.35 Swiss francs is the unspent balance.

9. *Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Opium-smoking Conference held at Bangkok in 1931.*

The amount of 67,117.33 Swiss francs represents the unexpended balance of the contribution-in-aid received from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the opium-smoking Conference held at Bangkok in 1931.

10. *Contributions towards the Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East.*

The amount of 3,232.15 francs represents the unexpended balance of contributions-in-aid from the Governments of Great Britain, French Indo-China, the Netherlands and Siam towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East.

11. *Balance of Epidemic Commission Funds.*

The sum of 2,544.90 Swiss francs represents the balance of the contributions, amounting to approximately £300,000, made by various Governments in 1920 for the purpose of combating the typhus epidemic on the Russian border. This amount is retained to meet auditors' fees.

12. *Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.*

The sum of 2,727.20 Swiss francs represents the balance, including interest, of the credit of 60,000 dinars (4,419.35 Swiss francs) given in 1924 by the Minister of Public Health of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in order to enable two foreign medical officials to study malaria in the Kingdom.

13. *Gift from the Egyptian Government (9,169.33 Swiss francs).*

At a session held in September 1931, the Council accepted a gift of 500 Egyptian pounds offered by the Egyptian Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the League in connection with the work of the Advisory Committee on traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

14. *Balance of Grant-in-aid of Italian Red Cross towards Constitution of the International Relief Union.*

The sum of 4,194.30 Swiss francs represents the balance of the grant of 10,000 Swiss francs contributed in November 1924 by the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Preparatory Committee for the Study of an International Federation for Mutual Assistance and Relief of Peoples overtaken by Disaster; the sums spent were shown in the League accounts against the relevant appropriation.

15. *Contribution from Private Individuals in the United States of America for a Publication on Legal Aid to the Poor.*

The Assembly, at its fifth ordinary session, invited the Secretariat to prepare and to keep up to date a list of the measures taken or institutions created in each country for the purpose of giving to poor persons legal assistance in connection with litigation in the courts or free legal advice and consultation. The Assembly also requested the Secretariat to collect and to publish the various laws and provisions regulating the legal assistance to poor persons in different countries.

As the Assembly had understood that, in undertaking this new work, the League would not incur new expenditure, private individuals in the United States of America contributed for the purpose in 1924 and 1925 the total sum of 50,909.35 Swiss francs, the unspent balance of which amounts to 23,291.05 Swiss francs.

16. *Revolving Fund for Special Publications (19,735.50 Swiss francs).*

On September 19th, 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 25,000 Swiss francs for the creation of a revolving fund to facilitate the printing and publication of pamphlets, books and descriptive material on the League. In accordance with the recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, a statement of the receipts to, and payments from, the fund is annexed to the present accounts.

17. *Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation (129,565 Swiss francs).*

On January 13th, 1930, the Council accepted, in accordance with Article 23 *a* of the Financial Regulations of the League of Nations, the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of 25,000 dollars to the League of Nations. This sum will be utilised for the new buildings.

18. *Fund for Upkeep of Wireless Station (199,925.85 Swiss francs).*

The Assembly decided at its tenth ordinary session to accept the solution which provides for the construction, at the expense and under the direction of the League, of a short-wave wireless station to be operated by the Radio-Suisse Company and handed over to be administered by the League in times of emergency.

As regards the maintenance and operating expenses of the station, the Supervisory Commission recommended that the credit of 200,000 francs entered in Item 30 (a) of the budget should be considered as the nucleus for a trading account, distinct from the budgetary accounts, but controlled and audited in the same manner as those accounts. It considered, however, that, in view of the special character of this account, the unspent balances should be carried over to the succeeding year; in due course, the disposal of any surpluses could be decided upon.

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**Part III.**

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**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.
  - V. TRANSFERS FROM SUB-HEAD TO SUB-HEAD.
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I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

(January 1st to December 31st, 1931.)

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
<i>Section I. — Ordinary Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter I. — Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body . . . . .	456,000	456,000	433,498.92
Chapter II. — General Services of the International Labour Office . . . . .	8,453,715	8,453,715	8,231,691.53
Chapter III. — Profit and loss on exchange ( <i>ad memoriam</i> ) . . . . .	—	—	Loss 1,939.56
<i>Section II. — Capital Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter IV — Buildings, permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	93,000	93,000	89,768.58
<i>Section III.</i>			
Chapter V. — Unforeseen expenditure of Chapters I to IV (see Schedule K) . . .	155,000	155,000	96,117.20
Total . . . . .	9,157,715	9,157,715	8,853,015.79
<i>Deduct (a) Estimated Receipts from Sale of Publications . . . . .</i>			
	230,000	230,000	205,702.08
<i>(b) Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .</i>	3,000	3,000	2,477.10
<i>(c) Bank Interest . . . . .</i>	10,000	10,000	13,783.75
<i>(d) Brazilian Contribution 1929 . . . . .</i>	253,063	253,063	253,063.60
	496,063	496,063	475,026.53
Net Total . . . . .	8,661,652	8,661,652	8,377,989.26

Geneva, February 16th, 1932.

(Signed) F. M. COLLINS,  
Chief Accountant.

B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER I. — SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
1. Sessions of the Conference (see Schedule A) . .	358,000	358,000	335,498.92
2. Sessions of the Governing Body (see Schedule B)	98,000	98,000	98,000.00
Total of Chapter I. . . . .	456,000	456,000	433,498.92

CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
3. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) Salaries (see Schedule C) . . . . .	5,774,080	5,757,045	5,756,733.20
(b) Contribution towards Provident Fund. . . . .	281,180	281,180	281,180.00
4. Travelling expenses of officials:			
(a) Removal expenses to and from Geneva . . . . .	32,000	25,000	24,760.40
(b) Travelling expenses and allowances of officials (and their families) proceeding to Geneva to take up their posts . . . . .	14,300	12,300	9,191.10
(c) Travelling expenses and subsistence allow- ances occasioned in connection with General Services . . . . .	130,000	130,000	126,084.75
(d) Travelling expenses of officials on leave . . . . .	103,000	112,000	111,083.65
5. Entertainment allowances (see Schedule D) . . . . .	85,000	85,000	80,971.13
6. Property Account: maintenance of Geneva Office (see Schedule E) . . . . .	184,900	184,900	179,884.35
7. Printing (see Schedule F) . . . . .	515,000	515,000	484,530.75
8. General office expenses (see Schedule G). . . . .	259,000	259,000	223,035.27
9. Special staff charges (see Schedule H). . . . .	80,820	80,820	56,905.50
10. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	—	—	—
11. Supervision of revenue and expenditure:			
(a) Auditors' travelling and subsistence allowance . . . . .	7,330	7,330	6,178.60
(b) Expenses of Financial Supervisory Com- mission . . . . .	8,000	8,000	6,222.95
12. Enquiries, Investigations and External Collaboration . . . . .	193,800	193,800	179,048.15
13. Commissions (see Schedule I). . . . .	130,000	130,000	77,655.75
14. Branch Offices (see Schedule J). . . . .	655,305	672,340	628,225.98
Total of Chapter II . . . . .	8,453,715	8,453,715	8,231,691.53

CHAPTER III. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

15. Profit on exchange . . . . .	10,000	10,000	1,607.75
Deduct: Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,000	10,000	3,547.31
Total of Chapter III . . . . .	—	—	Loss 1,939.56

SECTION II. — CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER IV. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (BUILDINGS, PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.).

16. Furniture, fittings and additional equipment . . . . .	21,000	21,000	20,486.12
17. Typewriters, calculating machines, duplicators and dictaphones . . . . .	27,000	27,000	25,030.40
18. Library: books, periodicals, cards, etc. . . . .	45,000	45,000	44,252.06
Total of Chapter IV . . . . .	93,000	93,000	89,768.58

**C. SCHEDULES.**

**SCHEDULE A**

*to Chapter I, Item 1.*

**SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.**

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as amended by Transfers	Actual Expenditure
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
(a) Salaries of additional temporary staff, etc. . . .	66,000	66,000	66,000.00
(b) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of temporary staff brought to Geneva . . . .	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
(c) Conference hall, rent, heat, light, equipment, etc.	45,000	45,000	45,000.00
(d) Special printing (reports for the Conference, Director's report, final and provisional re- cords and miscellaneous) . . . . .	180,000	180,000	179,999.72
(e) Hire of office equipment and furniture . . . . .	4,000	4,000	4,000.00
(f) Automobile and cyclist services . . . . .	5,800	5,800	5,800.00
(g) Cables, telegrams, telephonic communications.	2,200	2,200	2,200.00
(h) Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference.	45,000	45,000	22,499.20
Total . . . . .	<u>358,000</u>	<u>358,000</u>	<u>335,498.92</u>

**SCHEDULE B**

*to Chapter I, Item 2.*

**SESSIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.**

(a) Travelling expenses and allowances of mem- bers of the Governing Body . . . . .	75,000	75,000	75,000.00
(b) Printing of documents for the Governing Body . . . . .	23,000	23,000	23,000.00
Total . . . . .	<u>98,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>	<u>98,000.00</u>

**SCHEDULE C**

*to Chapter II, Item 3.*

**SALARIES.**

(a) Directorate . . . . .	386,400	393,000	392,996.40
(b) Administrative Division . . . . .	1,779,565	1,723,105	1,723,101.70
(c) Diplomatic Division . . . . .	937,675	937,480	937,476.35
(d) Research Division . . . . .	1,498,160	1,464,165	1,464,163.95
(e) Intelligence Division . . . . .	883,580	837,295	837,293.75
Total . . . . .	<u>5,485,380</u>	<u>5,355,045</u>	<u>5,355,032.15</u>
New Posts . . . . .	144,300	—	—
(f) Family allowances and exceptional allowances at end of probationary period . . . . .	5,000	4,000	3,887.50
(g) Overtime . . . . .	20,000	19,200	19,047.35
(h) Temporary Staff (general amount) . . . . .	65,000	374,050	374,038.45
Special sum for establishment of a catalogue of films on social subjects . . . . .	5,000	4,750	4,727.75
(i) Special Credit for promotions and regrading.	49,400	—	—
Total . . . . .	<u>5,774,080</u>	<u>5,757,045</u>	<u>5,756,733.20</u>

**SCHEDULE D**

*to Chapter II, Item 5.*

**ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES.**

(a) Director . . . . .	30,000	30,000	30,000.00
(b) Deputy-Director . . . . .	12,500	12,500	12,500.00
(c) Chairman of the Governing Body . . . . .	12,500	12,500	12,500.00
(d) Entertainment Fund . . . . .	30,000	30,000	25,971.13
Total . . . . .	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>80,971.13</u>

SCHEDULE E  
to Chapter II, Item 6.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT, MAINTENANCE OF GENEVA OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as amended by Transfers	Actual Expenditure
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
(a) Water rate . . . . .	2,000	2,500	2,098.30
(b) Heating . . . . .	26,000	26,000	25,000.35
(c) Electricity { Lighting . . . . .	9,500	11,000	10,421.95
{ Electric motors . . . . .	3,200	3,300	3,298.65
(d) Repairs and renovations to buildings . . . . .	30,000	30,000	29,398.10
(e) Insurance . . . . .	7,300	8,300	8,179.80
(f) Upkeep of office furniture and equipment (including automobiles) . . . . .	14,000	12,000	10,921.75
(g) Laundry and cleaning of premises . . . . .	76,000	74,900	73,841.95
(h) Uniforms of messengers . . . . .	2,000	2,000	1,972.50
(i) Sundry supplies . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,851.00
(j) Rent and upkeep of additional premises . . . . .	11,900	11,900	11,900.00
Total . . . . .	<u>184,900</u>	<u>184,900</u>	<u>179,884.35</u>

SCHEDULE F  
to Chapter II, Item 7.

PRINTING.

(a) <i>Industrial and Labour Information</i> . . . . .	65,000	66,500	66,465.20
(b) <i>Monthly Record of Migration</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
(c) <i>Native Labour Review</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
(d) <i>Official Bulletin</i> . . . . .	10,000	10,300	10,290.20
(e) <i>International Labour Review</i> (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish editions) . . . . .	110,000	105,300	105,252.05
(f) <i>Industrial Safety Survey</i> . . . . .	16,000	17,500	17,298.70
(g) <i>Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene</i> . . . . .	4,000	4,200	4,159.10
(h) <i>Legislative Series</i> . . . . .	85,000	104,600	104,575.35
(i) <i>Studies and Reports</i> . . . . .	90,000	80,200	80,114.75
(j) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	7,500	7,500	7,061.11
(k) Printing for various commissions . . . . .	7,500	2,300	2,262.37
(l) Special publications . . . . .	35,000	31,600	31,537.63
(m) Pamphlets, leaflets and circulars for pro- paganda, and publications in languages other than English, French and German . . . . .	15,000	15,000	14,626.63
(n) Travelling and advertising for Sales Branch . . . . .	35,000	35,000	28,922.87
(o) Binding for sales . . . . .	5,000	5,000	4,302.60
(p) Reprinting for sales . . . . .	30,000	30,000	7,662.19
Total . . . . .	<u>515,000</u>	<u>515,000</u>	<u>484,530.75</u>

SCHEDULE G  
to Chapter II, Item 8.

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

(a) Stationery and office supplies . . . . .	78,000	78,000	62,539.17
(b) (i) Postage . . . . .	115,000	111,100	93,255.17
(ii) Courier, Geneva - Paris . . . . .	3,500	3,500	3,258.75
(c) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	12,000	10,000	9,283.80
(d) Telephones (subscriptions and surcharges) . . . . .	26,000	30,000	29,186.20
(e) Papers and Press cuttings of non-permanent value . . . . .	13,000	13,000	12,932.78
(f) Additional and miscellaneous expenses:			
(i) Freight and carriage . . . . .	9,000	12,000	11,405.20
(ii) Photographs . . . . .	2,000	500	403.70
(iii) Other expenses . . . . .	500	900	770.50
(iv) Exhibitions . . . . .	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	<u>259,000</u>	<u>259,000</u>	<u>223,035.27</u>

SCHEDULE H

to Chapter II, Item 9.

SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Indemnities provided for in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	3,600	4,200	4,111.00
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	15,000	15,000	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	24,870	24,870	24,514.50
(d) Upkeep of sick-room . . . . .	500	500	449.40
(e) Nurse . . . . .	8,000	8,000	8,000.00
(f) Medical Adviser's fees . . . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
Cost of second medical examination . . . . .	200	200	182.60
(g) Welfare . . . . .	3,000	3,600	3,556.05
(h) Recruitment of staff (advertising, expenses of examinations, special travelling, etc.) . . . . .	4,000	2,800	1,529.80
(i) Cantonal and communal subscriptions . . . . .	2,750	2,750	2,670.20
(j) Pension for the child of the late Dr. Pardo . . . . .	6,900	6,900	6,891.95
(k) (a) Expenses of Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	6,000	6,000	—
(b) Indemnities ordered by Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—
Total . . . . .	80,820	80,820	56,905.50

SCHEDULE I

to Chapter II, Item 13.

COMMISSIONS.

(a) Joint Maritime Commission . . . . .	14,000	14,000	—
(b) Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee . . . . .	10,000	10,000	—
(c) Social Insurance Committee:			
1. Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Insurance . . . . .	6,000	1,000	—
2. Committee of Experts on Social Insurance . . . . .	12,000	17,000	16,684.85
(d) Correspondence Committees:			
1. Committee on Industrial Hygiene . . . . .	8,000	8,000	7,235.30
2. Safety Sub-Committee . . . . .	8,000	8,000	7,463.65
(e) Permanent Migration Committee . . . . .	8,000	8,000	—
(f) Joint Committee on Economic Crises . . . . .	2,000	120	—
(g) Committee of Experts on Native Labour . . . . .	15,000	15,000	—
(h) Committee on Article 408 . . . . .	8,000	8,280	8,278.95
(i) Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers . . . . .	10,000	10,000	8,041.80
(j) Committee on Salaried Employees . . . . .	10,000	6,200	6,142.95
(k) Committee on Automatic Coupling . . . . .	14,000	12,400	12,322.35
(l) Other Committees . . . . .	5,000	12,000	11,485.90
Total . . . . .	130,000	130,000	77,655.75

SCHEDULE J

to Chapter II, Item 14.

CORRESPONDENTS' OFFICES.

(a) Paris Office . . . . .	62,496	64,496	64,449.45
(b) London Office . . . . .	101,159	101,159	92,939.10
(c) Rome Office . . . . .	49,980	49,980	49,222.00
(d) Berlin Office . . . . .	115,969	115,969	111,553.75
(e) Washington Office . . . . .	93,319	93,319	89,011.70
(f) Tokio Office . . . . .	125,254	125,254	107,231.35
(g) Delhi Office . . . . .	77,128	75,128	69,049.10
(h) China Office . . . . .	30,000	47,035	44,769.53
Total . . . . .	655,305	672,340	628,225.98

SCHEDULE K

EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY BY  
SPECIAL VOTE OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

Session of Governing Body at which Expenditure was authorised	Object of Expenditure	Amount authorised Swiss Francs	Amount expended from Chapter V Swiss Francs
49th Session	Additional accommodation . . . . .	11,900	10,958.00
49th Session	Meetings of the Governing Body . . . . .	20,000	17,420.35
51st Session	Compassionate grant to Mr. Brandli . . . . .	1,200	1,200.00
53rd Session	Sessions of the Conference . . . . .	30,000	22,280.40
53rd Session	Reclassification of Staff: Division II . . . . .	9,975	1,185.40
55th Session	Retroactive application of new salary scales for Principal Officers . . . . .	18,000	17,930.05
55th Session	Special allowances to Translators and Inter- preters . . . . .	9,600	5,893.00
55th Session	Special allowance to three Chiefs of Service . . . . .	5,000	3,000.00
55th Session	Language allowances . . . . .	12,000	11,250.00
55th Session	Indemnity to an official discharged owing to age who was not a member of the Provident or Pension Fund . . . . .	5,000	5,000.00
	Total . . . . .	<u>122,675</u>	<u>96,117.20</u>

The Governing Body also approved the following expenditure from Chapter V. As a result of economies within the Budget, it proved possible to meet these charges from the appropriate items of the Budget.

51st Session	Additional salaries at Paris Office . . . . .	4,410	nil
52nd Session	Committee on Glass Works . . . . .	5,000	nil
53rd Session	Removal expenses: Rome Office . . . . .	4,424	nil
55th Session	Technical mission in China . . . . .	10,000	nil

## II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### LIABILITIES.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Gold francs
<i>Depreciation Reserves:</i>			
New Building at Geneva . . . . .	508,303.06		
Rome Office Premises . . . . .	18,322.95		
Furniture and fittings . . . . .	642,042.45		
Machines . . . . .	349,129.55		
Library . . . . .	499,965.59		
	<hr/>	2,017,763.60	<hr/>
			2,036,366.37
 Working Capital Fund            \$ = 5.12 Sw. frs.		538,731.57	545,318.45
<i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra:</i>			
Brazilian contribution for 1931 carried forward in reduction of future budgets . .	250,461.40		
Balance of grant from British Legion towards cost of album on prosthesis . . . . .	1,326.25		
Balance of grant from the Industrial Relations Counsellors for enquiry into industrial relations . . . . .	51,795.20	303,582.85	306,381.73
	<hr/>		
Balance being excess of assets over liabilities . . . . .		8,117,258.25	8,190,476.53
		<hr/>	
		10,977,336.27	11,078,543.08
		<hr/>	
		<hr/>	



AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

ASSETS.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Gold francs
<i>Buildings:</i>			
New Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	3,475,805.32		3,490,895.38
Rome Office Premises . . . . .	<u>34,037.50</u>		<u>34,319.50</u>
		3,509,842.82	<u>3,525,214.88</u>
<i>Furniture, Machines and Library:</i>			
Furniture and fittings at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	642,042.45		
Typewriters, duplicating and other machines at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	349,129.55		
Library at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	<u>499,965.59</u>		
		1,491,137.59	<u>1,504,885.51</u>
<i>Contributions due from Nations.</i> \$ = 5.12 Sw. frs.		5,649,128.99	5,718,198.96
<i>Stocks:</i>			
Printing Paper . . . . .	1,398.37		
Stationery . . . . .	<u>22,245.65</u>		
		23,644.02	23,862.00
<i>Cash in hand, at banks and with Correspondents:</i>			
<i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra:</i>		303,582.85	306,381.73
		<u>10,977,336.27</u>	<u>11,078,543.08</u>

Geneva, February 16th, 1932.

(Signed) F. M. COLLINS,  
*Chief Accountant.*

### III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	Swiss francs	Gold francs		Swiss francs	Gold francs
<i>To Contributions from Nations:</i>			<i>By Expenditure under</i>		
Arrears. . . . .	477,078.70	480,402.11	Chapter I . . . . .	433,498.92	436,450.83
Thirteenth Financial Period . . . . .	7,363,423.80	7,408,985.77	Chapter II . . . . .	8,231,691.53	8,287,745.23
			Chapter III . . . . .	1,939.56	1,952.76
<i>Appropriations-in-Aid:</i>			Chapter IV . . . . .	89,768.58	90,379.86
Brazilian Contribution 1929. . . . .	253,063.60	254,786.83	Chapter V . . . . .	96,117.20	96,771.71
Sale of publications.	205,702.08	207,102.80	Bank Charges . . . . .	728.10	733.71
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	2,477.10	2,493.97			
<i>Extraordinary Receipts:</i>					
Bank Interest. . . . .	13,783.75	13,877.61			
Printing paper withdrawn from stock.	1,059.35	1,066.56			
<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	537,155.51	545,318.45			
	<u>8,853,743.89</u>	<u>8,914,034.10</u>		<u>8,853,743.89</u>	<u>8,914,034.10</u>

Geneva, February 16th, 1932.

*(Signed)* F. M. COLLINS,  
Chief Accountant.

IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.

TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM IN THE BUDGET OF THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD  
EFFECTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

*Fifty-second Session, Geneva, April 1931.*

	Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs
<i>From Chapter II, Item 3 c.</i>		<i>To Chapter II, Item 14 h.</i>	
Salaries Diplomatic Division . . .	17,035	China Office . . . . .	17,035

(Signed) F. M. COLLINS,  
Chief Accountant.

Geneva, February 16th, 1932.

V. TRANSFERS FROM SUB-HEAD TO SUB-HEAD.

TRANSFERS FROM SUB-HEAD TO SUB-HEAD WITHIN THE SAME BUDGET ITEM EFFECTED BY THE  
DIRECTOR IN THE BUDGET FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

*Chapter II, Item 3. — Salaries.*

	Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs
From § (b) Administrative Division . . .	56,460	To § (a) Directorate . . . . .	6,600
(d) Research Division . . . . .	33,995	(c) Diplomatic Division . . . . .	16,840
(e) Intelligence and Relations Division . . . . .	46,285	(h) Temporary Staff . . . . .	309,050
(f) Family allowances . . . . .	1,000		
(g) Overtime . . . . .	800		
(h2) For cataloguing films on social subjects . . . . .	250		
(i) Special credit for promotions and re-grading . . . . .	49,400		
New posts . . . . .	144,300		
	<hr/>		
	332,490		<hr/>
			332,490

*Chapter II, Item 4. — Travelling Expenses.*

From § (a) Removal expenses to and from Geneva . . . . .	7,000	To § (d) Travelling expenses of officials returning home on leave . . . . .	9,000
(b) Travelling expenses and allowances of officials taking up or leaving posts in Geneva . . . . .	2,000		
	<hr/>		
	9,000		<hr/>
			9,000

*Chapter II, Item 6 — Maintenance of Geneva Office.*

From § (f) Upkeep of office furniture and equipment . . . . .	2,000	To § (a) Water rate . . . . .	500
(g) Domestic staff employed in cleaning . . . . .	1,100	(c) Electricity: Lighting . . . . .	1,500
		" Motors . . . . .	100
		(e) Insurance . . . . .	1,000
	<hr/>		
	3,100		<hr/>
			3,100

Chapter II, Item 7 — Printing.

Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs			
From § (e)	<i>International Labour Review</i> . . . . .	4,700	To § (a)	<i>Industrial and Labour Information</i> . . . . .	1,500
(i)	Studies and Reports. . . . .	9,800	(d)	<i>Official Bulletin</i> . . . . .	300
(k)	Printing for various commissions . . . . .	5,200	(f)	<i>Industrial Safety Survey</i> . . . . .	1,500
(l)	Special publications . . . . .	3,400	(g)	<i>Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene</i> . . . . .	200
			(h)	<i>Legislative Series</i> . . . . .	19,600
		23,100			23,100

Chapter II, Item 8. — General Office Expenses.

From § (b)	Postage . . . . .	3,900	To § (d)	Telephones . . . . .	4,000
(c)	Cables and telegrams. . . . .	2,000	(f.i)	Freight and Carriage . . . . .	3,000
(f.ii)	Photographs . . . . .	1,500	(f.iii)	Other Expenses. . . . .	400
		7,400			7,400

Chapter II, Item 13. — Commissions.

From § (c.i)	Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Insurance . . . . .	5,000	To § (c.ii)	Committee of experts on social insurance . . . . .	5,000
(f)	Joint Committee on Economic Crises . . . . .	1,880	(h)	Committee on Article 408 . . . . .	280
(j)	Committee on Salaried Employees . . . . .	3,800	(l)	Other Committees . . . . .	7,000
(k)	Committee on Automatic Coupling . . . . .	1,600			
e		12,280			12,280

Chapter II, Item 14. — Branch Office.

From § (g)	Delhi Office. . . . .	2,000	To § (a)	Paris Office . . . . .	2,000
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(Signed) F. M. COLLINS,  
Chief Accountant.

Geneva, February 16th, 1932.

**Part IV.**

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**PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.
-

I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1931).

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers	Expenditure	
	Dutch florins		Dutch florins	Gold francs
<i>Chapter I.</i>				
Sessions of the Court . . . . .	325,100.—	325,100.—	222,301.92	463,023.53
<i>Chapter II.</i>				
General services of the Court . . . . .	933,088.50	933,088.50	894,900.39	1,863,951.24
<i>Chapter III.</i>				
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds . . . . .	100.—	100.—	2,914.59	6,070.68
<i>Chapter IV.</i>				
Contribution towards the Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice" . . . . .	30,000.—	30,000.—	30,000.—	62,485.77

SECTION 2.

<i>Chapter V.</i>				
Capital Account . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	10,943.60	22,793.97
	<u>1,308,288.50</u>	<u>1,308,288.50</u>	<u>1,161,060.50</u>	<u>2,418,325.19</u>
<i>Receipts to be deducted:</i>				
Bank Interest . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	1,521.65	3,169.39
	<u>1,302,288.50</u>	<u>1,302,288.50</u>	<u>1,159,538.85</u>	<u>2,415,155.80</u>

B. SUMMARY OF ARTICLES.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers	Expenditure	
			Dutch florins	
<i>Chapter I.</i>				
1. Sessions of the Court (see Table A) . . . . .	320,100.—	320,100.—	220,509.92	
<i>1 bis.</i> Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	1,792.—	
	<u>325,100.—</u>	<u>325,100.—</u>	<u>222,301.92</u>	
<i>Chapter II.</i>				
General Services of the Court.				
2. (a) Annual salaries (see Table B) . . . . .	748,245.—	746,745.—	736,564.43	
(b) Contribution to the Pension Fund . . . . .	8,243.50	8,243.50	8,243.50	
(c) Indemnities provided for in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	400.—	400.—	—	
(d) Contribution towards sickness insurance . . . . .	200.—	200.—	57.18	
(e) Compensation payable as a result of administrative proceedings . . . . .	100.—	100.—	—	
	<u>757,188.50</u>	<u>755,688.50</u>	<u>744,865.11</u>	
	<i>Carried forward</i>			

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i>	757,188.50	755,688.50	744,865.11
3. Travelling expenses of the Registrar and officials of the Registry:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowance of Registrar and officials of the Registry (on duty) . . . . .	8,500.—	6,500.—	5,530.13
(b) Travelling expenses of Registrar and officials of the Registry on leave to native country	2,000.—	1,850.—	1,580 73
(b) <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of wives and children of the Registrar and officials of the Registry to their recognised homes, every three years . . . . .	1,000.—	1,150.—	1,129.95
(c) Removal expenses (on taking up appointment and on departure) . . . . .	3,500.—	5,500.—	3,474.38
3 <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of members of the Court:			
(a) Travelling expenses of members of the Court (on duty) . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Court on leave to their native countries	nil	nil	—
(c) Removal expenses on arrival and departure	20,000.—	20,000.—	2,991.49
4. Contribution to the Carnegie Foundation:			
(a) Repayment of the expenditure referred to in Article I of the contract . . . . .	21,000.—	21,000.—	21,000.—
(b) Supplementary credit referred to in Article VI of the contract . . . . .	19,000.—	19,000.—	19,000.—
(c) Liquidation of cost of installation of new premises for the Court. . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.—
(d) Liquidation (supplementary) of cost of installation of new premises for the Court	10,000.—	10,000.—	8,321.60
5. Administrative expenses (see Table C) . . . .	24,400.—	24,400.—	24,373.69
6. Printing . . . . .	30,500.—	30,500.—	30,469.58
6 <i>bis.</i> <i>Idem</i> (special work) . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	9,978.75
7. Unpaid liabilities. . . . .	10,000.—	11,500.—	11,241.52
7 <i>bis.</i> Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	943.76
	<hr/> 933,088.50	<hr/> 933,088.50	<hr/> 894,900.39

*Chapter III.*

Cost of administration of the Court's Funds.

8. Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,100.—	10,000.—	2,845.04
9. Bank charges . . . . .	100.—	100.—	69.55
	<hr/> 10,100.—	<hr/> 10,100.—	<hr/> 2,914.59
<i>To be deducted:</i>			
Profits on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
	<hr/> 100.—	<hr/> 100.—	<hr/> 2,914.59

*Chapter IV.*

10. Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the " Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice " . . . . .	30,000.—	30,000.—	30,000.— <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> *Balance* at the end of the financial year 1930 (see note page 64 of the audited accounts for the twelfth financial year (1930) (document A.3.1931.X.) . . . . . Dutch florins 68,854.38

*Receipts, financial year 1931:*

Contribution provided for in the Court's budget for 1931 . . . . .	Dutch florins 30,000.—	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,937.48	
	<hr/>	31,937.48

*Expenditure, financial year 1931:*

Total of pensions paid during financial year 1931 . . . . .	26,403.05	
Bank charges . . . . .	11.60	
	<hr/>	26,414.65

*Balance, end of financial year 1931.* . . . . . Dutch florins 74,377.21

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
<i>Chapter V.</i>			
Permanent installations, etc.			
11. Furniture and installation of additional fittings.	10,000.—	10,000.—	7,947.97
12. Library . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	2,995.63
	20,000.—	20,000.—	10,943.60
<i>(Signed)</i> D. J. BRUINSMA,		<i>(Signed)</i> A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,	
<i>Accountant-Establishment Officer.</i>		<i>Registrar of the Court.</i>	

C. SCHEDULES

TABLE A

(See Chapter I, Article 1.)

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	227,000.—	222,500.—	144 850.—
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff). . . . .	53,200.—	55,950.—	42,605.32
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	53,600.—	54,900.—	32 680 80
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	100.—	350.—	216.90
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100.—	300.—	156.90
	334,000.—	334,000.—	220 509.92
Sums recoverable:			
Contributions of non-members . . . . .	6,100.—	6,100.—	—
Assessors . . . . .	7,800.—	7,800.—	—
	320,100.—	320,100.—	220,509.92

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 1 TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	151,000.—	146,500.—	130,900.—
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	—	—	—
National Judges (duty allowance) . . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	13,950.—
National Judges (subsistence allowance) . . . . .	—	—	—
Assessors (subsistence allowance) . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	—
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court). . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	—
	227,000.—	222,500.—	144,850.—

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 2 TO TABLE A.

*Salaries of Temporary Staff and Overtime Pay (Permanent and Temporary Staff).*

Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	35,000.—	37,600.—	36,543.32
Salaries of temporary staff (Printing Service) . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	4,995.—
<i>Idem</i> (Press Service) . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	—
Overtime pay, permanent staff . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	849.—
Overtime pay, temporary staff . . . . .	200.—	350.—	218.—
	53,200.—	55,950.—	42,605.32



ANNEXED TABLE NO. 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	28,083.18
National Judges . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	388.54
Assessors . . . . .	10,000.—	8,800.—	—
Temporary staff . . . . .	2,600.—	5,100.—	4,209.08
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court)	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
	53,600.—	54,900.—	32,680.80

TABLE B.

*Annual Salaries.*

President of the Court . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	60,000.—
Vice-President . . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	35,000.—
Members of the Court . . . . .	455,000.—	453,500.—	443,333.33
Registrar . . . . .	27,000.—	27,000.—	27,000.—
Permanent Staff of Registry . . . . .	171,245.—	171,245.—	171,231.10
	748,245.—	746,745.—	736,564.43

TABLE C.

*Administrative Expenses.*

Cost of distribution of documents . . . . .	2,500.—	2,200.—	2,199.65
Supplies . . . . .	14,000.—	13,750.—	13,749.48
Post, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	5,500.—	6,150.—	6,149.81
Insurances . . . . .	100.—	100.—	75.55
Gratuities at the New Year . . . . .	500.—	500.—	500.—
Financial control . . . . .	1,800.—	1,700.—	1,699.20
	24,400.—	24,400.—	24,373.69

Appendix.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS.

*Article 1.* — For the explanation of the discrepancy between estimates and expenditure, see *Table A* below.

*Table A.* — No. 1: See *annexed Table No. 1*, where it appears that the difference between estimates and expenditure is mainly due (a) to the fact that it has rarely been necessary, during the financial period, to have judges *ad hoc* and (b) that it has not been necessary to call upon witnesses or assessors.

An economy has also been effected in the allowances of ordinary and deputy-judges. This is due (a) to the absence of certain ordinary judges during part of the year and (b) to the fact that it has been unnecessary to summon deputy-judges.

No. 3: *Annexed Table No. 3 to Table A.* — The explanation of the discrepancy between estimates and expenditure is, generally speaking, the same as that given under No. 1 above.

*Table B.* — One ordinary judge, who was unable to take up his duties at the beginning of the financial year, preferred to waive his right to his salary until able to do so.

*Article 3 a.* — The discrepancy between the estimates and expenditure is explained by the fact that the former were based on experience gained in the years 1929 and 1930, in which, however, the number and duration of official missions proved to be exceptional (revision of the Statute; Committee of Thirteen).

*Article 3 c.* — The transfer was made in order to cover the removal of the Deputy-Registrar, who had resigned at the end of 1930. The accounts in connection with this removal were, however, only received after the closing of the accounts for 1931.

*Article 3 c bis.* — The difference between estimates and expenditure is explained by the fact that only the President, on taking up his residence at The Hague, caused his furniture to be transported thither.

*Article 4 d.* — The plans for work to be carried out ("second stage") inside the Peace Palace in view of the increase in the number of ordinary judges and decided upon in 1930 are still the subject of negotiations. Accordingly, it has not been necessary to expend the whole of the credit allocated under this article. On the other hand, a last instalment of the work of the "first stage" (1927 agreement) has been completed in 1931 and, with the consent of the Supervisory Commission (May 1931), paid for out of the credit in question. The same applies as regards alterations made in the Hall of Justice in consequence of the increase in the number of judges.

*Article 7.* — The last session held by the Court in 1930 ended on December 6th. Accordingly, the judges from overseas were unable to submit their accounts for travelling expenses until after the close of the financial period. The total amount of these accounts exceeded 10,000 florins.

*Article 8.* — The loss (or profit) on exchange is determined by a calculation covering the whole financial period (and not made upon receipt of each contribution).

*Article 10.* — Since 1931, this credit serves two different purposes: (a) to build up the pensions fund and (b) to pay pensions due in the course of the financial year.

*Article 12.* — The difference between estimates and expenditure is explained by certain considerations which were laid before the Supervisory Commission when the latter approved the corresponding credit in the 1932 budget.

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II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.

	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Depreciation account:</i>						
(a) Furniture, type-writers, etc., to December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	89,563.41			185,740.64		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1931. . . . .	7,947.97			16,554.50		
	<u>97,511.38</u>			<u>202,295.14</u>		
(b) Library:						
To December 31st, 1930. . . . .	2,647.02½			5,486.61		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1931. . . . .	2,995.63			6,239.47		
	<u>5,642.65½</u>			<u>11,726.08</u>		
			<u>103,154.03½</u>			<u>214,021.22</u>
Surplus of assets over liabilities. . . . .			<u>742,830.45</u>			<u>1,543,001.47</u>
			<u>845,984.48½</u>			<u>1,757,022.69</u>

LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

	ASSETS.			
	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Furniture, typewriters, etc.:</i>				
Balance from the financial year 1930 . . . . .	89,563.41		185,740.64	
Purchases during financial year 1931 . . . . .	7,947.97		16,554.50	
	97,511.38	97,511.38	202,295.14	202,295.14
 <i>Library:</i>				
Balance from the financial year 1930 . . . . .	2,647.02½		5,486.61	
Purchases during financial year 1931 . . . . .	2,995.63		6,239.47	
	5,642.65½	5,642.65½	11,726.08	11,726.08
CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE RECEIVED <sup>1</sup> . . . . .		727,860.77		1,511,893.08
Cash in hand and at Bank. . . . .		14,969.68		31,108.39
		845,984.48½		1,757,022.69

The Hague, February 15th, 1932.

(Signed) D. J. BRUINSMA,  
*Accountant-Establishment Officer.*

(Signed) A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,  
*Registrar of the Court.*

<sup>1</sup> For details, see Annex, page 13.

III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

1931	<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>	1931		<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>
Dec. 31st			Dec. 31st	By Chapter		
				I . . . . .	222,301.92	463,023.53
To contributions from States Members:				II . . . . .	894,900.39	1,863,951.24
Arrears . . . . .	60,559.32	125,907.99		III . . . . .	2,914.59	6,070.68
				IV . . . . .	30,000.—	62,485.77
Thirteenth financial period .	1,113,949.21	2,320,356.20		V . . . . .	10,943.60	22,793.97
				Balance, being cash surplus for		
To extraordinary receipts:				Thirteenth financial period.	14,969.68	31,108.39
Bank interest . . . . .	1,521.65	3,169.39				
	<u>1,176,030.18</u>	<u>2,449,433.58</u>			<u>1,176,030.18</u>	<u>2,449,433.58</u>

Memorandum by the Registrar.

I. UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE.

*Article 1 bis.* — The expenditure under this article relates to the following:

(a) The special arrangements, more especially in the Hall of Justice, made necessary by the case concerning the proposed Customs Union between Germany and Austria (in accordance with the tenour of Article 28 of the Financial Regulations, the Court took note of these arrangements at its Meeting on July 16th, 1921 (Distr. 2049 and 2055);

(b) The temporary installation of a simultaneous interpretation apparatus designed to expedite discussions at private meetings.

*Article 7 bis.* — The expenditure under this article relates to the following:

(a) The costs of an investigation of means of improving the acoustics of the Hall of Justice (decision of the Court of August 6th, 1931);

(b) A refund allowed (subject to the opinion of the Supervisory Commission; cf. first report of the Auditor for 1931) to an official in respect of certain expenses incurred by him in connection with his transfer from Geneva to The Hague.

IV. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.

A. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET APPROVED BY THE COURT, OR, BY DELEGATION OF POWERS, BY THE PRESIDENT.

1. *Decision of the President of the Court on March 21st, 1931, authorising the transfer mentioned below in the Court's budget for the financial year 1931.*

Fl. 1,500 from Article 2 a, "Annual Salaries" (Table B: Credit for Annual Salaries of Permanent Staff of the Registry), to Article 7, "Unpaid Liabilities from Preceding Years".

B. TRANSFERS WITHIN AN ARTICLE OF THE BUDGET APPROVED BY THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

1. *On July 28th, 1931.*

(a) TABLE A.

*Sessions of the Court.*

	Original figure	Added	Deducted	New figure
1. Duty and subsistence allowances of judges . . . . .	227,000	—	—	227,000
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff) . . . . .	53,200	—	—	53,200
3. Travelling expenses of judges and temporary staff . . . . .	53,600	1,000 <sup>1</sup>	1,200 <sup>1</sup>	53,400
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . .	100	100	—	200
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100	100	—	200
	334,000	1,200	1,200	334,000

<sup>1</sup> See under 1, b.

(b) ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.  
*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

	Original figure	Added	Deducted	New figure
Judges and deputy-judges . . . . .	35,000	—	—	35,000
National judges . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Assessors . . . . .	10,000	—	1,200	8,800
Temporary staff . . . . .	2,600	1,000	—	3,600
Witnesses and experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	53,600	1,000	1,200 <sup>1</sup>	53,400

2. On August 15th, 1931.

TABLE B.  
*Annual Salaries.*

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
President of the Court . . . . .	60,000	—	—	60,000
Vice-President . . . . .	35,000	—	—	35,000
Members of the Court . . . . .	455,000	—	1,500	453,500
Registrar . . . . .	27,000	—	—	27,000
Permanent staff of Registry . . . . .	169,745	1,500	—	171,245
	746,745	1,500	1,500	746,745

3. On November 25th, 1931:

(a) Fls. 2,000 from Article 3 a, " Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance of the Registrar and Officials of the Registry (on Duty) ", to Article 3 c, " Removal Expenses on taking up Appointment and on Departure ":

(b) I. TABLE A.  
*Sessions of the Court.*

	Original figure	Added	Deducted	New figure
1. Duty and subsistence allowances of judges . . . . .	227,000	—	4,500	222,500
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff) . . . . .	53,200	2,750	—	55,950
3. Travelling expenses of judges and temporary staff . . . . .	53,400	1,500	—	54,900
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	200	150	—	350
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	200	100	—	300
	334,000	4,500	4,500	334,000

(b) 2. ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
Duty allowance of Vice-President, judges and deputy-judges . . . . .	151,000	—	4,500	146,500
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, judges and deputy-judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National judges, duty allowance . . . . .	50,000	—	—	50,000
National judges: subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: subsistence allowance . . . . .	20,000	—	—	20,000
Witnesses and experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	227,000	—	4,500	222,500

<sup>1</sup> FL 100 were added to the credit for " Taxis to convey Female Staff to their Homes after Nightwork " (see 1a). FL 100 were added to the credit for " Welfare of Staff " (see 1a).

(b) 3. ANNEXED TABLE 2 TO TABLE A.

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	35,000	2,600	—	37,600
Salaries of temporary staff (Printing Service) . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
<i>Idem</i> (Press Service) . . . . .	12,000	—	—	12,000
Overtime pay, permanent staff . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
Overtime pay, temporary staff . . . . .	200	150	—	350
	53,200	2,750	—	55,950

(b) 4. ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and deputy-judges . . . . .	35,000	—	—	35,000
National judges . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Assessors . . . . .	8,800	—	—	8,800
Temporary staff . . . . .	3,600	1,500	—	5,100
Witnesses and experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	53,400	1,500	—	54,900

TABLE C.

*Administrative Expenses.*

Cost of distribution of documents . . . . .	2,500	—	300	2,200
Supplies . . . . .	14,000	—	250	13,750
Post, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	5,500	550	—	6,050
Insurances . . . . .	100	—	—	100
Gratuities at the New Year . . . . .	500	—	—	500
Financial Control . . . . .	1,800	—	—	1,800
	24,400	550	550	24,400

4. On December 20th, 1931.

(a) Fl. 150 from the item for " Travelling Expenses of the Registrar and Officials of the Registry on leave to Native Country " (Chapter II, Article 3 *b*), to the item for " Travelling Expenses of the Wives and Children of the Registrar and Officials of the Registry to their ' Recognised Homes ', every Three Years " (Chapter II, Article 3 *b* bis).

(b) TABLE C.

*Administrative Expenses.*

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
Cost of distribution of documents . . . . .	2,200	—	—	2,200
Supplies . . . . .	13,750	—	—	13,750
Post, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	6,050	100	—	6,150
Insurances . . . . .	100	—	—	100
Gratuities at the New Year . . . . .	500	—	—	500
Financial control . . . . .	1,800	—	100	1,700
	24,400	100	100	24,400



**Part V.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL: BUILDING  
FUND ACCOUNT.**

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- I. CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
  - II. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
  - III. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
-

I. — CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Year	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.				Balance at end of year
	Original fund	Argentine contributions	Allocation from cash surplus	Allocation from Building Annuity	Interest earned	Total	Expended on Construction Account	International Labour Organisation Building	Building Annuity refund	Total	
1925	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	—	—	102,807.20	13,437,801.14	—	3,250,000.—	—	3,250,000.—	10,187,801.14
1926	—	—	3,367,847.28	—	464,398.42	3,832,245.70	2,338,644.60	60,000.—	—	2,398,644.60	11,621,403.24
1927	—	—	—	—	508,674.24	508,674.24	1,192,117.40	—	25,000.—	1,217,117.40	10,912,959.08
1928	—	—	—	—	538,556.45	538,556.45	196,694.10	—	25,000.—	221,694.10	11,229,821.43
1929	—	—	1,479,161.12	675,000.—	672,657.42	2,826,818.54	209,973.45	—	—	209,973.45	13,846,666.52
1930	—	—	—	675,000.—	636,016.15	1,311,016.15	510,394.20	—	—	510,394.20	14,647,288.47
1931	—	—	—	675,000.—	460,514.15	1,135,514.15	1,974,339.25	—	—	1,974,339.25	13,808,463.37
	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	4,847,008.40	2,025,000.—	3,383,624.03	23,590,626.37	6,422,163.—	3,310,000.—	50,000.—	9,782,163.—	

March, 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**II. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.**  
(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

*A. Non-recurring Expenditure.*

1. International Labour Office . . . . .		3,310,000.—
2. Assembly Hall and Secretariat:		
(a) Cost of land . . . . .	2,678,500.—	
(b) Cost of annex . . . . .	270,000.—	
(c) Annex installations . . . . .	122,401.60	
(d) Examination expenses . . . . .	401,768.55	
(e) Cost of original plans on old site . . . . .	126,777.25	
	<hr/>	3,599,447.40

*B. Construction Expenditure — Assembly Hall and Secretariat.*

1. Construction of new building . . . . .	2,473,375.55	
2. Advertising expenses . . . . .	25.—	
3. Prints of plans . . . . .	16,841.70	
4. Transport charges . . . . .	171.25	
5. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .	179.65	
6. Experts' fees . . . . .	21,590.55	
7. Printing . . . . .	1,209.—	
8. Incidental expenses . . . . .	10,744.05	
9. Allowances and travelling expenses of Building Committee and staff . . . . .	100,229.—	
10. Legal expenses . . . . .	30,413.60	
11. Administration of property . . . . .	1,319.—	
12. Salaries of staff . . . . .	151,448.50	
13. Sundry and miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	42,065.05	
	<hr/>	2,849,611.90
		<hr/>
		9,759,059.30
<i>Less — In aid:</i>		
Sales of documents to contractors . . . . .	10,309.65	
Sale of timber, etc. . . . .	3,420.—	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13,166.65	
	<hr/>	26,896.30
		<hr/>
		9,732,163.—

**III. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.**

SHOWING AMOUNT STILL DUE TO CONTRIBUTORY STATES.  
(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Amount contributed by States Members . . . . .	16,702,841.22	Refunded to States Members:	
Amount receivable in respect of sale of Hotel National . . . . .	4,000,000.—	Financial period ended December 31st, 1926 . . . . .	1,400,000.—
	<hr/>	Financial period ended December 31st, 1927 . . . . .	1,400,000.—
	20,702,841.22	Financial period ended December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	1,400,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1929 . . . . .	700,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	700,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	700,000.—
			<hr/>
		Balance still payable . . . . .	6,300,000.—
			<hr/>
	<hr/>		14,402,841.22
	20,702,841.22		<hr/>
			20,702,841.22

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

Part VI.

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LIBRARY: BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

	Francs
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Amount received on account from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junr. (equivalent of \$200,000) . . . . .	1,025,115.35
Interest received during year . . . . .	9,642.82
	<hr/>
	1,034,758.17
<i>Payments:</i>	
Construction expenditure to December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	429,000.—
Balance as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	605,758.17
	<hr/>
	1,034,758.17
	<hr/>

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part**  
**LIBRARY**

**I. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS**

	Dollars
<i>Capital Account:</i>	
Balance as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	500,000.—
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund</i> . . . . .	13,229.14
	513,229.14

**II. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Balance as at January 1st, 1931 . . . . .	—	19,560.—	19,560.—
Income from investments. . . . .	—	139,773.25	139,773.25
Purchase of dollars ( <i>contra</i> ) . . . . .	716.36	—	3,686.60
	716.36	159,333.25	163,019.85

**VII.**

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

	Nominal Value Dollars	Dollars
<i>Investments (at cost):</i> <sup>1</sup>		
4 1/2 % Swedish Government Loan 1930. Kr. 370,000 . . . . .	99,160	98,343.85
7 % German External Loan, 1924 . . . . .	97,000	105,475.—
7 % Austrian Government Loan 1923-43 . . . . .	88,000	93,498.75
4 1/2 % Netherlands Government Loan 1917, Fl. 70,000. . . . .	28,140	28,637.75
4 1/2 % Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., 1992 . . . . .	25,000	25,000.—
4 % Northern Pacific Railway Co., 1997 . . . . .	25,000	22,861.25
4 % Atchison Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Co., 1995. . . . .	25,000	23,725.—
4 1/2 % New York Central R. R. Co., New York Central and H. R. R. Co., 2013 . . . . .	25,000	25,062.50
4 1/2 % Swedish Cities Loan 1927, Kr. 110,000. . . . .	29,480	29,575.45
7 % Greek Government Loan 1964 . . . . .	28,000	27,470.—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	469,780	479,649.55
 <i>Cash at Bank:</i>		
Deposit at 3 % to January 5th, 1932 . . . . .		5,000.—
Current account . . . . .		28,579.59
		<hr/>
		513,229.14
		<hr/>

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Library, in aid account. . . . .	—	88,998.86	88,998.86
Charges and commission on purchase of securities . . . . .	—	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	—	1,236.39	1,236.39
Sale of Swiss francs . . . . .	—	3,686.60	3,686.60
Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	25,712.50	25,712.50
Balance as at December 31st, 1931. . . . .	716.36	39,698.90	43,385.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	716.36	159,333.25	163,019.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

March 1st, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> The market value of these investments, exclusive of interest, was, on December 31st, 1931, \$341,889.—

Part VIII.

REVOLVING FUND FOR SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

	Francs	Francs
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance as at January 1st, 1931 . . . . .	24,591.25	
Sales of documents . . . . .	1,086.20	
Interest received during year . . . . .	197.85	
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Printing . . . . .		6,139.80
Balance as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .		19,735.50
	<u>25,875.30</u>	<u>25,875.30</u>

March 1st, 1932.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part IX.**

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**REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor) ON THE AUDIT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1931)**

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Part IX

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor) ON THE AUDIT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1931)

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LETTER ADDRESSED, ON APRIL 15TH, 1932, BY THE AUDITOR  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

In conformity with Article 44 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report on the audit of the accounts of the League for the financial year 1931.

(Signed) A. CERESA.

REPORT

I have the honour to present herewith the result of my audit of the accounts of the League of Nations for the financial year 1931, which were submitted to me for examination by the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

## I. GENERAL BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1931.

The results of the budget account for the financial year 1931 may be summarised as follows:

Of the 31,637,501 gold francs due by States in respect of contributions, the sum of 27,062,019.40 gold francs was actually received. Thus on December 31st, 1931, there were 4,575,481.60 gold francs outstanding;

A great reduction in the estimates for expenditure was, however, imperative.<sup>1</sup>

In fact, on the credits voted by the Assembly for expenditure for the said financial year, totalling 31,673,501 gold francs, the actual expenditure was 29,087,416.07 gold francs—i.e., 2,550,084.93 gold francs below the estimate.

Expenditure, nevertheless, exceeded actual income by 2,025,396.67 gold francs.

The following table shows how this excess amount is made up:

	Income 1 Gold francs	Expenditure 2 Gold francs	Difference between Cols. 1 and 2 Gold francs
Secretariat and Special Organisations . . .	14,619,765.12	15,071,575.33	451,810.21
International Labour Organisation . . . .	7,408,985.77	8,435,772.89	1,026,787.12
Permanent Court of International Justice Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,320,356.20	2,415,155.80	94,799.60
Pensions . . . . .	1,856,873.19	2,164,522.80	307,649.61
	856,039.12	1,000,389.25	144,350.13
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>27,062,019.40</b>	<b>29,087,416.07</b>	<b>2,025,396.67</b>

For the Secretariat, the excess of expenditure over budgetary income was amply covered by the share of 955,843.84 gold francs accruing to that organisation out of the sum received during the financial year 1931 in respect of contributions in arrears.

The discrepancy between the income and expenditure of the International Labour Office, however, was only partly met by income from the said contributions, the share of the Office being 480,402.11 gold francs, so that recourse was had to the Working Capital Fund to make up the deficit.

For the Permanent Court of International Justice also, expenditure was in excess of income; the difference was, however, well covered by the sums received in respect of contributions in arrears.

In order to supplement these brief general remarks, and subject to the fuller analysis which will be given later, it may be of interest to note the following percentages relating to the budget for 1931, as compared with the figures for the two previous years:

### Expenditure.

	Financial period	Credits voted	Expendi- ture	Difference
Secretariat . . . . .	1929	100	85.34	14.66
	1930	100	87.50	12.50
	1931	100	88.18	11.81
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	1929	100	97.68	2.32
	1930	100	96.96	3.04
	1931	100	97.39	2.61
Permanent Court of International Justice . . .	1929	100	75.58	24.42
	1930	100	73.42	26.58
	1931	100	89.03	10.97
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1929	100	99.98	0.02
	1930	100	99.06	0.94
	1931	100	99.70	0.30
Pensions . . . . .	1929	100	99.96	0.04
	1930	100	89.24	10.76
	1931	100	89.82	11.18
General total expenditure . . . . .	1929	100	91.93	8.07
	1930	100	89.82	11.18
	1931	100	91.93	8.07

### Income.

General total . . . . .	1929	100	89.42	10.58
	1930	100	86.62	13.38
	1931	100	85.53	14.47

<sup>1</sup> It will be remembered that the Assembly, at its Twelfth Session, adopted the following resolution at its meeting on September 26th, 1931:

"The Assembly,

"Impressed by the difficult situation through which most of the States Members of the League are passing, and by the possible effects of that situation on the finances of the League;

"Convinced that in the present circumstances it is important that the whole of the appropriations provided in the budget for the present financial year should not be expended;

"Requests the competent officials of the three organisations of the League to limit to the utmost possible extent the expenditure incurred between now and the end of the year;

"Makes a strong appeal to the Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to endeavour to postpone or cancel the sessions of conferences and committees convened or contemplated for the last quarter of this year, provided always that such postponements or cancellations do not interfere with the essential work of the League."

It will be seen that the percentage of expenditure for 1931 was in general higher for the three organisations, and amounted in all to 91.93 per cent as compared with 89.82 per cent in 1930.

Consequently, the percentage for the margin between the credits voted and the expenditure incurred decreased considerably from one year to the next.

A comparison between the grand total of expenditure and income confirms the discrepancy already noted, which was still more marked in 1931 than the previous year.

INCOME.

Contributions of States in respect of 1931.

In the 1931 budget, approved by the Assembly on October 3rd, 1930, the contributions to be received from the States Members of the League were fixed at a sum of 31,637,501 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Ordinary contributions . . . . .	29,105,519
Extraordinary contributions	
	Gold francs
(a) Under the heading "Buildings at Geneva" . . . . .	2,170,822
(b) Under the heading "Permanent equipment, etc." . . . . .	361,160
	<u>2,531,982</u>
	31,637,501

At the same time, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission, that the balance of 795,821.33 gold francs available from the excess of receipts over expenses in 1929 should be refunded to the States Members of the League in the form of a further reduction of the payments to be effected for their contributions in respect of 1931.

The Assembly also decided to deduct a sum of 700,000 gold francs from the Building Fund and to refund this amount, in the form of a further reduction of 1931 contributions to be granted to the States whose prompt payment of their share in the League's expenses, up to and including 1925, had contributed to the formation of the Fund.<sup>1</sup>

The contributions due by the States in accordance with the 1931 budget, the sums received by the League during the same period and the amounts outstanding on December 31st, 1931, are as follows:

	Gold francs
Contributions due for the financial year 1931 . . . . .	31,637,501.—
Received . . . . .	<u>27,062,019.40</u>
Contributions outstanding . . . . .	4,575,481.60
	Gold francs
The amount received is made up as follows:	
Sums paid by States Members . . . . .	25,592,684.53
Cash surplus of the financial period 1929 returned to the States by treating it as an actual payment on account of the 1931 contributions . . . . .	795,821.33
Sum withdrawn from the Building Fund to be refunded, in the same way as above, to the States which have contributed to the formation of the said fund . . . . .	<u>700,000.—</u>
Total . . . . .	27,088,505.86

Less:

Refund of the share or ordinary contributions relating to the Building Fund to the following States which have ceased to be Members of the League:

Brazil . . . . .	25,690.35	
Costa Rica . . . . .	796.11	
	<u>26,486.46</u>	
		<u>27,062,019.40</u>

<sup>1</sup> In conformity with the Assembly's decision at its seventh ordinary session, the sum of 700,000 gold francs was allocated, as in former years, in proportion to the amount which each State had contributed to the formation of the Building Fund.

As compared with the amount due, the contributions received in respect of 1931 represent 85.62 per cent, against 86.62 per cent in 1930, 89 per cent in 1929 and 93 per cent in 1928. There has thus been a marked diminution in the percentage.

The figures relating to the allotment of the contributions due, received and receivable in respect of 1931, as between the Secretariat and the autonomous organisations (International Labour Organisation and Permanent Court of International Justice) will be found in the tables on pages 11-13 of the present document.

### Contributions in Arrears.

The total figure for contributions in arrears, which on December 31st, 1930, was 15,829,227.15 gold francs, amounted on December 31st, 1931, to 18,839,186.95 gold francs, making an increase of 3,009,959.80 gold francs, as shown in the following table:

	Gold francs
Arrears on December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	15,829,227.15
Sums collected in respect of these arrears in 1931 . . . . .	1,565,521.80
	<hr/>
	14,263,705.35
Further arrears for the financial period 1931 . . . . .	+ 4,575,481.60
	<hr/>
Arrears on December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	18,839,186.95

The increase thus consists of the difference between the sums received in 1931 in respect of contributions outstanding at the close of the previous year and the total of arrears subsequently accumulated.

The contributions in arrears may be divided, as in previous reports, into the following categories:

1. The first category comprises old arrears of contributions due by four States of Latin America, in the case of which an arrangement had been made, which should have guaranteed progressive payment. On December 31st, 1931, the amount due in respect of these arrears was 137,918.88 gold francs, as against 142,450.36 gold francs on the same date of the preceding year—a diminution of 4,531.48 gold francs.

2. China owed, on December 31st, 1930, a sum of 9,708,917.36 gold francs in respect of contributions in arrears for the periods 1922 to 1930 inclusive.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the League Assembly in September 1930, a suitable period was granted to that country for the payment of this debt. It was to be paid off in twenty years at the rate of one-twentieth each year.

On December 31st, 1931, this debt was reduced to 9,227,795.88 gold francs, as China had paid in the course of the year 481,121.48 gold francs.<sup>1</sup>

3. There is another category of contributions which relate to the years 1920 to 1929 inclusive. The sums outstanding in respect of these contributions are indicated below, with the exception of the contributions due by China, the amount of which has been funded as shown above and is payable over a period of twenty years:

Financial periods	December 31st, 1930 Gold francs	December 31st, 1931 Gold francs	Sums received in 1931 Gold francs
1920 . . . . .	26,952.72	26,952.72	Nil
1921 . . . . .	187,499.70	187,499.70	Nil
1922 . . . . .	182,040.30	182,040.30	Nil
1923 . . . . .	389,161.63	389,161.63	Nil
1924 . . . . .	359,200.49	359,200.49	Nil
1925 . . . . .	375,616.19	375,616.19	Nil
1926 . . . . .	335,271.80	335,271.80	Nil
1927 . . . . .	348,449.47	348,449.47	Nil
1928 . . . . .	126,536.74	126,536.74	Nil
1929 . . . . .	1,170,434.30	1,149,522.65	20,911.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,501,163.34	3,480,251.69	20,911.65

Out of more than 3½ millions of contributions in arrears, the receipts during the period in question amount, as this table shows, only to 20,911.65 gold francs, which represent the balance of the debts of the following States in respect of contributions for the year 1929:

	Gold francs
Cuba . . . . .	19,300.88
Dominican Republic . . . . .	1,610.77
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	20,911.65

<sup>1</sup> China further paid in 1931 a sum of 719,427.80 gold francs, corresponding approximately to half the contribution of 1,438,861.32 gold francs due by her for that year, leaving a debt under this heading of 719,433.52 gold francs.

4. The contributions for 1930 which were still outstanding at December 31st of that year

	Gold francs
amounted to . . . . .	3,773,494.32
In 1931, the amount collected on this sum was . . . . .	2,355,755.42
	1,417,738.90
So that there remained a sum outstanding of . . . . .	

5. As noted, of the contributions due for 1931, the sum outstanding on December 31st of that year was 4,575,481.60 gold francs.

The States which had not yet completed the payment of the contributions due for that year numbered 24 on December 31st, 1931, as against 21 on December 31st, 1930. It should be pointed out, however, that two of the States which were in arrears on December 31st, 1930, had settled their debt on December 31st, 1931, so that the situation at the latter date had become more serious, not only because of the considerably higher figure for arrears, but also because five new States had been added to the list of those which, in the course of the preceding year, had not paid the contributions due by them in time. As will be seen below, there was an improvement in this respect during the last three months of the current year.<sup>1</sup> In short, the outstanding contributions at December 31st, 1931, were distributed as follows:

	Gold francs
Compounded arrears . . . . .	137,918.88
Consolidated arrears (China) . . . . .	9,227,795.88
Contributions for the period from 1920 to 1929 . . . . .	3,480,251.69
Contributions for 1930 . . . . .	1,417,738.90
Contributions for 1931 . . . . .	4,575,481.60
	18,839,186.95

As a result of the amounts received during the first three months of the current period, the total amount due in respect of outstanding contributions for 1931 fell, at March 31st last, from 4,575,481.60 gold francs to 4,039,499.23 gold francs—a decrease of 535,982.37 gold francs, largely on account of the payment of 455,351.38 gold francs made by one of the debtor States at December 31st, 1931, in final settlement of its debt.

During the same period the consolidated debt of China was reduced by 9,227,795.88 gold francs to 8,743,212.41 gold francs—a decrease of 484,583.47 gold francs.<sup>2</sup>

Finally, contributions which had previously been the object of an arrangement showed a slight decrease—namely, 902.18 gold francs.

In all, the contributions in arrears fell from 18,839,186.95 gold francs on December 31st, 1930, to 17,817,718.93 gold francs on March 31st, 1932—a decrease of 1,021,468.02 gold francs.

#### Appropriations in Aid.

In the case of the Secretariat these receipts may be divided into two categories:

In the first place there are those derived from the sale of publications, from the interest accruing from funds deposited with the bank and from other minor sources. These are deducted from the sums spent on the General Services of the Secretariat, which are then entered in the Budget (Chapter II) at their net amount—i.e., after deduction of the above-mentioned receipts. The figures are as follows:

	Gold francs
Sale of publications . . . . .	370,243.35
Interest earned . . . . .	30,773.58
Miscellaneous cash receipts . . . . .	46,578.03
Sale of cinematograph films. . . . .	3,646.60
	451,241.56
Total. . . . .	

<sup>1</sup> It will be remembered that the Assembly, at its Twelfth Session, adopted the following resolution at its meeting on September 26th, 1931:

- “ The Assembly:
- “ Observes with regret that this year a greater number of States than before have not fulfilled their financial obligations towards the League;
- “ Earnestly calls upon States which have received certain facilities for the liquidation of their arrears to fulfil the conditions of the respective arrangements;
- “ Invites the other States which, for various reasons, still owe in respect of 1929 and 1930 to remit their contributions as soon as political or economic conditions permit;
- “ Requests the Secretary-General to undertake or pursue negotiations for the liquidation of arrears by all the States in question, to submit a report to the Council on the action taken by him before the next Assembly, and to communicate the results to the latter.”

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account this sum and the preceding payment made in 1931, China had paid, as at March 31st, 1932, a total of 965,704.95 gold francs in respect of its consolidated debt.

This sum of 451,241.56 gold francs is somewhat lower than the estimate of 480,000 gold francs.

The appropriations in aid for 1931 show an increase over those for 1930 of 47,000 gold francs for the proceeds from the sale of publications; but for the interest on funds of the Secretariat deposited with the bank they show a decrease of nearly 80,000 gold francs. Miscellaneous cash receipts have fallen to rather more than half, and the proceeds from the sale of cinematographic films have also fallen off.

The considerable fall in receipts in respect of interest is due to the delay in the payment of contributions, to the general fall in the rate of interest, and to the wise determination of the Secretariat to ensure the liquidity of its funds as far as possible.

The appropriations in aid of the second category are principally contributions towards the expenses of the "Special Organisations" attached to the Secretariat (Chapter III of the Budget) and towards the expenses of Chapter VI (Library). These are of particular interest because of their nature and amount. In 1931 the figures were as follows in comparison with those of 1930:

	1930 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Assembly and Council — Contribution of the Government of the French Republic <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	40,200.—	+ 40,200.—
International Health Organisation . . . . .	726,526.99	670,928.29	— 55,598.70
Social Questions. . . . .	247,183.85	347,656.16	+ 100,472.31
Economic and Financial Organisation. . . . .	16,226.83	142,116.75	+ 125,889.92
Progressive Codification of International Law . . . . .	76,858.90	9,295.35	— 67,563.55
Refugee Relief Work. . . . .	27,868.15	—	— 27,868.15
Exchange Profits . . . . .	2,693.83	11,951.95	+ 9,258.12
Library. . . . .	88,074.10	88,998.86	+ 924.76
	<u>1,185,432.65</u>	<u>1,311,147.36</u>	<u>+ 125,714.71</u>

After adding to the above-mentioned sum of 1,311,147.36 gold francs the amount of the contributions in aid of the first category—namely, 451,241.56 gold francs—the total appropriations in aid amounted in 1931 to 1,762,388.92 gold francs, as against 1,714,956.55 gold francs in the previous year.

The appropriations in aid of the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice will be dealt with when examining the budgets of those organisations.

#### Interests on Current and Deposit Accounts with Banks.

The interest earned during the past financial year was as follows:

	Gold francs
1. Interest earned on Secretariat funds included, as already stated, in the appropriations in aid. . . . .	30,773.58
2. Interest on available balances of the Working Capital Fund, credited to this account. . . . .	138,203.26
3. Interest on the Building Fund for the Assembly Hall and the Secretariat Building, credited to this account . . . . .	460,514.15
4. Interest on the Assembly Hall Furnishing Account, credited to this account . . . . .	28,409.19
5. Interest on the Library Building Fund, credited to this account. . . . .	9,642.82
6. Interest on the Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	139,773.25
Total. . . . .	<u>807,316.25</u>

This sum is lower by 169,526.32 gold francs than that obtained in 1930, although two new items—Nos. 5 and 6—were added in 1931.<sup>2</sup>

#### EXPENDITURE.

The credits voted by the Assembly at its meeting on October 3rd, 1930, for the expenditure of the financial year 1931 amount to a total of 31,637,501 gold francs and show an increase of

<sup>1</sup> Contribution to the expenses incurred for the Extraordinary Session of the Council in Paris in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute.

<sup>2</sup> See the observations on the fall in interest in connection with appropriations in aid.

3,427,253 gold francs over the credits voted for the previous year, as shown by the following table:

	1930 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	Difference for 1931 Gold francs	Percentage of increase
Secretariat . . . . .	15,965,256	17,091,586	+ 1,126,330	7.05
International Labour Organisation .	8,552,011	8,661,652	+ 109,641	1.28
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,267,981	2,712,668	+ 444,687	19.60
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,425,000	2,170,822	+ 745,822	52.33
Pensions . . . . .	—	1,000,773	+ 1,000,773	100
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>28,210,248</b>	<b>31,637,501</b>	<b>+ 3,427,253</b>	<b>12.4</b>

The increase in 1931 as compared with 1930 was 12.4 per cent, as shown above, as against 4.38 per cent for 1930, as compared with 1929.

When the expenses of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Organisation and Permanent Court of International Justice) are examined separately, the following figures are obtained:

### 1. Secretariat.

The expenditure of the Secretariat in 1931 may be summarised as follows:

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended <sup>1</sup> Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross Expenditure . . . . .	22,042,376.41	19,998,876.30	— 2,043,500.11
<i>Less:</i>			
Appropriations in Aid . . . . .	1,779,195.41	1,762,388.92	— 16,806.49
<b>Net Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>20,263,181.00</b>	<b>18,236,487.38</b>	<b>2,026,693.62</b>
			<b>(Savings)</b>

It will be seen that the expenditure of the Secretariat in 1931 amounted to 19,998,876.30 gold francs (gross expenditure); this expenditure was, however, met, to the amount of 1,762,388.92 gold francs, by appropriations in aid (which were 16,806.49 gold francs lower than the estimates), so that, in reality, expenditure of the Secretariat was a charge upon the Budget only to the extent of 18,236,487.38 gold francs (net expenditure) and, as compared with the credits voted, there was a saving of 2,026,693.62 gold francs.

<sup>1</sup> Details of the Secretariat's expenditure in 1931:

	Gross expenditure Gold francs	Contribution in aid to be deducted Gold francs	Net expenditure Gold francs
Assembly and Council . . . . .	816,311.15	40,200.—	776,111.15
General Services of the Secretariat . . . . .	8,601,146.60	451,241.56	8,149,905.04
Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	6,680,155.43	1,169,996.55	5,510,158.88
Losses on exchange . . . . .	96,487.97	11,951.95 (profits)	84,536.02
Refugee work . . . . .	333,800.—	"	333,800.—
Permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	306,063.10	88,998.86	217,064.24
<b>Total: Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .</b>	<b>16,833,964.25</b>	<b>1,762,388.92</b>	<b>15,071,575.33</b>
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,164,522.80	—	2,164,522.80
Pensions . . . . .	1,000,389.25	—	1,000,389.25
	<b>19,998,876.30</b>	<b>1,762,388.92</b>	<b>18,236,487.38</b>

The saving of 2,026,693.62 gold francs which appears in the preceding table is apportioned as follows:

A. — *Secretariat and Special Organisations.*

*Chapter I. — Assembly and Council* . . . . . Gold francs  
170,088.85

Expenditure in connection with the Assembly (Item 1 of the chapter), for which a credit of 383,200 gold francs had been voted, amounted to 347,505.85 gold francs, the saving being 35,694.15 gold francs.

The expenditure in connection with the sessions of the Council (Item 2) shows, on the other hand, an excess of 71,729.30 gold francs over the credits voted. This excess is due to the extraordinary sessions of the Council held in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute, including a meeting of some length held in Paris.

A credit of 23,000 gold francs was originally voted for these sessions; but this proved to be insufficient, particularly in view of the heavy expenditure on telegrams. Further funds were therefore provided by means of a transfer of 8,000 gold francs from the credit voted for the ordinary sessions of the Council and two transfers to a total amount of 85,000 gold francs from the credit in respect of "Unforeseen Expenditure" (Item 3 of the chapter), which can, of course, be utilised only under a special resolution of the Council.

In addition, the French Government contributed a sum of 40,200 gold francs to the cost of the meeting held in Paris.

This gives a total of 156,200 gold francs, of which 143,979.55 gold francs were expended. The excess of expenditure over the credit (23,000 gold francs) voted is, however, reduced to 80,779.55 gold francs, by the fact that this excess was partly met from the aforementioned contribution of the French Government rather than from budget funds.

Taking into account, further, the fact that for the expenses of the ordinary sessions of the Council there was a saving of 9,050.25 gold francs on the credit of 40,000 gold francs voted, the total excess expenditure of the item is reduced to the 71,729.30 gold francs already indicated. If these 71,729.30 gold francs are taken as offset by the saving of 35,694.15 gold francs on the expenditure in connection with the Assembly, there still remains an excess of 36,035.15 gold francs. And yet the saving of 170,088.85 gold francs registered for the expenses of Chapter I is due to the fact that, of the credit of 500,000 gold francs voted to ensure a sufficient margin for the "Unforeseen Expenditure" of the financial year, only 293,876 gold francs were actually expended<sup>1</sup>—i.e., a difference of 206,124 gold francs (Item 3 of the chapter).

*Chapter II. — General Services of the Secretariat* . . . . . 735,048.96

The most notable saving effected is that of 287,592.11 gold francs under salaries, wages and allowances (Item 4). On a credit voted of 6,380,724 gold francs, the amount expended was 6,093,131.89.

A further appreciable saving which may be mentioned is that of 98,464.52 gold francs on the expenditure relating to "Liaison with Latin America" (Item 6). This expenditure amounted to only 222,173.48 gold francs out of a credit of 320,638 gold francs voted.

The credit voted for "Travelling expenses of officials of the League" (Item 8) amounted to a total of 366,300 gold francs. Of that sum, 270,938.44 gold francs were expended, giving a saving of 95,361.56, in spite of an excess of 25,309.31 gold francs over the sum estimated for the travelling expenses of members of the Secretariat returning home on leave. The original estimate under this head was 55,000 gold francs. As that sum was found to be insufficient, it was supplemented by 35,000 gold francs obtained by means of transfers from other headings of the same item (8); the credit in question was thus raised to 90,000 gold francs. The sum actually expended was 80,309.31 gold francs.

A credit of 558,000 gold francs had been assigned to "General office expenses" (Item 12), of which only 481,001.71 gold francs were expended, thus giving a saving of 76,998.29 gold francs, chiefly in connection with stationery and stationery stores (a saving of 38,377.50) and postage (a saving of 32,529.40 gold francs).

*Carried forward.* . . . . . 905,137.81

<sup>1</sup> The details of this sum are as follows:

	Gold francs
Consultation of experts on the question of Memel Territory . . . . .	8,288.35
International Inquiry Commission on Slavery in Liberia . . . . .	89,366.10
Technical Liaison with China . . . . .	186,765.30
Funds advanced to the Organisation Committee of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company . . . . .	9,456.25
	293,876.—



*Brought forward* . . . . .

905,137.81

For the "Publications Department" (Item 11), the credit voted was 527,500 gold francs, whereas the expenditure was only 459,458.15 gold francs. The saving is thus 68,041.85 gold francs. This includes a saving of about 21,000 gold francs on expenditure in connection with the *Treaty Series* and another of 30,700 gold francs on expenditure in connection with the various publications of the Information Section.

The credit of 40,000 gold francs relating to "Unforeseen and miscellaneous expenses of the Secretariat" (Item 15) remains practically intact.

Of the credit of 79,700 gold francs provided for the "Supervision of revenue and expenditure" (Item 17), 43,360.15 gold francs were utilised, giving a saving of 36,339.85 gold francs.

Item 10, "Property Account: Maintenance of the Headquarters of the League at Geneva", shows a saving of 19,125.95 gold francs, since only 282,684.05 gold francs were spent out of a credit of 301,810 gold francs, in spite of excess expenditure of 11,581.25 gold francs for the maintenance of the building—a sum which was covered by means of transfers.

Savings were also effected under Item 9, "Frais de représentation" (General Fund), and under Item 13, "Special staff charges", which amounted respectively to 16,435.52 and 31,217.55 gold francs.

It may be pointed out that, for expenditure under Item 13, the credit voted was 102,000 gold francs, to which was added 10,000 gold francs by means of transfers to meet expenses for the recruitment of staff and expenses resulting from medical examinations in excess of the number anticipated.

Finally, surplus expenditure was incurred under Item 16 ("Unpaid Liabilities Fund"). The credit voted was 10,000 gold francs, which was increased to 24,000 gold francs—an increase of 14,000 gold francs—by means of transfers from other items of the same chapter. Of this sum, 22,992.15 gold francs were expended.

To explain this excess, the service of the Secretariat concerned pointed out that, in view of the constant expansion of the activities of the League, and the fact that at the close of the financial year there are always missions in different countries which cannot submit their accounts within the time laid down, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep the expenditure already incurred within the limits of the credits voted under Item 16.

*Chapter III. — Special Organisations of the League.* . . . . .

1,189,973.12

A saving of 650,931.75 gold francs was effected under Item 24, "Reduction of Armaments", for the reasons given below.<sup>1</sup>

In 1931, the Permanent Advisory Commission did not meet; and the International Conference on the Supervision of the Private Manufacture of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War was not called. No investigation took place. The preparatory work for the Disarmament Conference was concluded more quickly than had been anticipated. The result was a saving. The expenditure for the Disarmament Conference was, in fact, limited to 51,467.80 gold francs, out of a credit of 300,000 gold francs voted. This expenditure was in connection with the printing of documents for the Conference.

The expenditure of the Economic Relations Section, Item 19, for which a credit of 837,432 gold francs had been voted, was limited to 627,439.05 gold francs, as a session of the Economic Committee was dispensed with and meetings of other committees and of experts had been postponed. In this way a saving of 209,992.95 gold francs was effected.

It was also possible to make appreciable savings in the case of the International Health Organisation by adopting measures of economy. Out of credits of 1,319,976 gold francs voted, the expenditure amounted to 1,178,463.69 gold francs, a saving of 141,512.31 gold francs.

For the Transit Organisation (Item 21) a credit of 503,972 francs had been voted, of which only 427,245.05 gold francs had been expended. The saving of 76,726.95 gold francs is due to the fact that 16,000 francs less was expended for the General Transit Conference than was anticipated, because it was found possible to reduce the expenses for staff, and because only 776.55 of the credit of 20,000 gold francs voted for *Settlement of Disputes* (No. 4 of the item) were spent,

*Carried forward.* . . . . .

2,095,110.93

<sup>1</sup> Various transfers were effected, to a total of 194,000 gold francs, under the headings of this item. Of this amount, 14,000 gold francs were employed to supplement credits voted for other headings of the same item. The remaining 180,000 gold francs were used to supplement credits voted for the following expenditure:

	Gold francs
Commission of Enquiry for European Union (Chapter II, Item 30) . . . . .	100,000.—
Intellectual Co-operation (Chapter III, Item 25 A. 8) . . . . .	80,000.—
The latter transfers were approved by the Council of the League of Nations.	

Gold francs  
2,095,110.93

*Brought forward* . . . . .

as the Special Committee on the Question of the Jurisdiction of the Danube, which was to have held various sessions in 1931, actually met only once.

The credits voted for the study of "Social Questions" (Item 23) amounted in all to 619,688 gold francs. The expenditure amounted only to 552,522.45 gold francs, giving a saving of 67,165.55 gold francs made up as follows:

Saving on expenditure relating to the Suppression of	Gold francs
Traffic in Women and the Protection of Children . . . . .	45,855.15
Saving on expenditure of the Permanent Central Opium	
Board . . . . .	37,764.50
	<hr/>
	83,619.65
Excess of expenditure over credits for Supervision of	
Opium Traffic. . . . .	16,454.10
	<hr/>
	67,165.55

As regards the above excess expenditure, it should be pointed out that for expenses in connection with the supervision of opium traffic 295,404 gold francs of credits had been voted, to which 25,750 gold francs had been added by transfers. Of the total of 321,154 gold francs, 311,858.10 gold francs were spent. The sum of 16,454.10 gold francs in excess of the credits originally voted is due, to a great extent, to an increase in the expenditure on salaries, the printing of documents and the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs. This excess expenditure was partly offset by a saving of 8,000 gold francs made on the expenditure of the Conference at Bangkok on the Supervision of Opium Traffic<sup>1</sup>, held in virtue of Article 12 of the Agreement concluded at the time of the first Opium Conference, and by small economies in connection with other headings of this item.

For "Mandates" (Item 20), out of a credit of 299,894 gold francs, 248,619.25 gold francs were expended. The difference of 51,274.75 gold francs represents the sum of the savings on all headings of that item.

Under Item 18, "Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions", a saving of 21,567.10 gold francs was effected, the credit voted being 337,263 gold francs and the expenditure 315,695.90 gold francs.

For the "League Wireless Station" (Item 31) the credit voted amounted to 230,000 gold francs. In accordance with the proposal of the Supervisory Commission, approved by the Assembly at its Eleventh Session, 200,000 gold francs were used to form the nucleus of an extra-budgetary fund for the purpose of meeting the costs of upkeep and running expenses of the station. Of the balance of 30,000 Swiss francs, 9,423.50 francs were utilised for meetings of committees of experts and for technical expenses in connection with the listening-in service.

Two items of this chapter, on the other hand, show sums expended in excess of the credits voted.

The largest of these sums is 47,342.90 gold francs relating to Item 25, "Intellectual Co-operation". The credit voted was 295,693 gold francs. It was increased by 80,000 gold francs by the transfer already indicated from the credits for the reduction of armaments; the initial credit was thus increased to 375,693 gold francs, of which 343,035.90 gold francs were expended. The aforesaid excess was chiefly due to the expenses of a mission of educational experts sent to China, which accounted for the 80,000 gold francs indicated above.

The other sum is in connection with Item 30, "Commission of Enquiry for European Union". The original credit voted was 28,000 gold francs. It was increased by 100,000 gold francs by the other transfer of the same amount made from Chapter II, Item 26, "Reduction of Armaments", as stated above. The expenditure in question amounted, however, to only 44,257.75 gold francs.

*Chapter VI. — Expenditure on Equipment* . . . . . 9,435.76

2,104,546.69

From the aggregate amount of the above-mentioned savings there should be deducted the increased losses on exchange . . . . . 84,536.02

This sum consists of the following items:

	Gold francs
Loss on exchange . . . . .	96,487.97
Profit on exchange . . . . .	11,951.95
	<hr/>
	84,536.02

*Carried forward.* . . . . . 2,020,010.67

<sup>1</sup> The Siamese Government contributed 74,492.32 gold francs to the expenses of this Conference, which form part of the appropriations in aid already mentioned.

Gold francs

*Brought forward* . . . . . 2,020,010.67

The profit and loss on exchange are due principally to the fact that the contributions from the several States are fixed in gold francs based on the United States dollar exchange parity, at the rate of 1 dollar = 5.1826 Swiss francs, whereas the rate of the dollar (especially during the past financial year) has not always coincided with this parity.<sup>1</sup>

Total savings for the Secretariat and special organisations . . . . .	2,020,010.67
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	6,299.20
Pensions . . . . .	383.75
The sum of these items gives the total figure indicated above . . . . .	<u>2,026,693.62</u>

**2. International Labour Organisation.<sup>2</sup>**

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross expenditure . . . . .	9,157,715	8,853,015.79	— 304,699.21
<i>Less:</i>			
Appropriations in Aid . . . . .	496,063	475,026.53	— 21,036.47
Net expenditure. . . . .	<u>8,661,652</u>	<u>8,377,989.26</u>	<u>— 283,662.74</u>

A comparison of the sums expended with the corresponding credits of the several chapters of the Budget gives the following results:

	Credits voted Swiss francs	Expenditure Swiss francs	Difference Swiss francs
1. Sessions of the Conference and Governing Body. . . . .	456,000	433,498.92	— 22,501.08
2. General Services . . . . .	8,453,715	8,231,691.53	— 222,023.47
3. Loss on exchange. . . . .	—	1,939.56	+ 1,939.56
4. Capital expenditure. . . . .	93,000	89,768.58	— 3,231.42
5. Unforeseen expenditure. . . . .	155,000	96,117.20	— 58,882.80
Total. . . . .	<u>9,157,715</u>	<u>8,853,015.79</u>	<u>— 304,699.21</u>
<i>Less:</i>			
Appropriations in aid. . . . .	496,063	475,026.53	— 21,036.47
Net Total. . . . .	<u>8,661,652</u>	<u>8,377,989.26</u>	<u>— 283,662.74</u>

(Saving)

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate of the dollar (par, 1 dollar = 5.1826 Swiss francs):

1931	Maximum Swiss francs	Minimum Swiss francs	Average Swiss francs
First quarter . . . . .	5.19 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5.15 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	5.181
Second quarter . . . . .	5.19 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5.14 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5.177
Third quarter . . . . .	5.16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.10	5.133
Fourth quarter . . . . .	5.16 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5.09	5.123

<sup>2</sup> The accounts of the International Labour Office are kept in Swiss francs. In the Budget of the League, the Swiss francs, in which expenditure is calculated, are reckoned at par (1 Swiss franc = 1 gold franc).

On the other hand, the quota of the contributions due to the Labour Organisation, which is paid to it in gold francs by the Secretariat, is reckoned on the basis of 1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs.

In the balance-sheet of the Secretariat at the close of the year, Swiss francs are converted into gold francs for the adjustment of accounts between the Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

The saving of 283,662.74 Swiss francs consists of the following sums:

	Swiss francs
Chapter I. — <i>Sessions of the Conference and Governing Body</i> . . . . .	22,501.08
<p>The saving in question relates to the Preparatory Maritime Technical Conference, for which a credit of 45,000 francs had been voted and a sum of 22,499.20 francs was spent.</p>	
Chapter II. — <i>General Services of the International Labour Office</i> . . . . .	222,023.47
<p>The most important saving under this chapter is that of 52,344.25 francs on expenditure in connection with commissions. It is chiefly due to the fact that no expenditure was effected for the following commissions: Joint Maritime Commission, Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee and Social Insurance Committee, whereas credits had been voted amounting in all to 30,000 francs.</p> <p>For salaries of staff, 17,346.80 francs less than the figure estimated were expended.</p> <p>A further saving of 23,914.50 francs was made on special expenses in connection with staff.</p> <p>For general office expenses, out of a credit of 259,000 francs voted, only 223,035.27 francs were expended—a saving of 35,964.73 francs, about 16,000 francs of which is in connection with the heading "Stationery and office supplies" and 22,000 francs with "Postage". As a counterpart to these economies, there is an excess expenditure of 3,186.20 gold francs for telephones (subscriptions and surcharges) and another of about 1,000 francs for additional miscellaneous expenditure.</p>	
Chapter IV. — <i>Buildings: Permanent Equipment, etc.</i> . . . . .	3,231.42
<p>The greater part of this saving (2,000 francs) is on the heading "Typewriters and calculating machines, etc."</p>	
Chapter V. — <i>Unforeseen Expenditure on Chapters I to IV</i> . . . . .	58,882.80
<p>With regard to the saving under this heading, it should be mentioned that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had authorised the payment under this chapter of certain expenses amounting to a total of 23,834 francs, which, in fact, were afterwards assigned to the Budget headings to which they actually related and on which savings had been made.</p>	
	306,638.77
Less:	
Chapter III. — <i>Profit and loss on exchange</i> . . . . .	1,939.56
Loss . . . . .	3,547.31
Profit . . . . .	1,607.75
	1,939.56
Total of savings effected on <i>gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	304,699.21
<p>If, from this total, the sum is deducted which represents the amount by which appropriations in aid fall short of the estimated total. . . . .</p>	
	21,036.47
the result, for savings on <i>net expenditure</i> , is the above-mentioned total . . . . .	283,662.74
<p>The appropriations in aid amounted to:</p>	
	Swiss francs
Sale of publications . . . . .	205,702.08
Contribution of Brazil for 1929 . . . . .	253,063.60
Interest . . . . .	13,783.75
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	2,477.10
	475,026.53
To the gross expenditure as shown in the Budget accounts . . . . .	8,853,015.79
add bank charges . . . . .	728.10
	8,853,743.89
<p>Receipts for 1931:</p>	
Contributions for the financial year (7,408,985.77 gold francs) . . . . .	7,363,423.80
Contributions in arrears (480,402.11 gold francs) . . . . .	477,078.70
Appropriations in aid . . . . .	475,026.53
Printing paper withdrawn from stock . . . . .	1,059.35
	8,316,588.38

As will be seen, receipts were 537,155.51 Swiss francs below expenditure. The deficit was covered by drawing on the Working Capital Fund for an equivalent sum in gold francs (545,318.45 gold francs).

It should be observed that, in 1931, 250,461.40 Swiss francs were collected in respect of Brazil's contribution for the preceding financial year. A reduction corresponding to this sum will be made from the contributions payable by the several States in respect of the expenditure of the Labour Organisation in 1932. On December 31st, 1931, this amount appeared in the Suspense Account in the Labour Organisation's statement of assets and liabilities.

### 3. Permanent Court of International Justice. <sup>1</sup>

	Net expenditure Gold francs
Credits voted . . . . .	2,712,668.—
Actual expenditure . . . . .	2,415,155.80
	<hr/>
Saving . . . . .	307,512.20

The expenditure of the Court in 1931 is made up as follows:

	Credits voted	Expenditure
	Dutch florins	
Sessions of the Court . . . . .	325,100.—	222,301.92
General Services . . . . .	933,088.50	894,900.39
Administration of funds . . . . .	100.—	2,914.59
Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the Granting of Retiring Pensions to Members of the Court and to the Registrar" <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	30,000.—	30,000.—
Capital expenditure . . . . .	20,000.—	10,943.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross expenditure . . . . .	1,308,288.50	1,161,060.50
Less: Appropriations in aid (bank interest) . . . . .	6,000.—	1,521.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net expenditure . . . . .	1,302,288.50	1,159,538.85

The expenditure was thus below the estimate by 142,749.65 florins.

The saving of 142,749.65 florins consists of the following sums:

	Dutch florins
Chapter I. — <i>Sessions of the Court</i> . . . . .	102,798.08

This saving is made up as follows:

20,100 florins for expenditure relating to the payment of the judges and the deputy judges (it was only rarely necessary to have recourse to the latter in 1931); 36,050 florins for duty allowance of national judges—that is, judges of the nationality of the parties to the dispute before the Court;

<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	<hr/> 102,798.08
----------------------------------	------------------

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of the Court are in Dutch florins.

At the end of the year, the florins are converted into gold francs for the adjustment of the accounts between the Secretariat and the Court.

<sup>2</sup> At December 31st, 1930, this sum amounted to . . . . . 68,854.38

It consisted of the annual payment of 10,000 florins at the rate for the period from 1925 to 1930, plus interest, and less petty cash expenditure (see document A.3.1931.X, note 1, page 88).

In 1931, the following sums were added and deducted:

	Dutch Florins	
Contribution for 1931 . . . . .	30,000.—	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,937.48	
	<hr/>	31,937.48
		<hr/>
Pensions paid during 1931 . . . . .	26,403.05	100,791.86
Bank charges . . . . .	11.60	
	<hr/>	26,414.65
		<hr/>
Total as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .		74,377.21

Dutch florins  
102,798.08

*Brought forward* . . . . .

10,595 florins for "Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay".  
20,920 florins for "Travelling expenses of judges and temporary staff". This saving is also due to the fact that in 1931 the Court was not obliged to convoke any assessors, witnesses or experts, which permitted the saving of the 26,000 florins estimated for this expenditure.

From these savings, which amount in all to 113,665 florins, must be deducted, however, small sums for excess expenditure, to a total of about 174 florins, relating to two headings of the chapter and covered by transfers, and also a sum of 13,900 florins, which was entered in the budget estimates as receivable under the items "Subscriptions of States non-members" and "Assessors", but which in fact were not received, as no expenditure under these headings was incurred in 1931.

A saving of 3,208 florins was further realised on the unforeseen expenditure for sessions of the Court.

By adding all the above figures we arrive approximately at the figure 102,798.08 florins given above.

Chapter II. — *General Services of the Court* . . . . . 38,188.11

The savings in this connection are as follows:

11,666.67 florins for expenditure relating to salaries of members of the Court, and about 18,000 florins for their travelling expenses;

more than 4,000 florins for unforeseen expenditure under this chapter, of which only 943.76 florins were spent out of a credit of 5,000 florins.

As against these savings, and others of smaller amount, there is excess expenditure (covered by transfers) amounting to 1,241.52 florins, over the credit of 10,000 florins voted for the payment of unpaid liabilities from preceding years. It may be pointed out in this connection that the last session held by the Court in 1930 ended on December 6th of that year, and judges from overseas were consequently unable to submit accounts of their travelling expenses until after the close of the year. The total for these accounts exceeded the credit of 10,000 florins mentioned above: hence the excess expenditure in question.

Chapter V. — *Capital Account* . . . . . 9,056.40

About 2,000 florins of the saving on this account is in connection with ordinary expenditure for furniture and equipment and about 7,000 florins in connection with the Library, for which only 2,995.63 florins were expended out of a credit of 10,000 florins.

150,042.59

*Less:*

Chapter III. — *Costs of administration of the Court's funds* . . . . . 2,814.59

This sum consists of a loss on exchange of 2,845.04 florins for the conversion into Dutch florins of the sums received in gold francs in 1931 in respect of arrears of contributions and contributions for the current year<sup>1</sup>, and of bank charges amounting to 69.55 florins.

*Carried forward.* . . . . . 147,228.—

<sup>1</sup> The loss is in connection with the fluctuations of the dollar rate, as shown by the following table:

*Rate of dollar in Dutch florins*

(par, 1 dollar = 2.488 Dutch florins).

1931	Maximum Dutch florins	Minimum Dutch florins	Average Dutch florins
First quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2.48 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.4904
Second quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2.48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2.4858
Third quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.47 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.48
Fourth quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2.4825

	Dutch florins
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	147,228.—
<p>The total of these sums amounts to 2,914.59 florins as against a credit of 10,100 florins—i.e., a saving of 7,185.41 florins; which is offset, however, by a deficit of 10,000 florins on profits on exchange entered in the Budget as appropriations in aid. The saving in question is thus turned into an actual loss of 2,814.59 florins, which has been deducted from the savings effected.</p>	
Total savings on <i>gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	147,228.—
Deducting from this total the sum representing the amount by which the appropriations in aid fell short of the estimates, viz. . . . .	4,478.35
the savings on <i>net expenditure</i> amount to the above-mentioned total of . . . . .	142,749.65

## II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

### 1. Buildings.

The above-mentioned statement and those of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office give the following figures for the immovable property of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1931:

#### *Property at Geneva:*

	Gold francs
1. Hôtel National, with adjoining property (former Armleder property) . . . . .	4,000,000.— <sup>1</sup>
2. "La Pelouse" property . . . . .	782,056.—
3. Building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,491,028.31 <sup>2</sup>
	8,273,084.31
4. Price of land and amount of expenditure incurred as at the same date for constructing a new Assembly room and a new building for the Secretariat . . . . .	6,422,163.—
5. Expenditure for the erection of the League Library Building . . . . .	429,000.—
	15,124,247.31

#### *Property at Rome:*

Premises of the International Labour Office at Rome (purchase price)	34,186.57
Total . . . . .	15,158,433.88

The value of the buildings in Geneva, which appears in the above statement at 8,273,084.31 gold francs, shows a practically negligible increase of 132.93 gold francs as compared with the corresponding sum for the close of the preceding year. The increase relates to the value of the International Labour Office building, and is due to a difference in the rate of exchange used in the conversion at December 31st, 1931, of Swiss francs into gold francs.

### 2. Building Fund.

The available balance of the Fund as at December 31st, 1930, was . . . . . 14,647,288.47  
In 1931, the following changes took place in the Fund:

	Gold francs
<i>Increases.</i>	
1931 annuity to be added to the Fund . . . . .	1,375,000.—
Interest . . . . .	460,514.15
	1,835,514.15
<i>Carried forward.</i> . . . . .	16,482,802.62

<sup>1</sup> Price guaranteed by the Swiss Government for the purchase of the Hôtel National, when the Secretariat is finally transferred to the new premises.

<sup>2</sup> See document A.3.1931.X, page 89.

	Gold francs	
<i>Brought forward.</i> . . . . .		16,482,802.62

*Decreases.*

Sums refunded to the States which contributed to the formation of the Fund . . . . .	700,000.—	
Expenses . . . . .	1,974,339.25	
		2,674,339.25
Available balance as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .		13,808,463.37

The expenses incurred in 1931 were made up as follows:

1. New building . . . . .		1,862,792.95
2. Publicity . . . . .		—
3. Plans . . . . .		10,213.40
4. Costs of transport . . . . .		46.85
5. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .		104.60
6. Fees of experts . . . . .		18,020.55
7. Costs of printing . . . . .		—
8. Petty expenditure . . . . .		2,907.30
9. Allowances and travelling expenses of the Building Committee and staff . . . . .		50,743.15
10. Legal expenses . . . . .		1,601.20
11. Administrative expenses . . . . .		1,319.—
12. Salaries of staff . . . . .		43,694.40
13. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure . . . . .		1,578.—
		1,993,021.40
<i>Less appropriations in aid</i> . . . . .		18,682.15
Total . . . . .		1,974,339.25

The movements of the Building Fund from its inception until December 31st, 1931, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs	
Sum constituted by cash surpluses of the three financial periods 1923 to 1926 and of the 1929 financial period . . . . .		15,382,310.20
Special payment made in 1925 by the Argentine, as contribution for 1922, 1923 and 1924 . . . . .		2,799,692.14
Bank interest earned (from 1925 to 1931 inclusive). . . . .		3,383,624.03
Portion of budgetary annuity of 1,375,000 gold francs for 1929, 1930 and 1931 remaining after the refund of 700,000 gold francs for each year to the States which contributed to the creation of the Fund. . . . .		2,025,000.—
Total . . . . .		23,590,626.37

From this total must be deducted the amounts paid:

	Gold francs	
For the Building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,310,000	
To make up, in 1927 and 1928, the annuity of 1,400,000 gold francs to be repaid to the contributing States . . . . .	50,000	
		3,360,000.—
Leaving a balance of . . . . .		20,230,626.37
for the costs of constructing the Assembly Hall and the new Secretariat building.		
It will be seen below, however, that of this balance there has already been expended a sum of . . . . .		6,422,163.— <sup>1</sup>
The fund available at December 31st, 1931, is therefore reduced to as shown above.		13,808,463.37

**2 a. Expenditure incurred for the Construction of the Assembly Hall and the Secretariat Building.**

The total of 6,422,163 gold francs paid, up to December 31st, 1931, for the said buildings—as shown in the foregoing summary—comprises provisionally the following amounts:

	Gold francs	
Cost of the Annex to the " Palais des Nations " . . . . .	270,000.—	
Installations of the said Annex . . . . .	122,401.60	
		392,401.60

When the latter sum is deducted, the above amount is reduced to 6,029,781.40 gold francs. It is made up of the following sums:

	Gold francs	
Cost of land . . . . .	2,678,500.—	
Costs of competition . . . . .	401,768.55	
Costs of plans relating to the land originally chosen . . . . .	126,777.25	
Building expenses properly so-called . . . . .	2,473,375.55	
Other expenses given in detail on page 66 of the present document . . . . .	349,340.05	
		6,029,781.40

<sup>1</sup> Net sum of appropriations in aid amounting to 26,896.30 gold francs.



According to the latest estimate of the architects, the costs of building, including certain supplementary installations, should not exceed 25,577,150 francs, subject to cases of *force majeure*.<sup>1</sup>

### 3. Assembly Hall Furnishing Account.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Eighth Assembly, an account has been opened for furnishing and fitting up the new premises to be erected at Geneva.<sup>2</sup>

	Gold francs
The first sum paid into this account was . . . . .	500,000.—
Subsequently it was increased:	
By the allocation of part of the 1929 cash surplus . . . . .	250,000.—
By earned interest (from 1927 to 1931) . . . . .	125,765.16
Amounting at December 31st, 1931, to . . . . .	875,765.16

This fund was increased in 1931 by 28,409.19 gold francs, which represents the amount of interest earned in that year.

### 4. Library Building Fund.

In 1931, the League of Nations received a first instalment of 200,000 dollars from the grant of 2,000,000 dollars made to it by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., for building the Rockefeller Library.

This sum was converted into 1,025,115.35 francs.

The building expenses incurred during the year in question were 429,000 francs.

To the balance of 596,115.35 francs should be added 9,642.82 francs for interest for the same year, giving a total of 605,758.17 francs.

### 5. Library Endowment Fund.<sup>3</sup>

This was the fund constituted by part of the donation of 2,000,000 dollars made to the League by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr. The amount received under this head by the Secretariat is 500,000 dollars.

Practically the whole of this sum is invested in securities having a nominal value of 469,780 dollars (see table on pages 68 and 69 of this document).

	Dollars
The purchase price of these securities was . . . . .	479,649.55
To this sum must be added the following funds available at the bank:	
Deposits bearing interest at 3% maturing on January 5th, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.—
Balance of current account . . . . .	28,579.59

The total arrived at is thus . . . . . 513,229.14

which exceeds by 13,229.14 dollars the sum of 500,000 dollars paid by the donor. The surplus was used for an initial payment into a reserve fund to meet possible depreciation.

This reserve of 13,229.14 dollars was by no means sufficient to cover the depreciation of 137,760.55 dollars ascertained in respect of the above-mentioned securities by a revaluation at market prices on December 31st, 1931.

A question arises in this connection. Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at its Tenth Session, "any gain from appreciation of investments shall be added to the capital of the Fund and any loss from depreciation shall be borne by the said capital". The sum of 137,760.55 gold francs indicated above does not represent a "loss" in the true sense of the word, but merely a difference in value of an exceptional nature and consequently liable to variations.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the securities bought for the investment of the Library Endowment Fund are repayable at par by means of drawings, so that, although to-day they may be quoted below the purchase price, there is a prospect of realising them at the nominal value unless in the meanwhile the necessity arises of selling them at the current prices.<sup>4</sup>

Nevertheless, the advisability of increasing the above-mentioned reserve fund should be borne in mind.

<sup>1</sup> See the report to the Council of the Supervisory Commission of January 25th, 1932 (document C.97.M.50.1932.X.)

<sup>2</sup> See document A.5.1927.X.

<sup>3</sup> See my report on the audited accounts for 1929, document A.3.1930.X, page 76, note 2.

<sup>4</sup> There are, however, some securities bought at a price higher than the nominal value, in the case of which realisation at par would mean a loss.

In the General Statement at December 31st, 1931, the Library Endowment Fund was entered at 2,703,046.34 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold Francs
Fund as at December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	2,653,508.34 <sup>1</sup>
Receipts during 1931 . . . . .	139,773.25
	2,793,281.59
Expenditure during the same year . . . . .	90,235.25
	2,703,046.34

The receipts represent the yield on investments.

The expenditure is made up as follows:

Sums withdrawn from the Fund and transferred to the Library as an appropriation in aid. . . . .	88,998.86
Miscellaneous expenses. . . . .	1,236.39
	90,235.25

If to the expenditure during 1931 we add that for the preceding financial year, which totalled 109,142.86 francs, we obtain a total of 199,378.11 francs. This sum appears in the General Statement as at December 31st, 1931, under the heading "Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended to date".

### 6. Furniture, Equipment, etc.

In the General Statement of assets and liabilities, the furniture, typewriters, books, etc., are shown on the assets side at their purchase price, and on the liabilities side the amount necessary to cover their depreciation.

The situation on the assets side is as follows:

	December 31st, 1930	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1931
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Secretariat:</i>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equipment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	1,345,490.73	1,460,797.73	+ 115,307.—
Library (books) . . . . .	958,363.40	1,051,127.79	+ 92,764.39
Library (shelving) . . . . .	124,592.98	133,585.83	+ 8,992.85
	2,428,447.11	2,645,511.35	+ 217,064.24

The sum of 217,864.24 francs corresponds to the expenditure charged to the budget appropriations. For the Library, to recover the full amount of the expenditure, there must be added to the 101,757.24 francs obtained from the foregoing table the sum of 88,998.86 francs paid out of the Endowment Fund as an appropriation in aid. The total Library expenditure amounts therefore to 190,756.10 francs.

	December 31st, 1930	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1931
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>International Labour Organisation:</i>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equip- ment, typewriters etc. . . . .	945,147.02	1,000,310.36	+ 55,163.34
Library (books) . . . . .	453,649.68	504,575.15	+ 50,925.47
	1,398,796.70	1,504,885.51	+ 106,088.81

#### *Permanent Court of International Justice:*

Furniture and miscellaneous equip- ment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	185,740.64	202,295.14	+ 16,554.50
Library (books) . . . . .	5,486.61	11,726.08	+ 6,239.47
	191,227.25	214,021.22	+ 22,793.97
Total . . . . .	4,018,471.06	4,364,418.08	+ 345,947.02

<sup>1</sup> See document A.3.1930.X, page 64.

### 7. Depreciation Reserve Fund.

This account showed the following figures as at December 31st, 1931, in comparison with those of the previous year

	December 31st, 1930	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1931
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Secretariat</i> . . . . .	2,428,447.11	2,645,511.35	+217,064.24
<i>International Labour Office:</i>			
For buildings:			
At Geneva . . . . .	423,253.31	512,989.—	+ 89,735.69 <sup>1</sup>
At Rome . . . . .	18,403.19	18,491.86	+ 88.67 <sup>2</sup>
For furniture, typewriters, etc. . . . .	1,398,796.70	1,504,885.51	+106,088.81
<i>Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>	191,227.25	214,021.22	+ 22,793.97
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>4,460,127.56</b>	<b>4,895,898.94</b>	<b>+435,771.38</b>

It will be seen, from a comparison of the figures in this table with those of the preceding one, that the value of furniture, typewriters and calculating machines and all other fittings (including new acquisitions during 1931) was, at the end of the same year, as at the end of the preceding year, covered to the extent of 100 per cent by the sums entered in the account under examination, this being true both of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice).

The amortisation of the cost of the International Labour Office building is proceeding at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

In consequence of an observation made in my preceding reports, the entry of a sum for the amortisation of the purchase price of the Organisation's premises in Rome was discontinued as from 1930, seeing that the amounts entered during previous years had already offset this item in a measure sufficient to reduce it to an amount considerably below the current market value.

### 8. Contributions in Arrears.

On this subject I need only refer to the statement made in Chapter I of the present report.

### 9. Working Capital Fund.

Details regarding the Fund are given in Chapter III of the present report.

### 10. Suspense Accounts.

The total amount of these accounts is shown at the same figure of 2,523,949.30 gold francs on both sides of the General Statement.

The details are given in an explanatory note appended to the Secretariat accounts and in the balance-sheet of the International Labour Organisation.

### 11. Cash in Hand and at Banks.

This item is made up as follows:

	Gold francs
1. Working Capital Fund cash balance . . . . .	4,867,638.49
2. Building Fund (Assembly Hall and Secretariat) . . . . .	13,808,463.37
3. Balance of the Assembly Hall Furnishing Account . . . . .	875,765.16
4. Library Building Fund . . . . .	605,758.17
5. Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	2,703,046.34
6. Balance of the 1930 cash surplus . . . . .	123,898.82
7. 1931 cash surplus . . . . .	113,142.28
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>23,097,712.63</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total amount for depreciation is 86,895.13 Swiss francs. The conversion of that sum into gold francs at December 31st, 1931, gave the figure of 89,735.69 gold francs.

<sup>2</sup> The increase is due solely to the difference in the rate of exchange used in converting the Swiss franc value of the premises into gold francs.

With regard to the 1930 cash surplus, it will be remembered that on December 31st of the same year it amounted to . . . . .	Gold francs
	659,077.82
From this sum, on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission, approved by the Assembly at its Tenth Session, the following amount was allotted to the Working Capital Fund (refund of the debt of the International Labour Office at December 31st, 1930, on account of advances received under this head) . . . . .	535,179.—
	<u>535,179.—</u>
The balance of . . . . .	<u>123,898.82</u>

was returned in 1932 to the States Members of the League in accordance with the rule laid down in Article 38 (a) of the Financial Regulations.

Reference is made to the 1931 cash surplus in Chapter IV of the present report.

### 12. Summary.

The results of the General Statement of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1931, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs
Assets . . . . .	64,256,688.04
Liabilities. . . . .	<u>31,721,739.22</u>
Balance of assets over liabilities . . . . .	32,534,948.82

This sum shows an increase of 985,725.23 gold francs compared with the position at December 31st, 1930, as may be seen from the following table:

#### *Excess of Assets over Liabilities.*

	1930	1931	Difference for 1931
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	28,586,097.79	30,031,562.86	+ 1,445,465.07
International Labour Organisation. . . . .	2,577,149.05	2,472,277.57	— 104,871.48
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	385,976.75	31,108.39	— 354,868.36
Total . . . . .	<u>31,549,223.59</u>	<u>32,534,948.82</u>	+ 985,725.23

The increase of 1,445,465.07 gold francs shown by the table for the Secretariat is due chiefly to the annual sum of 675,000 gold francs, representing the increase in the Building Fund, and to the sum of 638,339.43 gold francs, representing the total interest on various funds, not including the Working Capital Fund, the interest of which is placed to the credit of the States Members of the League to whom the last-named Fund belongs.

The decrease of 104,871.48 gold francs shown in the same table for the International Labour Organisation is accounted for chiefly by the annual amortisation of the premises of that Organisation at Geneva.

For the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the decrease of 354,868.36 gold francs is due to the fact that, whereas the financial year 1930 closed with a surplus of 385,976.75 gold francs of actual receipts over expenditure, the financial year 1931 left only a surplus of 31,108.39 gold francs.

### III. WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

In accordance with the Financial Regulations, the Working Capital Fund (*Fonds de roulement*) was primarily created to meet, temporarily, normal requirements of the organisations of the League which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due to be met.

On December 31st, 1930, there was a balance of 5,426,141.56 gold francs. In 1931 it was increased by 138,203.26 gold francs by the addition of interest for that year on bank deposits.

As at December 31st, 1931, the Fund had therefore risen to 6,564,344.82 gold francs.<sup>1</sup>

This sum was represented by:

	Gold francs
(a) Cash balances in gold francs on deposit in banks . . . . .	4,867,638.49
(b) Outstanding credits for advances made, as shown in the following statement . . . . .	595,065.54
(c) Amounts still to be recovered from the States . . . . .	101,640.79 <sup>2</sup>
	5,564,344.82

ADVANCES.

	Balance as at December 31st, 1930	New advances	Re- funded	Balance as at December 31st, 1931 (cols. 1+2-3)
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
1. Expenses of the High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	37,947.13	157,920.—	156,120.04	39,747.09
2. Sum to be repaid by Turkey in respect of the advance made by the Secretary-General to meet the expenses of the Commission appointed by the Council in 1924 to collect information concerning the frontier between Turkey and Iraq . . . . .	10,000.—	—	—	10,000.—
3. Expenses of experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig . . . . .	12,683.30	14,511.90	27,195.20	—
4. Advances made to the Secretariat . . . . .	—	1,110,169.82	1,110,169.82	—
5. Advances made to the International Labour Organisation . . . . .	535,179.—	2,061,789.70	2,051,650.25	545,318.45
6. Advances made to the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	—	124,801.46	124,801.46	—
Total . . . . .	595,809.43	3,469,192.88	3,469,936.77	595,065.54

It should be observed that the balance of the old debt of Turkey in connection with the matter referred to under No. 2 of the particulars given above has not yet been settled. It is hoped, however, that the settlement will not be long deferred.

At the same time, the foregoing table calls for a number of other observations.

In 1931, the Secretariat was obliged for the first time to have recourse to the Working Capital Fund. The advances received were, however, repaid during the year.

The International Labour Office owed, as at December 31st of the previous year, a sum of 535,179 gold francs for advances received from the Fund. As it was not in a position to repay the debt out of its own funds, the Assembly decided, as already noted, that repayment should be effected by the deduction of an equal sum from the *surplus of actual receipts over expenditure* for the year 1930, amounting for the Secretariat and for the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to 659,077.82 gold francs. This meant a considerable reduction in the surplus which, normally, would have been employed to lighten the burden of States Members of the League in respect of contributions for the financial year 1932.

<sup>1</sup> The credits voted by the Assembly for the Working Capital Fund amounted, for the financial years up to and including 1925, to 4,607,500 gold francs. Since 1925, no further contributions to the Working Capital Fund have been called for.

From these 4,607,500 gold francs, 139,023.13 gold francs were, however, deducted to cover the cancellation of debts in the form of contributions owed by various States.

The contributions for the Working Capital Fund were therefore reduced to 4,468,476.87 gold francs.

Up to December 31st, 1931, inclusive, 4,366,836.08 gold francs had been paid by the States.

To this sum must be added 106,224.67 francs (voluntary contributions) and 1,155,932.37 francs for interest up to that date—in all, 1,262,157.04 francs. We arrive in this way at a total sum of 5,487,422 gold francs, from which were deducted 166,289.09 francs returned to Brazil and Costa Rica, leaving a balance of 5,462,704.03 gold francs.

With the addition of 101,640.79 gold francs still to be received, the Fund amounts therefore to 5,564,344.82 gold francs, as stated above.

<sup>2</sup> This sum refers to the following financial years:

	Gold Francs
1920 . . . . .	4,601.29
1921 . . . . .	16,788.70
1923 . . . . .	7,467.71
1924 . . . . .	7,359.36
1925 . . . . .	829.24
Consolidated contributions in arrears (China) . . . . .	64,594.49
Total . . . . .	101,640.79

In 1931 further calls were made on the Working Capital Fund to the total amount of 2,061,789.70 gold francs, of which the International Labour Office has repaid only 1,516,471.25 gold francs, thus owing as at December 31st of the same year 543,318.45 gold francs. In view of the small amount—already noted—of the *balance of actual receipts over expenditure for the financial year 1931*, it was obviously impossible to adopt, for the repayment of the sum due to the Fund, a measure similar to that which had been taken for the previous financial year.

The Court of Justice at The Hague was also obliged in 1931 to apply for advances to the Working Capital Fund; but the advances were repaid before the close of the financial year.

The foregoing facts demonstrate with increasing clearness the difficulties of the cash position with which the League of Nations is faced owing to the fact that the irregularity in the payment of contributions due to it is both extending and increasing. That is a feature which is bound to cause anxiety for the future.

#### IV. CASH SURPLUS FOR 1931.

(EXCESS OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE.)

In accordance with Article 38 (a) of the Financial Regulations, the difference between the actual receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1931 has to be established.

##### 1. Secretariat.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	20,068,958.24
Expenditure <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	19,986,924.35
	<hr/>
Surplus of receipts over expenditure . . . . .	82,033.89

##### 2. International Labour Organisation.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	8,368,715.65
Net expenditure . . . . .	8,914,034.10
	<hr/>
Deficit covered by withdrawal from Working Capital Fund . . . . .	— 545,318.45

##### 3. Permanent Court of International Justice.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,449,433.58
Expenditure . . . . .	2,418,325.19
	<hr/>
Surplus of receipts over expenditure . . . . .	31,108.39

A table is appended showing the figures for the cash surplus at the end of each of the last four years:

	1928 Gold francs	1929 Gold francs	1930 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	2,337,354.33	1,135,535.27	273,101.07	82,033.89
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	199,914.50	—	—	—
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	180,551.93	357,680.01	385,976.75	31,108.39
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	2,717,820.76	1,493,215.28	659,077.82	113,142.28

<sup>1</sup> The items are as follows:

	Gold francs
Contributions for the financial year 1931 . . . . .	17,332,677.43
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	955,843.84
Appropriations in aid (Chapters I and III of the Budget) . . . . .	1,750,436.97
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	30,000.—
	<hr/>
	20,068,958.24

<sup>2</sup> Budget expenditure:

Secretariat and special organisations . . . . .	16,822,012.30
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,164,522.80
Pensions . . . . .	1,000,389.25
	<hr/>
	19,986,924.35

<sup>3</sup> Including 480,402.11 gold francs for arrears of contributions.

<sup>4</sup> Including 125,907.99 gold francs under the above head.

## V. CONCLUSION.

The financial situation of the League of Nations, which was already causing anxiety at the end of 1930, became even more serious in 1931.

The payment of contributions due by States has on the whole proceeded even more slowly than in previous years.

On December 31st last, arrears of contributions amounted almost to the high figure of 19 million gold francs, representing over 30 per cent of the League's total assets.

The cash balance (excess of actual receipts over expenditure) at the end of 1931 was only 82,000 francs in the case of the Secretariat, and 31,000 francs in the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, while it was *nil* in the case of the International Labour Office.

The Working Capital Fund had dropped by 512,989 gold francs, representing advances made during the past financial year to the International Labour Office to enable it to meet its budget expenditure, the latter not being covered by the receipts, owing to delay in the payment of contributions.

The Working Capital Fund will have to be reconstituted, but even so it is doubtful whether it will be sufficient, in the present circumstances, to fulfil the purposes for which it is intended, especially in the light of new obligations in the immediate and more distant future.

(Signed) A. CERESA,

Auditor.

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[Communicated to the Assembly,  
the Council and the Members of  
the League.]

Official No.: **A. 66.** 1932. X.

Geneva, October 13th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS**

**REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE  
TO THE ASSEMBLY**

*Rapporteur*: M. R. RAPHAËL (Greece).

The Fourth Committee instructed a Sub-Committee to consider the question of unpaid contributions for the financial years of the League previous to December 31st, 1931. The Sub-Committee was composed as follows:

His Excellency M. Max HOFFINGER (Austria);  
M. R. RAPHAËL (Greece);  
Sir P. D. PATTANI (India);  
M. Vincenzo CASALINI (Italy);  
Mme. C. A. KLUYVER (Netherlands);  
M. N. R. WOHLIN (Sweden);  
His Excellency M. Cesar ZUMETA (Venezuela).

M. Raphaël was elected Chairman and Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee presented a confidential report to the Committee. After discussing this report at a private meeting, the Fourth Committee unanimously agreed to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“ The Assembly,

“ Notes with regret and grave concern that a number of States have not fulfilled their financial obligations towards the League of Nations;

“ Appeals to all Member States to liquidate their arrears without delay and to demonstrate thereby their attachment to the ideals of the League of Nations;

“ Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the recovery of arrears, to report to the Council on the action taken by him before the next ordinary session of the Assembly and to communicate the results to the latter;

“ Decides, in pursuance of the resolution taken by the Assembly at its twelfth session, to exempt Nicaragua from the payment of half of its contribution to the budget for the financial year 1933 and to defer the payment of the balance.”



Genève, le 13 octobre 1932.

**SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**

**CONTRIBUTIONS ARRIÉRÉES**

**RAPPORT DE LA QUATRIÈME COMMISSION A L'ASSEMBLÉE**

*Rapporteur*: M. R. RAPHAËL (Grèce).

La quatrième Commission a chargé une sous-commission d'examiner la question des contributions impayées pour tous les exercices financiers de la Société antérieurs au 31 décembre 1931. Cette Sous-Commission était composée de:

S. E. M. Max HOFFINGER (Autriche);  
M. R. RAPHAËL (Grèce);  
Sir P. D. PATTANI (Inde);  
M. Vincenzo CASALINI (Italie);  
M<sup>me</sup> C. A. KLUYVER (Pays-Bas);  
M. N. R. WOHLIN (Suède);  
S. E. M. César ZUMETA (Venezuela).

M. Raphaël a été élu président et rapporteur de la Sous-Commission.

La Sous-Commission a présenté un rapport confidentiel à la Commission.

Après avoir discuté ce rapport, en séance non publique, la quatrième Commission s'est mise d'accord, à l'unanimité, pour proposer à l'Assemblée d'adopter le projet de résolution suivant:

« L'Assemblée,

« Constate avec regret et inquiétude qu'un certain nombre d'Etats ne se sont pas acquittés de leurs obligations financières vis-à-vis de la Société des Nations;

« Adresse un appel à tous les Etats membres, afin qu'ils liquident sans retard leurs arriérés et qu'ils prouvent ainsi leur attachement aux idéals de la Société des Nations;

« Invite le Secrétaire général à poursuivre ses efforts en vue de recouvrer les arriérés, à faire rapport au Conseil sur les mesures qu'il aura prises avant la prochaine session ordinaire de l'Assemblée, et à communiquer à celle-ci les résultats de ses efforts;

« Décide, conformément à la résolution prise par l'Assemblée à sa douzième session, d'annuler le paiement de la moitié de la contribution du Nicaragua au budget de l'exercice 1933 et d'ajourner le paiement du solde. »

Geneva, October 15th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS  
AND COGNATE QUESTIONS.**

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**REPORT BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.**

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Henry F. MUNRO (Canada).

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The Fourth Committee proposes the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

**" I. DECLARATION OF LOYALTY.**

" The Assembly;

" Decides that the Secretary-General and all officials of the rank of Director or above shall in future make the following declaration before the Council in public session:

' I solemnly undertake to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions that have been entrusted to me as (Secretary-General) of the League of Nations, to discharge my functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the League alone in view and not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or other authority external,

' *For the Secretary-General*: to the League of Nations.

' *For the Other Officials*: to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.'

" That officials of Division I below the rank of Director shall make and sign a similar declaration before the Appointments Committee, and officials of Divisions II and III before the Sub-Appointments Committee;

" That the above shall not however apply to officials engaged for a temporary period of less than one year.

" It requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to lay down that the Director, Deputy Director and Chiefs of Division of the International Labour Office shall, at a public meeting, make a similar declaration before it and that for officials of lower rank the procedure laid down for the Secretariat shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the International Labour Office."

**" II. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.**

" I. — The Assembly;

" Once more affirms the principle that the holders of the highest posts of the Secretariat up to that of Secretary-General should, like all the officials of the League of Nations, be chosen for their abilities, their personal qualifications and the contribution they can make to the performance of the tasks of the League of Nations.

" To facilitate the application of this principle and in order to give the Members which are not permanently represented on the Council a larger share in the responsibilities devolving on the principal officers of the Secretariat, it decides that there shall be two posts of Deputy Secretary-General. This would make it possible to assign one of these posts to a national

of a Member not permanently represented on the Council in the event of the Secretary-General having been chosen from among the nationals of Members permanently represented on the Council.

" In view of the principle of universality of the League of Nations, it would be advisable, when the posts of principal officers in the Secretariat are being filled, to take also into account the chief geographic divisions in conformity with the principles adopted for the composition of other leading bodies of the League of Nations.

" II. — (a) There shall be three Under-Secretaries-General.

" (b) It is undesirable that the title of Legal Adviser be altered, in view of the non-political character of the post. The rank of the Legal Adviser shall, however, be the same as that of an Under-Secretary-General, and he shall be included in the category of the highest officials of the Secretariat.

" III. — The decision obtained on clause I was greatly facilitated by agreement that the offices of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretaries-General should not include more than one member of Section who is a national of the same Member of the League as the holders of these posts.

" IV. — The Secretary-General shall be appointed for ten, the Deputy Secretaries-General for eight and the Under-Secretaries-General for seven years. The appointment of the Secretary-General may be renewed for three years, those of the Deputy Secretaries-General for five years and those of the Under-Secretaries-General for a further single period of seven years.

" V. — A further point of agreement was that, in order to give effect to the previous wishes of the Assembly that a more equitable distribution of nationalities be effected, not more than two nationals of any one Member of the League should be included among the high officials of the Secretariat (Secretary-General, Deputy Secretaries-General, Legal Adviser and Under-Secretaries-General, and Directors), and that the principle should be carried into effect at the earliest possible moment, existing contracts remaining unaffected."

" III. — PRIVATE SECRETARIATS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE DEPUTY SECRETARIES-GENERAL AND THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

" The Assembly;

" Decides that only the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretaries-General shall henceforth have a private secretariat, which shall not include more than two members of Section.

" The Under-Secretaries-General shall each be entitled to have among the members of the Section which they direct one collaborator of their own nationality ranking as member of Section."

" IV. — SALARIES AND ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE DEPUTY SECRETARIES-GENERAL AND THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

" The Assembly,

" Decides that the scale of salaries and of entertainment allowances of the principal officers shall be as follows:

	Salaries	Entertainment Allowance
	Swiss francs	
" Secretary-General . . . . .	90,000	50,000
" Deputy Secretaries-General . . . . .	60,000	25,000
" Under-Secretaries-General. . . . .	60,000	10,000

" All future contracts shall be drawn up in Swiss francs."

" V. — SALARIES OF THE DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

" A. Whereas there is a close relation between the high officials of the League and it is the Assembly's duty to review the salaries of the Director and Deputy Director of the International Labour Organisation:

"Whereas, on the other hand, while the Assembly is finally competent to settle all budgetary questions, the governing Body of the International Labour Office should be given the possibility of pronouncing upon the question,

"The Assembly;

"Decides to enter in the 1933 Budget a lump sum of 105,000 francs, to cover both the salary and the entertainment allowance for that year of the Director of the International Labour Office.

"B. Whereas the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had not yet taken a decision as to whether the vacant post of Deputy Director is to be maintained or abolished,

"The Assembly;

"Is of opinion that, should it be decided to fill the post, the principle should prevail as before that the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office should be on the same scale of salary as applies to the Under-Secretaries-General and that the Deputy Director's salary should be 60,000 Swiss francs and his entertainment allowance 10,000 Swiss francs;

"And decides to enter in the Budget a lump sum of 70,000 Swiss francs."

#### "VI. — DIRECTORS' SALARIES.

"The Assembly;

"Decides that the salaries of the present Directors of the Secretariat shall not be modified;

"That, nevertheless, the general 10 per cent cut which is to be applied during a period of two years to new appointments of League officials shall apply also to Directors appointed during the same period;

"Whereas, moreover, for reasons of equity, the rule should not affect officials who were already in the service of the League on September 15th, 1931;

"Decides that it will not apply to Directors at present in the service whose contracts may be renewed during that period."

#### "VII. — GENERAL ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

"A. Whereas the principle of a reduction which applies to the entertainment allowances of the Principal Officers of the Secretariat, should also apply to the general entertainment fund,

"The Assembly,

"Decides to reduce the figure included in the 1933 Budget for the purpose from 36,620 to 30,000 francs.

"B. The Assembly,

"Considers that a similar reduction should be made in the general entertainment fund of the International Labour Office and decides that the figure 30,000 included in the 1933 Budget for the purpose should be reduced to 25,000 francs.

"C. — Requests the Supervisory Commission to re-examine the rules governing the apportionment of the general entertainment funds."

\* \* \*

The Minutes of the meetings of the Sub-Committee on the Principal Officers will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat and are at the disposal of any Member of the League who wishes to consult them.

Geneva, October 17th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**FINANCIAL QUESTIONS**

**REPORT BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY**

*Rapporteur*: M. RAPPARD (Switzerland).

The purpose of this report is to acquaint the Thirteenth Assembly with the financial debates and resolutions of its Fourth Committee.

The Fourth Committee's task was even heavier this year than usual. In addition to the fact that the financial situation of the League of Nations rendered a critical examination of the draft budget particularly necessary, various other problems had been expressly referred to it for examination.

Of these problems, two, which are dealt with in special reports, need only be mentioned here—the first relating to the reorganisation of the principal officers is dealt with in document A.68.1932.X, and the second relating to contributions in arrears in document A.66.1932.X.

Before summarising some of the opinions expressed in the course of the financial discussions and quoting the principal resolutions to which they led, it would seem desirable to recall the general conditions in which these discussions took place.<sup>1</sup>

It should be noted that the national delegations as a whole, impressed by the gravity of the economic and financial depression from which the whole world is suffering, approached the examination of the 1933 budget with the determination not to vote any expenditure which was not strictly essential.

Two circumstances further contributed towards strengthening this desire for economy.

In the first place, the Council, at the British Government's request, had, on May 21st, 1932, asked the Supervisory Commission to study the possibility of reducing the expenditure of the League. The Fourth Committee therefore had before it a report in which the Supervisory Commission put forward different suggestions with this end in view.

In the second place, the growing difficulty found by the League in collecting the sums due from the countries contributing to its expenses was both a symptom of serious difficulties and a cause of real embarrassment. This embarrassment would have been still more serious if important savings effected in the course of the year had not procured funds for the Treasury which it would not have obtained if the 1932 budget had been strictly carried out.

Furthermore, despite the eighteen plenary meetings which it held, the Fourth Committee was only able to touch lightly upon the examination of certain questions as important as that of the activities of the League.

For all these reasons and others, the watchword of the debates of which we are about to give an account was economy.

**I. AUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR 1931.**

The Fourth Committee unanimously recommended that the Assembly adopt the accounts of the League for 1931 in the form submitted.

**II. QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION BY THE COUNCIL  
AT ITS MEETING ON MAY 21ST, 1932.**

On September 29th, the Chairman of the Supervisory Commission opened the debate by recalling the circumstances in which the Council referred to the Commission for examination and report the proposals of the British Government to the effect that:

- (1) An examination be undertaken of the whole organisation of the League with a view to effecting economies; and
- (2) The scale of emoluments of the staff be reviewed.

<sup>1</sup> The present report inevitably suffers from the haste with which it has had to be prepared and, to gain an accurate idea of the currents of opinion and of the details of the discussion, reference should be made to the Minutes of the Committee and to the documents which were submitted to it.

He also recalled that, as regards the activities of the League of Nations, the Supervisory Commission had not considered itself to be competent; it had therefore confined itself to requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this question. This report, while serving as a basis for its own enquiries regarding the efficiency of the Secretariat, was to supply a definite point of departure for the Assembly if the latter, as the Council wished, proceeded to an analysis of the consequences for the budget of the different tasks hitherto entrusted to the League of Nations. The Supervisory Commission's report (document A.5(a).1932.X) therefore related solely to the three following points:

1. Reforms calculated to increase the efficiency of the organisations;
2. Staff salaries;
3. Control of expenditure and limitation of budgets.

The discussion of the Supervisory Commission's report was continued throughout six meetings.

#### I. *Salaries of Officials.*

In the opinion of certain delegates, savings should be effected in staff expenses rather than in regard to the work of the League. They accordingly suggested that officials should not refuse to accept a reduction in their salaries. They considered those salaries excessive because, since they were fixed, the cost of living had fallen, the security of the officials had been increased by the establishment of the Pensions Fund and salaries in nearly all national administrations had been reduced. In the view of several delegates, the reductions in salary were to be of a purely temporary nature.

Other speakers, on the contrary, considered that the League's officials were placed in an altogether exceptional situation, which fully justified the salaries they received. Many speakers laid stress on the high cost of living at Geneva, and some suggested that reductions, if any, should not affect the salaries of the minor staff; moreover, the establishment of an adequate pensions system had been promised to officials from the outset. Others, again, considered that the League had need of the most highly qualified servants and should therefore grant them adequate salaries, and, in particular, that conditions should be such as to prevent them from seeking a career in the Government departments of their own country. Lastly, the disadvantages resulting for the officials and their families from expatriation, a factor the multiple effects of which could not be expressed in figures, were also pointed out.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Commission explained the reasons which had determined its attitude in the question of salaries. The previous history of the question, which is reproduced in the Minutes, shows that the Supervisory Commission considered it its duty to resist any precipitate action by the Assembly and to regard the permanent interests of the League as its chief concern. In 1930, a system calculated to satisfy the aspirations of the staff was finally adopted. Last year, the Fourth Committee refused to interfere with this system. Times have changed since then, but the Supervisory Commission thought that it should be careful not to impair the feeling of security and stability which the two previous Assemblies had endeavoured to give to the body of League officials. It was chiefly for those reasons that the Commission proposed that the salaries of the present officials of the Secretariat should not be touched.

As the proposal that the Fourth Committee should *unanimously* address an appeal to the officials inviting them to accept a *voluntary* reduction in their salaries was not accepted,<sup>1</sup> the Committee reached the conclusion that it was important to decide the preliminary question whether the Assembly had or had not the right to modify unilaterally the contracts concluded with officials.

Two methods were contemplated: a consultation of jurists and an award of the Administrative Tribunal, which, in the last resort, might, in any case, be called upon to decide a question of this kind.

After a discussion during which the respective advantages of the two methods were put forward—rapidity and the fact that it was unnecessary to have recourse to a fictitious dispute in the case of the former procedure and the final nature of the decision in the case of the latter—the following resolution was adopted:

“The Committee decides to request the Chairman of the First Committee to invite a small number (from three to five) of jurists to give a legal opinion at the earliest possible moment as to the power of the Assembly of the League of Nations to reduce the salaries of the officials of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice.”

The report of the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee will be reproduced in the records of the Committee. The conclusions of this report may be briefly summarised as follows:

“It is necessary to hold that the officials of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court possess, in regard to the amount of their salaries, contractual rights”

<sup>1</sup> This proposal, in a slightly different form, was reconsidered at a later meeting. A delegation submitted a draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the officials of the Secretariat with a view to a voluntary reduction in the salaries of all officials. A delegate having explained that, although he agreed with the principle of an offer on the part of officials, he could not accept the procedure proposed and would therefore be obliged to vote against the draft resolution, the delegation in question withdrew its proposal.

from which the Assembly is not entitled to "derogate in the exercise of its budgetary authority". The jurists accordingly expressed the view that:

"... the Committee is of opinion that the Assembly has not the right to reduce the salaries of the officials of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court, unless such a right has been expressly recognised in the contracts of appointment."

The Fourth Committee having noted that, in the terms of the opinion given by the jurists, the Assembly was not entitled to modify unilaterally the contracts entered into with its present officials, decided, in principle, that the scales of salaries in future should be reduced.

After a full discussion on the question whether the remuneration of members of the lower categories should or should not also be reduced in the same proportion, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly decides that, for a period of two years from October 15th, 1932:

"(1) All future contracts, whether contracts for the retention of the services of officials of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office or the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice whose appointments expire or contracts with new officials, shall be made on the basis of a 10 per cent reduction of the existing salary scales of the categories of officials in question (such reduction applying also to the increments) and shall provide that the Assembly shall be entitled unilaterally to change the salaries fixed thereby;

"(2) Members of the staff of these organisations, on promotion to a higher grade, shall be placed upon rates or scales of salary lower by 10 per cent than those now payable to the grades in question, except that the initial salary payable after such promotion shall not be less than the salary received prior to promotion;

"(3) It is understood that the above provisions will apply neither to temporary staff engaged on short-term contracts and serving on rates of pay already reduced, nor to officials who receive a salary equal to, or less than, 6,500 francs per annum."

It was understood that, for reasons of equity, the 10 per cent reduction referred to above would not apply, except in the case of promotions, to officials who entered the service of the League before September 15th, 1931.

Following a discussion on the effect of this provision, the Committee took note of a declaration to the effect that the Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office undertake to effect a reduction of 150,000 francs on the whole salary budget of the Secretariat and International Labour Office, excluding the economies resulting from the reduction of the salaries of the principal officers and of the Directors.

## *2. Reforms calculated to increase the Efficiency of the Organisations.*

Almost all the delegations expressed themselves in favour of the rationalisation of the Secretariat services and a concentration of its activities. Certain speakers raised the question whether the various forms of work deemed to be necessary at the outset were now essential and whether they should not be resolutely restricted. The discussion on this question, however, showed that it would be difficult to reach agreement as to the precise activities which should be postponed to a less difficult period.

In connection with the discussion on the rationalisation and concentration of the services, draft resolutions were submitted by a number of different delegations. These proposals were amalgamated into a single proposal by a Drafting Committee and adopted by the Fourth Committee in the following form:

"The Assembly, on the basis, among others, of the proposals submitted to it by the Supervisory Commission, requests the latter to proceed to a detailed study of the possibilities of effecting economies in the expenditure of the League of Nations by means of a technical concentration of its activities and by any other means of reorganisation and rationalisation in the services of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office, on condition, however, that these measures should in no way hamper the essential functions of the League.

"The Assembly requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which has already undertaken studies and adopted measures in this direction, to lend its assistance with a view to this study as regards the International Labour Office and its co-operation with the Secretariat.

"For the purposes of this examination, the Supervisory Commission may enlist the assistance of special experts.

"The Supervisory Commission is requested to submit to the next ordinary session of the Assembly a report on the results of this examination.

"It is understood that posts which, as a result of this examination, may be regarded as superfluous may be abolished by the Secretary-General even before the said session.

“ Nevertheless, in the case of larger readjustments, the Secretary-General should first submit the question to the Council for approval.

“ The Assembly requests the Secretary-General to examine, in each case in which an existing contract comes to an end or a post becomes vacant for any other reason, whether it is possible to postpone the appointment of new officials in order to permit of a detailed examination of the necessity to the League’s activities of the duties in question.”

It was made quite clear that the foregoing provisions were not to have the effect of preventing the admission to the Secretariat and the International Labour Office of nationals of States which have no officials of their nationality in these offices. The Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office gave the Committee an assurance that, when posts had to be filled, they would give particular consideration to the requests of countries which have recently been admitted to the League or whose nationals are not yet included among its officials, on the understanding of course that, in view of the undertakings given to the Supervisory Commission, such appointments can only be temporary in the first place. The most express reservations were made by a delegate as to the character of these appointments.

### 3. *Supervision of Expenditure and Limitation of Budgets.*

The Fourth Committee associated itself with the observations and proposals contained in Chapter III of the Supervisory Commission’s report.

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Apart from certain details relating to the future reduction of salary scales, the Fourth Committee accepted the proposals made by the Supervisory Commission in the special report which it submitted to the Assembly in pursuance of the decision reached by the Council on May 21st, 1932.

## III. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Secretary-General stated that, down to September 19th, the proportion of contributions received for the current year was 58.83 per cent, or 64.14 per cent if the arrears of contributions received to that date were added, this being 8 per cent less than on the same date last year. As the Secretariat disbursements to that date amounted to only 47.5 per cent of the budget, there was a cash balance of 3,750,000 francs. The extent of the economies effected was attributable to the fact that the estimates for the Disarmament Conference had been made on the assumption that a number of commissions would be sitting simultaneously, which would considerably increase the expense. By pursuing the policy of economy that had been inaugurated, the Secretary-General hoped to make further savings. He anticipated that, at the end of the year, there would be a theoretical budget surplus of 4¾ millions but no cash surplus unless a far greater number of contributions were paid in full.

One delegate, his Government’s permanent representative at Geneva, confirmed the Secretary-General’s statement regarding the efforts made by the administration to effect economies. Everything combined to show that the administration had been retrenching and that large savings had been made, notwithstanding the difficulties involved in slowing down such a vast machine as the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

Although certain delegates expressed the opinion that the contributions of States were small indeed as compared with their national expenditure, the Committee was of opinion that, whatever might be the economic situation of the States contributing to the League, it was essential that very strict supervision should be exercised over the organs of the League, and that, in the League’s interests much more than in those of its Members, it should make every possible saving, however small.

## IV. BUDGET FOR 1933.

### A. *Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League.*

As the delegations had had an opportunity to express their views and formulate their suggestions regarding the expenditure of the League (see Chapter II above), the examination of the Secretariat budget was not preceded by a further general discussion. The changes made by the Committee in the budget are shown in the Appendix. Accordingly, only those which raise questions of principle will be mentioned here.

Several delegates called the Supervisory Commission’s attention to the necessity, when studying the rationalisation and concentration of the services of the League, of examining the organisation of the Information Section with particular care, so that the budget of that Section might be reduced in 1934.

Certain delegates proposed that the branch offices established by the Information Section in various capitals, or at all events those in States in Europe, should be abolished.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Commission pointed out that the Commission had informed the Assembly, before the enquiry into the rationalisation of the Geneva services had been suggested, that it proposed to make an investigation during the coming winter into the organisation, numbers and salaries of the officials employed in the branch offices. He added that, in view of the desire expressed by the Fourth Committee, the enquiry would be extended to cover the actual usefulness of those offices, which did not, however, seem to be ephemeral creations devoid of any permanent value.



When examining the organisation of the Information Section, the Commission would take into account the numerous suggestions made during the discussion and recorded in the Minutes.

It was decided that the Supervisory Commission's enquiry should cover the question of the centralisation of League statistics and that of publications. In this connection, one delegate observed that it would be desirable for the records of conferences to be printed more quickly.

The Secretary-General undertook to place next year at the disposal of any members of the Fourth Committee who might want to consult it a list giving particulars of all official journeys made by officials, classified according to Sections.

The Committee was informed that the expenses of the Fiscal Committee and its sub-committees could be met in 1933 by a subsidy from an external source. The budget of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service was accordingly reduced from 1,038,876 francs to 1,003,876 francs.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Commission stated that the budget of the Mandates Section for 1933 included credits sufficient again to enable the Permanent Mandates Commission to meet twice during the year.

In reply to a question, the Chairman of the Supervisory Commission explained that, yielding to the Commission's urgent request, the Secretary-General had agreed to a reduction from 156,000 to 90,000 francs under the head of meetings of the Communications and Transit Organisation, on the understanding that the competent committee should allocate that appropriation among those committees whose meetings were most urgent. This decision explains the absence of details regarding the work of the Organisation in 1933.

Certain delegates expressed the opinion that the Communications and Transit Organisation was perhaps one of those in connection with which curtailment of the activities of the League would be possible.

The budget of the International Health Organisation was the subject of thorough discussion, in the course of which it was pointed out that it would be desirable for a suitable programme of concentration of the work of the Organisation to be submitted by the Supervisory Commission. A delegate, supported by another, even proposed immediately to reduce the budget by 200,000 francs.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the activities of the Health Section were based on a special article of the Covenant and that the work it had undertaken was of great importance, particularly in the case of certain oversea countries which derived no direct benefit from the political activities of the League. He agreed to a reduction of 73,369 francs in view of the fact that it was decided some years ago to stabilise the Health Section's budget in the neighbourhood of one million francs.

The Fourth Committee approved the proposal made by the Supervisory Commission to include in the budget a round sum of 25,000 francs for the expenses resulting from the coming into force of the Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture and the Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.

It was understood that the Secretary-General would allocate this sum, according to requirements, between the Permanent Central Opium Board and the supervisory body for the setting up of which provision is made in the Convention. If it became necessary to reinforce the personnel at the disposal of the permanent Committee, the new officials should be engaged only on a temporary basis or transferred from other Sections of the Secretariat, until the next Assembly was able, in the light of the experience which had been gained, to take a final decision.

The Committee was informed that the installation of the wireless station was now complete and that very satisfactory communication had been established with a number of oversea countries. The erection of the wireless station was due to purely political considerations; but, now that it is in operation, it is desirable that delegations should make use of its services as much as possible, in order to ensure that the receipts cover the expenditure. It was understood that the question would be re-examined next year in the light of the results of the first financial year.

#### *B. International Labour Organisation.*

Before beginning the consideration of the budget, the Chairman made a reference to the eminent services to the International Labour Organisation of Albert Thomas, whose life had undoubtedly been shortened by the energy with which he had laboured at his task.

A number of delegates associated themselves with the Chairman's tribute and expressed regret at the premature disappearance of this great servant of the League.

The new Director of the International Labour Office stated that the 1933 budget was 159,000 francs lower than that for the current year. The reduction had been achieved by refraining from creating any new posts, by postponing the Maritime Conference, and by reducing expenditure as much as possible, particularly by continuing the reform of the establishment of the Office ordered by the Governing Body. Certain posts which became vacant had been de-graded.

In regard to the appropriations in aid, it is hoped that the Brazilian Government's contribution will shortly be paid. Its reduction by 50 per cent is only a temporary measure and it has not yet been decided whether the balance shall be written off or treated as arrears.

It was understood that the enquiry into rationalisation would cover the question of the possibility of closer collaboration than had hitherto been practised between the Secretariat and the International Labour Office in the matter of exchanges of staff, libraries, etc. It would seem that no complete amalgamation of the two libraries is possible owing to the distance between the two institutions.

It was also decided that the enquiry of the Supervisory Commission into the question of the branch offices of the League should also extend to the correspondent's offices of the International Labour Organisation.

The credits proposed for the library were reduced by 10,000 francs.

As regards the contribution of the International Labour Office to the Institute of Scientific Management, it was decided to ask the Governing Body of the International Labour Office not to renew the contract on its expiry before the competent authorities of the League had had the opportunity to look into the question.

### C. *Permanent Court of International Justice.*

The Registrar explained the reasons for which two alternative budgets were submitted to the Assembly this year: the organisation of the Court was still based on the Statute as adopted in 1920, subject to the modification introduced as a result of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly in September 1930; on the other hand, it was not impossible that the amendments to the Statute adopted in 1929 would take effect in 1933. Having regard to this situation, the Registrar asked the Assembly to approve the budget as drawn up on the basis of the present situation, but at the same time to authorise him, as an exceptional measure, to make transfers from one chapter to another in the budget thus adopted, provided the limits of the budget drawn up in the event of the coming into force of the revised Statute were not exceeded. The Registrar added that this procedure would be possible owing to the fact that the total amounts of the two budgets were the same.

The Fourth Committee, having regard also to the fact that the adoption of this procedure was recommended by the Supervisory Commission in its report on its forty-sixth session, was of opinion that it should be adopted. If, therefore, the Assembly approves the present report, this will imply that the Registrar is authorised, should the occasion arise, exceptionally to make transfers from chapter to chapter of the budget as adopted, subject to the conditions set out above.

With regard to Item 4(d) of the Court's budget, the Fourth Committee noted the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A.40.1932.X and the documents annexed to this report, more particularly the draft agreement between the Secretary-General and the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague concerning the conditions in which an enlargement of the premises now at the disposal of the Court in the Peace Palace at The Hague should be effected. It decided that the adoption by the Assembly of the item in question should be considered as implying the approval of the arrangement in question, so that, if the Assembly approves the present report, the Secretary-General will be authorised to sign the arrangement on behalf of the League of Nations.

Subject to the above and to a reduction amounting to 550 florins resulting from the adoption by the Assembly of the resolution (see Chapter II, 1, above) concerning the reduction of salaries, the Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly the approval of the Court's estimate for 1933 as submitted by the Registrar.

The Fourth Committee, finally, decided to approve that part, *inter alia*, of the Supervisory Commission's report on its forty-sixth session which deals with the question of the judges' pensions; it accordingly recommends that the Registrar should be authorised, in the case of the decease of a judge, to pay to the widow, and/or children under 18 years of age, a sum equivalent to the deceased judge's salary for three months.

The Committee noted that this recommendation entails no increase in the Court's budget.

### D. *Pensions.*

The Committee examined the report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund. From the explanations given by the Chairman of the Board, it appeared that the estimate of the cost of the Fund prepared by Professor Cantelli two years previously on its foundation coincided very closely with the actuarial valuation completed by the Fund's consulting actuary during the course of the year.

The number of members of the Provident Fund who had elected to transfer to the Pensions Fund was, on December 31st, 1931, 893, and the number of officials remaining in the Provident Fund 77. In conformity with the Regulations, therefore, the assets of the Provident Fund in respect of the officials now transferred to the Pensions Fund will have to be paid over to the Pensions Fund. These assets, however, which are invested in Government stocks, show a depreciation on their purchase price, and the Board accordingly recommended that the deficit thus created should be added to the initial deficit and that the period of thirty years during which that deficit is to be amortised should, if necessary, be prolonged.

In connection with this proposal, a number of delegates made suggestions involving either the postponement in 1933 of the payment by the League of its contribution towards the amortisable deficit, or the placing at the disposal of the League, in the form of a loan, of the liquid balances of the Fund, or a reduction in the League's contribution of 9 per cent of the pensionable emoluments as proposed by the Board. The object in each case was to assist the Treasury to meet the very critical situation anticipated in 1933. After a full discussion, and in agreement with the movers of these resolutions, the Committee came to the conclusion that, despite the present financial difficulties, the postponement in 1933 of the payment involved by the obligations assumed by the League in respect of the Pensions Fund would be neither justifiable nor financially desirable. An immediate postponement of such payment would, indeed, involve a heavier cost on the League's budget in future years.

The Committee also considered the effect on their pension benefits of the reduction by 10 per cent in the pensionable emoluments of certain officials. It recommends that no final action should be taken for the moment by the Assembly, but that any difficulty which might arise should be reported by the Administrative Board to the Assembly at its next session.

A delegation made a proposal that the officials of the League whose pensionable emoluments were paid in currencies depreciated by reference to the Swiss franc and who pay their contributions in that same currency, should receive their benefits in the same currency. This suggestion was made in opposition to the proposal of the Board that the difference due to the depreciation should be paid to the Fund out of the budget of the League.

After a discussion, the matter was referred to the Supervisory Commission for examination and report, and the credit inserted in the supplementary budget to give effect to the Administrative Board's proposal was deleted. The budget, as originally communicated to the Members of the League, was therefore reduced by 11,624 francs, being the difference between the annual payment on account of amortisation as originally included in the budget and as recommended by the actuary.

The Committee also took note of the observations of the Administrative Board regarding the request received from the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, and the Nansen International Office for Refugees, for the affiliation of their officials to the Staff Pensions Fund. It will be remembered that the Board was instructed to study this question by the Assembly at its twelfth session. The Board, after examining the matter, has reached a negative conclusion, which was endorsed by the Fourth Committee. The Fourth Committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

“ The Assembly:

“ Takes note of the report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund for the year 1932;

“ Sanctions the admission, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, of eight officials of the Secretariat whose applications for membership were received after December 31st, 1931;

“ Adopts the report on the valuation of the Fund as submitted by the Fund's consulting actuary;

“ And decides:

“ That the assets of the Provident Fund shall be transferred to the Pensions Fund subject to leaving with the Provident Fund a sum in cash equal to the balances of the accounts of its members and an appropriate share of the Death and Invalidity Fund;

“ That any shortage due to the depreciation of the assets taken over from the Provident Fund shall be amortised, if necessary, after the period of thirty years fixed by Article 7 (b) of the Regulations.

“ That the contribution of the League to the Pensions Fund for 1933 shall be 9 per cent of the pensionable emoluments of the members of the Fund;

“ That its contribution in respect of arrears due for service prior to January 1st, 1931, shall be at the same rate of contribution as was fixed for 1931;

“ That no credit shall be inserted in the budget for 1933 to supplement the contributions paid by officials of branch offices in depreciated currencies;

“ And that the League's contribution to the amortisation, in accordance with Article 7 (b) of the Regulations, of the deficit in the Pensions Fund due to the application of the Regulations to officials already in the service on January 1st, 1931, shall be 400,000 Swiss francs for 1933. ”

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The other parts of the budget (Contribution to the Nansen International Office for Refugees, Buildings at Geneva and Working Capital Fund) were adopted without modification. When the budget of the Nansen Office was under consideration, the Chairman of its Governing Body, replying to an observation made by a delegate, recalled that the object of the Office was purely humanitarian and that it would not tolerate that its funds should be applied to purposes of a political nature.

To sum up, the 1933 budget is drawn up as follows:

	Gold francs.
1. Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League	17,322,459
2. International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,851,972
3. Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,660,196
4. Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763
5. Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659
6. Pensions . . . . .	1,829,906
7. Advances Account . . . . .	432,177
Total . . . . .	33,429,132

#### V. REPORTS OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

The Fourth Committee approved all the proposals in the various reports of the Supervisory Commission, with the exception of one relating to a proposal of the Administrative Board of the Pensions Fund and the Supervisory Commission concerning the currency in which the contributions

of officials of branch offices situated in countries with depreciated currencies should be paid: the Fourth Committee preferred that the question should be reconsidered in the light of the observations of a certain delegation.

As a result of the adoption of the Supervisory Commission's report on the work of its forty-sixth session, the annuity payable on account of the building operations of the League will remain, in its entirety, in the hands of the League, and until further notice no repayments will be made to the States entitled thereto.

#### VI. NEW BUILDINGS OF THE LEAGUE.

The Committee took note of the report on this subject submitted to the Council by the Supervisory Commission in conformity with a decision of the Twelfth Assembly.

The total credit for the construction of the new buildings is thus raised to 25,577,150 francs.

In connection with the vote on this credit, the Secretary-General referred to certain rumours which had been given publicity in the Press, and stated categorically that, in awarding contracts, the price and quality of the materials were the only considerations.

#### VII. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

(a) The view has been expressed that the discussions of the budget could be appreciably curtailed if, in future, the Governments were to inform the Secretary-General of the points which they desired to have elucidated before the opening of the Assembly, or even at the outset of the proceedings of the Fourth Committee—it being understood that the Secretary-General would also reply in writing to such questions. The Committee came to no decision with regard to this proposal, and brings it to the attention of the delegations and the Supervisory Commission with a view to its possible consideration at some future date.

The Supervisory Commission was also asked to consider, in conjunction with the competent officials, the desirability of altering the procedure followed by the Fourth Committee in discussing the questions on its agenda.

(b) On the proposal of the Secretary-General, the question of the emoluments of Chiefs of Section, assimilated officials, and counsellors, and that of septennial leave for members of the First Division, were again adjourned.

(c) As regards the number of units to be assigned to Turkey and Iraq, which have been admitted to membership of the League during the present year, the Fourth Committee was informed that the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses had already considered the position and had recommended that the number of units be fixed at ten for the first country and three for the second. It was decided, however, that, with regard to Turkey, this decision would only apply to 1933 and that the question would be re-examined next year.

(d) A delegate made the following suggestion, which he said might be considered by the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses when it was drawing up the new draft scale:

“The Assembly requests the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses to initiate a study of new bases for the allocation of the League's expenditure, in order that they may be examined at the fourteenth session of the Assembly. These bases would be established by taking as chief criterion the items of the national budgets referring more directly to international relations, and, in particular, the budgets for foreign affairs, national defence services and the political and commercial propaganda services of the States.”

Another delegate also considered that the criteria at present followed in establishing the quotas of States were not entirely fair, and proposed that, in future, special account should be taken of the naval and military expenditure of the States.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses undertook to bring these two suggestions to the notice of the Committee, but he pointed out that, in any case, the scale in force was applicable to the financial years 1933 and 1934, so that the question could be dealt with by the Committee only in connection with the report to be submitted to the 1934 Assembly.

(e) One delegate proposed that, in order to achieve an immediate and substantial reduction of the contributions which certain countries consider excessive at the present moment, the activities of the League should be assigned to two different budgets: budget A, which would include all those of interest to the whole League, and budget B, covering such activities as directly concerned a small number of countries only. All States would contribute to budget A, while, provisionally, only States desiring to do so would contribute to budget B. This proposal however, was opposed on the ground that it could not be carried out in practice and was contrary to the League's ideal of universality.

#### VIII. ROTATION IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

The Fourth Committee, after a secret ballot, proposes to the Assembly the election of the following members for the period ending December 31st, 1935:

*Regular member:* His Excellency M. C. PARRA-PÉREZ.

*Substitute members:* 1. M. G. DE OTTLIK.

2. His Excellency M. Jean DE MODZELEWSKI.

IX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

Finally, the Fourth Committee has the honour to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

" 1. The Assembly, in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, finally passes the audited accounts of the League of Nations for the thirteenth financial period, ending on December 31st, 1931.

" 2. The Assembly,

" In virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations:

" Passes for the financial period 1933 the budget of the League of Nations to the total sum of 33,429,132 francs;

" And decides that the aforesaid budget shall be published in the *Official Journal*.

" 3. The Assembly, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses, fixes at ten the number of units assigned to Turkey in 1933, and at three that assigned to Iraq, in the scale for the allocation of the League's expenditure.

" 4. The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission, submitted for its consideration, except in regard to the question referred to in Chapter V of the present report.

" 5. The Assembly appoints to the Supervisory Commission for the period ending on December 31st, 1935: as regular member, His Excellency M. C. PARRA-PÉREZ; and as substitute members, M. G. DE OTTLIK and His Excellency M. Jean DE MODZELEWSKI.

" 6. The Assembly adopts the present report of the Fourth Committee."

Appendix.

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN THE BUDGET BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE.

I. Secretariat and Special Organisations	Add	Subtract
(a) Modifications which originated in the Committee.	Gold francs	
Items		
3b. Unforeseen expenditure of a financial character . . . . .		50,000
10a. Rent of the Building constructed for the Disarmament Conference . . . . .	10,000	
17b. Expenses of the Commission of Control . . . . .	10,000	
17d. Enquiry on rationalisation . . . . .	45,000	
19.A. Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service—Fiscal Committee . . . . .		35,000
19.C. World Economic and Monetary Conference . . . . .	435,900	
22. International Health Organisations . . . . .		73,369
23. Supervision of opium traffic: expenses resulting from the coming into force of the Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture and the Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotics. . . . .	25,000	
31a. Liaison with Latin America . . . . .		15,120
Miscellaneous items relating to salaries		130,000 <sup>1</sup>
(b) Recommendations of the Sub-Committee on the Principal Officers:		
4(a)I. Sub-heads 1 to 10 shown on page 9 of the Budget are replaced by a lump sum of 719,603 francs, which represents a saving of . . . . .		39,567
9. Entertainment Allowance . . . . .		8,475
	525,900	351,531
Budget as submitted to the Assembly . . . . .	17,148,090	
Increases approved by the Fourth Committee . . . . .	174,369	
Budget as adopted by the Fourth Committee . . . . .	17,322,459	

<sup>1</sup> This sum together with the 20,000 francs shown on the next page under " International Labour Organisation " represents the reduction of 150,000 francs to which reference is made on page 3 of this report.

	Add	Subtract
	Gold francs	
<b>II. International Labour Organisation.</b>		
(a) <i>Modifications which originated in the Committee:</i>		
3. Salaries . . . . .		20,000
11. Supervision of revenue and expenditure. .	5,000	
18. Library . . . . .		10,000
(b) <i>Recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Principal Officers:</i>		
3. Salaries of the Director and the Deputy-Director . . . . .		30,000
5. Entertainment Allowance . . . . .		7,500
	5,000	67,500
Original Budget. . . . .	8,914,472	
Budget as adopted by the Fourth Committee . . . . .	8,851,972	
<b>III. Permanent Court of International Justice.</b>		
Salaries of Registry . . . . .		1,100
Original Budget. . . . .	2,661,296	
Budget as adopted by the Fourth Committee . . . . .	2,660,196	
<b>IV. Nansen International Office for Refugees.</b>		
No modification. . . . .	297,763	
<b>V. Buildings at Geneva.</b>		
No modification. . . . .	2,034,659	
<b>VI. Pensions.</b>		
Reduction as approved by the Fourth Committee . .		9,160
Budget as submitted to the Assembly . . . . .	1,839,066	
Budget as adopted by the Fourth Committee . . . .	1,829,906	
<b>VII. Working Capital Fund.</b>		
No modification. . . . .	432,177	
Budget as adopted by the Fourth Committee . . . . .	33,429,132	

[Communicated to the Members of the  
League, the Assembly and the Council.]

Official No.: **A. 3.** 1933. X.

Geneva, June 10th, 1933.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION**

**PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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**AUDITED ACCOUNTS**

FOR THE

**FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD**

**(1932)**

**AND REPORTS THEREON BY M. A. CERESA, AUDITOR.**

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Series of League of Nations Publications

**X. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE LEAGUE  
1933. X. 1.**

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**Part I.**

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**MAIN ACCOUNTS.**

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- I. GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - II. LEAGUE OF NATIONS WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - III. MEMORANDUM ON RECOVERABLE ADVANCES MADE FROM THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.
  - IV. GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - V. GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
-

I. — GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE

ASSETS AND

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS

LIABILITIES.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Working Capital Fund. . .	263,663.13	836,355.57	4,052,778.18	5,152,796.88
Wireless Station. . . . .	—	—	1,166,033.05	1,166,033.05
Depreciation Reserve:				
Property in Geneva . . .	—	595,198.19	—	595,198.19
Furniture, Fittings, Typewriters, etc. . . . .	212,696.33	1,022,171.90	1,487,344.48	2,722,212.71
Library (Books) . . . . .	29,835.43	540,871.60	1,138,051.24	1,708,758.27
Library (Shelving) . . . .	—	—	142,404.78	142,404.78
Suspense Accounts ( <i>per contra</i> ). . . . .	140,844.39	356,091.38	2,070,282.64	2,567,218.41
States Members: Arrears of Contributions . . . . .	1,907,423.86	7,009,694.76	14,942,891.51	23,860,010.13
Balance being Excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1932.	—	2,080,394.32	35,761,277.34	37,841,671.66
	2,554,463.14	12,440,777.72	60,761,063.22	75,756,304.08

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE

LIABILITIES OF THE

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

ASSETS.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Property in Geneva . . . . .	—	3,490,895.38	4,782,056.—	8,272,951.38
Secretariat and Assembly Hall:				
Building Fund Account:				
Amount expended to date	—	—	10,219,666.95	10,219,666.95
Library: Building Fund Account: Amount Ex- pended. . . . .	—	—	1,243,120.—	1,243,120.—
Wireless Station: Total cost of the station . . . . .	—	—	2,329,454.85	2,329,454.85
Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended . . . . .	—	—	262,936.06	262,936.06
Furniture, Fittings, Type- writers, etc. . . . .	212,636.33	1,022,171.90	1,487,344.48	2,722,212.71
Library (Books) . . . . .	29,835.43	540,871.60	1,138,051.24	1,708,758.27
Library (Shelving). . . . .	—	—	142,404.78	142,404.78
States Members: Arrears of Contributions as per De- tails annexed (page 13) .	1,907,423.86	7,009,694.76	15,041,140.23	23,958,258.85
Suspense Accounts. . . . .	140,844.39	356,091.38	2,070,282.64	2,567,218.41
Working Capital Fund:				
Recoverable Advances .	—	—	1,167,706.86	1,167,706.86
Stock of Stationery and Paper . . . . .	—	21,052.70	—	21,052.70
Cash in Hand and at Banks:				
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	10,745,849.26	10,745,849.26
Assembly Hall: Furnish- ing Account . . . . .	—	—	879,408.69	879,408.69
Library: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	1,333,023.68	1,333,023.68
Library Endowment Fund	—	—	2,756,119.14	2,756,119.14
Working Capital Fund .	—	—	2,786,822.60	2,786,822.60
Cash Surplus in respect of Fourteenth Finan- cial Period . . . . .	—	—	2,375,675.76	2,375,675.76
Balance being of Liabi- lities over Assets as at December 31st, 1932	263,663.13	—	—	263,663.13
	2,554,463.14	12,440,777.72	60,761,063.22	75,756,304.08

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

LEAGUE

II. — WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Budget Allocation:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	10,104,360.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	313,800.—	
	<hr/>	9,790,560.—
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	21,249,988.32	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	993,085.77	
	<hr/>	20,256,902.55
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	25,673,507.30	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	54,845.82	
	<hr/>	25,618,661.48
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		23,233,635.70
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	22,658,138.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	22,478.71	
	<hr/>	22,635,659.29
		<hr/>
		101,535,419.02

**Receipts from States Members:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	9,763,607.28	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	20,069,402.85	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	23,637,559.50	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	21,517,938.44	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	21,168,897.13	
	<hr/>	96,157,405.20

**Working Capital authorised by Vote of Assembly:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,725,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	53,571.45	
	<hr/>	1,671,428.55
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,890,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	84,863.60	
	<hr/>	1,805,136.40
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	500,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	538.48	
	<hr/>	499,461.52
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		442,500.—
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	50,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	49.60	
	<hr/>	49,950.40
		<hr/>
		4,468,476.87

**Working Capital received:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	460,990.24	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	407,349.62	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	46,713.33	
	<hr/>	4,370,228.15
Voluntary contributions . . . . .		106,224.67
Interest earned to date on unemployed Working Capital Fund		1,176,375.65
Interest earned, from date of Assembly decision, on advances not reimbursed within a period of six months . . . . .		184.95
		<hr/>
<i>Less</i> refund to Brazil and Costa Rica . . . . .		5,653,013.42
		166,289.09
		<hr/>
		5,486,724.33

OF NATIONS

AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Working Capital receivable:**

*In respect of Second Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,671,428.55	
Amount received . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
		<u>4,601.29</u>

*In respect of Third Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,805,136.40	
Amount received . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
		<u>16,788.70</u>

*In respect of Fifth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	499,461.52	
Amount received . . . . .	460,990.24	
		<u>38,471.28</u>

*In respect of Sixth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	442,500.—	
Amount received . . . . .	407,349.62	
		<u>35,150.38</u>

*In respect of Seventh Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	49,950.40	
Amount received . . . . .	46,713.33	
		<u>3,237.07</u>
		<u>98,248.72</u>

**Statement showing how Amount shown as Working Capital is made up:**

Cash at banks. . . . . 2,786,822.60

*Advances:*

High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	37,947.05	
Experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig . . . . .	26,951.50	
Appeal of the Chinese Government under Article II of the Covenant. Expenses of the Commission set up in virtue of the Resolution adopted by the Council on December 10th, 1931 . . . . .	257,389.82 <sup>1</sup>	
Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Expenses of the Committee of Enquiry. . . . .	10,000.—	
Problem raised by the Request submitted by the Liberian Government for Assistance: Expenses of the Mission sent to the Kroo Region . . . . .	18,519.35	
Construction of the Wireless Station . . . . .	816,899.14	
		<u>1,167,706.86</u>
<b>International Labour Organisation:</b>		
Balance of advances made during 1931 . . . . .	432,176.17	
Advances during 1932 . . . . .	836,355.57	
		<u>1,268,531.74</u>
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .		263,663.13
		<u>5,486,724.33</u>

March 3rd, 1933.

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

<sup>1</sup> Actual expenditure to December 31st, 1932 . . . . . 775,649.82  
Deduct: Payments made to December 31st, 1932:

	Gold francs
Chinese Government . . . . .	259,130.—
Japanese Government . . . . .	259,130.—
	<u>518,260.—</u>
	257,389.82

During the month of January 1933, each of the above Governments made an additional payment of 129,565 francs:

### III. — MEMORANDUM ON RECOVERABLE ADVANCES MADE FROM THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

#### 1. *High Commissioner at Danzig.*<sup>1</sup>

On September 21st, 1928, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ . . . . .  
“ 2. Count Manfredi Gravina is hereby appointed High Commissioner at Danzig for a period of three years as from June 22nd, 1929.

“ . . . . .  
“ 4. The funds allocated for the maintenance of this post shall, as in the past, be advanced to the High Commissioner by the Treasury of the League of Nations. The High Commissioner shall submit a monthly report to the Treasury on the use made of these funds, which shall, as far as possible, be employed in accordance with the general rules applied by the League in such cases. The advances thus made to the High Commissioner shall be repaid in equal parts by the Governments of Danzig and Poland in accordance with the Agreement concluded on that question. The accounts of the High Commissioner shall be audited every six months by the Treasury of the League of Nations.”

(52nd Session, Minute 2287.)

In virtue of decisions adopted on October 15th, 1932, November 28th, 1932, and February 1st, 1933, the Council appointed M. Helmer Rosting as acting High Commissioner at Danzig until October 15th, 1933, “ with all the rights and powers conferred on the High Commissioner. This appointment is made on the same conditions as those stipulated in connection with the appointment of the late Count Gravina; nevertheless, in view of the economic crisis, the High Commissioner’s salary is reduced by 10 per cent.”

#### 2. *Experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig.*

On June 11th, 1925, the Council adopted the following Rules of Procedure:

“ . . . . .  
“ *Article III.* — If the High Commissioner finds, at any point in his examination of a dispute between Poland and Danzig which has been submitted to him, that the dispute has given rise to questions for the settlement of which it would be desirable for him, before giving his decision on the dispute, to obtain an independent technical or legal opinion, he shall address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request to that effect . . . . .”

“ . . . . .  
“ *Article VI.* — The expenses incurred through the employment of technical committees or of experts shall be borne by the two parties in equal shares.

“ . . . . .  
“ The necessary payments shall be made by the Secretary-General, who shall be reimbursed by the two parties.”

(34th Session, Minute 1515.)

#### 3. *Appeal of the Chinese Government under Article II of the Covenant: Commission set up in virtue of the Resolution adopted by the Council on December 10th, 1931.*

On January 28th, 1932, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council authorises the Secretary-General, under Article 33 of the Financial Regulations, to draw on the Working Capital Fund up to 500,000 francs for the funds placed at the disposal of the Commission set up in virtue of the resolution adopted by the Council on December 10th, 1931. It is understood that the advances thus authorised will be refunded to the Secretary-General in equal parts by the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

“ The Council requests the Secretary-General to arrange with the two Governments as to the details of this refund.”

(66th Session, Minute 3004.)

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<sup>1</sup> The resolution of the Council governing advances to the High Commissioner at Danzig until June 22nd, 1929, is shown in the document on the accounts for 1927 (document A.3.1928.X, p. 24).

4. *Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Committee of Enquiry.*

On September 30th, 1924, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ . . . . .

“ With a view to collecting the facts and data which it requires to fulfil the mission entrusted to it under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne:

“ Decides to set up a special Committee of three members.

“ . . . . . the Secretary-General shall furnish it with the necessary staff and shall advance it the funds which it may require, such advances to be refunded to the League in equal proportions by the Governments concerned.”

(30th Session, Minute 1320.)

5. *Problem raised by the Request submitted by the Liberian Government for Assistance: Mission sent to the Kroo Region.*

On May 21st, 1932, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council authorises the Secretary-General to make advances from the Working Capital Fund, as required and up to a maximum of 25,000 francs, to cover the expenses of the mission to be sent to the Kroo region to pacify the Kroo tribes, provided that he is informed by the Liberian Government of its willingness to reimburse these expenses if and when the necessary funds are available and can be released for the purpose by the competent authorities.”

(67th Session, Minute 3097.)

6. *Construction Expenses of the Wireless Station.*

On May 18th, 1931, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council,

“ In conformity with the decision taken by the Assembly at its eleventh session (1930), and in accordance with the terms of Article 33 of the Financial Regulations:

“ Authorises the Secretary-General temporarily to draw upon the Working Capital Fund in 1931 to an amount not exceeding 836,000 francs to meet part of the cost of the construction and installation of the new League Wireless Station.”

(63rd Session, Minute 2799.)

7. *International Labour Organisation.*

*Permanent Court of International Justice.*

Paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“ In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, the Working Capital Fund is primarily applicable to meet temporarily normal requirements of regular organisations of the League which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due to be met. Such organisations shall have the first claim to assistance from the Fund. The assistance shall be given in the form of advances from the Fund to the competent officials of the organisations and such advances shall be repaid to the Fund as soon as the necessary income is available.”

IV. — GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

EXPENDITURE. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				INCOME. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)			
	Budgetary allotment	Expended	Difference between budgetary allotment and actual expenditure		Budgetary allotment	Received	Receivable
Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	19,174,317.—	13,364,207.25	5,810,109.75	Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	19,174,317.—	15,179,733.23	3,994,583.77
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,792,290.—	8,337,557.83	454,732.17	International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,792,290.—	6,960,593.35	1,831,696.65
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,663,702.—	2,531,834.35	131,867.65	Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,663,702.—	2,108,773.16	554,928.84
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	297,763.—	—	Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	235,730.05	62,032.95
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899.—	1,748,899.—	—	Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899.—	1,384,551.02	364,347.98
Pensions . . . . .	1,011,023.—	1,010,019.60	1,003.40	Pensions . . . . .	1,011,023.—	800,396.68	210,626.32
	33,687,994.—	27,290,281.03	6,397,712.97		33,687,994.—	26,669,777.49	7,018,216.51

V. — GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT IN RESPECT OF THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

RECEIPTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)					PAYMENTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				
	Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total		Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total
To Contributions from Nations:					By Budgetary Expenses:				
Arrears . . . . .	1,196,153.63	540,200.85	159,398.06	1,895,752.54	Chapters of the Budget . . . . .	15,220,392.88	8,747,388.56	2,532,375.12	26,500,156.56
Fourteenth Financial Period	17,600,410.98	6,960,593.35	2,108,773.16	26,669,777.49	By Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	—	—	297,763.—
To Appropriations-in-aid:					By Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899.—	—	—	1,748,899.—
Sundry Receipts	1,856,185.63	409,830.73	540.77	2,266,557.13	By Pensions . . . . .	1,010,019.60	—	—	1,010,019.60
To Extraordinary Receipts:					By Cash Balance:				
Sundry Receipts	—	408.06	—	408.06	Cash Surplus for Fourteenth Financial Period . . . . .	2,375,675.76	—	—	2,375,675.76
To Working Capital Fund: being Cash deficit for Fourteenth Financial Period	—	836,355.57	263,663.13	1,100,018.70					
	20,652,750.24	8,747,388.56	2,532,375.12	31,932,513.92		20,652,750.24	8,747,388.56	2,532,375.12	31,932,513.92

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.



**Annex to the General Statement.**  
**STATEMENT OF UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1932.**

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Working Capital Fund	Total	General Total
(Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations)						
<i>Compounded Arrears Account:</i>						
Honduras . . . . .	—	14,850.98	40,475.60	—	55,326.58	
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	12,900.90	35,160.55	—	48,061.45	
Paraguay . . . . .	—	4,125.91	11,244.89	—	15,370.80	
Salvador . . . . .	—	1,476.84	4,610.78	—	6,087.62	124,846.45
<i>Consolidated Arrears Account</i>						
(1922-1930): China	709,223.81	2,753,073.23	5,219,712.95	61,202.42	8,743,212.41	8,743,212.41
<i>Second Financial Period (1920): Peru . . .</i>	—	—	22,351.43	4,601.29	26,952.72	26,952.72
<i>Third Financial Period (1921): Peru . . .</i>	—	61,852.84	108,858.16	16,788.70	187,499.70	187,499.70
<i>Fourth Financial Period (1922): Peru . . .</i>	—	53,508.25	128,532.05	—	182,040.30	182,040.30
<i>Fifth Financial Period (1923): Bolivia . .</i>	6,590.47	28,747.20	52,909.56	1,752.77	90,000.00	
Honduras . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Peru . . . . .	17,923.74	78,182.37	144,006.88	4,655.62	244,768.61	389,161.63
<i>Sixth Financial Period (1924): Bolivia . .</i>	9,229.53	33,802.34	59,115.64	2,136.50	104,284.01	
Honduras . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Peru . . . . .	18,459.07	67,604.69	118,230.96	4,273.30	208,568.02	359,200.49
<i>Seventh Financial Period (1925): Bolivia . .</i>	9,183.91	35,329.07	64,296.24	240.64	109,049.86	
Honduras . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Peru . . . . .	18,367.85	70,658.14	128,592.08	481.66	218,099.73	375,616.19
<i>Eighth Financial Period (1926): Bolivia . .</i>	7,329.46	27,335.94	53,435.23	—	88,100.63	
Honduras . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Peru . . . . .	16,491.27	61,505.86	120,229.26	—	198,226.39	335,271.80
<i>Ninth Financial Period (1927): Bolivia . .</i>	7,603.55	26,358.82	52,977.95	—	86,940.32	
Honduras . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,538.65	5,333.98	10,720.61	—	17,593.24	
Peru . . . . .	17,108.00	59,307.36	119,200.37	—	195,615.73	348,449.47
<i>Tenth Financial Period (1928): Bolivia . .</i>	7,654.72	28,059.37	53,605.92	—	89,320.01	
Honduras . . . . .	1,063.16	3,897.16	7,445.30	—	12,405.62	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,126.31	7,794.27	14,890.53	—	24,811.11	126,536.74
<i>Eleventh Financial Period (1929): Argentine .</i>	61,471.60	234,723.76	440,362.78	—	736,558.14	
Bolivia . . . . .	8,781.09	33,529.79	62,904.89	—	105,215.77	
Guatemala . . . . .	1,367.94	5,223.46	9,799.65	—	16,391.05	
Honduras . . . . .	1,159.93	4,429.10	8,309.37	—	13,898.40	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,195.27	8,382.45	15,726.22	—	26,303.94	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,769.58	6,757.01	12,676.78	—	21,203.37	
Peru . . . . .	18,412.76	70,307.46	131,903.08	—	220,623.30	1,140,193.97
<i>Twelfth Financial Period (1930): Argentine .</i>	63,616.31	239,881.81	487,792.41	—	791,290.53	
Bolivia . . . . .	9,065.82	34,185.03	69,514.22	—	112,765.07	
Chile . . . . .	1,298.48	4,896.18	9,956.28	—	16,150.94	
Cuba . . . . .	2,917.31	11,000.43	22,369.06	—	36,286.80	
Dominican Republic	303.18	1,143.22	2,324.67	—	3,771.07	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,219.49	8,369.15	17,018.42	—	27,607.06	
Honduras . . . . .	2,266.46	8,546.25	17,378.56	—	28,191.27	
Liberia . . . . .	300.11	1,131.62	2,301.15	—	3,732.88	
Nicaragua . . . . .	768.04	2,896.09	5,889.19	—	9,553.32	
Paraguay . . . . .	2,215.16	8,352.85	16,985.27	—	27,553.28	
Peru . . . . .	20,398.09	76,916.31	156,406.99	—	253,721.39	
Salvador . . . . .	1,433.15	5,403.99	10,988.93	—	17,826.07	
Uruguay . . . . .	6,345.15	23,926.00	48,652.87	—	78,924.02	1,407,373.70
Carried forward	1,078,661.40	4,303,636.86	8,265,808.59	98,248.72	13,746,355.57	13,746,355.57

STATEMENT OF UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1932 (concluded).

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Working Capital Fund	Total	General Total
(Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations)						
Brought forward	1,078,661.40	4,303,636.86	8,265,808.59	98,248.72	13,746,355.57	13,746,355.57
<i>Thirteenth Financial Period (1931):</i>						
Argentine . . . . .	75,526.17	241,157.92	564,167.95	—	880,852.04	
Bolivia . . . . .	10,727.92	34,254.67	80,135.81	—	125,118.40	
Chile . . . . .	36,668.41	117,083.63	273,906.96	—	427,659.00	
China . . . . .	61,685.79	196,965.08	460,782.65	—	719,433.52	
Cuba . . . . .	23,610.60	75,389.53	176,367.25	—	275,367.38	
Dominican Republic	2,671.87	8,531.37	19,958.40	—	31,161.64	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,631.89	8,403.72	19,659.77	—	30,695.38	
Haiti . . . . .	2,455.34	7,839.99	18,340.97	—	28,636.30	
Honduras . . . . .	2,681.98	8,563.66	20,033.95	—	31,279.59	
Hungary . . . . .	3,724.90	11,893.73	27,824.34	—	43,442.97	
Liberia . . . . .	2,681.98	8,563.66	20,033.95	—	31,279.59	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,104.88	3,528.09	8,253.54	—	12,886.51	
Panama . . . . .	2,567.16	8,197.03	19,176.20	—	29,940.39	
Paraguay . . . . .	2,627.28	8,388.99	19,625.33	—	30,641.60	
Peru . . . . .	24,137.82	77,072.98	180,305.54	—	281,516.34	
Uruguay . . . . .	18,329.63	58,527.20	136,919.29	—	213,776.12	3,193,686.77
<i>Fourteenth Financial Period (1932):</i>						
Albania . . . . .	2,525.29	8,335.40	21,076.73	—	31,937.42	
Germany . . . . .	106,468.75	351,429.74	888,617.95	—	1,346,516.44	
Argentina . . . . .	74,921.79	247,300.24	625,318.26	—	947,540.29	
Australia . . . . .	29,622.41	97,776.98	247,236.82	—	374,636.21	
Bolivia . . . . .	10,620.40	35,055.57	88,640.79	—	134,316.76	
Bulgaria . . . . .	6,420.53	21,192.70	53,587.39	—	81,200.62	
Chile . . . . .	36,360.50	120,017.94	303,474.88	—	459,853.32	
China . . . . .	61,076.28	201,599.27	509,759.72	—	772,435.27	
Colombia . . . . .	15,152.24	50,014.18	126,464.86	—	191,631.28	
Cuba . . . . .	23,409.69	77,270.21	195,383.84	—	296,063.74	
Dominican Republic	596.83	1,970.02	4,981.38	—	7,548.23	
Greece . . . . .	1,228.34	4,054.40	10,251.94	—	15,534.68	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,608.91	8,611.41	21,774.65	—	32,994.97	
Haiti . . . . .	2,446.10	8,074.01	20,415.78	—	30,935.89	
Honduras . . . . .	2,655.10	8,763.89	22,160.19	—	33,579.18	
Hungary . . . . .	21,106.25	69,667.03	176,158.61	—	266,931.89	
Liberia . . . . .	2,655.10	8,763.89	22,160.19	—	33,579.18	
Lithuania . . . . .	727.28	2,400.60	6,070.16	—	9,198.04	
New Zealand . . . . .	6,506.57	21,476.94	54,306.23	—	82,289.74	
Nicaragua . . . . .	662.70	2,187.10	5,530.70	—	8,380.50	
Panama . . . . .	2,562.07	8,456.82	21,383.77	—	32,402.66	
Paraguay . . . . .	2,604.65	8,597.38	21,739.16	—	32,941.19	
Persia . . . . .	6,366.39	21,014.06	53,135.75	—	80,516.20	
Peru . . . . .	23,895.89	78,875.03	199,441.78	—	302,212.70	
Poland . . . . .	36,065.55	119,044.40	301,013.20	—	456,123.15	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	18,755.23	61,906.80	156,536.33	—	237,198.36	
Uruguay . . . . .	18,176.03	59,995.04	151,702.22	—	229,873.29	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	38,731.97	127,845.60	323,267.74	—	489,845.31	7,018,216.51
	554,928.84	1,831,696.65	4,631,591.02	—	7,018,216.51	
	1,907,423.86	7,009,694.76	14,942,891.51	98,248.72	23,958,258.85	23,958,258.85

Note. — On July 30th and September 29th, 1932, the German Government advised the Secretary-General that amounts of 538,731 Reichmarks and 555,869 Reichmarks, a total of 1,094,600 Reichmarks, had been placed at his disposal at the "Deutsche Bank und Diskonto-Gesellschaft, Berlin", in part payment of the contribution due by Germany for the fourteenth financial period ending December 31st, 1932.

These two payments correspond approximately to the sum shown in the above statement; it has not hitherto been possible to consider this sum as actually paid, since it was not made available for use outside Germany.

**Part II.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE  
INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.
  - V. UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS:  
MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.
-

I. — BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD  
ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

A. GENERAL SUMMARY. (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Part I. — Secretariat and Special Organisations.	Allotted	Expended <sup>1</sup>
Chapter I.		
<i>Assembly and Council</i> . . . . .	1,122,150.—	411,139.40
Chapter II.		
<i>General Services of the Secretariat</i> . .	8,900,214.—	7,988,487.54
Less: Appropriations-in-aid (see page 18) . . . . .	480,000.—	339,509.83
	8,420,214.—	7,648,977.71
Chapter III.		
<i>Special Organisations of the League</i> . .	10,918,548.11	6,549,155.90 <sup>2</sup>
Less: Appropriations-in-aid:		
Item 19 A. — Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service: Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .	21,312.85	21,312.85
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of the study of Double Taxation .	161,484.02	161,484.02
Item 20. — Mandates: Contributions from the British and French Governments towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Frontier between Iraq and Syria	150,000.—	150,000.—
Item 21. — Transit Organisation: Contribution towards the expenses of the preparatory work for the Conference which is to consider the reform of the calendar . . .	531.90	531.90
Item 22. — International Health Organisation: Contribution from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation .	801,095.36	801,095.36
Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .	33,255.56	33,255.56
Item 23 A. — Supervision of Opium Traffic: Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Bangkok Opium Conference . . . . .	1,676.11	1,676.11
Contributions towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East . . . . .	4,242.90	4,242.90
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .	6,051.10	6,051.10

<sup>1</sup> In the budget for 1932, the gold franc was taken as the equivalent of the Swiss franc. In so far as the expenditure of the Secretariat and Special Organisations is concerned, the same parity is used in the accounts.

<sup>2</sup> The amount 6,549,155.90 gold francs represents the gross expenditure of the Special Organisations of the League. The net expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the various appropriations-in-aid, amounting to 1,454,595.11 gold francs, is 5,094,560.79 gold francs.

Chapter III (continued).	Allotted	Expended	
Item 23 B. — Social Questions : Contribution from the Bureau of Social Hygiene towards the expen- ses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children	169,619.20	169,619.20	
Contribution to the Child Wel- fare Committee . . . . .	941.36	941.36	
Item 24. — Reduction of Armaments: Contribution from the Govern- ment of the United States. . . . .	100,645.55	100,645.55	
Item 26. — International Conven- tion on Slavery . . . . .	3,739.20	3,739.20	
	9,463,953.—	5,094,560.79	
<b>Chapter IV.</b>			
<i>Loss on Exchange</i> . . . . .	—	103,543.27	
<i>Deduct: Profit on exchange</i> . . . . .	—	16,303.07	
		87,240.20	
<b>Chapter V.</b>			
<i>Permanent Equipment, etc.</i> . . . . .	230,080.69	184,369.84 <sup>1</sup>	
<i>Less: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Item 35. — Library: Contribution from the revenue of the Rocke- feller Library Endowment Fund.	62,080.69	62,080.69	
	168,000.—	122,289.15	
TOTAL: Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .	19,174,317.—	13,364,207.25	
Difference between budgetary allot- ment and actual expenditure in respect of Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .		5,810,109.75	
		19,174,317.—	
<b>Part IV. — Nansen International Office for Refugees: League Contribution</b>			
(Lump sum)	297,763.—	297,763.—	
<b>Part V. — Buildings at Geneva.</b>			
(i) Terminable annuity paya- ble on account of build- ing operations of the League . . . . .	1,375,000.—	1,375,000.—	
(ii) Establishment of a Wire- less Station . . . . .	373,899.—	373,899.—	
	1,748,899.—	1,748,899.—	
<b>Part VI. — Pensions.</b>			
(Schedule Y, page 31).			
(i) Cost of scheme, as com- puted by the Actuary, less amount included under Parts I, II and III for the Staff Provi- dent Fund . . . . .	953,273.—	953,273.—	
(ii) Administrative expenses.	57,750.—	56,746.60	
	1,011,023.—	1,010,019.60	
Difference between budgetary allot- ment and actual expenditure in respect of Pensions . . . . .		1,003.40	
		1,003,023.—	

<sup>1</sup> The amount 184,369.84 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure on Permanent Equipment. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the appropriation-in-aid, amounting to 62,080.69 gold francs, amounts to 122,289.15 gold francs.

**B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.**

**Section I. Ordinary Expenditure.**

**CHAPTER I. — ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.**

	Original Appropriation Gold francs	Appropriation as modified by transfers Gold francs	Actual Expenditure Gold francs
1. Session of the Assembly (Schedule A, page 20)	324,150.—	324,150.—	242,563.15
2. Sessions of the Council . . . . .	48,000.—	48,000.—	15,005.10
3. Unforeseen Expenditure:			
(a) Political expenditure (Schedule B, page 20) . . . . .	500,000.—	500,000.—	28,305.65
(b) (Exceptional) Financial expenditure (Schedule B, page 20). . . . .	250,000.—	250,000.—	125,265.50
	<u>1,122,150.—</u>	<u>1,122,150.—</u>	<u>411,139.40</u>

**CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE SECRETARIAT.**

4. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) Secretariat (Schedule C, page 21) . . .	6,006,269.—	5,967,269.—	5,638,420.29
(b) House Staff at Geneva (Schedule D, page 22) . . . . .	461,968.—	461,968.—	435,935.85
5. Contribution to the Staff Provident Fund. .	375,000.—	375,000.—	375,000.—
6. Liaison with Latin America (see Item 31 A) .	—	—	—
7. Branch Offices (Schedule E, page 22) . . . .	142,035.—	142,035.—	105,924.95
8. Travelling expenses of officials of the League:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with General Services . . . . .	163,450.—	163,450.—	43,787.79
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Secretariat returning home on leave.	70,000.—	70,000.—	56,410.10
(c) Removal expenses to and from Geneva	49,800.—	49,800.—	49,010.20
(d) Extension of leave journey privileges to officials' families . . . . .	78,000.—	78,000.—	22,232.60
9. Frais de représentation (Schedule F, page 23).	162,500.—	162,500.—	139,149.40
10. Property account: Maintenance:			
Headquarters at Geneva (Schedule G, page 23) . . . . .	336,735.—	336,735.—	253,133.80
11. Publications Department (Schedule H, page 23) . . . . .	399,982.—	425,982.—	377,123.15
12. General office expenses (Schedule I, page 24) .	470,500.—	470,500.—	346,377.66
13. Special staff charges (Schedule J, page 24) . .	101,500.—	101,500.—	86,738.20
14. Interest charges: Bank accounts . . . . .	—	—	—
15. Unforeseen and miscellaneous expenses of the Secretariat . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	14,509.80
16. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	10,000.—	13,000.—	12,743.75
17. Supervision of Revenue and Expenditure:			
(a) Auditors' travelling and subsistence allowances . . . . .	14,400.—	14,400.—	13,344.65
(b) Expenses of Supervisory Commission .	10,615.—	20,615.—	16,575.20
(c) Expenses of Committee on Allocation of Expenses . . . . .	7,460.—	7,460.—	2,070.15
	<u>8,900,214.—</u>	<u>8,900,214.—</u>	<u>7,988,487.54</u>

**Deduct: APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID:**

			Actual Income
(a) Sale of publications . . . . .	340,000.—	340,000.—	289,622.78
(b) Interest earned . . . . .	70,000.—	70,000.—	11,163.70
(c) Miscellaneous cash receipts . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	34,474.—
(d) Sale of photographs and cinematograph films . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	4,249.35
	<u>8,420,214.—</u>	<u>8,420,214.—</u>	<u>7,648,977.71</u>

CHAPTER III. — SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
18. Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions (Schedule K, page 24) . . . . .	329,774.—	329,774.—	305,763.95
19(a) Financial Section and Economic Intelli- gence Service (Schedule L, page 24) . . . . .	952,692.—	952,692.—	842,793.70 <sup>1</sup>
19(b) Section of Economic Relations (Schedule M, page 25) . . . . .	598,391.—	598,391.—	431,124.25
20. Mandates (Schedule N, page 26) . . . . .	277,884.—	277,884.—	218,844.15 <sup>2</sup>
21. Transit (Schedule O, page 26) . . . . .	385,200.—	385,200.—	279,943.75 <sup>3</sup>
22. International Health Organisation (Sche- dule P, page 27) . . . . .	1,003,084.—	1,003,084.—	746,515.54 <sup>4</sup>
23. A. Supervision of Opium Traffic (Schedule Q, page 28) . . . . .	257,507.—	257,507.—	245,478.10 <sup>5</sup>
B. Social Questions: Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children, etc. (Schedule Q (1), page 28) . . . . .	114,838.—	114,838.—	92,131.85 <sup>6</sup>
C. Permanent Central Opium Board (Sche- dule Q (2), page 29) . . . . .	138,904.—	138,904.—	96,854.30
24. Reduction of Armaments (Schedule R, page 29) . . . . .	4,092,529.—	4,092,529.—	980,201.47 <sup>7</sup>
25. Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, and Miscellaneous Questions (Schedule S, page 30) . . . . .	250,853.—	250,853.—	203,799.20
26. International Convention on Slavery (Sche- dule T, page 31) . . . . .	11,500.—	11,500.—	11,491.80 <sup>8</sup>
27. Legal Assistance for the Poor . . . . .	—	—	—
28. Progressive Codification of International Law . . . . .	—	—	—
29. International Federation for Mutual Assis- tance in the Relief of Peoples overtaken by Disaster . . . . .	—	—	—
30. Commission of Enquiry for European Union (Schedule U, page 31) . . . . .	137,125.—	137,125.—	13,058.95
31. A. Liaison with Latin America (Schedule V, page 31) . . . . .	261,672.—	261,672.—	123,795.92
31. B. Liaison with China . . . . .	430,000.—	430,000.—	293,742.36
32. League Wireless Station (Schedule W, page 31) . . . . .	222,000.—	222,000.—	209,021.50
	9,463,953.—	9,463,953.—	5,094,560.79

CHAPTER IV. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

33. Loss on Exchange . . . . .	—	—	103,543.27
<i>Deduct:</i> Profit on Exchange . . . . .	—	—	16,303.07
	—	—	87,240.20

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sums of 21,312.85 francs and 161,484.02 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" and towards the cost of the study of double taxation, amounts to 1,025,590.57 francs.

<sup>2</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Mandates Section chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 150,000 francs contributed by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France towards the cost of the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Frontier between Iraq and Syria, amounts to 368,844.15 francs.

<sup>3</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Communications and Transit Organisation. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 531.90 francs, amounts to 280,475.65 francs.

<sup>4</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the International Health Organisation. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sums of 801,095.36 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and 33,255.56 francs contributed by Mrs. David Simmons to enable research work on malaria, in Greece, amounts to 1,580,866.46 francs.

<sup>5</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Supervision of Opium Traffic chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 11,970.11 francs, various grants in aid, amounts to 257,448.21 francs.

<sup>6</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Social Questions chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 170,560.56 francs, various grants in aid, amounts to 262,692.41 francs.

<sup>7</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for the Reduction of Armaments. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 100,645.55 francs contributed by the Government of the United States towards the expenditure in connection with the International Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, amounts to 1,080,847.02 francs.

<sup>8</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure in connection with the International Convention on Slavery chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding 3,739.20 francs, various grants in aid, amounts to 15,231.— francs.

**Section II. Capital Expenditure.**

**CHAPTER V. — PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.**

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
34. Furniture and equipment . . . . .	65,000.—	65,000.—	26,546.75
35. Library (Schedule X, see page 32). . . . .	103,000.—	103,000.—	95,742.40 <sup>1</sup>
	<hr/> 168,000.—	<hr/> 168,000.—	<hr/> 122,289.15

**C. SCHEDULES.**

SCHEDULE A TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 1. — *Session of the Assembly.*

1. Salaries of additional temporary clerical and house staff . . . . .	78,000.—	43,000.—	37,207.40
2. Overtime payments of permanent staff. . . . .	—	—	—
3. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances . . . . .	28,900.—	23,900.—	4,564.50
4. Assembly Hall: Rent, lighting, heating, etc. . . . .	54,000.—	50,000.—	22,275.15
5. Special printing. . . . .	127,250.—	171,250.—	165,171.55
6. Cables, telegrams and telephones . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	576.60
7. Supplies and stores . . . . .	13,500.—	13,500.—	4,256.10
8. Automobile and cyclist service . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	3,545.90
9. Incidental expenses . . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	4,965.95
	<hr/> 324,150.—	<hr/> 324,150.—	<hr/> 242,563.15

SCHEDULE B TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 3. — *Unforeseen Expenditure.*

	Appropriation voted by the Council	Actual Expenditure
<b>A. Political expenditure:</b>		
1. Request for assistance presented by the Government of Liberia . . . . .	10,000.—	8,454.40
2. Territory of Memel: Consultation of Experts . . . . .	7,500.—	5,444.50
3. Committee appointed by the Council to report on events in Shanghai and the vicinity . . . . .	25,000.—	4,163.85
4. Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay . . . . .	20,000.—	10,242.90
	<hr/> 62,500.—	<hr/> 28,305.65
<b>B. (Exceptional) Financial expenditure:</b>		
1. Study of the financial situation in Bulgaria and Greece: work of the Financial Committee . . . . .	40,000.—	39,022.10
2. Special session of the Financial Committee held in Paris in March 1932 . . . . .	32,000.—	30,118.50
3. Special meetings of the delegation of the Financial Committee with experts of certain Governments . . . . .	25,000.—	17,734.—
4. Mission to enquire into the financial situation of Roumania . . . . .	28,000.—	20,521.30
5. Meeting of the Preparatory Commission of Experts for the Monetary and Economic Conference . . . . .	30,000.—	15,656.90
6. Consultations of the delegation of the Financial Committee with the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary . . . . .	10,000.—	2,212.70
	<hr/> 165,000.—	<hr/> 125,265.50

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Library chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 62,080.69 francs contributed from the revenue of the Rockefeller Library Endowment Fund, amounts to 157,823.09 francs.



SCHEDULE C TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (a). — *Salaries, Wages and Allowances of the Secretariat.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>I. General Organisation.</b>			
Secretary-General . . . . .	100,880.—	100,880.—	100,880.—
Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	95,986.—	95,986.—	95,984.95
Deputy Secretary-General . . . . .	75,660.—	75,660.—	75,660.—
Deputy Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	94,750.—	94,750.—	93,384.20
Under-Secretary-General . . . . .	75,660.—	75,660.—	67,634.50
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	83,858.—	83,858.—	80,696.90
Under-Secretary-General . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	65,852.10
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	44,620.—	44,620.—	43,960.05
Under-Secretary-General . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	75,000.—
Under-Secretary-General's Office . . . . .	35,091.—	35,091.—	33,419.05
Political Section . . . . .	231,113.—	231,113.—	230,140.35
Information Section . . . . .	1,162,923.—	1,162,923.—	1,091,060.39
Legal Adviser's Branch . . . . .	380,365.—	367,365.—	358,227.05
Treasurer's Office . . . . .	101,892.—	101,892.—	101,890.—
(a) Replacements, temporary engage- ments, overtime, etc., for the General Organisation, allowance for the Members of Section on night and Sunday duty . . . . .	19,350.—	19,350.—	8,738.—
(b) Miscellaneous allowances (special languages and family allowances). . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,712.50
TOTALS: General Organisation. . . . .	2,655,148.—	2,642,148.—	2,525,240.04
<b>II. Internal Administrative Services.</b>			
<i>Central Services:</i>			
Chief of Internal Services and Establishment Office. . . . .	94,012.—	94,012.—	89,971.25
Contracts and Supplies Branch . . . . .	48,131.—	48,131.—	47,357.40
Pool of typists. . . . .	465,953.—	465,953.—	430,518.75
Duplicating and Multigraph Branch . . . . .	224,300.—	224,300.—	212,884.85
Distribution of Documents . . . . .	209,813.—	209,813.—	207,595.90
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	80,677.—	80,677.—	72,490.75
Personnel Office. . . . .	118,814.—	104,804.—	92,610.65
<i>Document Service:</i>			
Chief of Service and Office . . . . .	71,129.—	71,129.—	70,159.40
French Translation and Précis-writing Department . . . . .	416,225.—	416,225.—	402,856.55
English Translation and Précis-writing Department . . . . .	466,917.—	466,917.—	441,103.65
Verbatim reporters . . . . .	97,709.—	97,709.—	87,966.65
Printing and Publications Department Library . . . . .	311,092.—	311,092.—	305,490.70
Registry . . . . .	174,046.—	174,056.—	174,055.60
Indexing of Publications . . . . .	214,696.—	205,696.—	204,377.50
Accounting Branch . . . . .	82,151.—	79,151.—	66,048.—
Internal Control. . . . .	100,543.—	100,543.—	96,992.50
(a) Replacements, temporary engage- ments and overtime for all Internal Administrative Services . . . . .	87,300.—	87,300.—	25,757.50
(b) Miscellaneous allowances . . . . .			
TOTALS: Internal Services . . . . .	3,351,121.—	3,325,121.—	3,113,180.25
TOTALS: General Organisation and Internal Services . . . . .	6,006,269.—	5,967,269.—	5,638,420.29

SCHEDULE D TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (b). — *Wages of House Staff at Geneva.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Salaries . . . . .	427,905.—	427,905.—	417,198.80
(b) Salaries of Staff employed in New Building constructed for the Disarmament Conference	8,563.—	8,563.—	—
(c) Overtime, temporary engagements and replacements . . . . .	22,500.—	22,500.—	15,850.60
(d) Family allowances . . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,886.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	461,968.—	461,968.—	435,935.85

SCHEDULE E TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 7. — *Branch Offices.*

I. *London Sub-Office.*

A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		27,415.—	27,415.—	17,291.40
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:	£			
(i) Rent and rates . . . . .	1,125	28,372.—	28,372.—	20,040.35
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	25	631.—	631.—	383.70
(iii) Heating . . . . .	90	2,270.—	2,270.—	1,548.55
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	142	3,581.—	3,581.—	2,664.90
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	50	1,261.—	1,261.—	75.20
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	115	2,900.—	2,900.—	1,759.55
(vii) Stationery . . . . .	50	1,261.—	1,261.—	402.25
(viii) National Health and Unemployment Insu- rance . . . . .	25	631.—	631.—	430.90
(ix) Postage . . . . .	60	1,513.—	1,513.—	664.45
(x) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10	253.—	253.—	82.95
(xi) Newspapers . . . . .	35	882.—	882.—	636.25
(xii) Miscellaneous and un- foreseen expenses . . . . .	75	1,891.—	1,891.—	619.15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		72,861.—	72,861.—	46,599.60

II. *Paris Sub-Office.*

A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		34,986.—	34,986.—	28,833.75
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:	Fr. frs.			
(i) Rent . . . . .	100,000	21,000.—	21,000.—	19,729.45
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	4,500	945.—	945.—	750.75
(iii) Heating . . . . .	13,000	2,730.—	2,730.—	2,538.25
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	2,000	420.—	420.—	263.70
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	4,000	840.—	840.—	708.65
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	25,000	5,250.—	5,250.—	4,748.70
(vii) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	200	42.—	42.—	40.50
(viii) Stationery . . . . .	2,000	420.—	420.—	336.55
(ix) Postage . . . . .	100	21.—	21.—	—
(x) Newspapers . . . . .	700	147.—	147.—	141.35
(xi) Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	11,300	2,373.—	2,373.—	1,233.70
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		69,174.—	69,174.—	59,325.35
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total . . . . .		142,035.—	142,035.—	105,924.95

SCHEDULE F TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 9. — *Frais de représentation.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Secretary-General . . . . .	63,050.—	63,050.—	63,050.—
(b) Deputy Secretary-General . . . . .	25,220.—	25,220.—	25,220.—
(c) Under-Secretary-General in charge of Internal Administration . . . . .	12,610.—	12,610.—	11,272.05
(d) Two Under-Secretaries-General . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	23,475.15
(e) General Fund . . . . .	36,620.—	36,620.—	16,132.20
	<u>162,500.—</u>	<u>162,500.—</u>	<u>139,149.40</u>

SCHEDULE G TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 10 (a). — *Property Account: Maintenance.*

*Headquarters at Geneva:*

(a) Water rates . . . . .	6,550.—	6,550.—	5,685.10
(b) Repairs and Renewals:			
(i) Building . . . . .	65,375.—	59,875.—	25,614.70
(ii) Furniture and equipment . . . . .	23,700.—	23,700.—	13,716.05
(c) Lighting . . . . .	29,450.—	29,450.—	22,401.75
(d) Heating . . . . .	34,250.—	34,250.—	30,267.—
(e) Power:			
(i) Water power . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	919.50
(ii) Electric power (lift) . . . . .	2,775.—	2,775.—	2,165.25
(f) Insurance and protection: Building and furniture . . . . .	2,300.—	2,300.—	1,999.40
(g) Employers' liability . . . . .	273.—	273.—	199.—
(h) Telephones, local service . . . . .	47,625.—	53,125.—	52,739.25
(i) Uniforms . . . . .	4,750.—	4,750.—	3,749.75
(j) Chimneys, repairs to flues . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	762.55
(k) Automobiles and bicycles, replacements, upkeep and insurance . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	5,953.20
(l) Office laundry . . . . .	8,437.—	8,437.—	7,730.45
(m) Miscellaneous sundry supplies, etc. . . . .	13,250.—	13,250.—	8,581.10
(n) Rent . . . . .	77,000.—	77,000.—	62,500.—
(o) Maintenance of Secretary-General's of- ficial residence and grounds . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	8,149.75
	<u>336,735.—</u>	<u>336,735.—</u>	<u>253,133.80</u>

SCHEDULE H TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 11. — *Publications Department (exclusive of Salaries).*

(a) General printing (not covered by special appro- priations):			
(i) Council documents and <i>Official Journal</i>	91,274.—	117,274.—	107,037.80
(ii) Internal administration and miscella- neous . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	7,338.25
(iii) Library publications . . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	8,760.25
(b) Legal publications: <i>Treaty Series</i> . . . . .	120,000.—	120,000.—	116,538.15
(c) (1) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	72,702.30
(2) Special publication on the tenth anniver- sary of the League . . . . .	—	—	—
(3) Other publications of the Information Section . . . . .	23,908.—	23,908.—	13,971.90
(d) Transport charges, catalogues, travelling and publicity for the Sales Department . . . . .	39,800.—	39,800.—	39,764.80
(e) Publications for free distribution . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	813.95
(f) Cinematograph films and photographs . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	5,870.65
(g) Purchase of the reports of mandatory Powers for the Sales Department . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	4,325.10
(h) Printing for various Committees:			
1. System of elections to the Council . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—
2. Nationality of Women . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
3. Amendments to the Covenant . . . . .	4,500.—	4,500.—	—
	<u>399,982.—</u>	<u>425,982.—</u>	<u>377,123.15</u>

SCHEDULE I TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 12. — *General Office Expenses.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Upkeep of office equipment . . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Stationery and stationery stores:			
(i) Ordinary . . . . .	57,000.—	57,000.—	47,125.80
(ii) Supplies for Duplicating Department . . . . .	95,000.—	95,000.—	44,710.75
(c) Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls on general business . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	27,950.85
(d) Postage . . . . .	210,000.—	210,000.—	166,165.35
(e) Freight and carriage . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	4,007.35
(f) Newspapers . . . . .	13,500.—	13,500.—	11,785.04
(g) Subscriptions and Press cuttings. . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	34,560.—
(h) Courier service between Geneva and Paris. . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	8,096.80
(i) Advertising, etc., for tenders . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	499.05
(j) Miscellaneous petty-cash disbursements, including purchase of miscellaneous publi- cations of non-capital value . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	1,476.67
	<u>470,500.—</u>	<u>470,500.—</u>	<u>346,377.66</u>

SCHEDULE J TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 13. — *Special Staff Charges.*

(a) Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations	30,000.—	47,000.—	46,774.40
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Associa- tion . . . . .	21,600.—	21,600.—	21,600.—
(d) Fidelity guarantees . . . . .	4,500.—	4,500.—	3,106.40
(e) Welfare . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,714.85
(f) Gratuities given in accordance with local custom to House Staff and others on New Year's Day . . . . .	5,500.—	5,500.—	5,360.—
(g) Recruitment of staff: advertising, expenses of examinations, special travelling . . . . .	19,900.—	2,600.—	2,297.80
(h) Medical examinations. . . . .	2,000.—	1,000.—	436.—
(i) Expenses of the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	3,148.75
(j) Indemnities granted by the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	1,000.—	2,300.—	2,300
	<u>101,500.—</u>	<u>101,500.—</u>	<u>86,738.20</u>

SCHEDULE K TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 18. — *Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions.*

1. Salaries of the Secretariat . . . . .	292,274.—	292,274.—	285,887.50
2. Travelling (including removal) expenses. . . . .	24,750.—	24,250.—	9,236.65
3. Printing and documentation. . . . .	11,250.—	11,250.—	8,919.60
4. Cables, telegrams and long-distance telephones	1,000.—	1,500.—	1,480.60
5. Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	239.60
	<u>329,774.—</u>	<u>329,774.—</u>	<u>305,763.95</u>

SCHEDULE L TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	66,500.—	66,500.—	49,046.95
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	28,750.—	28,750.—	14,191.15
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>95,250.—</u>	<u>95,250.—</u>	<u>63,238.10</u>

SCHEDULE L TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	95,250.—	95,250.—	63,238.10
3. Administrative expenses:			
(a) Salaries. . . . .	662,442.—	662,442.—	639,526.20
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	29,250.—	29,250.—	20,161.45
(c) Printing and publishing. . . . .	140,000.—	140,000.—	103,460.60
(d) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	14,000.—	11,718.95
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	19,750.—	11,750.—	4,688.40
5. Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws": <i>Appropriation-in-aid: Rockefeller Founda-     tion.</i> . . . . .	21,312.85	21,312.85	21,312.85
6. Special study of the problem of double taxation: <i>Appropriation-in-aid: Rockefeller Founda-     tion.</i> . . . . .	161,484.02	161,484.02	161,484.02
7. Investigation into the course and phases of present economic depression . . . . .	—	—	—
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	1,135,488.87	1,135,488.87	1,025,590.57
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution towards the cost of printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .	21,312.85	21,312.85	21,312.85
Contribution towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .	161,484.02	161,484.02	161,484.02
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	952,692.—	952,692.—	842,793.70

SCHEDULE M TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 B. — *Section of Economic Relations.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	181,620.—	177,120.—	75,469.85
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	33,750.—	38,250.—	31,411.05
3. Administrative Expenditure:			
(a) Salaries . . . . .	328,021.—	328,021.—	309,740.25
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	24,250.—	24,250.—	8,682.70
(c) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	2,675.10
(d) Studies, investigations and temporary collaborators . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	1,830.20
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses. . . . .	14,750.—	14,750.—	1,315.10
	598,391.—	598,391.—	431,124.25

SCHEDULE N TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 20. — *Mandates.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Sessions of Permanent Mandates Commission	51,100.—	51,100.—	44,100.25
2. Salaries . . . . .	183,534.—	183,534.—	165,940.85
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	11,550.—	11,550.—	7,118.05
4. Printing and documentation . . . . .	30,500.—	30,500.—	1,203.40
5. Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephones, unforeseen contingencies and miscellaneous	1,200.—	1,200.—	481.60
6. Commission of Enquiry into the frontier between Iraq and Syria:			
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Contributions from     the Governments of the United Kingdom     and France . . . . .</i>	150,000.—	150,000.—	150,000.—
<i>Gross expenditure . . . . .</i>	<hr/> 427,884.—	<hr/> 427,884.—	<hr/> 368,844.15
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid:</i>			
Contributions from the Governments of the United Kingdom and France . . . . .	150,000.—	150,000.—	150,000.—
<i>Net expenditure . . . . .</i>	<hr/> 277,884.—	<hr/> 277,884.—	<hr/> 218,844.15

SCHEDULE O TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 21. — *Communications and Transit Organisation.*

1. General Conference . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Meetings of the Organisation for Communica- tions and Transit (Sessions of the Advisory and Technical Committee, other commit- tees, sub-committees and special Confe- rences) and technical work of experts. .	74,470.—	74,470.—	40,242.45
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Reform of the Calendar</i>	531.90	531.90	531.90
3. Printing of documents:			
(a) For the meetings and other work under sub-head 2, with the exception of conferences . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	3,227.60
(b) Collection and exchange of information regarding communications and tran- sit (including miscellaneous ex- penses). . . . .	10,500.—	10,500.—	8,536.—
4. Settlement of disputes referred to the Com- mittee and examination of similar questions submitted to the Committee by the Council	20,000.—	17,000.—	4,664.65
5. Salaries. . . . .	238,780.—	238,780.—	206,577.80
6. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,450.—	25,450.—	12,236.95
7. Cablegrams, telegrams and long-distance tele- phone communications and miscellaneous.	4,000.—	7,000.—	4,458.30
<i>Gross expenditure . . . . .</i>	<hr/> 385,731.90	<hr/> 385,731.90	<hr/> 280,475.65
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid: Contribution to cover expenditure in connection with the preparatory work for the Conference which is to consider the reform of the calendar . . . . .</i>	531.90	531.90	531.90
<i>Net expenditure . . . . .</i>	<hr/> 385,200.—	<hr/> 385,200.—	<hr/> 279,943.75

SCHEDULE P TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 22. — *International Health Organisation.*

	Original Appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total
<b>I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Sessions of the Health Committee . . . . .	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	23,721.50	—	23,721.50
2. Salaries of the Health Section . . . . .	419,014.—	—	419,014.—	419,014.—	—	419,014.—	392,908.90	—	392,908.90
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	22,583.40	—	22,583.40
4. General printing and documentation . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	3,453.50	—	3,453.50
5. Cables, telegrams and telephones . . . . .	11,070.—	—	11,070.—	11,070.—	—	11,070.—	8,987.80	—	8,987.80
6. Miscellaneous petty expenses and unforeseen contingencies	2,000.—	—	2,000.—	3,600.—	—	3,600.—	3,357.65	—	3,357.65
	492,084.—	—	492,084.—	493,684.—	—	493,684.—	455,012.75	—	455,012.75
<b>II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts, and collective and individual studies . . . . .	184,000.—	—	184,000.—	182,400.—	—	182,400.—	112,613.40	—	112,613.40
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	116,182.—	116,182.—	—	128,683.—	128,683.—	—	99,415.93	99,415.93
Additional Grant — unexpended balance in 1931 . . . . .	—	2,196.58	2,196.58	—	2,196.58	2,196.58	—	—	—
2. Salaries of the temporary staff:									
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	359,232.—	359,232.—	—	261,213.—	261,213.—	—	350,677.43	350,677.43
Additional Grant — unexpended balance in 1931 . . . . .	—	91,950.93	91,950.93	—	91,950.93	91,950.93	—	—	—
3. Publications, printing and documentation . . . . .	45,000.—	—	45,000.—	45,000.—	—	45,000.—	36,205.85	—	36,205.85
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	25,000.—	25,000.—	—	93,286.—	93,286.—	—	91,460.78	91,460.78
Additional Grant — unexpended balance in 1931 . . . . .	—	3,972.03	3,972.03	—	3,972.03	3,972.03	—	—	—
4. Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	6,883.30	—	6,883.30
5. Contribution to Singapore Bureau . . . . .	40,000.—	—	40,000.—	40,000.—	—	40,000.—	25,136.10	—	25,136.10
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	100,000.—	100,000.—	—	100,000.—	100,000.—	—	100,000.—	100,000.—
6. Miscellaneous enquiries, printing, publications and documentation, cables and telegrams for the enquiries . . . . .	122,000.—	—	122,000.—	122,000.—	—	122,000.—	101,228.54	—	101,228.54
7. <i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> : Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .	33,255.56	—	33,255.56	33,255.56	—	33,255.56	33,255.56	—	33,255.56
<i>Deduct</i> : Appropriation-in-aid: Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .	434,255.56	698,533.54	1,132,789.10	432,655.56	681,301.54	1,113,957.10	315,322.75	641,554.14	956,876.89
	33,255.56	—	33,255.56	33,255.56	—	33,255.56	33,255.56	—	33,255.56
	401,000.—	698,533.54	1,099,533.54	399,400.—	681,301.54	1,080,701.54	282,067.19	641,554.14	923,621.33
<b>III. Creation of a system of liaison between the various national health services . . . . .</b>									
Rockefeller grant . . . . .	110,000.—	—	110,000.—	110,000.—	—	110,000.—	9,435.60	—	9,435.60
Additional grant — unexpended balances in 1931 . . . . .	—	150,000.—	150,000.—	—	167,232.—	167,232.—	—	159,541.22	159,541.22
	—	3,741.87	3,741.87	—	3,741.87	3,741.87	—	—	—
	110,000.—	153,741.87	263,741.87	110,000.—	170,973.87	280,973.87	9,435.60	159,541.22	168,976.82
<b>Summary:</b>									
I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation . . . . .	492,084.—	—	492,084.—	493,684.—	—	493,684.—	455,012.75	—	455,012.75
II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation . . . . .	401,000.—	698,533.54	1,099,533.54	399,400.—	681,301.54	1,080,701.54	282,067.19	641,554.14	923,621.33
III. Creation of a system of liaison between the various national health services . . . . .	110,000.—	153,741.87	263,741.87	110,000.—	170,973.87	280,973.87	9,435.60	159,541.22	168,976.82
	1,003,084.—	852,275.41	1,855,359.41	1,003,084.—	852,275.41	1,855,359.41	746,515.54	801,095.36	1,547,610.90

SCHEDULE Q TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — A. *Supervision of Opium Traffic.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Salaries . . . . .	208,957.—	208,957.—	208,815.55
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	12,500.—	12,500.—	9,411.40
3. Control of Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs:			
(i) Sessions of the Advisory Committee. . . . .	5,050.—	5,050.—	4,109.20
(ii) Printing and documentation of the Committee . . . . .	19,000.—	19,000.—	17,866.65
(iii) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous. . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	373.90
(iv) Conference to be summoned in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement drawn up by the First Opium Conference, signed on February 11th 1925 . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	4,901.40
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Government of Siam</i> . . . . .	1,676.11	1,676.11	1,676.11
(v) Commission of Enquiry to the Far East into the Control of Opium-smoking . . . . .	—	—	—
<i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> . . . . .	4,242.90	4,242.90	4,242.90
(vi) Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	—	—	—
(vii) <i>Appropriation-in-aid: Gift from the Egyptian Government</i> . . . . .	6,051.10	6,051.10	6,051.10
Gross expenditure. . . . .	269,477.11	269,477.11	257,448.21
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Bangkok Opium Conference . . . . .	1,676.11	1,676.11	1,676.11
Contributions towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Opium-smoking in the Far East . . . . .	4,242.90	4,242.90	4,242.90
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .	6,051.10	6,051.10	6,051.10
Net expenditure . . . . .	257,507.—	257,507.—	245,478.10

SCHEDULE Q(I) CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Social Questions (including Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children).*

1. Salaries . . . . .	87,268.—	87,268.—	81,363.70
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	6,750.—	6,750.—	2,465.25
3. Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:			
(i) Sessions of the Committees . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	1,036.55
(ii) Sessions of Sub-Committees. . . . .	—	—	—
(iii) Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children:			
(a) Printing and documentation. . . . .	5,020.—	5,020.—	2,412.10
(b) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	500.—	500.—	11.90
(c) Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children: <i>Appropriation-in-aid: American Association of Social Hygiene</i> . . . . .	169,619.20	169,619.20	169,619.20
Carried forward . . . . .	275,657.20	275,657.20	256,908.70



SCHEDULE Q(1) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Social Questions (including Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children)* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	275,657.20	275,657.20	256,908.70
(iv) Protection of Children:			
(a) Work of Experts. . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Printing and documentation. . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	4,621.05
<i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> . . . . .	941.36	941.36	941.36
(c) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	500.—	500.—	3.—
4. Other Social Questions entrusted to the Section, and unforeseen contingencies.	500.—	500.—	163.85
5. Penal administration (printing) . . . . .	1,800.—	1,800.—	54.45
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	285,398.56	285,398.56	262,692.41
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .	169,619.20	169,619.20	169,619.20
Contribution to the Child Welfare Committee. . . . .	941.36	941.36	941.36
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	114,838.—	114,838.—	92,131.85

SCHEDULE Q(2) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — C. *Expenses of the Permanent Central Board set up in accordance with Article 19 of the Convention drawn up by the Second Opium Conference and signed on February 19th, 1925.*

1. Sessions of the Board. . . . .	54,745.—	54,745.—	30,972.75
2. Secretariat of the Board . . . . .	60,909.—	60,909.—	58,782.25
3. Printing and documentation. . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	6,349.80
4. Travelling and removal expenses. . . . .	9,750.—	9,750.—	585.15
5. Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	164.35
	138,904.—	138,904.—	96,854.30

SCHEDULE R TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 24. — *Reduction of Armaments.*

I. <i>Secretariat:</i>			
1. Salaries . . . . .	261,629.—	261,629.—	257,381.95
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	11,900.—	11,900.—	4,280.85
II. <i>Permanent Advisory Commission:</i>			
1. Meetings of the Permanent Advisory Commission . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
2. Printing and documentation . . . . .	500.—	500.—	—
3. Cables, telegrams and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	197.55
III. <i>Investigations</i> . . . . .	180,000.—	180,000.—	—
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	455,529.—	455,529.—	261,860.35

SCHEDULE R TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 24. — *Reduction of Armaments* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	455,529.—	455,529.—	261,860.35
IV. <i>Preparatory Disarmament Work</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
V. <i>Statistical Year-Books</i> :			
1. <i>Armaments Year-Book</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
2. <i>Statistical Information on the Trade in         Arms, Ammunition and Implements         of War</i> . . . . .	17,000.—	17,000.—	11,511.70
VI. <i>International Conference for the Control of     Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and     Implements of War</i> . . . . .	120,000.—	120,000.—	—
VIII. <i>International Conference for the Reduction     and Limitation of Armaments</i> . . . . .	3,500,000.—	3,500,000.—	706,829.42
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Government of     the United States of America</i> . . . . .	—	—	100,645.55
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	4,092,529.—	4,092,529.—	1,080,847.02
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid:</i>			
<i>Contribution from the Government of the     United States of America</i> . . . . .	—	—	100,645.55
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	4,092,529.—	4,092,529.—	980,201.47

SCHEDULE S TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 25. — *Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, etc*

A. *Intellectual Co-operation*:

1. Salaries of Secretariat (including the officials who deal with questions relating to International Bureaux). . . . .	130,953.—	130,953.—	128,084.55
2(a) Plenary sessions (including travelling expenses and subsistence allowances), Executive Committee and Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters . . . . .	66,700.—	66,500.—	47,200.90
(b) Committee of Enquiry . . . . .	—	—	—
3. Preparation of the Conference on the Question of Scientific Property . . . . .	—	—	—
4. Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	3,470.60
5. Committees of Experts . . . . .	—	—	—
6. Travelling expenses . . . . .	24,250.—	24,250.—	8,919.60
7. Printing:			
(a) Ordinary . . . . .	2,000.—	1,700.—	986.90
(b) Reprints, translations, etc., of the pamphlet "Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" . . . . .	4,500.—	4,500.—	300.—
8. League of Nations <i>Educational Survey</i> . . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	6,788.75
9. Miscellaneous petty and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,580.50
10. Preparatory work for the Conference of National Committees . . . . .	1,000.—	1,300.—	1,219.—

B. *International Bureaux and Miscellaneous Questions*:

1. General expenses, International Bureau . . . . .	6,450.—	6,650.—	4,248.40
2. Supplement to the <i>Handbook of International Organisations</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
	250,853.—	250,853.—	203,799.20

SCHEDULE T TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 26. — *International Convention on Slavery.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
Committee of experts, printing, etc. . . . .	11,500.—	11,500.—	11,491.80
Appropriation-in-aid . . . . .	3,739.20	3,739.20	3,739.20
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	15,239.20	15,239.20	15,231.—
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid</i> . . . . .	3,739.20	3,739.20	3,739.20
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	11,500.—	11,500.—	11,491.80

SCHEDULE U TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 30. — *Commission of Enquiry for European Union.*

1. Plenary meetings . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
2. Printing . . . . .	22,125.—	22,125.—	3,920.65
3. Sub-Commissions . . . . .	24,000.—	24,000.—	—
4. Printing . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	—
5. Telegrams and removal expenses . . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	—
6. Committees of experts . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	9,138.30
	137,125.—	137,125.—	13,058.95

SCHEDULE V TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 31 A. — *Liaison with Latin America.*

I. Secretariat . . . . .	42,472.—	42,472.—	42,372.15
II. Other expenses:			
(a) Correspondents, cables, travelling and removal expenses, etc. . . . .	68,000.—	68,000.—	31,423.77
(b) Technical, health and other investiga- tions to be undertaken in Latin America	151,200.—	151,200.—	50,000.—
	261,672.—	261,672.—	123,795.92

SCHEDULE W TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 32. — *League Wireless Station.*

(a) Contribution to a Fund for the upkeep and running expenses of the Station . . . . .	200,000.—	200,000.—	200,000.—
(b) Meetings of Committee of Experts for the Station and objects related thereto . . . . .	17,000.—	17,000.—	8,955.85
(c) Technical expenses for the listening-in service	5,000.—	5,000.—	65.65
	222,000.—	222,000.—	209,021.50

SCHEDULE Y TO PART VI. — *Pensions.*

(i) Cost of scheme as computed by the Actuary, less amount included under Parts I, II and III for the Staff Provident Fund. . . . .	953,273.—	953,273.—	953,273.—
(ii) Salaries . . . . .	44,250.—	43,450.—	42,522.80
(iii) Administrative Board (travelling expenses, etc.) . . . . .	8,000.—	4,995.—	4,956.20
(iv) Valuation of the Fund by an Actuary . . . . .	5,000.—	8,805.—	8,803.80
(v) Miscellaneous expenses and unforeseen . . . . .	500.—	500.—	463.80
	1,011,023.—	1,011,023.—	1,010,019.60

SCHEDULE X TO CHAPTER VI, ITEM 35. — *Library.*

	Original appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total
1. Temporary staff . . . . .	—	35,000.—	35,000.—	—	35,000.—	35,000.—	—	30,108.—	30,108.—
2. Printing . . . . .	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	6,898.80	6,898.80
3. Books and maps . . . . .	50,000.—	35,000.—	85,000.—	50,000.—	35,000.—	85,000.—	43,136.28	5,824.22	48,960.50
4. Binding . . . . .	25,000.—	10,000.—	35,000.—	25,000.—	10,000.—	35,000.—	24,795.55	9,760.25	34,555.80
5. Periodicals . . . . .	19,000.—	5,000.—	24,000.—	19,000.—	5,000.—	24,000.—	18,991.62	3,647.02	22,638.64
6. Equipment, shelving, etc. . . . .	9,000.—	10,000.—	19,000.—	9,000.—	10,000.—	19,000.—	8,818.95	2,131.80	10,950.75
7. Travelling expenses of Librarian . . . . .	—	5,000.—	5,000.—	—	5,000.—	5,000.—	—	3,710.60	3,710.60
	103,000.—	110,000.—	213,000.—	103,000.—	110,000.—	213,000.—	95,742.40	62,080.69	157,823.09

II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

## II. — STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### LIABILITIES.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

#### Working Capital Account :

Balance as per last account . . . . .		5,019,026.37	
<i>Add</i> Refund of part of advance to International Labour Organisation during 1931 . . . . .	113,142.28		
<i>Add</i> Interest earned during year . . . . .	20,628.23	133,770.51	
		<hr/>	
		5,152,796.88	
<i>Less</i> Advances during year:			
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	836,355.57		
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	263,663.13	1,100,018.70	4,052,778.18

#### Wireless Station:

Unpaid balance of construction expenses		349,133.91	
Advance from Working Capital Fund . . . . .		816,899.14	
		<hr/>	
			1,166,033.05

#### Depreciation Reserve :

##### *Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,460,797.73		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	26,546.75		
		<hr/>	
			1,487,344.48

##### *Library (books):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,051,127.79		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	86,923.45		
		<hr/>	
			1,138,051.24

##### *Library (shelving):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	133,585.83		
<i>Add</i> Depreciation for year . . . . .	8,818.95	142,404.78	
		<hr/>	
			2,767,800.50

#### Suspense Accounts: <sup>1</sup>

Building Annuity . . . . .		1,375,000.—	
Contribution for 1932:			
Excess payment made by the Spanish Government . . . . .		8,870.75	
Proceeds of sale of premises occupied in Rome by the International Labour Organisation . . . . .		20,705.70	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of <i>Banking and Monetary Laws</i> . . . . .		11,561.75	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .		52,283.40	
International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation Grants account : \$9,968.52 . . . . .		51,662.85	
Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .		39,948.66	
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .		3,765.50	
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .		36,268.86	
Gift to the Child Welfare Committee . . . . .		4,893.77	
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the enquiry as to the situation of children exposed to moral and social dangers . . . . .		3,811.35	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .		<hr/>	
		1,608,772.59	7,986,611.73

<sup>1</sup> See explanatory memorandum, page 42.

OF THE SECRETARIAT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

ASSETS.

Property at Geneva :

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Hotel National, Armleder Property and Capital Installation . . . . .	4,000,000.—	
“La Pelouse” property . . . . .	782,056.—	
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date	10,219,666.95	
Library: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date . . . . .	<u>1,243,120.—</u>	16,244,842.95

Wireless Station:

Total cost of the station . . . . .		2,329,454.85
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Library Endowment Fund:

Balance as per last account . . . . .	199,378.11	
Amount expended during year . . . . .	<u>63,557.95</u>	262,936.06

Capital Account.

*Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,460,797.73	
Additions during year . . . . .	<u>26,546.75</u>	1,487,344.48

*Library (books):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,051,127.79	
Additions during year . . . . .	<u>86,923.45</u>	1,138,051.24

*Library (shelving):*

Balance as per last account . . . . .	133,585.83	
Additions during year . . . . .	<u>8,818.95</u>	142,404.78
		<u>2,767,800.50</u>

Sundry Debtors — States Members :

Secretariat allocation . . . . .	14,942,891.51	
Working Capital allocation . . . . .	<u>98,248.72</u>	15,041,140.23

Suspense Accounts as <i>per contra</i> . . . . .		2,070,282.64
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Working Capital Fund:

Recoverable advances . . . . .		1,167,706.86
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Cash at Bank and in hand (including cash advances):

Building Fund: Secretariat and Assembly Hall . . . . .	10,745,849.26	
Assembly Hall furnishing account . . . . .	<u>879,408.69</u>	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	11,625,257.95	39,884,164.09

LIABILITIES (*continued*)

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	1,608,772.59	7,986,611.73
Gifts towards the expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery . . . . .	8,890.80	
Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia . . . . .	2,727.20	
Balance of grant-in-aid of Italian Red Cross towards the constitution of the International Relief Union . . . . .	2,479.—	
Contribution from private individuals in the U.S.A. for a publication on Legal Aid to the Poor . . . . .	23,291.05	
Revolving fund for special publications . . . . .	15,168.95	
Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation . . . . .	129,565.—	
Fund for upkeep and running expenses of Wireless Station . . . . .	279,388.05	
	<hr/>	2,070,282.64
Balance being excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .		50,704,168.85
		<hr/>
		<u>60,761,063.22</u>



ASSETS (*continued*)

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	11,625,257.95	39,884,164.09
Library: Building Fund . . . . .	1,333,023.68	
Library Endowment Fund (including investments) . . . . .	2,756,119.14	
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	2,786,822.60	
Secretariat Cash Surplus in respect of Fourteenth Financial Period . . . . .	2,375,675.76	
	<u>                    </u>	20,876,899.13

March 3rd, 1933.

60,761,063.22

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

### III. — CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Contributions from Nations:		By Chapter I	411,139.40
Arrears. . . . .	1,196,153.63	Chapter II	7,988,487.54
Fourteenth Financial Period . . . . .	<u>17,600,410.98</u>	Chapter III	6,549,155.90
	18,796,564.61	Chapter IV	87,240.20
		Chapter V	<u>184,369.84</u>
			15,220,392.88
To Appropriations in Aid:		By Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—
Chapter II . . . . .	339,509.83	By Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899.—
Chapter III . . . . .	1,454,595.11	By Pensions . . . . .	1,010,019.60
Chapter V . . . . .	<u>62,080.69</u>	By Cash Surplus for Fourteenth Financial Period . . . . .	<u>2,375,675.76</u>
	1,856,185.63		20,652,750.24
	<u>20,652,750.24</u>		

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

### IV. — EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Budget Account, page 18, and Section V, A, below.)

### V. — UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

#### *Memorandum by the Secretary-General.*

Paragraph 3 of Article 36 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“ There shall be attached to the account as annexes a memorandum showing for the past financial year the resolutions of the Council with reference to: (a) any recoverable advances made from the Working Capital Fund; and (b) any advances originally thought to be recoverable and ultimately considered by the Council to be irrecoverable; and of the competent authority with reference to: (c) any expenses borne on a vote for unforeseen expenses incurable only by special resolution of a competent authority; and (d) any transfers made in the budget.”

The present memorandum also includes for the sake of completeness a list of internal transfers approved by the Secretary-General.

#### A. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

*Extracts from Reports and Resolutions taken by the Council during the Year 1932.*

##### (a) Political Expenditure.

#### 1. Request for Assistance made by the Liberian Government.

The Council decides to charge to Item 3 (a) of the 1932 Budget: “ Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to Special Vote of Council) ”, up to an amount of 10,000 francs, the expenses of the Council Committee which was instructed to consider the problem raised by the request submitted by the Liberian Government on January 22nd, 1931.

(66th Session, Minute 2971.)

#### 2. Territory of Memel: Consultation of Experts.

The Council decides to charge to Item 3 (a) of the 1932 Budget: “ Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to Special Vote by the Council) ”, up to an amount not exceeding 7,500 francs, the further expenses of the consultation of experts arising out of the decision taken by the Council on May 22nd, 1931.

(66th Session, Minute 3029.)

3. *Committee appointed by the Council to report on Events in Shanghai and the Vicinity.*

The Council decides to charge to Item 3 (a) of the Budget for 1932: "Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to Special Vote of Council)", up to a maximum sum of 25,000 francs, the expenses incurred in connection with the Committee set up to report on the events in Shanghai and the vicinity.

(66th Session, Minute 3026.)

4. *Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.*

The Council decides to authorise the Secretary-General to charge to Item 3 (a) of the Budget for 1932: "Unforeseen Expenditure (subject to Special Vote of the Council)", all expenditure, up to a maximum of 20,000 francs, incurred this year in connection with the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

(69th Session, Minute 3156.)

(b) (Exceptional) Financial Expenditure.

1. *Study of the Financial Situation in Bulgaria and Greece: Work of the Financial Committee.*

The Council decides that the expenses involved by consultations between members of the Financial Committee and the representatives of those Governments and banks with whom the Committee has been in touch at its last session should be charged to Item 3 (b) of the 1932 Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure—(Exceptional) Financial Expenditure", to an amount not exceeding 40,000 Swiss francs.

(66th Session, Minute 3022.)

2. *Special Session of the Financial Committee, held in Paris in March 1932.*

The Council,

(a) Authorises the Chairman of the Financial Committee to convene the Committee at a very early date;

(b) Decides that the expenses involved by the meeting shall be charged to Item 3 (b) of the 1932 Budget; "Unforeseen Expenditure—(Exceptional)", to an amount not exceeding 20,000 Swiss francs.

(66th Session, Minute 3034.)

The Council,

Approves the decision taken by its President on March 9th, 1932;

Notes that the Secretary-General was thereby authorised to increase the amount chargeable to Item 3 (b) of the 1932 Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure—(Exceptional)" from 20,000 francs to 32,000 francs, in order to meet the additional expenses of the special session of the Financial Committee held in Paris in March 1932.

(67th Session, Minute 3045.)

3. *Special Meetings of the Delegation the Financial Committee with the Experts of Certain Governments:*

The Council,

Requests the Financial Committee to appoint a delegation which should consider forthwith, with the Government experts who have already occupied themselves with the question and such others as may be designated by the President of the Council in consultation with their respective Governments and the Council's Rapporteur on financial subjects, the financial questions dealt with in the general section of the Financial Committee's report on its forty-fifth session, so that proposals may be submitted to the Council;

Decides that the expenses involved shall be charged to Chapter 1, Item 3 (b): "Unforeseen Expenditure (Exceptional)—Financial Expenditure", to an amount not exceeding twelve thousand (12,000) Swiss francs.

(67th Session, Minute 3093.)

On September 23rd, 1932, the Council increased this credit from 12,000 francs to 25,000 francs.

(68th Session, Minute 3107.)

4. *Expenses of the Mission to enquire into the Financial Situation of Roumania:*

The Council,

Ratifies the decisions taken by its President on June 1st, June 10th and July 28th, 1932, whereby the following expenditure was charged to Item 3(b) of the 1932 Budget, "Unforeseen expenditure, subject to Special Vote of Council—(Exceptional) Financial Expenditure":

"Cost of mission to enquire into the financial situation of Roumania, up to a maximum of 28,000 francs."

(68th Session, Minute 3107.)

5. *Meeting of the Preparatory Commission of Experts for the Monetary and Economic Conference:*

The Council authorises the Secretary-General to draw on Item 3 (b) of the 1932 Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council—(Exceptional) Financial Expenditure", to an amount not exceeding 30,000 Swiss francs to meet the expenses of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of Experts for the Economic and Financial Conference.

(68th Session, Minute 3129.)

6. *Consultations of the Delegation of the Financial Committee with the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary:*

The Council decides to charge the expenses involved by consultations of the delegation of the Financial Committee with the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary to Item 3 (b) of Chapter I of the 1932 Budget: "Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council—(Exceptional) Financial Expenditure", up to an amount not exceeding 10,000 Swiss francs.

(69th Session, Minute 3178.)

B. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET FOR 1932 APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

1. *July 15th.*

36,000<sup>1</sup> francs from Item 4 ("Salaries, wages and allowances") to be added as follows:  
 26,000 francs to Item 11 (a) (i) ("Publications Department—Council Documents and *Official Journal*");  
 10,000 francs to Item 17 (b) ("Supervision of Revenue and Expenditure—Expenses of Supervisory Commission").

(67th Session, Minute 3105.)

2. *September 23rd.*

3,000 francs from Item 4 (a), II, 5 (ii) ("Salaries, wages and allowances") to be added to Item 16 ("Unpaid Liabilities Fund").

(68th Session, Minute 3107.)

C. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

(External transfers not accounted for.)

The following internal transfers within the various items of the Budget for 1932 were approved by the Secretary-General:

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item I. SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY:</b>					
1.	Salaries of additional temporary clerical and house staff . . . . .	78,000.—	—	35,000.—	43,000.—
3.	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances . . . . .	28,900.—	—	5,000.—	23,900.—
4.	Assembly hall, rent, lighting, heating, etc. . . . .	54,000.—	—	4,000.—	50,000.—
5.	Special printing . . . . .	127,250.—	44,000.—	—	171,250.—
		<u>288,150.—</u>	<u>44,000.—</u>	<u>44,000.—</u>	<u>288,150.—</u>
<b>Item 4. SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES:</b>					
<i>(a) Secretariat at Geneva:</i>					
<b>II. Internal Administrative Services:</b>					
2.	Personnel Office . . . . .	118,814.—	—	10.—	118,804.—
4.	Library . . . . .	174,046.—	10.—	—	174,056.—
		<u>292,860.—</u>	<u>10.—</u>	<u>10.—</u>	<u>292,860.—</u>
<b>Item 10. PROPERTY ACCOUNT, MAINTENANCE:</b>					
<i>Headquarters at Geneva:</i>					
(b)	Repairs and Renewals: Building . . . . .	65,375.—	—	5,500.—	59,875.—
(h)	Telephones, local service . . . . .	47,625.—	5,500.—	—	53,125.—
		<u>113,000.—</u>	<u>5,500.—</u>	<u>5,500.—</u>	<u>113,000.—</u>

<sup>1</sup> This sum was taken from the following sub-heads of Item 4:

	Francs
4 (a), I, 13 Legal Adviser's Branch . . . . .	13,000.—
4 (a), II, 2 Personnel Office . . . . .	14,000.—
4 (a), II, 5 (i) Registry . . . . .	9,000.—

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 13. SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES:</b>					
(a)	Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	30,000.—	17,000.—	—	47,000.—
(g)	Recruitment of Staff . . . . .	19,900.—	—	17,300.—	2,600.—
(h)	Medical examinations . . . . .	2,000.—	—	1,000.—	1,000.—
(j)	Indemnities granted by the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	1,000.—	1,300.—	—	2,300.—
		<u>52,900.—</u>	<u>18,300.—</u>	<u>18,300.—</u>	<u>52,900.—</u>
<b>Item 18. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS AND MINORITIES QUESTIONS:</b>					
2.	Travelling (including removal) expenses . . . . .	24,750.—	—	500.—	24,250.—
4.	Cables, telegrams and long-distance telephones . . . . .	1,000.—	500.—	—	1,500.—
		<u>25,750.—</u>	<u>500.—</u>	<u>500.—</u>	<u>25,750.—</u>
<b>Item 19. A. FINANCIAL SECTION AND ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:</b>					
3.	<i>Administration Expenses:</i>				
(d)	Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	8,000.—	—	14,000.—
4.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	19,750.—	—	8,000.—	11,750.—
		<u>25,750.—</u>	<u>8,000.—</u>	<u>8,000.—</u>	<u>25,750.—</u>
<b>Item 19. B. SECTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS:</b>					
2.	<i>Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:</i>				
(a)	Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	181,620.—	—	4,500.—	177,120.—
(b)	Printing for Committees . . . . .	33,750.—	4,500.—	—	38,250.—
		<u>215,370.—</u>	<u>4,500.—</u>	<u>4,500.—</u>	<u>215,370.—</u>
<b>Item 21. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION:</b>					
4.	Settlement of disputes referred to the Committee and examination of similar questions submitted to the Committee by the Council. . . . .	20,000.—	—	3,000.—	17,000.—
7.	Cablegrams, telegrams, and long-distance telephone communications and miscellaneous . . . . .	4,000.—	3,000.—	—	7,000.—
		<u>24,000.—</u>	<u>3,000.—</u>	<u>3,000.—</u>	<u>24,000.—</u>
<b>Item 22. INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION:</b>					
I.	<i>Health Committee: Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation:</i>				
6.	Miscellaneous, petty and unforeseen contingencies . . . . .	2,000.—	1,600.—	—	3,600.—
II.	<i>Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation:</i>				
I.	Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts and collective and individual studies . . . . .	184,000.—	—	1,600.—	182,400.—
	<i>Ditto (Rockefeller grant) . . . . .</i>	\$22,418.—	\$2,411.90	—	\$24,829.90
	<i>Carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>186,000.—</u>	<u>1,600.—</u>	<u>1,600.—</u>	<u>186,000.—</u>
		<u>\$22,418.—</u>	<u>\$2,411.90</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$24,829.90</u>

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	186,000.—	1,600.—	1,600.—	186,000.—
		\$22,418.—	\$2,411.90	—	\$24,829.90
2.	Salaries of temporary staff (Rockefeller grant) . .	\$69,315.—	—	\$18,912.90	\$50,402.10
3.	Publications, printing and documentation (Rocke- feller grant) . . . . .	\$4,824.—	\$13,176.—	—	\$18,000.—
III.	<i>Expenses in connection with a System of Liaison between the various national Health Services (Rockefeller grant)</i> . . . . .	\$28,943.—	\$3,325.—	—	\$32,268.—
		186,000.—	1,600.—	1,600.—	186,000.—
	Rockefeller grants .	\$125,500.—	\$18,912.90	\$18,912.90	\$125,500.—

Item 24. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS:

VIII. *International Conference for  
the Reduction and Limitation of  
Armaments:*

9.	Expenses of the Chairman and entertainment . .	50,000.—	30,000.—	—	80,000.—
10.	Unforeseen . . . . .	231,000.—	—	30,000.—	201,000.—
		281,000.—	30,000.—	30,000.—	281,000.—

Item 25. A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION,  
ETC.:

2.	Plenary Sessions, Executive Com- mittee and Permanent Com- mittee of Arts and Letters . .	66,700.—	—	200.—	66,500.—
6.	Printing (ordinary) . . . . .	2,000.—	—	300.—	1,700.—
10.	Preparatory work for the Confe- rence of National Committees .	1,000.—	300.—	—	1,300.—

Item 25. B. INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX AND  
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS:

I.	General expenses, International Bureaux . . . . .	6,450.—	200.—	—	6,650.—
		76,150.—	500.—	500.—	76,150.—

PART VI. — PENSIONS:

II. (a)	Salaries . . . . .	44,250.—	—	800.—	43,450.—
(b)	Administrative Board . . . .	8,000.—	800.—	3,805.—	4,995.—
(c)	Valuation of the Fund by an actuary . . . . .	5,000.—	3,805.—	—	8,805.—
		57,250.—	4,605.—	4,605.—	57,250.—

F. SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS SHOWN ON THE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

I. *Building Annuity.*

The sum of 1,375,000 francs represents the total amount entered in Part V of the Budget for 1932 under the heading of "Terminable Annuity payable on account of Building Operations of the League". It was pointed out in that budget that, "as this sum is, from year to year, entered in the budget, reimbursements to the States which advanced the sums necessary for the formation of the Building Fund must be made".

Adopting a recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, the Assembly decided, on October 17th, 1932, "to cease until further notice any repayments to the States to which such payments were due", as it was necessary "to take immediate measures to cover the estimated deficit" since, "in 1935, the difference between the assets of the Building Fund and the estimated expenses in connection with the actual cost of the building would amount to about 3,000,000 francs".

2. *Contribution for 1932; Excess Payment made by the Government of Spain.*

The Government of Spain, in remitting its contribution for 1932 during the course of that year, paid an amount of 8,870.75 gold francs *in excess* of the sum due. This balance is held in suspense pending indications from the Spanish Government as to the method of disposal.

3. *Proceeds of Sale of Premises occupied in Rome by the International Labour Organisation.*

The Supervisory Commission, at its forty-first session held in May 1931, decided that the yield of the sale of these premises should be credited to the League's capital account.

On May 13th, 1932, the Secretary-General received from the Director of the International Labour Office an amount of 79,301.90 lire equivalent to 20,705.70 Swiss francs.

4. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Expenses of the Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws".*

At a session held in September 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 200,000 Swiss francs from the Rockefeller Foundation for the printing and publication of "Monetary and Banking Laws".

As at December 31st, 1932, an amount of 36,180 Swiss francs has been received, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 24,618.25 Swiss francs.

5. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Cost of the Study of Double Taxation.*

At a session held in May 1930, the Council accepted a gift of 90,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for the work of the Fiscal Committee on Double Taxation questions. As at December 31st, 1932, an amount of 352,870.35 Swiss francs has been received under this head, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 300,586.95 Swiss francs.

6. *Grants from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.*

The sum of 51,662.85 Swiss francs represents the unspent balance of the grants of the Rockefeller Foundation towards the budget of the Health Organisation of the League, which, in accordance with the agreement, will be returned to the Foundation.

7. *Gift for Malaria Research in Greece (39,948.66 Swiss francs).*

The Council, at its sixty-fifth session, accepted a gift of \$51,500 offered by Mrs. David Simmons for financing malaria research in Greece on the conditions set out in the Secretary-General's note. As at December 31st, 1932, the total expenditure amounted to 33,255.56 Swiss francs.

8. *Gift from the Egyptian Government (3,765.50 Swiss francs).*

At a session held in September 1931, the Council accepted a gift of 500 Egyptian pounds offered by the Egyptian Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the League in connection with the work of the Advisory Committee on traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Expenditure has been incurred, to December 31st, 1932, of 6,051.10 Swiss francs.

9. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children.*

At its fifty-ninth session, the Council accepted a sum of 125,000 dollars offered by the American Association of Social Hygiene for the extension, to Far Eastern countries, of the enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children. Of this grant, 568,333.20 Swiss francs were received and the expenditure amounts to 532,064.34 Swiss francs.

10. *Gift to the Child Welfare Committee (4,893.77 Swiss francs).*

At the session held in March 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$1,500 presented to the League by the friends of the League in the United States, on the understanding that this sum, together with a further gift of \$161.80 and interest, would be available for the Child Welfare Committee of the League. In accordance with a decision of the Child Welfare Committee, expenditure to the extent of 4,253.58 francs has been incurred to date in the purchase of books dealing with child welfare.

11. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the Enquiry as to the Situation of Children exposed to Moral and Social Dangers.*

On June 9th, 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$5,000 "to be used in connection with the child welfare work of the League".

On June 4th, 1928, the Council adopted the proposal of the Child Welfare Committee "that the money can be most usefully employed in studying the problem of the child whose environment is bad, or who is exposed to moral and social dangers".

The sum of 3,811.35 Swiss francs is the unspent balance.

12. *Gifts towards the Expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery.*

The Council, at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions, accepted a gift of 10,000 Swiss francs from a client of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, London, and one of 10,000 lire offered by the " Società Antischivista d'Italia " at Rome, as contributions to the expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery provided for in the Assembly resolution of September 25th, 1931.

As at December 31st, 1932, the total expenditure in this connection amounted to 3,739.20 Swiss francs. The amount of 8,890.80 francs represents the unexpended balance.

13. *Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in Yugoslavia.*

The sum of 2,727.20 Swiss francs represents the balance, including interest, of the credit of 60,000 dinars (4,419.35 Swiss francs) given in 1924 by the Minister of Public Health of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in order to enable two foreign medical officials to study malaria in the Kingdom.

14. *Balance of Grant-in-aid of Italian Red Cross towards Constitution of the International Relief Union.*

The sum of 2,479 Swiss francs represents the balance of the grant of 10,000 Swiss francs contributed in November 1924 by the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Preparatory Committee for the Study of an International Federation for Mutual Assistance and Relief of Peoples overtaken by Disaster; the sums spent were shown in the League accounts against the relevant appropriation.

15. *Contribution from Private Individuals in the United States of America for a Publication on Legal Aid to the Poor.*

The Assembly, at its fifth ordinary session, invited the Secretariat to prepare and to keep up to date a list of the measures taken or institutions created in each country for the purpose of giving to poor persons legal assistance in connection with litigation in the courts or free legal advice and consultation. The Assembly also requested the Secretariat to collect and to publish the various laws and provisions regulating the legal assistance to poor persons in different countries.

As the Assembly had understood that, in undertaking this new work, the League would not incur new expenditure, private individuals in the United States of America contributed for the purpose in 1924 and 1925 the total sum of 50,909.35 Swiss francs, the unspent balance of which amounts to 23,291.05 Swiss francs.

16. *Revolving Fund for Special Publications (15,168.95 Swiss francs).*

On September 19th, 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 25,000 Swiss francs for the creation of a revolving fund to facilitate the printing and publication of pamphlets, books and descriptive material on the League. In accordance with the recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, a statement of the receipts to, and payments from, the fund is annexed to the present accounts.

17. *Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation (129,565 Swiss francs).*

On January 13th, 1930, the Council accepted the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of 25,000 dollars to the League of Nations. This sum will be utilised for the new buildings.

18. *Fund for Maintenance and Operating Expenses of Wireless Station (279,388.05 Swiss francs).*

The 1929 Assembly decided to accept the solution which provides for the construction, at the expense and under the direction of the League, of a short-wave wireless station to be operated by the Radio-Suisse Company and handed over to be administered by the League in times of emergency.

As regards the maintenance and operating expenses of the station, the Supervisory Commission recommended that the credit of 200,000 francs entered in Item 30 (a) of the budget should be considered as the nucleus for a trading account, distinct from the budgetary accounts, but controlled and audited in the same manner as those accounts. It considered, however, that, in view of the special character of this account, the unspent balances should be carried over to the succeeding year; in due course, the disposal of any surpluses could be decided upon.

As at December 31st, 1932, an amount of 120,537.80 had been expended as against the credit of 200,000 francs voted in the Budget for 1932. Including the amount carried forward from the previous year, this extra budgetary account shows a credit balance of 279,388.05 francs.



**Part III.**

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**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.
  - V. TRANSFERS FROM SUB-HEAD TO SUB-HEAD.
-

I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

(January 1st to December 31st, 1932.)

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
<i>Section I. — Ordinary Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter I. — Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body . . . . .	460,500	460,500	428,962.96
Chapter II. — General Services of the International Labour Office . . . . .	8,594,790	8,594,790	8,126,970.57
Chapter III. — Profit and loss on exchange	—	—	Profit 115.88
<i>Section II. — Capital Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter IV. — Buildings, permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	82,000	82,000	59,703.81
<i>Section III. Unforeseen Expenditure :</i>			
Chapter V. — Unforeseen expenditure of Chapters I to IV (see Schedule K) . . . .	150,000	150,000	63,229.60
Total . . . . .	9,287,290	9,287,290	8,678,751.06
<i>Deduct (a) Estimated Receipts from Sale of Publications . . . . .</i>			
	230,000	230,000	149,630.02
<i>(b) Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .</i>	3,471	3,471	2,836.25
<i>(c) Bank Interest . . . . .</i>	10,000	10,000	2,630.67
<i>(d) Brazilian Contribution . . . . .</i>	251,529	251,529	250,461.40
	495,000	495,000	405,558.34
Net Total . . . . .	8,792,290	8,792,290	8,273,192.72

Geneva, February 22nd, 1933.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER I. — SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
1. Sessions of the Conference (see Schedule A) . .	332,500	332,500	303,652.11
2. Sessions of the Governing Body (see Schedule B)	128,000	128,000	125,310.85
Total of Chapter I. . . . .	460,500	460,500	428,962.96

CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
3. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) Salaries (see Schedule C) . . . . .	6,026,090	6,005,755	5,952,276.90
(b) Contribution towards Provident and Pen- sions Fund . . . . .	281,180	283,680	283,507.78
4. Travelling expenses of officials:			
(a) Removal expenses . . . . .	32,000	32,000	11,236.72
(b) Travelling expenses and allowances of officials taking up or leaving posts in Geneva . . . . .	7,400	7,400	4,681.40
(c) Travelling expenses and subsistence allow- ances occasioned in connection with General Services . . . . .	120,000	120,000	80,831.45
(d) Holiday travelling expenses . . . . .	92,000	92,000	79,901.85
5. Entertainment allowances (see Schedule D) . . . . .	85,000	85,000	66,278.65
6. Maintenance of Geneva Office (see Schedule E)	178,075	178,075	163,329.65
7. Printing (see Schedule F) . . . . .	495,100	495,100	438,688.49
8. General office expenses (see Schedule G) . . . . .	241,500	241,500	196,416.27
9. Special staff charges (see Schedule H) . . . . .	58,650	58,650	48,465.70
10. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	—	—	—
11. Supervision of revenue and expenditure . . . . .	13,330	13,330	13,330.—
12. Enquiries, Investigations and External Collaboration . . . . .	183,800	183,800	167,952.14
13. Commissions (see Schedule I) . . . . .	95,600	95,600	37,096.08
14. Branch Offices (see Schedule J) . . . . .	685,065	702,900	582,977.49
Total of Chapter II . . . . .	8,594,790	8,594,790	8,126,970.57

CHAPTER III. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

15. Profit on exchange . . . . .	10,000	10,000	546.99
Deduct: Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,000.	10,000	431.11
Total of Chapter III . . . . .	—	—	Profit 115.88

SECTION II. — CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER IV. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (BUILDINGS, PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.).

16. Furniture, etc. . . . .	17,000	17,000	3,422.15
17. Typewriters, etc. . . . .	25,000	25,000	20,018.05
18. Library, etc. . . . .	40,000	40,000	36,263.61
Total of Chapter IV . . . . .	82,000	82,000	59,703.81

**C. SCHEDULES.**

**SCHEDULE A**

*to Chapter I, Item 1.*

**SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.**

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	66,000	66,000	60,663.50
(b) Travelling expenses of temporary staff . . . . .	10,000	10,000	7,895.50
(c) Rent of hall, heat, light, etc. . . . .	45,000	38,380	21,032.85
(d) Hire of office equipment and furniture . . . . .	4,000	4,000	3,494.20
(e) Automobiles and cyclists . . . . .	5,800	10,800	7,428.65
(f) Cables, telegrams, telephonic communications . . . . .	2,200	3,820	3,803.35
(g) Special printing . . . . .	<u>199,500</u>	<u>199,500</u>	<u>199,334.06</u>
Total . . . . .	332,500	332,500	303,652.11

**SCHEDULE B**

*to Chapter I, Item 2.*

**SESSIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.**

(a) Travelling expenses and allowances of members of the Governing Body . . . . .	105,000	96,000	96,000.00
(b) Printing of documents for the Governing Body . . . . .	<u>23,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>29,310.85</u>
Total . . . . .	128,000	128,000	125,310.85

**SCHEDULE C**

*to Chapter II, Item 3.*

**SALARIES.**

(a) Directorate . . . . .	408,925	394,425	393,917.90
(b) Administrative Division . . . . .	1,866,705	1,776,180	1,775,594.65
(c) Diplomatic Division . . . . .	1,017,440	991,055	990,395.30
(d) Research Division . . . . .	1,610,475	1,560,385	1,559,542.60
(e) Relations Division . . . . .	<u>911,440</u>	<u>823,900</u>	<u>823,159.10</u>
Total . . . . .	5,814,985	5,545,945	5,542,609.55
(f) Special grant for promotions . . . . .	—	—	—
(g) Statutory allowances:			
Family allowances for local staff . . . . .	4,000		
Exceptional increments . . . . .	1,000		
Language allowances . . . . .	15,000	22,300	12,019.25
Special revisers' and interpreters' allowance . . . . .	16,000		
Special allowance for three chiefs of service . . . . .	5,000		
(h) Reclassification of staff arising out of administrative reform:			
Retroactive application of new salary scales to Deputy Director and Chiefs of Division . . . . .	8,000		(1)
First Division . . . . .	—		
Second Division (international staff) . . . . .	14,625	35,805	—
Local Staff . . . . .	14,480		
(i) Temporary Staff: . . . . .	<u>115,000</u>	<u>383,705</u>	<u>383,375.75</u>
(j) Overtime . . . . .	<u>18,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>14,272.35</u>
Total . . . . .	6,026,090	6,005,755	5,952,276.90

**SCHEDULE D**

*to Chapter II, Item 5.*

**ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES.**

(a) Director . . . . .	30,000	30,000	30,000.00
(b) Deputy Director . . . . .	12,500	12,500	6,249.90
(c) Chairman of the Governing Body . . . . .	12,500	12,500	12,499.80
(d) Entertainment Fund . . . . .	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>17,528.95</u>
Total . . . . .	85,000	85,000	66,278.65

(1) The expenditure resulting from the administrative reform is included under paragraphs (a)-(e) of Item 3.

SCHEDULE E  
to Chapter II, Item 6.

MAINTENANCE OF GENEVA OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Water rate . . . . .	2,200	2,450	2,445.30
(b) Heating . . . . .	26,000	26,000	18,427.35
(c) Electricity { Lighting . . . . .	10,500	10,500	10,279.30
{ Electric motors . . . . .	3,200	3,200	2,868.80
(d) Repairs (main building, villa and grounds) . .	20,000	20,000	18,893.25
(e) Insurance . . . . .	8,400	8,900	8,897.65
(f) Upkeep of office furniture and equipment	14,000	13,250	8,597.90
(g) Domestic staff employed in cleaning and watchmen . . . . .	78,900	78,900	78,511.35
(h) Messengers' uniforms . . . . .	2,125	2,125	1,968.60
(i) Sundry supplies . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,690.15
(j) Additional accommodation . . . . .	9,750	9,750	9,750.—
Total . . . . .	<u>178,075</u>	<u>178,075</u>	<u>163,329.65</u>

SCHEDULE F  
to Chapter II, Item 7.

PRINTING.

(a) <i>Industrial and Labour Information</i> . . . . .	65,000	70,300	69,303.42
(b) <i>Native Labour Review</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
(c) <i>Official Bulletin</i> . . . . .	7,000	9,000	8,997.45
(d) <i>International Labour Review</i> (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese editions) . . . . .	120,000	108,600	100,385.90
(e) <i>Industrial Safety Survey</i> . . . . .	18,000	18,000	15,658.—
(f) <i>Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene</i> . . . . .	4,000	4,000	3,700.90
(g) <i>Legislative Series</i> . . . . .	85,000	92,150	92,147.09
(h) <i>Studies and Reports</i> . . . . .	90,000	82,930	70,953.07
(i) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
(j) Printing for various commissions . . . . .	—	—	—
(k) Special publications . . . . .	25,000	29,020	29,016.51
(l) Pamphlets, leaflets and circulars for pro- paganda, and publications in languages other than English, French and German	15,000	15,000	12,240.34
(m) Publicity . . . . .	31,100	31,100	30,886.56
(n) Binding for sales . . . . .	5,000	5,000	3,194.80
(o) Reprinting for sales . . . . .	30,000	30,000	2,204.45
Total . . . . .	<u>495,100</u>	<u>495,100</u>	<u>438,688.49</u>

SCHEDULE G  
to Chapter II, Item 8.

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

(a) Stationery, office supplies . . . . .	78,000	77,200	47,743.19
(b) (i) Postage . . . . .	100,000	100,000	89,453.97
(ii) Courier, Geneva - Paris . . . . .	3,500	3,500	3,410.05
(c) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10,500	8,700	8,548.25
(d) Telephones . . . . .	27,000	28,800	28,565.50
(e) Papers and Press cuttings . . . . .	12,000	12,000	11,656.36
(f) Additional miscellaneous expenses:			
(i) Freight and carriage . . . . .	10,000	10,000	5,861.65
(ii) Photographs . . . . .	—	—	—
(iii) Other expenses . . . . .	500	1,300	1,177.30
Total . . . . .	<u>241,500</u>	<u>241,500</u>	<u>196,416.27</u>

SCHEDULE H

to Chapter II, Item 9.

SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Indemnities provided for under the Staff Regulations . . . . .	3,000	2,325	788.15
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	5,000	5,000	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	20,000	20,470	20,453.60
(d) Upkeep of sick-room . . . . .	500	500	476.55
(e) (i) Nurse (6,000-250-8,750) . . . . .	8,000	8,200	8,200.—
(e) (ii) Fares . . . . .	1,000	1,200	1,200.—
(f) Medical Adviser: Honorarium . . . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000.—
Fees for second medical examination . . . . .	200	200	126.60
(g) Staff Welfare . . . . .	2,000	1,800	1,175.80
(h) Recruitment of staff . . . . .	1,200	1,200	291.10
(i) Cantonal, communal and other subscriptions . . . . .	3,850	3,850	3,849.30
(j) Pension for the child of the late Dr. Pardo . . . . .	6,900	6,905	6,904.60
(k) (i) Administrative Tribunal Expenses . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—
(k) (ii) Indemnities . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—
Total . . . . .	58,650	58,650	48,465.70

SCHEDULE I

to Chapter II, Item 13.

COMMISSIONS.

(a) Joint Maritime Commission . . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee . . . . .	—	—	—
(c) Social Insurance Committee:			
1. Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Insurance . . . . .	4,500	3,800	—
2. Committee of Experts on Social Insurance . . . . .	7,200	7,900	7,886.08
(d) Correspondence Committees:			
1. Industrial Hygiene . . . . .	8,000	8,000	—
2. Accident prevention . . . . .	8,000	8,000	4,455.35
(e) Migration Committee . . . . .	5,700	5,590	—
(f) Joint Committee on Economic Crises . . . . .	—	—	—
(g) Committee on Native Labour . . . . .	14,000	14,110	14,101.30
(h) Committee on Article 408 . . . . .	6,200	6,725	6,721.80
(i) Committee on Professional Workers . . . . .	10,000	10,000	919.90
(j) Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees . . . . .	10,000	10,000	—
(k) Committee on Automatic Coupling . . . . .	12,000	12,000	2,986.65
(l) Committee on Glass Works . . . . .	8,000	8,000	—
(m) Other committees . . . . .	2,000	1,475	25.—
Total . . . . .	95,600	95,600	37,096.08

SCHEDULE J

to Chapter II, Item 14.

BRANCH OFFICES.

(a) Paris Office . . . . .	67,662	67,662	66,231.60
(b) London Office . . . . .	102,844	102,844	71,584.25
(c) Rome Office . . . . .	59,342	59,342	55,499.20
(d) Berlin Office . . . . .	116,612	116,612	111,476.80
(e) Washington Office . . . . .	95,366	95,366	91,610.10
(f) Tokio Office . . . . .	121,742	121,742	81,588.10
(g) Delhi Office . . . . .	81,532	81,532	56,257.45
(h) China Office . . . . .	39,965	57,800	48,729.99
Total . . . . .	685,065	702,900	582,977.49

SCHEDULE K  
*to Chapter V.*

UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE OF CHAPTERS I TO IV: EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR  
UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE BY DECISION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Swiss francs
Grant to Mme. Albert Thomas . . . . .	30,000.00
Office's share of the funeral expenses of the late M. Albert Thomas . . . . .	2,577.55
Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of the Governing Body. . . . .	20,677.25
Supervision of Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	2,119.75
Tripartite Preparatory Conference for the reduction of hours of work in industry . . . . .	7,855.05
	<hr/> 63,229.60

## II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### LIABILITIES.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Gold francs
<i>Depreciation Reserves:</i>			
New Building at Geneva . . . . .	595,198.19		
Furniture and fittings . . . . .	651,213.35		
Machines . . . . .	370,958.55		
Library . . . . .	540,871.60		
	<u>2,158,241.69</u>	2,158,241.69	2,158,241.69
 Working Capital Fund      \$ = 5.1826 Sw. frs.		836,355.57	836,355.57
<i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra:</i>			
Brazilian contribution . . . . .	307,928.63		
Balance of grant from British Legion towards cost of album on prosthesis . . . . .	846.25		
Balance of grant from the Industrial Rela- tions Counsellors for enquiry into industrial relations . . . . .	47,316.50		
	<u>356,091.38</u>	356,091.38	356,091.38
Balance being excess of assets over liabilities . . . . .		9,074,999.02	9,090,089.08
		<u>12,425,687.66</u>	<u>12,440,777.72</u>



AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

ASSETS.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Gold francs
<i>Buildings:</i>			
New Building at Geneva . . . . .		3,475,805.32	3,490,895.38
<i>Furniture, Machines and Library:</i>			
Furniture and fittings at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	651,213.35		
Typewriters, duplicating and other machines at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	370,958.55		
Library at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	<u>540,871.60</u>		
		1,563,043.50	1,563,043.50
<i>Contributions due from States Members.</i> \$ = 5.1826 Sw. frs.		7,009,694.76	7,009,694.76
<i>Stocks:</i>			
Printing Paper . . . . .	964.65		
Stationery . . . . .	<u>20,088.05</u>		
		21,052.70	21,052.70
<i>Cash in hand, at banks and with Branch Offices:</i>			
<i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra:</i>		356,091.38	356,091.38
		<u>12,425,687.66</u>	<u>12,440,777.72</u>

Geneva, February 22nd, 1933.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

### III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	Swiss francs	Gold francs	
<i>To Contributions from States Members:</i>			<i>By Expenditure under</i>
Arrears . . . . .	535,434.10	540,200.85	Chapter I . . . . .
Fourteenth Financial Period . . . . .	6,911,847.30	6,960,593.35	Chapter II . . . . .
			Chapter III . . . . .
<i>Appropriations-in-Aid:</i>			Chapter IV . . . . .
Brazilian Contribution . . . . .	250,461.40	253,517.05	Chapter V . . . . .
Sale of publications . . . . .	149,630.02	150,803.88	Purchase of paper for printing branch . . . . .
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	2,836.25	2,858.50	
Bank Interest . . . . .	2,630.67	2,651.30	
<i>Extraordinary Receipts:</i>			
Printing paper withdrawn from stock . . . . .	3,053.10	3,077.05	
Gain on Exchange . . . . .	546.99	551.28	
<i>Working Capital Fund.</i>	826,053.42	836,355.57	
	<u>8,682,493.25</u>	<u>8,750,608.83</u>	
			<u>8,682,493.25</u> <u>8,750,608.83</u>

Geneva, February 22nd, 1933.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.

TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM IN THE BUDGET OF THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD  
EFFECTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

*Fifty-second Session, Geneva, April 1931.*

*From Chapter II,*

*To Chapter II,*

*Item 3(c):*

*Item 14(h):*

Salaries:

Swiss francs  
Diplomatic Division . . . 17,835

Swiss francs  
China Office . . . . . 17,835

Geneva, February 22nd, 1933.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

V. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR.

The following internal transfers within the various items of the budget for 1932 were approved by the Director.

*Chapter I, Item 1. — Sessions of the Conference.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (c)	Rent of hall, heat, light, etc. . . . .	To § (e)	Automobiles and cyclists .
	6,620	(f)	Cables, telegrams and telephonic communi- cations . . . . .
	<hr/>		1,620
	6,620		<hr/>
			6,620

*Chapter I, Item 2. — Sessions of the Governing Body.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (a)	Travelling expenses and allowances of mem- bers of the Govern- ing Body . . . . .	To § (b)	Printing of documents for the Governing Body . .
	9,000		9,000

*Chapter II, Item 3. — Salaries.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (a)	Directorate . . . . .	To § (i)	Temporary Staff. . . . .
(b)	Administrative Divi- sion . . . . .	(k)	Contribution towards Pro- vident and Pensions Fund . . . . .
(c)	Diplomatic Division . .		2,500
(d)	Research Division . . .		<hr/>
(e)	Relations Division . . .		271,205
(g)	Statutory Allowances . .		
(h)	Reclassification of staff arising out of admi- nistrative reform . . .		
	1,300		
	<hr/>		
	271,205		

*Chapter II, Item 6. — Maintenance of Geneva Office.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (f)	Upkeep of office furni- ture and equipment . .	To § (a)	Water rate . . . . .
	750	(e)	Insurance . . . . .
	<hr/>		500
	750		<hr/>
			750

*Chapter II, Item 7. — Printing.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (d)	<i>International Labour Review</i> . . . . .	To § (a)	Industrial and Labour in- formation . . . . .
(h)	Studies and documents . .	(c)	<i>Official Bulletin</i> . . . . .
	11,400	(g)	Legislative series . . . . .
	7,070	(k)	Special publications . . .
	<hr/>		4,020
	18,470		<hr/>
			18,470

*Chapter II, Item 8. — General Office Expenses.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (a)	Stationery. . . . .	To § (d)	Telephones . . . . .
(c)	Cables and telegrams . .	(f) (iii)	Additional miscellaneous expenses . . . . .
	800		800
	1,800		<hr/>
	<hr/>		2,600
	2,600		

*Chapter II, Item 9. — Special Staff Charges.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (a)	Indemnities provided for under the Staff Regulations . . . . .	To § (c)	Contribution to sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .
	(g) Welfare . . . . .	(e)	Nurse's salary . . . . .
			Nurse's fares . . . . .
		(j)	Pension for son of the late Dr. Pardo . . . . .
	675		470
	200		200
	200		5
	875		875

*Chapter II, Item 13. — Committees.*

Swiss francs		Swiss francs	
From § (c i)	Joint Committee on Social Hygiene. . . . .	To § (c ii)	Committee of Experts on Social Insurance . . . . .
	(e) Migration Committee . . . . .	(g)	Committee on Native Labour . . . . .
	(m) Other committees . . . . .	(h)	Committee on Article 408 . . . . .
	700		700
	110		110
	525		525
	1,335		1,335

Geneva, February 22nd, 1933.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part IV.**

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**PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.
-

I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1932).

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

	Original Credits Dutch florins	Credits after Transfers	Expenditure	
			Dutch florins	Gold francs
<b>SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>				
<i>Chapter I.</i>				
Sessions of the Court . . . . .	335,500.—	335,500.—	303,782.08	633,101.35
<i>Chapter II.</i>				
General services of the Court . .	921,181.—	921,181.—	882,316.36	1,838,803.90
<i>Chapter III.</i>				
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds . . . . .	100.—	100.—	5,335.10	11,118.69
<i>Chapter IV.</i>				
Contribution towards the Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice" . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.—	20,840.64
<b>SECTION 2.</b>				
Capital account . . . . .				
<i>Chapter V.</i>				
Permanent installations, etc. . .	15,000.—	15,000.—	13,680.26	28,510.54
	<u>1,281,781.—</u>	<u>1,281,781.—</u>	<u>1,215,113.80</u>	<u>2,532,375.12</u>
<i>Receipts to be deducted:</i>				
Bank Interest . . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	259.48	540.77
	<u>1,278,781.—</u>	<u>1,278,781.—</u>	<u>1,214,854.32</u>	<u>2,531,834.35</u>

B. SUMMARY OF ARTICLES.

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
<i>Chapter I.</i>			
1. Sessions of the Court (see Table A) . . . . .	330,500.—	267,080.—	237,058.08
1 bis. Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	68,420.—	66,724.—
	<u>335,500.—</u>	<u>335,500.—</u>	<u>303,782.08</u>
<i>Chapter II.</i>			
General Services of the Court.			
2. Annual salaries and special expenditure relating to staff . . . . .			
(a) Annual salaries (see Table B) . . . . .	756,537.50	756,537.50	755,546.87
(b) Contribution to the Staff Provident Fund and to the Pensions Fund . . . . .	8,243.50	8,243.50	8,243.50
	<u>764,781.—</u>	<u>764,781.—</u>	<u>763,790.37</u>
<i>Carried forward</i>			

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i>	764,781.—	764,781.—	763,790.37
(c) Indemnities provided for in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	400.—	400.—	—
(d) Contribution towards sickness insurance. . . . .	100.—	100.—	42.13
(e) Compensation payable as a result of administrative proceedings . . . . .	100.—	100.—	—
(f) Medical examination . . . . .	100.—	100.—	—
3. Travelling expenses of the Registrar and officials of the Registry:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowance of Registrar and officials of the Registry (on duty). . . . .	7,800.—	7,300.—	6,454.55
(b) Travelling expenses of Registrar and officials of the Registry on leave to native country	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,554.49
(b) <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of wives and children of the Registrar and officials of the Registry to their recognised homes, every three years . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(c) Removal expenses (on taking up appointment and on departure) . . . . .	1,000.—	500.—	—
3 <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of members of the Court:			
(a) Travelling expenses of members of the Court (on duty) . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Court on leave to their native countries	15,000.—	15,000.—	—
(c) Removal expenses on arrival and departure	10,000.—	10,000.—	2,859.87
4. Contribution to the Carnegie Foundation:			
(a) Repayment of the expenditure contemplated in Article I of the contract . . . . .	21,000.—	21,000.—	21,000.—
(b) Supplementary credit contemplated in Article VI of the contract . . . . .	19,000.—	19,000.—	19,000.—
(c) Amortisation of cost of installation of new premises for the Court . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.—
(d) Amortisation (supplementary) of cost of installation of new premises for the Court	—	—	—
5. Administrative expenses (see Table C) . . . . .	22,400.—	22,400.—	20,420.63
6. Printing . . . . .	30,500.—	31,500.—	31,368.17
6 a. <i>Idem</i> (special work) . . . . .	—	—	—
6 b. Cost of purchasing publications of the Court, the stock of which in the Registry is exhausted . . . . .	—	—	—
7. Unpaid liabilities. . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	2,069.40
7 <i>bis.</i> Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	3,756.75
	921,181.—	921,181.—	882,316.36
<i>Chapter III.</i>			
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds.			
8. Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	5,291.91
9. Bank charges . . . . .	100.—	100.—	64.35
	10,100.—	10,100.—	5,356.26
<i>To be deducted:</i>			
Profits on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	21.16
	100.—	100.—	5,335.10
<i>Chapter IV.</i>			
10. Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the " Regulations regarding the granting of			



	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
retiring pensions to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice" . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.— <sup>1</sup>

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

*Chapter V.*

	Permanent installations, etc.		
11. Furniture and installation of additional fittings.	5,000.—	5,000.—	4,990.82
12. Library . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	8,689.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,000.—	15,000.—	13,680.26

(Signed) D. J. BRUINSMA,  
*Accountant-Establishment Officer.*

(Signed) A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,  
*Registrar of the Court.*

C. SCHEDULES

TABLE A

(See Chapter I, Article I.)

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	217,000.—	181,700.—	168,550.—
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff). . . . .	58,200.—	58,200.—	48,983.50
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	69,000.—	40,680.—	19,202.18
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	100.—	200.—	140.—
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100.—	200.—	182.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	344,400.—	280,980.—	237,058.08
 Sums recoverable:			
Subscriptions of non-members . . . . .	6,100.—	6,100.—	—
Assessors . . . . .	7,800.—	7,800.—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330,500.—	267,080.—	237,058.08

ANNEXED TABLE NO. I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowances of Judges.*

Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	141,000.—	133,800.—	131,950.—
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	—	—	—
National Judges (duty allowance) . . . . .	50,000.—	39,900.—	36,600.—
National Judges (subsistence allowance) . . . . .	—	—	—
Assessors (subsistence allowance) . . . . .	20,000.—	2,000.—	—
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court). . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	217,000.—	181,700.—	168,550.—

<sup>1</sup> Balance at the end of the financial year 1931 (see note page 62 of the audited accounts for the thirteenth financial year (1931) (document A.3.1932.X.) . . . . . Dutch florins 74,377.21

*Receipts, financial year 1932:*

Contribution provided for in the Court's budget for 1932 . . . . .	Dutch florins 10,000.—	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,244.78	
	<hr/>	11,244.78

*Expenditure, financial year 1932:*

Total of pensions paid during financial year 1932 . . . . .	18,034.39	
Bank charges . . . . .	6.—	
	<hr/>	18,040.39

*Balance, end of financial year 1932.* . . . . . Dutch florins 67,581.60

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 2 TO TABLE A.

*Salaries of Temporary Staff and Overtime Pay (Permanent and Temporary Staff).*

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure
Salaries of auxiliary staff . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	34,964.50
Salaries of temporary staff (Printing Service) . .	—	—	—
<i>Idem</i> (Registrar's office) . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	8,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (Establishment and accountancy service) . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	5,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (Press Service) . . . . .	—	—	—
Overtime pay, permanent staff . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	880.—
Overtime pay, auxiliary staff . . . . .	200.—	200.—	139.—
	58,200.—	58,200.—	48,983.50

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	50,000.—	29,000.—	13,657.51
National Judges . . . . .	5,000.—	1,680.—	1,626.06
Assessors . . . . .	10,000.—	5,000.—	—
Auxiliary staff . . . . .	3,000.—	4,000.—	3,918.61
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court)	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
	69,000.—	40,680.—	19,202.18

TABLE B.

*Annual Salaries.*

President of the Court . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	60,000.—
Vice-President . . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	35,000.—
Judges . . . . .	455,000.—	455,000.—	455,000.—
Registrar . . . . .	27,000.—	27,000.—	27,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (retrospective) . . . . .	—	—	—
Permanent Staff of Registry . . . . .	179,537.50	179,537.50	178,546.87
	756,537.50	756,537.50	755,546.87

TABLE C.

*Administrative Expenses.*

Cost of distribution of documents . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	1,451.15
Supplies . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	11,998.95
Post, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	5,500.—	5,500.—	4,825.84
Insurances . . . . .	100.—	100.—	75.55
Gratuities at the New Year . . . . .	500.—	500.—	500.—
Financial control . . . . .	1,800.—	1,800.—	1,569.14
	22,400.—	22,400.—	20,420.63

Appendix.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE ACCOUNTS.

*Table A.* — In the course of the financial year 1932, the Court has actually been in session for 239 days; it has been possible to effect a saving in Chapter I, in spite of the fact that the number of days of session has exceeded 200, because certain judges, who have been unable to sit during certain periods owing to reasons of health, have not received the maximum of their allowances. This saving amounts to about 11,000 florins.

II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.

	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Depreciation account:</i>						
(a) Furniture, type-writers, etc., to December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	97,511.38			202,295.14		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	4,990.82			10,401.19		
	<u>102,502.20</u>			<u>212,696.33</u>		
(b) Library:						
To December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	5,642.65½			11,726.08		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	8,689.44			18,109.35		
	<u>14,332.09½</u>			<u>29,835.43</u>		
		<u>116,834.29½</u>			<u>242,531.76</u>	
<i>Working capital:</i>						
Loan contracted in 1932 (of which 98,471.61 florins—204,994.65 gold francs—is covered by the bank and cash balance at the end of the financial year 1932 . . . . .			224,314.89			468,657.78
<i>Suspense account (per contra):</i>						
Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .			67,581.60			140,844.39
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . . . .			<u>791,787.45</u>			<u>1,643,760.73</u>
			<u>1,200,518.23½</u>			<u>2,495,794.66</u>

LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

		ASSETS.			
		Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Furniture, typewriters, etc.:</i>					
Balance from the financial year 1931 . . . . .	97,511.38			202,295.14	
Purchases during financial year 1932 . . . . .	4,990.82			10,401.19	
	<u>          </u>	102,502.20		<u>          </u>	212,696.33
 <i>Library:</i>					
Balance from the financial year 1931 . . . . .	5,642.65½			11,726.08	
Purchases during financial year 1932 . . . . .	8,689.44			18,109.35	
	<u>          </u>	14,332.09½		<u>          </u>	29,835.43
CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE RECEIVED <sup>1</sup> . . . . .		917,630.73			1,907,423.86
 <i>Suspense account (per contra):</i>					
Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .			67,581.60		140,844.39
Cash in hand and at Bank . . . . .			98,471.61		204,994.65
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
			1,200,518.23½		2,495,794.66

The Hague, February 15th, 1933.

(Signed) D. J. BRUINSMA,  
Accountant—Establishment Officer.

(Signed) A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,  
Registrar of the Court.

<sup>1</sup> For details, see Annex, page 13.

III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

1932	<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>	1932	<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>
Dec. 31st			Dec. 31st		
To contributions from States Members:			By Chapter I . . . . .	303,782.08	633,101.35
Arrears . . . . .	76,637.94	159,398.06	"    "    II . . . . .	882,316.36	1,838,803.90
Fourteenth financial period .	1,012,373.10	2,108,773.16	"    "    III . . . . .	5,335.10	11,118.69
Working Capital . . . . .	224,314.89	468,657.78	"    "    IV . . . . .	10,000.—	20,840.64
To extraordinary receipts:			"    "    V . . . . .	13,680.26	28,510.54
Bank interest . . . . .	259.48	540.77	Balance, being cash surplus for Thirteenth financial period.	98,471.61	204,994.65
	<u>1,313,585.41</u>	<u>2,737,369.77</u>		<u>1,313,585.41</u>	<u>2,737,369.77</u>

Memorandum by the Registrar.

UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE.

*Article 1 bis.* — The expenditure under this article represents the expenses resulting from the summons for the case of the Free Zones of judges who are no longer members of the Court as at present composed, and who had sat in this case in 1930. The Supervisory Commission, when consulted by the Registrar at its forty-sixth session (April 1932) expressed the opinion, which was in accordance with the recommendation of the auditor, that the remuneration of these judges should be charged under this article.

In accordance with the spirit of Article 28 of the Financial Regulations, the Registrar, on May 14th, 1932, obtained the formal authorisation of the "competent authority" to charge these expenses under Article 1 bis.

\* \* \*

It was felt necessary to instal a certain number of telephone cabinets in the Peace Palace during the hearing of the Greenland case. Authority to charge the cost of this installation under Article 1 bis was given by the "competent authority" on December 23rd, 1932; this, incidentally, was in accordance with the precedent created in 1931, when the same arrangement had to be made for the case concerning the projected Customs Union between Germany and Austria.

As the hearings in the Eastern Greenland case were only concluded on February 7th, 1933, it has not, in point of fact, been possible to charge these expenses under Chapter I, Article 1 bis, of the budget for the financial year 1932; they will therefore be charged under the item for unpaid liabilities in the budget for 1933.

\* \* \*

*Article 7 bis.* — The expenditure charged under this article, with the authorisation of the "competent authority" (December 23rd, 1932), and after consulting the auditor, represents the cost of printing the volume devoted to the last phase of the Free Zones case in Series C of the Court's publications. This course has been adopted on the analogy of the charging under Article 1 bis of expenses in connection with the "Zones" judges (see above), as prescribed by the Supervisory Commission.

TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.

A. — Transfers in the Budget approved by the Court, or, by delegation of powers, by the President.

I. *Decision of the President of the Court on May 14th, 1932, authorising the transfer mentioned below in the Court's budget for the financial year 1932:*

*50,920 florins from Article 1 (Sessions of the Court) to Article 1 bis (Unforeseen expenditure).*

(a) TABLE A.

*Sessions of the Court.*

	Original figure	Added	Deducted	New figure
	Dutch florins			
1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	217,000	—	45,100 <sup>1</sup>	171,900
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff).	58,200	—	—	58,200
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	69,000	—	5,820 <sup>2</sup>	63,180
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	100	—	—	100
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100	—	—	100
	344,400	—	50,920 <sup>3</sup>	293,480

<sup>1</sup> For details of this amount, see under 1 (b).

<sup>2</sup> For details of this amount, see under 1 (c).

<sup>3</sup> This amount has been added to Article 1 bis (Unforeseen expenditure).

(b) ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

	Original credits	Added	Deducted	Expenditure
	Dutch florins			
Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	141,000	—	12,000	129,000
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National Judges:				
Duty allowance . . . . .	50,000	—	15,100	34,900
Subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: Subsistence allowance . . . . .	20,000	—	18,000	2,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	217,000	—	45,100 <sup>1</sup>	171,900

(c) ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	50,000	—	—	50,000
National Judges . . . . .	5,000	—	2,820	2,180
Assessors . . . . .	10,000	—	3,000	7,000
Temporary Staff . . . . .	3,000	—	—	3,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	69,000	—	5,820 <sup>1</sup>	63,180

2. *Decision of the President of the Court on June 1st, 1932, authorising the transfer mentioned below in the Court's budget for the financial year 1932:*

*12,500 florins from Article I (Sessions of the Court) to Article I bis (Unforeseen expenditure)*

(a) TABLE A.

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	171,900	—	10,000 <sup>2</sup>	161,900
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff) . . . . .	58,200	—	—	58,200
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	63,180	—	2,500 <sup>3</sup>	60,680
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	100	—	—	100
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100	—	—	100
	293,480	—	12,500 <sup>4</sup>	280,980

<sup>1</sup> See under 1 (a).

<sup>2</sup> This amount has been deducted from the item "Duty allowance of the Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges", see under 2 (b).

<sup>3</sup> For details of this amount, see under 2 (c).

<sup>4</sup> This amount has been added to Article I bis (Unforeseen expenditure).

(b) ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

	Original figure	Added	Deducted	New figure
	Dutch florins			
Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	129,000	—	10,000	119,000
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National Judges:				
Duty allowance . . . . .	34,900	—	—	34,900
Subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: Subsistence allowance . . . . .	2,000	—	—	2,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	171,900	—	10,000 <sup>1</sup>	161,900

(c) ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	50,000	—	—	50,000
National Judges . . . . .	2,180	—	500	1,680
Assessors . . . . .	7,000	—	2,000	5,000
Temporary staff . . . . .	3,000	—	—	3,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	63,180	—	2,500 <sup>1</sup>	60,680

3. *Decision of the President of the Court on September 23rd, 1932, authorising the transfer mentioned below in the Court's budget for the financial year 1932:*

500 florins from Article 3 (a) (Travelling expenses and subsistence allowance of Registrar and officials of the Registry (on duty)) to Article 6 (Printing).

500 florins from Article 3 (c) Removal expenses on taking up appointment and on departure (officials of the Registry) to Article 6 (Printing).

**B. — Transfers within an Article of the Budget approved by the Registrar of the Court.**

**I. On July 6th, 1932.**

(a) TABLE A.

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	161,900	—	200 <sup>2</sup>	161,700
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff)	58,200	—	—	58,200
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	60,680	—	—	60,680
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after night work . . . . .	100	100	—	200
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	100	100	—	200
	280,980	200	200	280,980

<sup>1</sup> See under 2 (a).

<sup>2</sup> This amount has been deducted from the item for "Duty allowance of the Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges", see under 1 (b).



(b) ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
Dutch florins				
Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	119,000	—	200	118,800
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National Judges:				
Duty allowance . . . . .	34,900	—	—	34,900
Subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: Subsistence allowance . . . . .	2,000	—	—	2,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	161,900	—	200 <sup>1</sup>	161,700

2. On September 14th, 1932.

(a) TABLE A.

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	161,700	20,000 <sup>2</sup>	—	181,700
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff)	58,200	—	—	58,200
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and tem- porary staff . . . . .	60,680	—	20,000 <sup>3</sup>	40,680
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	200	—	—	200
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	200	—	—	200
	280,980	20,000	20,000	280,980

(b) ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	118,800	12,000	—	130,800
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National Judges:				
Duty allowance . . . . .	34,900	8,000	—	42,900
Subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: subsistence allowance . . . . .	2,000	—	—	2,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	161,700	20,000 <sup>4</sup>	—	181,700

<sup>1</sup> 100 florins have been added to the item for "Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork", see under 1 (a).

100 florins have been added to the item for "Welfare of Staff", see under 1 (a).

<sup>2</sup> For details of this amount, see under 2 (b).

<sup>3</sup> This amount has been deducted from the item for "Travelling expenses of Judges and Deputy Judges", see under 2 (c).

<sup>4</sup> See under 2 (a).

(c) ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

	Original figure (or figure after transfer)	Added	Deducted	New figure
		Dutch florins		
Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	50,000	—	20,500	29,500
National Judges . . . . .	1,680	—	—	1,680
Assessors . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Temporary staff . . . . .	3,000	500	—	3,500
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	60,680	500	20,500 <sup>1</sup>	40,680

3. On December 1st, 1932.

(a) ANNEXED TABLE I TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowance of Judges.*

Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	130,800	3,000	—	133,800
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	—	—	—	—
National Judges:				
Duty allowance . . . . .	42,900	—	3,000	39,900
Subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Assessors: Subsistence allowance . . . . .	2,000	—	—	2,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of the Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000	—	—	6,000
	181,700	3,000	3,000	181,700

(b) ANNEXED TABLE 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and Deputy Judges . . . . .	29,500	—	500	29,000
National Judges . . . . .	1,680	—	—	1,680
Assessors . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Temporary staff . . . . .	3,500	500	—	4,000
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	1,000	—	—	1,000
	40,680	500	500	40,680

<sup>1</sup> Of this amount, 20,000 florins have been added to the item for "Duty and subsistence allowance of Judges" see under 2 (b), and 500 florins to the item for "Travelling expenses of temporary staff".

**Part V.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL: BUILDING  
FUND ACCOUNT.**

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- I. CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - II. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
  - III. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.
-

I. — CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Year	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.				Balance at end of year
	Original fund	Argentine contributions	Allocation from cash surplus	Allocation from Building Annuity	Interest earned	Total	Expended on Construction Account	International Labour Organisation Building	Building Annuity refund	Total	
1925	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	—	—	102,807.20	13,437,801.14	—	3,250,000.—	—	3,250,000.—	10,187,801.14
1926	—	—	3,367,847.28	—	464,398.42	3,832,245.70	2,338,644.60	60,000.—	—	2,398,644.60	11,621,403.24
1927	—	—	—	—	508,674.24	508,674.24	1,192,117.40	—	25,000.—	1,217,117.40	10,912,959.08
1928	—	—	—	—	538,556.45	538,556.45	196,694.10	—	25,000.—	221,694.10	11,229,821.43
1929	—	—	1,479,161.12	675,000.—	672,657.42	2,826,818.54	209,973.45	—	—	209,973.45	13,846,666.52
1930	—	—	—	675,000.—	636,016.15	1,311,016.15	510,394.20	—	—	510,394.20	14,647,288.47
1931	—	—	—	675,000.—	460,514.15	1,135,514.15	1,974,339.25	—	—	1,974,339.25	13,808,463.37
1932	—	—	—	675,000.—	59,889.84	734,889.84	3,797,503.95	—	—	3,797,503.95	10,745,849.26
	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	4,847,008.40	2,700,000.—	3,443,513.87	24,325,516.21	10,219,666.95	3,310,000.—	50,000.—	13,579,666.95	

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

## II. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

### A. Non-recurring Expenditure.

1. International Labour Office . . . . .		3,310,000.—
2. Assembly Hall and Secretariat:		
(a) Cost of land . . . . .	2,678,500.—	
(b) Cost of annex. . . . .	270,000.—	
(c) Annex installations . . . . .	122,401.60	
(d) Examination expenses . . . . .	401,768.55	
(e) Cost of original plans on old site . . . . .	126,777.25	
	<hr/>	3,599,447.40

### B. Construction Expenditure — Assembly Hall and Secretariat.

1. Construction of new building . . . . .	6,157,153.35	
2. Advertising expenses . . . . .	25.—	
3. Prints of plans . . . . .	23,864.65	
4. Transport charges . . . . .	397.75	
5. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .	275.25	
6. Experts' fees . . . . .	22,340.55	
7. Printing . . . . .	1,209.—	
8. Incidental expenses . . . . .	23,197.80	
9. Allowances and travelling expenses of Building Committee and staff . . . . .	146,944.50	
10. Legal expenses . . . . .	30,995.85	
11. Administration of property. . . . .	1,861.15	
12. Salaries of staff . . . . .	198,965.60	
13. Sundry and miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	43,071.30	
	<hr/>	6,650,301.75
		<hr/>
		13,559,749.15

*Less — In aid:*

Sales of documents to contractors . . . . .	12,285.55	
Sale of timber, etc. . . . .	4,630.—	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13,166.65	
	<hr/>	30,082.20
		<hr/>
		13,529,666.95

## III. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

SHOWING AMOUNT STILL DUE TO CONTRIBUTORY STATES.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Income.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Amount contributed by States Members . . . . .	16,702,841.22		Refunded to States Members:	
Amount receivable in respect of sale of Hotel National . . . . .	4,000,000.—		Financial period ended December 31st, 1926	1,400,000.—
	<hr/>	20,702,841.22	Financial period ended December 31st, 1927	1,400,000.—
			Financial period ended December 31st, 1928	1,400,000.—
			Financial period ended December 31st, 1929	700,000.—
			Financial period ended December 31st, 1930	700,000.—
			Financial period ended December 31st, 1931	700,000.—
			Financial period ended December 31st, 1932	700,000.—
				<hr/>
			Balance still payable . . . . .	7,000,000.—
				<hr/>
		<hr/>		13,702,841.22
		20,702,841.22		<hr/>
				20,702,841.22

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part VI.**

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**LIBRARY: BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT**

CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

	Francs
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Amount received on account from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junr. (equivalent of \$500,000) . . . . .	2,563,576.90
Interest . . . . .	12,566.78
	<hr/>
	2,576,143.68
<i>Payments:</i>	
Construction expenditure to December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	1,243,120.—
Balance as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	1,333,023.68
	<hr/>
	2,576,143.68
	<hr/>

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

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**Part**  
**LIBRARY**

**I. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS**

	Dollars
<i>Capital Account:</i>	
Balance as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	500,000.—
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund</i> . . . . .	13,229.14
<hr/>	
	<b>513,229.14</b>

**II. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Balance as at January 1st, 1932 . . . . .	716.36	39,698.90	43,385.50
Income from investments. . . . .	171.17	115,743.65	116,630.75
Purchase of ( <i>contra</i> ) Swiss francs . . . . .	—	3,526.80	3,526.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>887.53</b>	<b>158,969.35</b>	<b>163,543.05</b>

**VII.**

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

	Nominal Value Dollars	Dollars
<i>Investments (at cost):</i> <sup>1</sup>		
4 1/2 % Swedish Government Loan 1930. Kr. 370,000 . . . . .	99,160	98,343.85
7 % German External Loan, 1924 . . . . .	97,000	105,475.—
7 % Austrian Government Loan 1923-43 . . . . .	88,000	93,498.75
4 1/2 % Netherlands Government Loan 1917, Fl. 69,000 . . . . .	27,739	28,236.71
4 1/2 % Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., 1992 . . . . .	25,000	25,000.—
4 % Northern Pacific Railway Co., 1997 . . . . .	25,000	22,861.25
4 % Atchison Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Co., 1995. . . . .	25,000	23,725.—
4 1/2 % New York Central R. R. Co., New York Central and H. R. R. R. Co., 2013 . . . . .	25,000	25,062.50
4 1/2 % Swedish Cities Loan 1927, Kr. 110,000. . . . .	29,480	29,575.45
7 % Greek Government Loan 1964 . . . . .	28,000	27,470.—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	469,379	479,248.51

*Cash at Bank:*

Current account . . . . .	33,980.63
	<hr/>
	513,229.14

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Library, in aid account. . . . .	—	62,080.70	62,080.70
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	122.94	877.25	1,477.25
Sale of Dollars . . . . .	678.36	—	3,526.80
Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	—	—
Balance as at December 31st, 1932. . . . .	86.23	96,011.40	96,458.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	887.53	158,969.35	163,543.05

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

March 3rd, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> The market value of these investments, exclusive of interest, was, on December 31st, 1932, \$361,614.75



Part VIII.

REVOLVING FUND FOR SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

	Francs	Francs
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance as at January 1st, 1932 . . . . .	19,735.50	
Sales of documents . . . . .	5,925.—	
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Printing, etc. . . . .		10,491.55
Balance as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .		15,168.95
	<u>25,660.50</u>	<u>25,660.50</u>

March 3rd, 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part IX.**

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**REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor) ON THE AUDIT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1932).**

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Part IX.

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor) ON THE AUDIT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1932).

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LETTER ADDRESSED, ON APRIL 15TH, 1933, BY THE AUDITOR  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

In conformity with Article 44 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report on the audit of the accounts of the League for the financial year 1932.

(Signed) A. CERESA.

REPORT.

I have the honour to present herewith the result of my audit of the accounts of the League of Nations for the financial year 1932, which were submitted to me for examination by the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

I. GENERAL BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1932.

The results of the budget account for the financial year 1932 may be summarised as follows:

Of the 33,687,994 gold francs due by States in respect of contributions, the sum of 26,669,777.49 gold francs was actually received. Thus on December 31st, 1932, there were 7,018,216.51 gold francs outstanding;

On the credits voted by the Assembly for expenditure for the said financial year, totalling 33,687,994 gold francs, the actual expenditure was 27,290,281.03 gold francs—*i.e.*, 6,397,702.97 gold francs below the estimate.

Expenditure, nevertheless, exceeded actual income by 620,503.54 gold francs.

The following table shows how this excess amount is made up:

	Income I Gold francs	Expenditure 2 Gold francs		Difference between Cols. 1 and 2 Gold francs
Secretariat and Special Organisations . . .	15,179,733.23	13,364,207.25	+	1,815,525.98
International Labour Organisation . . .	6,960,593.35	8,337,557.83	—	1,376,964.48
Permanent Court of International Justice	2,108,773.16	2,531,834.35	—	423,061.19
Nansen International Office for Refugees	235,730.05	297,763.—	—	62,032.95
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,384,551.02	1,748,899.—	—	364,347.98
Pensions . . . . .	800,396.68	1,010,019.60	—	209,622.92
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>26,669,777.49</b>	<b>27,290,281.03</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>620,503.54</b>

Subject to the fuller analysis which will be given later, it may be of interest to note the following percentages relating to the budget for 1932, as compared with the figures for the three previous years:

**Expenditure.**

	Financial period	Credits voted	Expendi- ture	Difference
Secretariat . . . . .	1929	100	85.34	14.66
	1930	100	87.50	12.50
	1931	100	88.18	11.82
	1932	100	69.70	30.30
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	1929	100	97.68	2.32
	1930	100	96.96	3.04
	1931	100	97.39	2.61
	1932	100	94.80	5.20
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	1929	100	75.58	24.42
	1930	100	73.42	26.58
	1931	100	89.03	10.97
	1932	100	95.00	5.00
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1929	100	99.98	0.02
	1930	100	99.06	0.94
	1931	100	99.70	0.30
	1932	100	100.00	—
Pensions . . . . .	1931	100	99.96	0.04
	1932	100	99.90	0.10
General total expenditure . . . . .	1929	100	89.24	10.76
	1930	100	89.82	10.18
	1931	100	91.93	8.07
	1932	100	81.00	19.00

**Income.**

		Credits voted	Actual receipts	Difference
General total . . . . .	1929	100	89.42	10.58
	1930	100	86.62	13.38
	1931	100	85.53	14.47
	1932	100	79.20	20.80

It will be seen that the payment by the States of their contributions has become increasingly less regular during the four financial years to which the above table relates. The arrears have accordingly increased each year in proportion, as will be seen from the following percentages:

	Per cent		Per cent
1929 . . . . .	10.58	1931 . . . . .	14.47
1930 . . . . .	13.38	1932 . . . . .	20.80

The percentage for 1932, in particular, cannot fail to attract attention and give rise to apprehension.

On the other hand, there was a reduction in 1932 in the proportion of expenditure incurred to credits voted, the percentage falling from 88.18 in 1931 to 69.70.

The percentages of resulting economies are shown below:

	Per cent		Per cent
1929 . . . . .	10.76	1931 . . . . .	8.07
1930 . . . . .	10.18	1932 . . . . .	19.00

The Secretariat was the principal contributor to the favourable result obtained in the last-named year, having (as already stated) a balance of income over expenditure to the amount of 1,815,525.98 gold francs. The percentages in the case of the Secretariat were as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent
1929 . . . . .	14.66	1931 . . . . .	11.82
1930 . . . . .	12.50	1932 . . . . .	30.30

INCOME.

Contributions of States in respect of 1932.

In the 1932 budget, approved by the Assembly on September 29th, 1931, the contributions to be received from the States Members of the League were fixed at a sum of 33,687,994 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Ordinary contributions . . . . .	31,360,087
Temporary lump sum payment towards the cost of the Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763
Extraordinary contributions:	
	Gold francs
(a) Under the heading "Buildings at Geneva" . . . . .	1,748,899
(b) Under the heading "Permanent equipment, etc." . . . . .	281,245
	<u>2,030,144</u>
	<u>33,687,994</u>

At the same time, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission, to deduct a sum of 700,000 gold francs from the Building Fund and to refund this amount, in the form of a reduction of 1932 contributions to be granted to the States whose prompt payment of their share in the League's expenses, up to and including 1925, had contributed to the formation of the Fund.<sup>1</sup>

The contributions due by the States in accordance with the 1932 budget, the sums received by the League during the same period and the amounts outstanding on December 31st, 1932, are as follows:

	Gold francs
Contributions due for the financial year 1932 . . . . .	33,687,994.00
Received . . . . .	<u>26,669,777.49</u>
Contributions outstanding . . . . .	7,018,216.51

The amount received is made up as follows:

Sums paid by States Members . . . . .	25,996,263.95
Sum withdrawn from the Building Fund to be refunded, in the same way as above, to the States which have contributed to the formation of the said fund . . . . .	<u>700,000.00</u>
Total . . . . .	26,696,263.95

Less:

Refund of the share of ordinary contributions relating to the Building Fund to the following States which have ceased to be Members of the League:

Brazil . . . . .	25,690.35
Costa Rica . . . . .	<u>796.11</u>
	26,486.46
	<u>26,669,777.49</u>

<sup>1</sup> In conformity with the Assembly's decision at its seventh ordinary session, the sum of 700,000 gold francs was allocated, as in former years, in proportion to the amount which each State had contributed to the formation of the Building Fund.

As compared with the amount due, the contributions received in respect of 1932 represent (as already noted) 79.2 per cent, against 85.5 per cent in 1931, 86.6 per cent in 1930 and 89.4 per cent in 1929. There has thus been a marked and progressive diminution in the percentage of receipts, particularly in the last year.

The figures relating to the allotment of the contributions due, received and receivable in respect of 1932 will be found in the tables on pages 12 and 13-14 of the present document.

### Contributions in Arrears.

The total figure for contributions in arrears, which on December 31st, 1931, was 18,839,186.95 gold francs, amounted on December 31st, 1932, to 23,958,258.85 gold francs, as shown in the following table:

	Gold francs
Arrears on December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	18,839,186.95
Sums collected in respect of these arrears in 1932 . . . . .	— 1,899,144.61
	<hr/>
	16,940,042.34
Further arrears for the financial period 1932 . . . . .	+ 7,018,216.51
	<hr/>
Arrears on December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	23,958,258.85

The increase of 5,119,071.90 gold francs thus consists of the difference between the sums received in 1932 in respect of contributions outstanding at the close of the previous year (1,899,144.61 gold francs) and the much larger total of arrears subsequently accumulated (7,018,216.51 gold francs).

The contributions in arrears may be divided, as in previous reports, into the following categories:

1. The first category comprises old arrears of contributions due by four States of Latin America (Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Salvador), in the case of which an arrangement had been made, which should have guaranteed progressive payment. On December 31st, 1932, the amount due in respect of these arrears was 124,846.45 gold francs, as against 137,918.88 gold francs on the same date of the preceding year—a diminution of 13,072.43 gold francs, due to the payments made by Nicaragua and in particular by Salvador.

2. China owed, on December 31st, 1931, a sum of 9,227,795.88 gold francs in respect of contributions in arrears for the periods 1922 to 1930 inclusive.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the League Assembly in September 1930, this debt was to be paid off in twenty years at the rate of one-twentieth each year.

On December 31st, 1932, this debt was reduced to 8,743,212.41 gold francs, as China had paid in the course of the year 484,583.47 gold francs.<sup>1</sup>

3. There is another category of contributions which relate to the years 1920 to 1930 inclusive. The sums outstanding in respect of these contributions are indicated below, with the exception of the contributions due by China, the amount of which has been funded as shown above and is payable over a period of twenty years:

Financial periods	December 31st, 1932 Gold francs	December 31st, 1931 Gold francs	Sums received in 1932 Gold francs
1920 . . . . .	26,952.72	26,952.72	Nil
1921 . . . . .	187,499.70	187,499.70	Nil
1922 . . . . .	182,040.30	182,040.30	Nil
1923 . . . . .	389,161.63	389,161.63	Nil
1924 . . . . .	359,200.49	359,200.49	Nil
1925 . . . . .	375,616.19	375,616.19	Nil
1926 . . . . .	335,271.80	335,271.80	Nil
1927 . . . . .	348,449.47	348,449.47	Nil
1928 . . . . .	126,536.74	126,536.74	Nil
1929 . . . . .	1,140,193.97	1,149,522.65	9,328.68
1930 . . . . .	1,407,373.70	1,417,738.90	10,365.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,878,296.71	4,897,990.59	19,693.88

Out of some 5 millions of contributions in arrears, the receipts during the period in question amount, as this table shows, only to 19,693.88 gold francs.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The original debt as at December 31st, 1930, was 9,708,917.36 gold francs.

China further paid in 1932 a sum of 772,207.40 gold francs, corresponding approximately to half the contribution of 1,544,642.67 gold francs due by her for that year, leaving a debt under this heading of 772,435.27 gold francs.

<sup>2</sup> This sum was paid by the following States:

	Gold francs
Guatemala (on account of amount due for 1929) . . . . .	9,328.68
Salvador (on account of amount due for 1930) . . . . .	10,365.20
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	19,693.88

4. The contributions for 1931 which were still outstanding at December 31st of that year

	Gold francs
amounted to . . . . .	4,575,481.60
In 1932, the amount collected on this sum was . . . . .	1,381,794.83
	3,193,686.77
So that there remained a sum outstanding of . . . . .	3,193,686.77

5. As noted, of the contributions due for 1932, the sum outstanding on December 31st of that year was 7,018,216.51 gold francs, or 21 per cent (approximately) of the total contributions due for the year, as compared with 14.5 per cent in 1931.

The States which had not yet completed the payment of the contributions due for that year numbered 28 on December 31st, 1932, as against 24 on December 31st, 1931, for 1931, and 21 on December 31st, 1930, for 1930.

It should be pointed out, however, that seven new States were added in 1932 to the list of those which in the course of the preceding year had not paid the contributions due by them in time,<sup>1</sup> involving arrears to the amount of 2,146,573.89 gold francs.

The situation was thus very much worse at this date, not only because of the high total of arrears, but also because the number of States in arrears had so largely increased.<sup>2</sup>

In short, the outstanding contributions at December 31st, 1932 were distributed as follows:

	Gold francs
Compounded arrears . . . . .	124,846.45
Consolidated arrears (China) . . . . .	8,743,212.41
Contributions for the period from 1920 to 1930 . . . . .	4,878,296.71
Contributions for 1931 . . . . .	3,193,686.77
Contributions for 1932 . . . . .	7,018,216.51
	23,958,258.85

As a result of the amounts received during the first three months of the current period, the total amount due in respect of outstanding contributions for 1932 fell, at March 31st last, to 6,681,982.14 gold francs—a decrease of 336,234.37 gold francs, due to the settlement by four States of their arrears *in toto*.

As a result, the amount of contributions received for 1932 totalled 80 per cent on March 31st, 1933, as compared with 79 per cent on December 31st, 1932.

In the corresponding quarter of 1932, the amounts received in respect of 1931 totalled 86 per cent—a considerable increase on the figure 80 per cent above noted.

In the first quarter of the current period, 8,435.41 francs were received on account of arrears for 1929 and 1930.

To sum up, the total of arrears recovered during the quarter in question amounted to 344,669.78 francs, as compared with 1,021,468.02 francs in the same period of the preceding year.

#### Appropriations-in-Aid.

In the case of the Secretariat these receipts may be divided into two categories:

In the first place there are those derived from the sale of publications, from the interest accruing from funds deposited with the bank and from other minor sources. All these receipts are deducted from the sums spent on the General Services of the Secretariat (Chapter II of the Budget). The figures are as shown in the following table:

	Gold francs
Sale of publications . . . . .	289,622.78
Interest earned . . . . .	11,163.70
Sale of cinematograph films . . . . .	4,249.35
Miscellaneous cash receipts . . . . .	34,474.00
	339,509.83
Total . . . . .	339,509.83

<sup>1</sup> The number of States in arrears has been reduced to four owing to the fact that three States which were behindhand with their payments on December 31st, 1931, had paid up by December 31st last.

<sup>2</sup> It will be remembered that the Assembly at its meeting of October 17th, 1932, in the course of its thirteenth ordinary session adopted the following resolution:

- “ The Assembly,
- “ Notes with regret and grave concern that a number of States have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the League of Nations;
- “ Appeals to all Member States to liquidate their arrears without delay and to demonstrate thereby their attachment to the ideals of the League of Nations;
- “ Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the recovery of arrears, to report to the Council on the action taken by him before the next ordinary session of the Assembly and to communicate the results to the latter;
- “ Decides, in pursuance of the resolution taken by the Assembly at its twelfth session, to exempt Nicaragua from the payment of half of its contribution to the budget for the financial year 1933 and to defer the payment of the balance.”

This sum of 339,509.83 gold francs is considerably lower than the estimate of 480,000 gold francs. All items of the total show relatively large decreases.

The sale of publications yielded 50,000 francs less than the estimate, and the decrease is even more marked when compared with the amount received under this head in the previous year.

The interest earned is about 59,000 francs below the estimate. This decrease is due to general causes with which the next chapter of this report is concerned.

Miscellaneous cash receipts are down by more than 35,000 francs, and the proceeds of the sale of photographs and films is less than half the amount estimated. But there is a slight increase on the previous year in respect of the last item.

The appropriations-in-aid of the second category are principally contributions towards the expenses of the "Special Organisations" attached to the Secretariat (Chapter III of the Budget) and towards the expenses of Chapter VI (Library). These are of particular interest because of their nature and amount. In 1932 the figures were as follows:

	Gold francs
Economic and Financial Organisation (Item 19a of the Budget)	182,796.87
Mandates (Item 20) . . . . .	150,000.00
Transit (Item 21) . . . . .	531.90
International Health Organisation (Item 22) . . . . .	834,350.92
Opium Traffic Supervision (Item 23a) . . . . .	11,970.11
Social Questions (Item 23b) . . . . .	170,560.56
Reduction of Armaments (Item 24) . . . . .	100,645.55
International Slavery Convention (Item 26) . . . . .	3,739.20
Library (Item 35) . . . . .	62,080.69
	1,516,675.80

The total of 1,516,675.80 gold francs is 205,528.44 francs more than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

This increase is due mainly to a larger contribution of 130,167.07 francs from the Rockefeller Foundation (Health Section) towards the expenditure of the International Health Organisation, which was also accorded a grant of 33,255.56 francs for its studies on malaria in Greece, and further to an increased contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the special studies in connection with the problem of double taxation, and to new contributions, amongst which may be mentioned a grant of 150,000 francs from the French and United Kingdom Governments towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry for the Delimitation of the Frontier between Iraq and Syria, and the contribution of 100,645.55 francs from the Government of the United States of America towards the expenses of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

On the other hand, certain occasional contributions have not been received, and other grants for the purpose of social enquiries have been cut down or cancelled.

After adding to the above-mentioned sum of 1,516,675.80 gold francs the amount of the contributions in aid of the first category—namely, 339,509.83 gold francs—the total appropriations in aid amounted in 1932 to 1,856,185.63 gold francs, as against 1,762,388.92 gold francs in the previous year.

The appropriations in aid of the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice will be dealt with when examining the budgets of those organisations.

#### Interest on Current and Deposit Accounts with Banks.

The interest earned during the past financial year was as follows, compared with 1931:

	1932	1931	Difference for 1932
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
Interest earned on Secretariat funds included, as already stated, in the appropriations-in-aid	11,163.70	30,773.58	19,609.88
Interest on available balances of the Working Capital Fund credited to this account . . . . .	20,628.23	138,203.26	117,575.03
Interest on the Building Fund for the Assembly Hall and the Secretariat Building, credited to this account . . . . .	59,889.84	460,514.15	400,624.31
Interest on the Assembly Hall Furnishing Account, credited to this account . . . . .	3,643.53	28,409.19	24,765.66
Interest on the Library Building Fund, credited to this account . . . . .	2,923.96	9,642.82	6,718.86
Interest on the Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	116,630.75	139,773.25	23,142.50
Total . . . . .	214,880.01	807,316.25	592,436.24



The decline shown in the 1932 figures is due mainly to the arrangement followed since last year of preferring current account deposits with a view to greater liquidity; but it is also a consequence of the general reduction in the banks' rates of interest on deposits.

### EXPENDITURE.

The credits voted by the Assembly at its meeting on September 29th, 1931, for the expenditure of the financial year 1932 amount to a total of 33,687,994 gold francs and show an increase of 2,050,493 gold francs over the credits voted for the previous year, as shown by the following table:

	1932	1931	Difference for 1932	Percentage of increase or decrease
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	
Secretariat . . . . .	19,174,317	17,091,586	+ 2,082,731	12.185
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,792,290	8,661,652	+ 130,638	1.508
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,663,702	2,712,668	— 48,966	— 1.805
Nansen International Office for Refu- gees <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	297,763	—	+ 297,763	100
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899	2,170,822	— 421,923	— 19.436
Pensions . . . . .	1,011,023	1,000,773	+ 10,250	1.024
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>33,687,994</b>	<b>31,637,501</b>	<b>+ 2,050,493</b>	<b>+ 6.5</b>

The increase in 1932 as compared with 1931 was 6.5 per cent, as shown above, as against 12.4 per cent for 1931, as compared with 1930.

\* \* \*

When the expenses of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Organisation and Permanent Court of International Justice) are examined separately, the following figures are obtained:

#### 1. Secretariat.

The expenditure of the Secretariat and special organisations in 1932 may be summarised as follows:

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended <sup>2</sup> Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross Expenditure . . . . .	21,170,992.80	15,220,392.88	— 5,950,599.92
<i>Less:</i>			
Appropriations in Aid . . . . .	1,996,675.80	1,856,185.63	140,490.17
<b>Net Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>19,174,317.00</b>	<b>13,364,207.25</b>	<b>5,810,109.75</b> (Savings)

It will be seen that the expenditure of the Secretariat in 1932 amounted to 15,220,392.88 gold francs (gross expenditure); this expenditure was, however, met, to the amount of 1,856,185.63 gold francs, by appropriations-in-aid so that, in reality, expenditure of the Secretariat was a charge upon the Budget only to the extent of 13,364,207.25 gold francs (net expenditure) and, as compared with the credits voted, there was a saving of 5,810,109.75 gold francs.

<sup>1</sup> The contribution for the previous year (1931), which was put at 333,800 francs, was included in the credit voted for the Secretariat. Allowing for this, the credit of 297,763 francs voted for 1932 would give a difference of —36,037 francs, and the percentages shown for the first and fourth items in the table would really be 14.42 (in lieu of 12.185) and 10.795 (in lieu of 100) respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Details of the Secretariat's expenditure in 1932:

	Gross expenditure Gold francs	Contribution in aid to be deducted Gold francs	Net expenditure Gold francs
Assembly and Council . . . . .	411,139.40	—	411,139.40
General Services of the Secretariat . . . . .	7,988,487.54	339,509.83	7,648,977.71
Special Organisations of the League . . . . .	6,549,155.90	1,454,595.11	5,094,560.79
Losses on exchange . . . . .	87,240.20	—	87,240.20
Permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	184,369.84	62,080.69	122,289.15
<b>Total: Secretariat and Special Organi- sations . . . . .</b>	<b>15,220,392.88</b>	<b>1,856,185.63</b>	<b>13,364,207.25</b>

The saving of 5,810,109.75 gold francs which appears in the preceding table is apportioned as follows: <sup>1</sup>

A. — *Secretariat and Special Organisations.*

<i>Chapter I. — Assembly and Council . . . . .</i>	Gold francs 711,010.60
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Expenditure in connection with the Assembly (Item 1 of the Chapter), for which a credit of 324,150 gold francs had been voted, amounted to only 242,563 gold francs, the saving being 81,587 gold francs. This economy is due mainly to a reduction in expenditure on salaries of the temporary staff which it is customary to engage for the Assembly. Printing expenses, however, for which a credit of 127,250 francs was provided, amounted to 165,171 francs—*i.e.*, or an excess of 37,921 francs. This was covered from transfers from other heads in the same item, the total transferred amounting to 44,000 francs.

The expenditure in connection with the sessions of the Council (Item 2 of the chapter) also shows an economy: of the credit of 48,000 francs provided, the amount spent was only 15,005 francs.

Chapter I also includes unforeseen expenditure, for which a sum of 500,000 francs is entered in the budget each year in order that the Council may have at its disposal sufficient funds to meet any political contingencies which may arise in the course of the year. In the 1932 budget, unforeseen expenditure is divided into two categories, the first comprising political expenditure authorised by the Council up to 62,500 francs, out of the normal credit of 500,000 francs. The actual expenditure was 28,305.65 francs.<sup>2</sup> The other category is of an exceptional nature and relates to expenditure on the League's activities in connection with the present grave financial crisis. For this purpose a fund of 250,000 francs was placed at the Council's disposal, from which expenditure was authorised up to a sum of 165,000 francs. The sums actually spent amounted to 125,265 francs.<sup>3</sup>

The total economies effected on the credits voted by the Assembly for unforeseen expenditure amount to 596,429 francs. They thus represent the greater part of the total saving of 711,000 francs effected in this chapter of the budget.

<i>Chapter II. — General Services of the Secretariat . . . . .</i>	771,236.29
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The most notable saving effected is that of 189,809.31 francs (or 52 per cent) in respect of the travelling expenses of officials of the League (Item 8 of the budget). Out of a credit of 361,250 francs, the amount spent was only 171,440 francs.

Special interest attaches to the saving effected on travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with the general services of the Secretariat (73 per cent of the credit voted) and a saving of about the same amount (72 per cent) on expenditure in connection with the extension, in accordance with the Regulations, to officials' families of the leave privileges enjoyed by the officials themselves.

Among the other economies, smaller but nevertheless quite considerable, mention may be made of the following: (a) 124,122.34 francs out of a credit of 470,500 francs for general offices expenses (Item 12 of the budget); (b) 36,110.05 francs out of a credit of 142,035 francs for branch offices (Item 7); (c) 83,601.20 francs out of a credit of 336,735 francs for maintenance of headquarters at Geneva (Item 10), repairs and improvements to the building and renewal of furniture and equipment amounting to less than the sums provided.<sup>4</sup>

The savings thus effected bear the following proportions to the budget credits: 26 per cent in respect of the saving under (a) and 25 per cent in respect of the savings under (b) and (c). The "*frais de représentation*" (Item 9) also show a saving, the amount expended being only 139,149 francs out of a credit of 162,500 francs. The economy (14 per cent) is chiefly on the General Fund.

Another economy of 25,490 francs (approximately 64 per cent) is in respect of unforeseen and miscellaneous expenses of the Secretariat (Item 15), which amounted to only 14,510 francs as compared with a credit of 40,000 francs.

<i>Carried forward . . . . .</i>	1,482,246.89
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<sup>1</sup> In the following explanation, expenditure is always shown less "appropriations-in-aid". Compare the observations on this subject on page 86 of the present document.

<sup>2</sup> See page 20 of the present document for a statement of expenditure authorised by the Council and sums actually disbursed.

<sup>3</sup> See preceding note.

<sup>4</sup> There was, however, an excess of expenditure of 5,114 francs on the credit of 47,625 francs provided for the local telephone service. The excess was met by a transfer of 5,500 francs from another heading in the same item.

Gold francs  
1,482,246.89

*Brought forward* . . . . .

For the " Publications Department " (Item 11), the credit voted was 399,982 francs. By a decision of the Council dated July 15th, 1932, this credit was increased to 425,982 francs by the addition of 26,000 francs taken from Item 4 (salaries, wages and allowances), in order to meet an increase of the expenditure provided for the printing of Council documents and the *Official Journal* of the League. As a whole, however, the publication expenses remained below the figure provided in the original budget and showed a saving of 22,859 francs, or 6 per cent.

Item 16 (Unpaid Liabilities Fund) shows excess expenditure of 2,743 francs over the credit of 10,000 francs. This excess was covered by a transfer of 3,000 francs from Item 4 in virtue of a decision by the Council of September 23rd, 1932.

Another case of excess expenditure of 5,960 francs in Item 17*b* (expenses of the Supervisory Commission) is due to the increase in the number of sessions, largely owing to the investigations into the possibility of reducing expenditure undertaken in pursuance of a resolution of the Council. The excess is amply covered by a transfer of 10,000 francs, also taken from Item 4 in virtue of a Council decision on July 15th, 1932.

*Chapter III. — Special Organisations of the League* . . . . . 4,369,392.21

A credit of 4,092,529 francs was voted for Item 24 of the budget (Reduction of Armaments). The amount actually expended was 980,201 francs, making an economy of 3,112,328 francs, or 76 per cent of the credit. This saving should be considered in some detail, because it has had a decisive effect on the final results of the financial administration of the year which has just expired.

An examination of the headings into which the Item is divided shows that:

1. Whereas a credit of 273,529 francs was provided for the staff of the Section, the sum actually disbursed for that purpose was 261,663 francs, making a saving of 11,866 francs.

2. Of the credit of 2,000 francs provided for the Permanent Advisory Commission, the amount expended was only 197 francs, for " cables, telegrams, etc. ", the Commission having held no meeting at all either in 1932 or in the previous year.

3. In 1932, again, there was no expenditure on " Investigations ", for which a credit of 180,000 francs had been provided.

4. The International Conference for the Control of the Private Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War was also not convened in 1932, so that the credit of 120,000 francs provided for that purpose remained untouched and the whole amount was thus saved.

5. The economies effected in this item are, however, due far more to the fact that out of a credit of 3,500,000 francs provided for the International Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, the amount spent was less than 707,000 francs, the Secretariat having placed a large part of its personnel at the Conference's disposal, with all the large resources of its organisation as a whole, thus making it possible to avoid very considerable extraordinary expenditure which would otherwise have had to be met.

As a whole, the economy effected under Item 24 amounts to 3,112,328 francs, or 76 per cent of the credit voted.

The expenditure of the Economic Relations Section (Item 19*B*), for which a credit of 598,391 francs was voted, was 431,124 francs. The saving of 167,267 francs (28 per cent of the credit provided) relates mainly to expenditure on sessions of committees and sub-committees, and to a less degree on administrative expenditure (salaries and subsistence allowance).

As regards the International Health Organisation (Item 22), the total credit for which was 1,003,084 francs, the expenditure, which was generally reduced, in some respects to a very considerable degree, amounted to only 746,515 francs, the economy thus effected being 256,569 francs (26 per cent of the credits provided).

Under " Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service " (Item 19*A*) the amount expended was 842,793 francs out of a total credit of 952,692 francs. The economy of 109,899 francs (11 per cent of the credit voted) relates again mainly to expenditure in respect of sessions of committees and sub-committees and administrative expenditure. As regards the latter, however, there was an excess of

*Carried forward* . . . . . 5,851,639.10

Gold francs  
Brought forward . . . . . 5,851,639.10

5,719 francs for cables and telegrams over the credit of 6,000 francs, the excess being covered by a transfer of 8,000 francs from the credit under head 4 of the item (Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Expenditure).

Other economies amounting in all to upwards of 720,000 francs were effected on the following Items of the budget:

	Credit voted	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of saving
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	
Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions (Item 18) . . . . .	329,774	305,763.95	24,010.05	7
Mandates (Item 20) . . . . .	277,884	218,844.15	59,039.85	21
Communications and Transit Organisation (Item 21) . . . . .	385,200	279,943.75	105,256.25	27
Supervision of Opium Traffic (Item 23a) . . . . .	257,507	245,478.10	12,028.90	5
Social Questions (Item 23b) . . . . .	114,838	92,131.85	22,706.15	20
Permanent Central Opium Board (Item 23c) . . . . .	138,904	96,854.30	42,049.70	30
Intellectual Co-operation (Item 25) . . . . .	250,853	203,799.20	47,053.80 <sup>1</sup>	19
International Convention on Slavery (Item 26) . . . . .	11,500	11,491.80	8.20	—
Commission of Enquiry for European Union (Item 30) . . . . .	137,125	13,058.95	124,066.05	90
Liaison with Latin America (Item 31a) . . . . .	261,672	123,795.92	137,876.08	53
Liaison with China (Item 31b) . . . . .	430,000	293,742.36	136,257.64	32
League Wireless Station (Item 32) . . . . .	222,000	209,021.50	12,978.50	6
Total . . . . .	2,817,257	2,093,925.83	723,331.17	25

Chapter V. — Capital expenditure . . . . . 45,710.85

Under "Furniture and Equipment" (Item 34 of the budget), a credit of 65,000 francs was provided. The expenditure amounted to 26,547 francs, the saving effected being thus 38,453 (59 per cent of the credit voted).

The credit voted for the Library (Item 35 of the budget) amounted to 103,000 francs. The expenditure was 95,742 francs. The saving effected was thus 7,258 (7 per cent of the credit voted).

Total of economies. . . . . 5,897,349.95

From the total economies mentioned above there should be deducted the excess of losses over profits on exchange . . . . . 87,240.20

The total savings thus amount to . . . . . 5,810,109.75

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

The profit and loss on exchange are due principally to the fact that the contributions from the several States towards the expenses of the League are fixed in *gold francs* based on the United States dollar exchange parity, at the rate of 1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs. The gold francs received in respect of contributions are for the most part converted into Swiss francs, for the reason that the expenditure of the Secretariat is in that currency. It will be readily understood therefore that, if the exchange of the dollar in Swiss francs is above the parity quoted, the Secretariat realises a profit, and in the contrary case a loss.

In 1932, the fluctuations of the dollar were very heavy, as will be seen from the following figures, which give the average rate of the dollar in Swiss francs for each month of the year:

	Swiss francs for a dollar		Swiss francs for a dollar
January . . . . .	5.127	July . . . . .	5.136
February . . . . .	5.129	August . . . . .	5.140
March . . . . .	5.169	September . . . . .	5.180
April . . . . .	5.143	October . . . . .	5.179
May . . . . .	5.112	November . . . . .	5.194
June . . . . .	5.122	December . . . . .	5.197

Average for the year: 1 dollar = 5.152 Swiss francs.

As will be seen, the rate of the dollar on the Swiss market was well below par during the first eight months of 1932. It improved slightly in September and October, but was above par only in the last two months of the year.

In these circumstances the Secretariat incurred losses in the course of the last financial period to the amount of 103,543.27 gold francs, while the profits amounted to only 16,303.07 gold francs, making a net loss of 87,240.20 gold francs as stated in the preceding section of this report.

<sup>1</sup> Less an *excess* expenditure of 219 francs in respect of the credit of 1,000 francs voted for "Preparatory work for the Conference of National Commissions". This excess is covered by a transfer of 300 francs from another heading in the same article.

## 2. International Labour Organisation.<sup>1</sup>

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross expenditure . . . . .	9,287,290	8,678,866.94	— 608,423.06
<i>Less:</i>			
Profits on Exchange . . . . .	—	115.88	— 115.88
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	495,000	405,558.34	+ 89,441.66
Net expenditure. . . . .	8,792,290	8,273,192.72	— 519,097.28

A comparison of the sums expended with the corresponding credits of the several sections of the Budget gives the following results:

	Credits voted Swiss francs	Expenditure Swiss francs	Difference Swiss francs
I. Sessions of the Conference and Governing Body (Chapter I) General Services (Chapter II).	460,500 8,594,790	428,962.96 8,126,970.57	— 31,537.04 — 467,819.43
II. Capital expenditure (Chapter IV). . . . .	82,000	59,703.81	— 22,296.19
III. Unforeseen expenditure (Chap- ter V) . . . . .	150,000	63,229.60	— 86,770.40
Total . . . . .	9,287,290	8,678,866.94	— 608,423.06

*Less:*

Profits on exchange (Section I, Chapter III) . . . . .	—	115.88	— 115.88
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	495,000	405,558.34	+ 89,441.66
Net Total. . . . .	8,792,290	8,273,192.72	— 519,097.28

(Saving)

The saving of 519,097.28 Swiss francs consists of the following sums:

	Swiss francs
Chapter I. — <i>Sessions of the Conference and Governing Body.</i> . . . . .	31,537.04

The saving is mainly on sessions of the Conference.

Chapter II. — <i>General Services of the International Labour Office.</i> . . . . .	467,819.43
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The most important saving under this chapter is that of 58,504 francs on expenditure in connection with commissions. It is chiefly due to the fact that no expenditure was effected for the following commissions: Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees; Committee on Glass Works; Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Health Insurance; Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene and Migration Committee, whereas credits had been voted amounting in all to 36,200 francs. Other similar expenditure was also cut.

For salaries of staff, 73,814 francs less than the figure estimated were expended.

Of a credit of 251,400 francs for officials' travelling expenses, only 176,651 was spent, making a saving of 74,749 francs.

A further saving of about 10,200 francs was made on special staff charges.

Carried forward . . . . . 499,356.47

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of the International Labour Office are kept in Swiss francs. In the Budget of the League, the Swiss francs, in which expenditure is calculated, are reckoned at par (1 Swiss franc = 1 gold franc).

On the other hand, the quota of the contributions due to the Labour Organisation, which is paid to it in gold francs by the Secretariat, is reckoned on the basis of 1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs.

In the balance-sheet of the International Labour Office at the close of the year, Swiss francs are converted into gold francs for the adjustment of accounts between the Secretariat and the Office.

Swiss francs

Brought forward . . . . . 499,356.47

There is also a saving of about 19,000 francs on *frais de représentation*.

For general office expenses, out of a credit of 241,500 francs voted, only 196,416 francs were expended—a saving of 45,084 francs, about 30,000 francs of which is in connection with the heading “ Stationery and office supplies.”

On printing expenses, for which a credit of 495,100 francs was voted, there was a saving of 56,400 francs.

It should also be noted that, in the case of temporary staff (Item 3 (i) of this chapter), the credit voted (115,000 francs) was raised to 383,705 francs by a transfer from the item “ Salaries of permanent staff ”. The 383,705 francs in question were expended mainly on salaries of temporary staff occupying vacancies in respect of permanent posts.

Chapter IV. — *Buildings: Permanent Equipment, etc.* . . . . . 22,296.19

The saving is in connection with furniture and fittings, typewriters, calculating machines, etc., and to a lesser degree in connection with the Library.

Chapter V. — *Unforeseen Expenditure on Chapters I to IV.* . . . . . 86,770.40

63,229.60 francs were expended out of a total credit of 150,000 francs (for details, see page 51 of this report). The expenditure in question was duly authorised by the Governing Body.

608,423.06

Less:

Chapter III. — *Profit and loss on exchange* . . . . . + 115.88

Profit . . . . . 546.99

Loss . . . . . 431.11

Net profit . . . . . 115.88

Total of savings effected on *gross expenditure* . . . . . 608,538.94

If, from this total, the sum is deducted which represents the amount by which appropriations in aid fall short of the estimated total. . . . . 89,441.66  
the result, for savings on *net expenditure*, is the above-mentioned total . . . . . 519,097.28

The appropriations-in-aid amounted to:

Swiss francs

Sale of publications . . . . . 149,630.02

Contribution of Brazil for 1931 (part of) . . . . . 250,461.40

Interest . . . . . 2,630.67

Miscellaneous receipts . . . . . 2,836.25

405,558.34

The total, 405,558.34 francs, is some 70,000 francs less than that of the previous year. There was a marked decrease in 1932 (56,000 francs) in the receipts from sale of publications.

Receipts for 1932:

Contributions for the same financial year (6,960,593.55 gold francs) . . . . . 6,911,847.30

Contributions in arrears (540,200.85 gold francs) . . . . . 535,434.10

Appropriations-in-aid . . . . . 405,558.34

Printing paper withdrawn from stock . . . . . 3,053.10

Profit on exchange . . . . . 546.99

7,856,439.83

As will be seen, receipts were 826,053.42 Swiss francs below expenditure. The deficit was covered by drawing on the Working Capital Fund for an equivalent sum in gold francs (836,355.57 gold francs).

It should be observed that, in October 1932, 307,928.63 Swiss francs were collected from Brazil without any indication as to the financial years to which this contribution was intended to relate. A reduction corresponding to this sum will be made from the contributions payable by States in respect of the expenditure of the Labour Organisation in 1934. In the meantime, this amount appeared on December 31st, 1932, in the Suspense Account in the Labour Organisation's statement of assets and liabilities.

### 3. Permanent Court of International Justice.<sup>1</sup>

	Net expenditure Gold francs
Credits voted . . . . .	2,663,702.—
Actual expenditure . . . . .	2,531,834.35
	131,867.65
Saving . . . . .	

The expenditure of the Court in 1932 is made up as follows:

	Credits voted Dutch florins	Expenditure Dutch florins
Sessions of the Court . . . . .	335,500.—	303,782.08
General Services . . . . .	921,181.—	882,316.36
Administration of funds . . . . .	100.—	5,335.10
Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the Granting of Retiring Pensions to Members of the Court and to the Registrar" <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—
Capital expenditure . . . . .	15,000.—	13,680.26
	1,281,781.—	1,215,113.80
Gross expenditure . . . . .		259.48
Less: Appropriations in aid (bank interest) . . . . .	3,000.—	
	1,278,781.—	1,214,854.32 <sup>3</sup>
Net expenditure . . . . .		

The expenditure was thus below the estimate by 63,926.68 florins.  
The saving of 63,926.68 florins consists of the following sums:

	Dutch florins
Chapter I. — <i>Sessions of the Court</i> . . . . .	31,717.92

The credit of 335,500 florins voted under this chapter is made up of two subheads: (1) Sessions of the Court and (1 bis) Unforeseen expenditure.

As regards the first, it should be noted that the original credit of 330,500 florins has had 63,420 florins deducted for transfer to the second; the credit voted for the second subhead was thus increased from 5,000 to 68,420 florins.

Of the credit for the former heading, thus reduced to 267,080 florins, 237,058 florins were expended, making a saving of 30,000 florins. The saving was in connection with the allocation of duty and residence of the judges, salaries of temporary staff and duty and subsistence allowances of judges and temporary staff.

Of the credit of 68,420 florins for the latter heading, 66,724 florins were expended in convening judges for the case of the Free Zones who had sat in the case in 1930 but were no longer members of the Court at the time, making a saving of 1,696 florins.

Chapter II. — <i>General Services of the Court</i> . . . . .	38,864.64
--	-----------

The main savings were as follows: 23,140 florins for travelling expenses of members of the Court, and about 8,000 florins for unpaid liabilities of previous years.

There was further a saving of 1,244 florins on the credit of 5,000 florins voted for unforeseen expenditure under this chapter (cost of printing the volume dealing with the last stage of the Free Zones case in the series of publications of the Court).

Chapter V. — <i>Capital Account</i> . . . . .	1,319.74
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	71,902.30

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of the Court are in Dutch florins.

At the end of the year, the florins are converted into gold francs for the adjustment of the accounts between the Secretariat and the Court.

<sup>2</sup> At December 31st, 1931, this sum amounted to . . . . .

Dutch florins  
74,377.21

It consisted of the annual payment of 10,000 florins at the rate for the period from 1925 to 1931, plus interest, and less petty cash expenditure (see document A.3.1932.X, note 2, page 94).

In 1932, the following sums were added and deducted:

	Dutch florins	
Contribution for 1932 . . . . .	10,000.—	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,244.78	
	11,244.78	
Pensions paid during 1932 . . . . .	18,034.39	85,621.99
Bank charges . . . . .	6.—	
	18,040.39	
Total as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .		67,581.60

<sup>3</sup> Equivalent to 2,531,834.35 gold francs.

	Dutch florins
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	71,902.30
<i>Less:</i>	
Chapter III. — <i>Costs of administration of the Court's funds</i> . . . . .	5,235.10
<p>There was a loss on exchange of 5,270.75 florins for the conversion into Dutch florins of the sums received in gold francs in 1932 in respect of arrears of contributions and contributions for the current year,<sup>1</sup> and of bank charges amounting to 64.35 florins. The two together total 5,335.10 florins as against a credit of 100 florins—making an excess over the appropriation of 5,235.10 florins.</p>	
Total savings on <i>gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	66,667.20
Deducting from this total the sum representing the amount by which the appropriations-in-aid fell short of the estimates, viz . . . . .	2,740.52
the savings on <i>net expenditure</i> amount to the above-mentioned total of . . . . .	63,926.68

## II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE AS, AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

### 1. Buildings.

The above-mentioned statement and those of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office give the following figures for the immovable property of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1932:

#### *Property at Geneva:*

	Gold francs
1. Hôtel National, with adjoining property (former Armleder property) . . . . .	4,000,000.— <sup>2</sup>
2. "La Pelouse" property . . . . .	782,056.—
3. Building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,490,895.38
	8,272,951.38
4. Price of land and amount of expenditure incurred as at the same date for constructing a new Assembly room and a new building for the Secretariat . . . . .	10,219,666.95
5. Expenditure for the erection of the League Library Building . . . . .	1,243,120.—
	19,735,738.33

The total of 10,219,666.95 gold francs paid up to December 31st, 1932, under head number 4 includes provisionally the following sums:

	Gold francs
Price of annex to the present League building . . . . .	270,000.—
Fittings in that annex . . . . .	122,401.60
	392,401.60

<sup>1</sup> The loss is in connection with the fluctuations of the dollar rate, as shown by the following table:

*Rate of dollar in Dutch florins*  
(par, 1 dollar = 2.488 Dutch florins).

1932	Maximum Dutch florins	Minimum Dutch florins	Average Dutch florins
First quarter . . . . .	2.48 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>18</sub>	2.46 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.48 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Second quarter . . . . .	2.47 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>18</sub>	2.46 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.47
Third quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.47 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>18</sub>	2.48 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>18</sub>
Fourth quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>18</sub>	2.48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.48 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>18</sub>

<sup>2</sup> Price guaranteed by the Swiss Government for the purchase of the Hôtel National, when the Secretariat is finally transferred to the new premises.



When this sum is deducted, the above total is reduced to 9,827,265.35 gold francs. This figure consists of the following:

	Gold francs
Price of ground . . . . .	2,678,500.—
Competition expenses . . . . .	401,768.55
Cost of plans for ground originally chosen . . . . .	126,777.25
Building costs proper . . . . .	6,157,153.55
Other expenses, details of which are given on page 75 of this document (after deducting 30,082.20 francs appropriations-in-aid) . . . . .	463,066.—
	9,827,265.35

In 1932, the Labour Office sold the premises which it possessed at Rome (Via Calabria) for the use of its correspondence office in that city.

These premises had been acquired in 1923 for the sum of 110,000 lire, or 28,937.50 Swiss francs.

Owing to successive improvements, the total cost of the premises came to 138,541.50 lire, or 34,037.50 Swiss francs.

As a result of annual depreciation allowances, the latter sum had been written down at December 31st, 1931, to 15,714.55 Swiss francs.

Nevertheless, the premises in question had become unsuitable for their purpose, and it had been suggested that the Rome Office of the International Labour Organisation might well be accommodated in the building occupied by the Secretariat office (Villa Aldobrandini).

For these reasons, the Governing Body of the Labour Office, at its session in April 1931, decided to sell the premises for 80,000 lire.

The proceeds of the sale, 79,301.90 lire (80,000 less 698.10 lire expenses) were received by the Labour Office on May 7th, 1932, and were handed over to the Secretariat in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Supervisory Commission at its forty-first session. The equivalent of the sum received (20,705.70 Swiss francs) appears under the heading "Suspense Account" in the statement of assets and liabilities of the Secretariat at December 31st, 1932, and will later be placed to the credit of the capital account of the League of Nations in conformity with the resolution mentioned above.

## 2. Building Fund.<sup>1</sup>

	Gold francs
The available balance of the Fund as at December 31st, 1931, was . . .	13,808,463.37
In 1931, the following changes took place in the Fund:	

### Increases.

	Gold francs
1932 annuity to be added to the Fund . . . . .	1,375,000.—
Interest . . . . .	59,889.84
	1,434,889.84
	15,243,353.21

### Decreases.

Sums refunded to the States which contributed to the formation of the Fund . . . . .	700,000.—
Expenses . . . . .	3,797,503.95
	4,497,503.95
Available balance as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	10,745,849.26

The expenses incurred in 1932 were made up as follows:

1. New building . . . . .	3,683,777.80
2. Plans . . . . .	7,022.95
3. Costs of transport . . . . .	226.50
4. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .	95.60
5. Fees of experts . . . . .	750.00
6. Petty expenditure . . . . .	12,453.75
7. Allowances and travelling expenses of the Building Committee and staff . . . . .	46,715.50
8. Legal expenses . . . . .	582.25
9. Administrative expenses . . . . .	542.15
10. Salaries of staff . . . . .	47,517.10
11. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	1,006.25
	3,800,689.85
Less appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	3,185.90
Total . . . . .	3,797,503.95

<sup>1</sup> See report, dated January 25th, 1932, of Supervisory Commission to Council (document C.97.M.50.1932.X).

The movements of the Building Fund from its inception until December 31st, 1932, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs
Sum constituted by cash surpluses of the three financial periods 1923 to 1926 and of the 1929 financial period . . . . .	15,382,310.20
Special payment made in 1925 by the Argentine, as contribution for 1922, 1923 and 1924 . . . . .	2,799,692.14
Bank interest earned (from 1925 to 1932 inclusive). . . . .	3,443,513.87
Portion of budgetary annuity of 1,375,000 gold francs for 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 remaining after the refund of 700,000 gold francs for each year to the States which contributed to the creation of the Fund . . . . .	2,700,000.—
Total . . . . .	24,325,516.21

From this total must be deducted the amounts paid:

	Gold francs
For the Building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,310,000
To make up, in 1927 and 1928, the annuity of 1,400,000 gold francs to be repaid to the contributing States . . . . .	50,000
	3,360,000.—
Leaving a balance of . . . . .	20,965,516.21

for the costs of constructing the Assembly Hall and the new Secretariat building.

As already stated, of this balance there had been expended up to December 31st, 1932, a sum of . . . . . 10,219,666.95

The fund available at that date was therefore reduced to . . . . . 10,745,849.26 as shown above.

### 3. Assembly Hall Furnishing Account.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Eighth Assembly, an account has been opened for furnishing and fitting up the new premises to be erected at Geneva.<sup>1</sup>

	Gold francs
The first sum paid into this account was . . . . .	500,000.—

Subsequently it was increased:

By the allocation of part of the 1929 cash surplus . . . . .	250,000.—
By earned interest (from 1927 to 1932) . . . . .	129,408.69
	879,408.69

Amounting at December 31st, 1932, to . . . . . 879,408.69

This fund was increased at December 31st, 1932, as compared with the same date in the previous year, by 3,643.53 gold francs, which represents the amount of interest earned in 1932.

### 4. Library Building Fund.

Up to December 31st, 1932, the League of Nations received 500,000 dollars (200,000 paid in 1931 and 300,000 in 1932) from the grant of 2,000,000 dollars made to it by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., for building the Rockefeller Library.

This sum was converted into 2,563,576.90 francs.

The building expenses incurred in 1931 and 1932 totalled 1,243,120 francs.

To the balance of 1,320,456.90 francs should be added 12,566.78 francs for interest for two years, giving a total of 1,333,023.68 francs, as compared with 605,758.17 francs at the end of the previous year.

#### 4 bis. Wireless Station.

Under assets shown in the General Statement as at December 31st, 1932, appears the sum of 2,329,454.85 gold francs, which represents the aggregate cost of the station, fixed by contract at the sum of 2,327,559.40 Swiss francs.

On the above-mentioned date, 1,978,425.49 Swiss francs had been paid out of the latter sum to the four firms responsible for the construction of the station. There still remained to be paid 349,133.91 Swiss francs.

<sup>1</sup> See document A.5.1927.X.

Of the sum of 1,978,425.49 Swiss francs indicated above, only 1,163,421.80 Swiss francs was charged to the League budget, as follows:

	Swiss francs
1931 financial period . . . . .	789,522.80
1932 financial period . . . . .	373,899.—
	<hr/>
	1,163,421.80

The difference was covered in 1932 by temporarily taking 816,899.14 gold francs from the Working Capital Fund . . . . .	815,003.69 <sup>1</sup>
	<hr/>
	1,978,425.49

At December 31st, 1932, therefore, there still remained to be paid: (a) 349,133.91 Swiss francs due to the building firms; (b) 816,899.14 gold francs to be repaid to the Working Capital Fund in refund of advances made from that account, for which amount that Fund is creditor under the head of "Recoverable Advances" (cf. the special item under assets in the Statement).<sup>2</sup>

The total of these two sums—which, when the Swiss francs of the former are converted into gold francs, amounts to 1,166,033.05 gold francs—appears among the liabilities of the Statement under the head "Wireless Station", and has, as already stated, to be set off against the sum of 2,329,454.85 gold francs entered in the assets.

### 5. Library Endowment Fund.<sup>3</sup>

This was the fund constituted by part of the donation of 2,000,000 dollars made to the League by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr. The amount received under this head by the Secretariat is 500,000 dollars.

Practically the whole of this sum is invested in securities having a nominal value of 469,379 dollars (see schedule on pages 78 and 79 of this document).

	Dollars
The purchase price of these securities was . . . . .	479,248.51
To this sum must be added the funds available at the bank (current account)	33,980.63
	<hr/>
The total arrived at is thus . . . . .	513,229.14

which exceeds by 13,229.14 dollars the sum of 500,000 dollars paid by the donor. The surplus was used for the formation of a reserve fund to meet possible depreciation.

The position regarding security investments was almost identical with that at the end of the previous year. There was only a decrease of 1,000 florins (401 dollars) in the nominal capital of the 4½% bonds of the Netherlands Loan, 1919 Issue, due to redemption by lot and reimbursement at par.

The depreciation of the securities concerned in the above investments was found to be 117,633.76 dollars at the revaluation made at market rates on December 31st, 1932. It represents a decrease of 20,000 dollars as compared with the depreciation calculated at the end of the previous financial year (137,760.55 dollars). It is still, however, considerable. Indeed, it represents 24.55 per cent of the purchase price of the securities.

In this connection I would refer to the remarks I made in my report for 1931.<sup>4</sup>

In the General Statement at December 31st, 1932, the Library Endowment Fund was entered at 2,756,119.14 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Fund as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	2,703,046.34 <sup>5</sup>
Receipts during 1932 (income from investments) . . . . .	116,630.75
	<hr/>
	2,819,677.09
<i>Less:</i>	
Expenditure during the same year . . . . .	Gold francs 1,477.25
Sums withdrawn from the Fund and transferred to the Library (Chapter VI, item 35, of the Budget) as an appropriation-in-aid . . . . .	62,080.70 <sup>6</sup>
	<hr/>
	63,557.95
	<hr/>
	2,756,119.14

If to the expenditure during 1932 we add that for the preceding financial year, which totalled 199,378.11 francs, we obtain a total of 262,936.06 francs. This sum appears in the General Statement as at December 31st, 1932, under the heading "Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended to date". It should be noted, however, that, in addition to purchases of books, this sum includes *real expenditure* such as staff salaries.<sup>6</sup> This is a point to be borne in mind when making up the accounts for the current financial period.

<sup>1</sup> Sum obtained by the conversion of gold francs into Swiss francs.  
<sup>2</sup> A credit of 434,659 gold francs has been entered in the 1933 budget for the purpose of repaying to the Working Capital Fund the amounts borrowed from that Fund up to April 1st, 1932, for the construction of the station.  
<sup>3</sup> See my report on the audited accounts for 1929, document A.3.1930.X, page 76, note 2.  
<sup>4</sup> See document A.3.1932.X, page 98.  
<sup>5</sup> Cf. document A.3.1930.X, page 64.  
<sup>6</sup> For details of 1932 expenditure, see statement, page 32.

### 6. Furniture, Equipment, etc.

In the General Statement under consideration, the furniture, typewriters, books, etc., are shown on the assets side at their purchase price, whilst on the liabilities side is shown the amount necessary to cover their depreciation.

The situation on the assets side is as follows:

	December 31st, 1932	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1932
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Secretariat:</i>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equip- ment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	1,487,344.48	1,460,797.73	+ 26,546.75
Library (books) . . . . .	1,138,051.24	1,051,127.79	+ 86,923.45
Library (shelving) . . . . .	142,404.78	133,585.83	+ 8,818.95
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,767,800.50</b>	<b>2,645,511.35</b>	<b>+ 122,289.15</b>

The sum of 122,289.15 francs corresponds to the expenditure charged to the budget appropriations. For the Library, to recover the full amount of the expenditure, there must be added to the 95,742.40 francs (86,923.45 + 8,818.95 francs) obtained from the foregoing table the sum of 62,080.69 francs paid out of the Endowment Fund (gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr.) as an appropriation-in-aid.<sup>1</sup> The total thus amounts to 157,823.09 francs.

	December 31st, 1932	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1932
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>International Labour Organisation:</i>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equip- ment, typewriters etc. . . . .	1,022,171.90	1,000,310.36	+ 21,861.54
Library (books) . . . . .	540,871.60	504,575.15	+ 36,296.45
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,563,043.50</b>	<b>1,504,885.51</b>	<b>+ 58,157.99</b>
<i>Permanent Court of International Justice:</i>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equip- ment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	212,696.33	202,295.14	+ 10,401.19
Library (books) . . . . .	29,835.43	11,726.08	+ 18,109.35
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>242,531.76</b>	<b>214,021.22</b>	<b>+ 28,510.54</b>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,573,375.76</b>	<b>4,364,418.08</b>	<b>+ 208,957.68</b>

### 7. Depreciation Reserve Fund.

This account showed the following figures as at December 31st, 1932, in comparison with those of the previous year.

	December 31st, 1932	December 31st, 1931	Difference on December 31st, 1932
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Secretariat</i> . . . . .	2,767,800.50	2,645,511.35	+ 122,289.15
<i>International Labour Office:</i>			
For buildings:			
At Geneva . . . . .	595,198.19	512,989.—	+ 82,209.19 <sup>2</sup>
At Rome . . . . .	—	18,491.86	— 18,491.86 <sup>3</sup>
For furniture, typewriters, and Library	1,563,043.50	1,504,885.51	+ 58,157.99
<i>Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
	242,531.76	214,021.22	+ 28,510.54
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,168,573.95</b>	<b>4,895,898.94</b>	<b>+ 272,675.01</b>

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure effected with the sum of 62,080.69 gold francs (out of a vote of 110,000 gold francs) is shown below in comparison with the corresponding expenditure for the previous financial year:

	1932 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	Difference for 1932 Gold francs
Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	30,108.00	29,497.15	+ 610.85
Printing . . . . .	6,898.80	7,898.45	— 999.65
Books and maps . . . . .	5,824.22	32,405.75	— 26,581.53
Binding . . . . .	9,760.25	9,724.95	+ 35.30
Periodicals . . . . .	3,647.02	3,160.76	+ 486.26
Fittings, shelves, etc. . . . .	2,131.80	6,311.80	— 4,180.00
Librarian's travelling expenses . . . . .	3,710.60	—	+ 3,710.60
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>62,080.69</b>	<b>88,998.86</b>	<b>— 26,918.17</b>

<sup>2</sup> The annual amount for depreciation is 86,895.13 Swiss francs. The conversion of that sum into gold francs at December 31st, 1931, gave the figure of 89,735.69 gold francs.

<sup>3</sup> As already stated (Chapter I, "Buildings", of this report), the premises of the Rome office were sold in 1932.

It will be seen, from a comparison of the figures in this table with those of the preceding one, that the value of furniture, typewriters and calculating machines and all other fittings (including new acquisitions during 1932) was, at the end of the same year, as at the end of the preceding year, covered to the extent of 100 per cent by the sums entered in the account in question, this being true both of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice).

The amortisation of the cost of the International Labour Office building is proceeding at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

### 8. Contributions in Arrears.

On this subject I need only refer to the statement made in Chapter I of the present report.

### 9. Working Capital Fund.

Details regarding the Fund are given in Chapter III of the present report.

### 10. Suspense Accounts.

The total amount of these accounts is shown at the same figure of 2,567,218.41 gold francs on both sides of the General Statement.

The details are given in an explanatory note appended to the Secretariat's audited accounts and in the balance-sheet of the International Labour Organisation.

### 11. Cash in Hand and at Banks.

This item is made up at December 31st, 1932, as follows:

	Gold francs
1. Working Capital Fund cash balance . . . . .	2,786,822.60
2. Building Fund (Assembly Hall and Secretariat) . . . . .	10,745,849.26
3. Balance of the Assembly Hall Furnishing Account . . . . .	879,408.69
4. Library Building Fund . . . . .	1,333,023.68
5. Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	2,756,119.14
6. 1932 cash surplus . . . . .	2,375,675.76
Total . . . . .	20,876,899.13

as compared with 23,097,712.63 at the same date in the previous year.

### 12. Summary.

The results of the General Statement of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1932, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs
Assets . . . . .	75,492,640.95
Liabilities . . . . .	37,914,632.42
Balance of assets over liabilities . . . . .	37,578,008.53

This sum of 37,578,008.53 gold francs shows an increase of 5,043,059.71 gold francs compared with the position at December 31st, 1931, as may be seen from the following table:

#### *Excess of Assets over Liabilities.*

	1932 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	Difference for 1932 Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	35,761,277.34	30,031,562.86	+ 5,729,714.48
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	2,080,394.32	2,472,277.57	— 391,883.25
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	— 263,663.13	31,108.39	— 294,771.52
Total . . . . .	37,578,008.53	32,534,948.82	+ 5,043,059.71

As regards the Secretariat, the above increase of 5,729,714.48 gold francs is accounted for by the construction of the wireless station to the extent of 1,163,421.80 francs (after deducting the set-off of 1,166,033.05 francs already mentioned—Part II, No. 4 *bis* of the present report); by the budgetary annuity of 675,000 gold francs for buildings at Geneva; by the payment of 300,000 dollars by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., as part of the gift for the construction of the library; by bank interest; and by the surplus of actual income over expenditure, which is considerably greater than the almost negligible surplus for the previous year.

In the case of the International Labour Office, the decrease is mainly due to the rise of 291,000 gold francs in the debt to the Working Capital Fund, and to the annual amortisation, to the extent of about 87,000 francs, of the cost of the Labour Office building.

In the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the decrease is due to the fact that, whereas at December 31st of the previous year there was a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to 31,108.39 gold francs, the position at December 31st, 1932, was reversed, liabilities exceeding assets by 263,663.13 francs, which sum represents the debt of the Organisation to the Working Capital Fund at that date.

### III. WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

In accordance with the Financial Regulations, the Working Capital Fund was primarily created to meet temporary normal requirements of the Organisations of the League which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due to be met.

The sums paid by Members of the League since January 10th, 1920, for the purpose of forming or increasing the Working Capital Fund are credited to the Members who paid them.

At December 31st, 1931, the assets of the Fund amounted to 5,564,344.82 gold francs.

It should, however, be borne in mind that, at that date, the Fund was to be regarded as short by 545,318.45 gold francs, representing the amount of advances made to the International Labour Office which the latter had not been able to repay.

The surplus of actual income over expenditure for the financial year 1931, amounting to 113,142.28 gold francs for the Secretariat and the Permanent Court of International Justice, was applied to cover this debt in part, in accordance with Article 38*a* of the Financial Regulations. The sum of 432,176.17 gold francs has still to be restored to the Fund, and provision has been made accordingly by the inclusion of an appropriation of 432,177 francs in the 1933 Budget (Part VII), approved by the Assembly.

When we deduct from the balance of the <i>Working Capital Fund</i> at December 31st, 1931, as shown above . . . . .	Gold francs 5,564,344.82
the sum of . . . . .	432,176.17
	<hr/>
	5,132,168.65
and add the bank interest earned by the Fund during the financial year 1932, amounting to . . . . .	20,628.23
	<hr/>
the balance is reduced to . . . . .	5,152,796.88

at which amount it appears in the general statement of assets and liabilities of the League of Nations at December 31st, 1932. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The credits voted by the Assembly for the Working Capital Fund amounted, up to the end of 1925, to 4,607,500 gold francs. Since 1925, no further contributions to the Working Capital Fund have been called for.

From these 4,607,500 gold francs, 139,023.13 gold francs were, however, deducted to cover the cancellation of debts in the form of contributions owed by various States.

The contributions for the Working Capital Fund were therefore reduced to 4,468,476.87 gold francs.

Up to December 31st, 1932, inclusive, 4,370,228.15 gold francs had been paid by the States, and 98,248.72 gold francs have still to be recovered.

This sum refers to the following financial years:

	Gold Francs
1920 . . . . .	4,601.29
1921 . . . . .	16,788.70
1923 . . . . .	7,467.71
1924 . . . . .	7,359.36
1925 . . . . .	829.24
Consolidated contributions in arrears (China) . . . . .	61,202.42
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	98,248.72

To the sum of 4,370,228.15 gold francs paid by the States must be added 106,224.67 francs (voluntary contributions) and 1,176,560.60 francs for interest up to that date—in all, 1,282,785.27 francs. We arrive in this way at a total sum of 5,653,013.42 gold francs, from which must be deducted 166,289.09 francs returned in 1929 to Brazil and Costa Rica (which have ceased to be Members of the League), leaving a balance of 5,486,724.33 gold francs.

With the addition of 98,248.72 gold francs still to be received, this balance amounts therefore to 5,584,973.05 gold francs; but when the amount (432,176.17) of the International Labour Office debt at December 31st, 1931, not yet covered, is deducted, the balance of the Fund is finally brought down to 5,152,796.88 gold francs, as stated above.

The amount actually paid to the League by States Members in respect of the Working Capital Fund was 5,486,724.33 gold francs at that date.<sup>1</sup>

This amount represented, as may be seen from the general statement (assets side):

(1) Sums due in respect of advances made:

	Gold francs
(a) Under Article 33 (No. 1) of the Financial Regulations, to the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice to enable those organisations to meet normal expenditure which, for the present at least, they could not have met out of ordinary income . . . . .	1,532,194.87
(b) Under Article 33 (No. 2) of the Financial Regulations, as "recoverable advances" . . . . .	1,167,706.86
Total advances . . . . .	2,699,901.73
(2) Cash at bank . . . . .	2,786,822.60
Grand total . . . . .	5,486,724.33

It will be seen that, at December 31st last, nearly half the Working Capital Fund (49 per cent, as compared with 11 per cent at the end of the previous year) was employed in advances, a part of which (advances to the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court) were not realisable owing to the present financial situation of those organisations.

The following table shows the changes that took place during the financial year 1932 in regard to advances made out of the Working Capital Fund.

ADVANCES.

	Balance as at December 31st, 1931	Further advances	Re- funded	Balance as at December 31st, 1932 (cols. 1+2-3) Gold francs
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
1. Expenses of the High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	39,747.09	156,600.—	158,400.04	37,947.05
2. Sum to be repaid by Turkey in respect of the advance made by the Secretary-General to meet the expenses of the Commission appointed by the Council in 1924 to collect information concerning the frontier between Turkey and Iraq . . . . .	10,000.—	—	—	10,000.—
3. Expenses of experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig . . . . .	—	26,951.50	—	26,951.50
4. Appeal of the Chinese Government under Article 11 of the Covenant: Expenses of the Commission set up under the Council's resolution of December 20th, 1931 . . . . .	—	775,649.82	518,260.—	257,389.82
5. Liberian Government's request for assistance: Expenses of the mission sent to the Kru country . . . . .	—	18,519.35	—	18,519.35
6. Construction of the wireless station . . . . .	—	816,899.14	—	816,899.14
7. Advances made to the International Labour Organisation . . . . .	545,318.45	1,352,182.49	628,969.20	1,268,531.74
8. Advances made to the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	—	468,657.78	204,994.65	263,663.13
Total . . . . .	595,065.54	3,615,460.08	1,510,623.89	2,699,901.73

<sup>1</sup> The difference between the figure of 5,486,724.33 gold francs, representing the total of the items into which the balance of the Working Capital Fund is subdivided on the assets side of the general statement at December 31st, 1932, and the figure of 5,152,796.88 gold francs shown under the same head on the liabilities side, is explained as follows:

The 5,152,796.88 gold francs include contributions in respect of the Fund which were still outstanding at December 31st, 1932, to the amount of 98,248.72 gold francs. When this last sum is deducted, the total is reduced to 5,054,548.16 gold francs, but with the addition of the sum of 432,176.17 gold francs repayable to the Fund by the credit voted in the 1933 budget, it amounts to the above total of 5,486,724.33 gold francs, paid by the States.

The above figures call for a few comments.

At December 31st last, Turkey's debt in respect of the advance made to her nine years ago for the expenses of the Commission appointed to delimit the frontiers of Iraq (Item 2 in the above table) had not yet been paid.

The sum of 775,649.82 gold francs advanced in 1932 for the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry sent to Manchuria (Item 4 in the above table) had been repaid to the extent of 518,260 gold francs (half by China and half by Japan) by December 31st of that year. The balance of 257,389.82 gold francs was paid by the two States before January 31st, 1933.

The high figure at which the Labour Office debt stood at December 31st, 1932, is due to the fact that, in addition to the debt at December 31st of the previous year (of which only 113,142.28 gold francs has been repaid, in the manner already described, while the remainder, as previously stated, is still outstanding), a further debt was incurred in 1932 for further advances which have been only partially repaid.

In the case of the Permanent Court, the need for advances was considerably greater in 1932 than in the previous year, and it was only possible to repay part (less than half) of the sums received, whereas at the end of 1931 the Court was indebted for no advances of this kind.

These particulars suffice to demonstrate the financial difficulties encountered by the two Organisations in question, more especially the International Labour Office, during the year 1932—difficulties which have recurred during the current year, and have led to further requests for advances.

At March 31st, 1933, the International Labour Office debt to the Working Capital Fund had risen to 2,005,580.24 gold francs,<sup>1</sup> and that of the Court to 698,577.51 gold francs.<sup>2</sup>

At the same date, the available balance of the Working Capital Fund amounted to 2,897,095.17 gold francs.

#### IV. CASH SURPLUS FOR 1932.

(EXCESS OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE.)

In accordance with Article 38 (a) of the Financial Regulations, the difference between the actual receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1932 has to be established.

##### 1. Secretariat.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	20,652,750.24
Expenditure <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	18,277,074.48
	<hr/>
Surplus of receipts over expenditure . . . . .	2,375,675.76

##### 2. International Labour Organisation.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7,911,032.99
Net expenditure . . . . .	8,747,388.56
	<hr/>
Deficit covered by withdrawal from Working Capital Fund . . . . .	— 836,355.57

<sup>1</sup> This figure is composed of the following:

	Gold francs
Debt at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	1,268,531.74
Partial repayment of this debt by credit voted in the 1933 budget . . . . .	432,176.17
	<hr/>
Balance . . . . .	836,355.57
Further advances for first quarter 1933 . . . . .	1,169,224.67
	<hr/>
Total at March 31st, 1933 . . . . .	2,005,580.24

<sup>2</sup> The debt of the Court at December 31st, 1932, was 263,663.13 gold francs. It increased during the first quarter of the current year by 434,914.38 gold francs.

<sup>3</sup> The items are as follows:

	Gold francs
Contributions for the financial year 1932 . . . . .	17,600,410.98
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	1,196,153.63
Appropriations in aid (Chapters II and III of the Budget) . . . . .	1,856,185.63
	<hr/>
	20,652,750.24

<sup>4</sup> Budget expenditure:

Secretariat and special organisations . . . . .	15,220,392.88
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,748,899.—
Pensions . . . . .	1,010,019.60
	<hr/>
	18,277,074.48

<sup>5</sup> Including 540,200.85 gold francs for arrears of contributions and 410,238.79 gold francs for appropriations in aid and miscellaneous receipts.



3. Permanent Court of International Justice.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,268,711.99
Expenditure . . . . .	<u>2,532,375.12</u>
<i>Deficit</i> covered by withdrawal from Working Capital Fund . . . . .	— 263,663.13

A table is appended showing the figures for the cash surplus of the Secretariat and autonomous organisations at the end of each of the last five years:

	1928 Gold francs	1929 Gold francs	1930 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	1932 Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	2,337,354.33	1,135,535.27	273,101.07	82,033.89	2,375,675.76
International Labour Orga- nisation . . . . .	199,914.50	—	—	—	—
Permanent Court of Inter- national Justice . . . . .	180,551.93	357,680.01	385,976.75	31,108.39	—
Total . . . . .	<u>2,717,820.76</u>	<u>1,493,215.28</u>	659,077.82	113,142.28	<u>2,375,675.76</u>

V. CONCLUSION.

The year 1932 opened under particularly unfavourable economic conditions throughout the world.

It was therefore to be anticipated that this situation would affect the budget of the League, owing to its influence on the payment of the contributions due by States.

These anticipations were, unfortunately, more than borne out by the facts, for the arrears in the payment of contributions have increased in a manner which is disquieting and even likely to prove harmful to the League's prestige. On December 31st, 1932, these arrears amounted to nearly 24,000,000 gold francs or about 32 per cent of the total assets of the League, an increase of 5,119,000 gold francs as compared with the already very considerable figure which they had reached at the end of the previous year. It was to remedy this situation that the Assembly, at its 1932 session, demanded a large cut in expenditure.

An examination of the budgetary accounts gives the impression that a real effort has been made in this direction, so that economies have been effected on the credits voted, these economies being particularly appreciable in the case of the Secretariat, for the reasons already described.

It was chiefly due to this that the cash account for 1932 closed with a surplus of actual income over expenditure of 2,375,675.76 gold francs. This surplus exclusively concerns the Secretariat, for the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice found themselves faced with excess expenditure which they had to meet by drawing freely on the Working Capital Fund.

The advances made to these two organisations, as well as other advances mentioned in the present report, placed a great strain on the limited resources of this fund, the balance of which had been reduced, on December 31st last, to 2,786,822.60 gold francs.

It is absolutely necessary that the advances made from this fund should be repaid to it, if it is to fulfil the purpose for which it was formed.

But, above all, it is necessary that States Members should, without exception, fulfil their joint and several obligations to contribute to the League's expenses, and that the limitation of expenditure should be persevered in as the Assembly recommends.

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

<sup>1</sup> Including 159,398.06 gold francs for arrears of contributions and 540.77 gold francs for appropriations-in-aid.

**Part X.**

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**ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND FOR THE FINAN-  
CIAL YEAR 1932 AND REPORT THEREON BY M. A. CERESA  
(Auditor).**

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CAISSE DES PENSIONS DU PERSONNEL

BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932 — BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Passif — Liabilities.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs
FONDS ACCUMULÉ AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932 — ACCUMULATED FUND AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932 . . . . .	12,103,859.34
COMPTES CRÉDITEURS DIVERS — SUNDRY CREDITORS:	
Pensions — Annuities . . . . .	20,706.75
FONDS DE RÉSERVE CRÉÉ POUR PARER ÉVENTUELLEMENT A UNE DÉPRÉCIATION DES VALEURS — INVESTMENTS RESERVE FUND . . . . .	320,531.49
FONDS DE RÉSERVE SUR LES DETTES AU TITRE DES PRIMES D'ASSURANCE — INSURANCE PREMIUM DEBT RESERVE FUND . . . . .	3,705.35

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12,448,802.93

## STAFF PENSIONS FUND.

BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932 — BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

### Actif — Assets.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>DISPONIBILITÉS — CASH:</b>			
Compte courant — Current Account:			
Francs suisses — Swiss fr. 1,265,927.35	1,265,927.25		
£3,914 15s. od. . . . .	67,255.35		
\$32,154.42 . . . . .	166,643.55		
Francs français — French francs 4,989.45	<u>1,011.80</u>	1,500,837.95	
Compte de dépôt — Deposit Account:			
£19,518 7s. 10d. . . . .	335,325.95		
Francs français — French francs 3,070,657.60	<u>622,729.35</u>	958,055.30	2,458,893.25
<b>PLACEMENTS (au prix d'achat) conformément aux indications détaillées figurant en annexe, page 110 — INVESTMENTS (at cost) as per Details annexed (page 110) . . . . .</b>			
		9,326,943.49 <sup>1</sup>	
et intérêts échus — and accrued interest . . . . .		<u>94,814.70</u>	9,421,758.19
<b>COMPTES DÉBITEURS DIVERS — SUNDRY DEBTORS.</b>			
Contributions arriérées dues par les membres — Members' arrears of contributions . . . . .		217,004.14	
Dettes au titre des primes d'assurance — Insurance premium debts . . . . .		<u>351,147.35</u>	568,151.49
			<u><u>12,448,802.93</u></u>

Le 3 mars 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chef Comptable. — Chief Accountant.

<sup>1</sup> La valeur en bourse des titres détenus par la Caisse au 31 décembre 1932 représentait, non compris les intérêts. — The market value of the investments held by the Fund as at December 31st, 1932, was, exclusive of interest . . . . . Francs suisses — Swiss francs: 7,997,627.25.

COMPTÉ DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT  
LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932 — INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR  
THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Recettes — Income.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>COMPTÉ DES MEMBRES — MEMBERS' ACCOUNT.</b>		
Soldes de la Caisse de prévoyance — Provident Fund balances	19,407.88	
Contributions courantes — Current contributions . . . . .	857,875.97	
Contributions arriérées — Arrears of contributions . . . . .	52,608.88	
	<hr/>	929,892.73
<b>COMPTÉ DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS — LEAGUE ACCOUNT.</b>		
Soldes de la Caisse de prévoyance — Provident Fund balances	17,467.45	
Contributions courantes — Current contributions . . . . .	1,301,191.61	
Compte des arriérés — Arrears account . . . . .	103,016.35	
	<hr/>	1,421,675.41
Contribution annuelle pour l'amortissement du déficit de la réserve mathématique — Annual contribution for the amortisation of the deficit on the actuarial reserve . . . . .		336,757.85
<b>INTÉRÊTS — INTEREST.</b>		
Des placements — On investments . . . . .		469,326.02
		<hr/>
		3,157,652.01

COMPTE DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT  
LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932 — INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR  
THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Dépenses — Expenditure.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>PRESTATIONS — BENEFITS.</b>		
Remboursement de contributions — Contribution refunds . . . . .	223,082.05	
Pensions — Annuities . . . . .	21,426.95	
Sommes en capital — Capital value annuities . . . . .	350,997.45	
Pensions d'invalidité — Invalidity annuities . . . . .	11,065.85	
Pensions aux veuves et aux orphelins — Annuities to widows and orphans . . . . .	14,059.35	
	<hr/>	620,631.65
Remboursement de contributions effectuées en 1931 — Refund of contributions made in 1931 . . . . .		17,503.65
<b>DÉPENSES DIVERSES — MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.</b>		
Y compris les frais d'achat des titres — Including cost of purchase of securities . . . . .		12,160.70
<b>SOLDE, SOIT EXCÉDENT DES RECETTES SUR LES DÉPENSES — BALANCE, BEING EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE . . . . .</b>		<hr/> 2,507,356.01
		<hr/> 3,157,652.01

PLACEMENTS APPARTENANT A LA CAISSE DES PENSIONS.  
INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE PENSIONS FUND.

№	Désignation Details	Valeur nominale Nominal Value	Prix d'achat en monnaie étrangère Cost price in foreign currency	Prix d'achat en francs suisses Cost price in Swiss francs
7½	Emprunt bulgare 1928-1968 — Bulgarian Loan	\$23.000,—	\$18.177,50	98.487,79
7½	Emprunt hongrois 1924-1944. — Hungarian Loan	Fr. s. 67.000,—		67.000,—
7½	Emprunt hongrois 1924-1944. — Hungarian Loan	\$47.000,—	\$46.772,—	242.706,02
7	Emprunt allemand 1924-1949. — German Loan	\$29.500,—	\$30.400,—	152.886,70
7	Emprunt autrichien 1923-1943. — Austrian Loan	\$33.000,—	\$33.237,50	171.025,80
7	Emprunt autrichien 1930-1957. — Austrian Loan	\$20.000,—	\$18.725,—	96.293,34
7	Emprunt bulgare 1926-1967. — Bulgarian Loan	£100,—	£92,—	2.313,55
7	Emprunt italien 1951. — Italian Loan	\$26.000,—	\$25.245,—	130.942,37
7	Consortium italien de crédit 1947 — Italian Credit Consortium	\$17.000,—	\$16.833,75	86.984,13
6½	Emprunt brésilien 1957. — Brazilian Loan	\$17.500,—	\$16.901,25	87.717,50
6½	Etat libre de Prusse 1926-1951. — Free State of Prussia	\$20.000,—	\$19.486,25	101.146,80
6½	Ville de Milan 1952. — City of Milan	\$7.500,—	\$7.127,50	37.009,55
6½	Ville de Rome 1952. — City of Rome	\$13.500,—	\$12.863,13	66.777,64
6½	Ch. Fer du Nord 1950. — Nord Railway	\$25.000,—	\$25.312,50	129.283,60
6	Ch. Fer argentin 1960. — Argentine Railway	\$10.000,—	\$9.950,—	51.669,75
6	Emprunt argentin 1959. — Argentine Loan	\$40.000,—	\$39.801,25	206.470,29
6	Emprunt belge 1955. — Belgian Loan.	\$30.000,—	\$29.842,50	155.035,65
6	Emprunt uruguayen 1960. — Uruguayan Loan	\$10.000,—	\$9.725,—	50.411,98
6	Ville de Bordeaux 1934. — City of Bordeaux	\$10.000,—	\$9.955,—	51.387,71
6	Ville de Buenos-Ayres 1960. — City of Buenos Aires	\$15.000,—	\$14.952,50	77.739,—
6	Ville de Marseille 1934. — City of Marseilles 1934	\$15.000,—	\$14.838,75	77.155,13
6	Ville de Lyon 1934. — City of Lyons	\$35.000,—	\$34.750,—	180.028,65
6	Etat de Hambourg 1946. — State of Hamburg	\$10.000,—	\$9.058,75	46.973,36
5½	Emprunt allemand 1930. — German Loan	Fr. s. 150.000,—		135.000,—
5½	Emprunt danois 1955. — Danish Loan	\$47.000,—	\$47.093,50	243.582,20
5½	Emprunt munic. danois 1955. — Danish Munic. Loan	\$15.000,—	\$14.667,50	76.570,65
5½	Emprunt norvégien 1965. — Norwegian Loan	\$30.000,—	\$30.173,50	155.478,—
5	Ch. fer fédéraux 1924 (IV). — Swiss Fed. Rlys.	Fr. s. 100.000,—		98.222,50
3½	Emprunt brit. de guerre 1932. — British War Loan	£15.000,—	£14.850,—	378.300,—
5	Emprunt Colombie brit. 1954. — British Columbia Loan	\$20.000,—	\$20.550,—	103.652,—
5	Emprunt féd. suisse 1924. — Swiss Fed. Loan	Fr. s. 100.000,—		98.913,—
5	Emprunt féd. suisse 1925. — Swiss Fed. Loan	Fr. s. 150.000,—		147.000,—
4½	Emprunt français 1928. — French Loan	Fr. fr. 400.000,—	Fr. fr. 370.400,—	75.330,10
5	Emprunt norvégien 1963. — Norwegian Loan	\$10.000,—	\$9.750,—	50.669,53
5	Etat libre d'Irlande 1960. — Irish Free State	\$20.000,—	\$19.525,—	100.517,13

%	Désignation Details	Valeur nominale Nominal Value	Prix d'achat en monnaie étrangère Cost price in foreign currency	Prix d'achat en francs suisses Cost price in Swiss francs
5	Ville d'Anvers 1958. — City of Antwerp . . . . .	\$35.000,—	\$31.953,75	166.003,20
4½	Emprunt danois 1962. — Danish Loan.	\$10.000,—	\$8.825,—	45.553,55
4½	Emprunt canadien 1944. Canadian Loan . . . . .	\$ can. 65.000,—	\$65.342,25	336.869,—
4½	Emprunt féd. suisse 1915 (III) — Swiss Fed. Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 95.500,—		90.415,—
4½	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1927. — Swiss Fed. Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—		48.500,—
4½	Emprunt Ind. brit. 1958-1968. — British India Loan . . . . .	£6.000,—	£5.362,50	135.571,15
4½	Banque Hypoth. de Suède 1929-2009 — Swedish Loan . . . . .	Kr. su. 68.500,—	Kr. s. 68.502,50	94.995,47
4½	Caisse Hypoth. de Suède 1927. — Swedish Loan . . . . .	Kr. su. 70.000,—	Kr. s. 70.350,—	97.216,—
4½	Ch. Fer Canadien Pacifique 1944. — Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . .	\$10.000,—	\$9.900,—	51.381,—
4½	Ch. Fer New York Central & Hudson 2013. — New York Central and Hudson R. R. . . . .	\$5.000,—	\$4.925,—	25.376,06
4	Rente Ch. Fer Fédéraux 1900. — Swiss Fed. Rlys. . . . .	Fr. s. 99.750,—		84.528,40
4	Ch. Fer Fédéraux 1923 (III). — Swiss Fed. Rlys. . . . .	Fr. s. 100.000,—		87.727,50
4	Ville de Copenhague 1910-II. — City of Copenhagen . . . . .	£4.880,—		99.544,—
4	Emprunt égyptien 1912 (unifié). — Egyptian Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—		37.280,—
4	Emprunt Canton de Genève 1931. — Canton of Geneva Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 25.000,—		24.962,50
4	Ch. Fer Chezapeake & Ohio 1989. — Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. . . . .	\$10.000,—	\$9.862,50	50.822,69
4	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1931. — Swiss Federal Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 200.000,—		200.000,—
3½	Ch. Fer Fédéraux 1899-1902. — Swiss Fed. Rlys. . . . .	Fr. s. 96.000,—		75.560,50
3½	Ch. Fer Jura-Simplon 1894. — Jura-Simplon Rly. . . . .	Fr. s. 220.000,—		174.006,—
3	Emprunt du Transvaal 1923-1953 — Transvaal Loan . . . . .	£2.400,—	£1.970:8:0	49.609,75
3	Emprunt hollandais 1905. — Netherlands Loan . . . . .	Fl. 49.000,—	Fl. 38.790,—	82.322,70
5	Ch. Fer Etat français 1932. — French Rlys. . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—		50.000,—
3½	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1932. — Swiss Federal Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 100.000,—		95.830,—
5	Emprunt consolidé Brésilien. — Brazil Funding Bds. 1931 . . . . .	\$1.137,50	\$1.137,50	5.895,20
6	Etat de Hambourg 1946. — State of Hamburg. . . . .	\$16.000,—	\$14.665,—	75.836,38
5½	Obl.-or Emprunt norvégien 1925-1965. — Gold Bonds. Kingdom of Norway.	\$26.000,—	\$26.875,—	139.375,77
5	Emprunt sud-africain 1945-1975. — Union of South Africa . . . . .	£4.000,—	£4.080,—	103.040,—
4½	Ch. Fer national canadien 1954. — Canadian National Rly. . . . .	\$20.000,—	\$20.100,—	104.268,75
4½	Ch. Fer New York Central & Hudson 2013. — New York Central & Hudson River . . . . .	\$25.000,—	\$23.968,75	123.368,85
4¼	Ch. de fer Great Northern 1961 S. A. — Great Northern Rly. . . . .	\$15.000,—	\$15.012,50	77.251,60
4	Ch. Fer Atchison et Santa-Fé 1995. — Atchison & Tapeka Santa Fé . . . .	\$14.000,—	\$14.025,—	72.213,20
4	Ch. Fer Pacifique du Nord 1997. — Northern Pacific . . . . .	\$20.000,—	\$18.775,—	96.552,60
4	Chemin de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine 1931. — Alsace-Lorraine Rly. . . . .	Fr. fr. 250.000,—	Fr. fr. 241.250,—	48.732,50
4	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1931. — Swiss Federal Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 400.000,—		400.000,—



%	Désignation Details	Valeur nominale Nominal Value	Prix d'achat en monnaie étrangère Cost price in foreign currency	Prix d'achat en francs suisses Cost price in Swiss francs
4	République et Canton de Genève 1931. — Canton of Geneva Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 25.000,—		24.812,50
	123 Actions ordinaires American Tel. & Tel. — Cap. stock American Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	\$12.300,—	\$13.950,88	71.602,90
	266 Actions ordinaires Public Service Corp. de New Jersey. — c. sh. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey .		\$13.906,75	71.376,40
	237 Actions ordinaires Cons. Gas de New-York. — c. sh. Consolidated Gas. Co. of New York . . . . .		\$13.928,38	71.487,40
7½	Gouvernement français 1941. — French Government . . . . .	\$23.000,—	\$28.927,50	150.169,90
5½	Emprunt britannique 1937. — U.K. of Great Britain & Ireland . . . . .	\$82.000,—	\$86.510,—	448.770,60
5½	Emprunt suédois 1954. — K. of Sweden . . . . .	\$82.000,—	\$79.231,25	411.624,90
5	Obl.-or Canal de Suez. — Suez Canal Gold Bonds 1945 . . . . .	Fr.-or 125.000,—	Fr. fr. 694.125,—	140.627,65
5	Chemins de fer de l'Etat 1932-1942. — French Rlys. . . . .	Fr. fr. 790.000,—	Fr. fr. 745.760,—	151.088,80
4½	Fr. fr. 44.100 Rente française. — French Loan 1932. . . . .	Fr. fr. 980.000,—	Fr. fr. 1.015.900,—	205.151,70
3½	Chemins de fer fédéraux 1932. — Swiss Federal Rlys. . . . .	Fr. s. 102.000,—		98.940,—
				9.326.943,49
	Plus intérêts échus au 31 décembre 1932 — Plus accrued interest to December 31st, 1932 . . . . .			94.814,70
				9.421.758,19

## ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1932.

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA, *Auditor*.

The present report takes as its starting-point the figures of the closed accounts at December 31st, 1931, which were only provisional, for the reasons explained in my report upon them. <sup>1</sup>

\* \* \*

	Swiss francs
On December 31st, 1931, the Pensions Fund had accumulated assets amounting to . . . . .	9,596,503.33
To this amount were added, during the financial year 1932 . . . . .	2,507,356.01
Thus the assets had increased by December 31st, 1932, to . . . . .	12,103,859.34

The above increase of 2,507,356.01 Swiss francs represents the difference between income and expenditure for the financial year, which were as follows:

	Swiss francs
Income . . . . .	3,157,652.01
Expenditure . . . . .	650,296.—
Surplus of income over expenditure . . . . .	2,507,356.01

The *income* is as follows:

	Swiss francs
1. Contributions from officials members of the Pensions Fund and from the League of Nations <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,351,568.14
2. Annual contribution of the League for the amortisation of the deficit on the <i>actuarial reserve</i> . . . . .	336,757.85
3. Interest . . . . .	469,326.02
	3,157,652.01

1. The contributions referred to in Item 1 of the above table may be analysed as follows:

	Members' accounts	League of Nations' Account	Total
Balances from the Provident Fund <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	19,407.88	17,467.45	36,875.33
Contributions in respect of the financial year 1932. . . . .	857,875.97	1,301,191.61	2,159,067.58
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	52,608.88	103,016.35	155,625.23
	929,892.73	1,421,675.41	2,351,568.14

2. As regards the League's contribution for the amortisation of the *deficit* on the *actuarial reserve*, it should be noted that, according to a preliminary actuarial estimate, the present value of the liabilities of the new Pensions Fund was only partially covered by the assets that were to be handed over to it. There was a *deficit* of 7,200,000 francs, which, according to the calculations, could have been made good in thirty years by an annuity of 411,624 francs, calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See document A.3(c).1932.X.

<sup>2</sup> The ordinary contributions payable by the staff are fixed at 6½ per cent of the pensionable emoluments in the case of principal officers and other officials classed as belonging to the *First Division*, and 5 per cent in the case of other officials. The rate of the League contribution is fixed by the Assembly on the advice of the Administrative Board of the Fund. For 1932, as for the previous year, this rate was fixed at 9 per cent of the pensionable emoluments of members of the Fund.

<sup>3</sup> The figures shown opposite this item are due to the transfer of eight additional officials from the Provident Fund to the Pensions Fund as compared with the position at December 31st, 1930 (see resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 17th, 1932).

<sup>4</sup> Subsequent actuarial calculations reduced the *deficit* on the actuarial reserve to 6,270,000 francs and the amortisation annuity to 358,000 francs, or, in round figures, 400,000 francs, as from 1933.

In the League budget for the financial year 1932 an appropriation of 953,273 francs was voted as contribution to the Pension Fund.

This sum was calculated as follows:

	Swiss francs
Annual cost of the proposed new Pensions Fund, according to the above-mentioned actuarial calculation . . . . .	2,030,000.—
Less: Staff contributions . . . . .	815,000.—
	1,215,000.—
Plus: Annuity for the amortisation of the deficit on the actuarial reserve . . . . .	411,624.—
	1,626,624.—
Deduct the aggregate amount of contributions to the former Provident Fund, already shown in the budget of each of the three Organisations of the League (Secretariat, International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice) . . . . .	673,351.—
	953,273.—

The amount actually paid under this head for the financial year 1932 was 336,757.85 francs. This represents the balance available after payment of the current contribution to the Pensions Fund for the same financial year.

3. The interest which appears under the head of income for an amount of 469,326.02 francs, as previously stated, is made up as follows:

<i>Interest:</i>		Swiss francs
On investments . . . . .		423,564.60
On the debt of officials members of the Fund:		
(a) For contributions in arrears. . . . .	22,559.45	
(b) For insurance premiums . . . . .	14,396.85	
		<u>36,956.30</u>
On Bank deposits . . . . .		8,805.12
		<u>469,326.02</u>
		Swiss francs

The *expenditure* may be analysed as follows:

Refund of contributions paid under Article 9, No. 5, of the Pensions Fund Regulations <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	223,082.05
Pensions paid . . . . .	21,426.95
Capital sums paid in lieu of pensions. . . . .	350,997.45
Invalidity pensions paid . . . . .	11,065.85
Pensions to widows and orphans. . . . .	14,059.35
	<u>620,631.65</u>
Refund of excess contributions paid in respect of the financial year 1931 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	17,503.65
Miscellaneous expenditure, almost entirely in connection with the purchase of investment securities. . . . .	12,160.70
	<u>650,296.—</u>

The <i>securities</i> held by the Pensions Fund in consequence of its investments amounted at December 31st, 1931, to . . . . .	1,305,914.65
In addition to these securities are those taken over from the Provident Fund, amounting to . . . . .	6,686,079.11
Further to be added, the securities purchased during the financial year 1932 to the amount of . . . . .	2,053,784.80
	<u>10,045,778.56</u>
There is also a consolidation of interest carried out in 1931, as will be stated later, to the amount of. . . . .	5,895.20
	<u>10,051,673.76</u>

against which, however, the following decreases must be set off:

		Swiss francs
(a) Reimbursement of securities drawn by lot . . . . .	292,375.40	
(b) Sale of securities . . . . .	432,354.87	
		<u>724,730.27</u>

The amount invested in securities at December 31st, 1932, was thus reduced to 9,326,943.49 as shown in the balance-sheet of the Pensions Fund at that date.

The above sum of 6,686,079.11 Swiss francs represents the amount of the securities held by the Provident Fund at December 31st, 1931, calculated at their purchase price.

<sup>1</sup> This article reads:

“ Whatever be the age of the official, if he has completed more than three but less than ten years' service, he shall be awarded a capital sum equal to his own contributions to the Pensions Fund and the payments due in respect of him to that Fund from the League, plus simple interest at the rate fixed by Article 21, provided that such sum shall not exceed the value of the annuity which an official would receive after completing ten years' service.”

<sup>2</sup> This refers to an adjustment due to the fact that, in 1931, a number of local officials had paid contributions on a provisional basis corresponding to the international salary-scale instead of on a basis corresponding to the scale in force in 1932 for the salaries of local officials.

In this connection, it should be observed that the Assembly of the League, at its meeting on October 17th, 1932, during the thirteenth ordinary session, decided that the assets of the Provident Fund should be transferred to the Pensions Fund, subject to leaving with the Provident Fund a sum in cash equal to the balances of the accounts of its members and an appropriate share of the Death and Invalidity Fund, and that any shortage due to the depreciation of the assets taken over from the Provident Fund should be amortised, if necessary, after the period of thirty years fixed by Article 7 (b) of the Pensions Fund Regulations.

The following table shows the new investments made in 1932:

	Nominal value	Purchase price in foreign currency	Purchase price in Swiss francs
123 Cap. Stocks American, Tel. and Tel.	\$12,300	\$13,950.88	71,602.90
266 Com. shares Public Service Corp. of New Jersey . . . . .		\$13,906.75	71,376.40
237 Com. shares Consolidated Gas of New York . . . . .		\$13,928.38	71,487.40
7½% French Government, 1941. . . . .	\$23,000	\$28,927.50	150,169.90
5½% U.K. of Great Britain and Ireland, 1937 . . . . .	\$82,000	\$86,510.—	448,770.60
5½% K. of Sweden, 1954. . . . .	\$82,000	\$79,231.25	411,624.90
5% Suez Canal gold bonds 1945 . . . . .	Gold fr. 125,000	Fr. fr. 694,125.—	140,627.65
5% French State Railways, 1932-42. . . . .	Fr. fr. 790,000	Fr. fr. 745,760.—	151,088.80
4½% Fr. fr. 44,100 Rente française, 1932 . . . . .	Fr. fr. 980,000	Fr. fr. 1,015,900.—	205,151.70
3½% Swiss Federal Railways, 1932 . . . . .	Sw. fr. 125,000		98,940.—
3½% British Conversion Loan. . . . .	£15,974 11s. 3d.	£12,959 7s. 3d.	232,944.55
			2,053,784.80

The securities reimbursed were as follows:

SECURITIES REIMBURSED IN 1932, CONSEQUENT ON AMORTISATION.

	Nominal value	Profit Swiss francs	Swiss francs
7% Italian credit Consortium Public Works B. 1927 . . . . .	\$1,000	—	5,145.—
4½% Swiss Federal Loan 1925, III . . . . .	Sw. fr. 1,000	—	1,000.—
6% P.L.M. Railway, 1922-1958 . . . . .	\$55,000	8,735.89	286,230.40
			292,375.40

The securities sold were the following:

	Purchase price	Sale price Swiss francs	Profit
4½% Swiss Federal Railways 1922, 2nd electrification . . . . .	94,205.—	103,169.—	8,964.—
3½% British Conversion Loan. . . . .	338,149.87	378,364.77	40,214.90
	432,354.87	481,533.77	49,178.90

Regarding the consolidation of interest previously mentioned, it should be remarked that, in 1932, Brazil delivered bonds of the 5% Brazilian Funding Loan to holders of 6½% bonds of the Brazilian Loan 1926-1957 in payment of interest in respect of the year 1932.

As a result of this operation, the Pensions Fund received bonds of a nominal value of 1,137.50 dollars, converted into 5,895.20 Swiss francs.

Mention should also be made of large conversions in 1932 of certain of the securities held by the Fund, which resulted in an appreciable decrease in the rate of interest on those securities, as may be seen from the table below:

	Nominal value	Purchase price Swiss francs	Conversion price
(1) 5% British War Loan, 1929-47 converted to 3½% . . . . .	£15,000	378,300.—	378,300.—
(2) 4½% Swiss Federal Loan, 1917 converted to 3½% . . . . .	Sw. fr. 100,000	95,830.—	95,830.—
(3) 7% French State Railways 1927 converted to 5% . . . . .	Fr. fr. 50,000	50,000.—	50,000.—
(4) 5% French Government 1928 converted to 4½% . . . . .	Fr. fr. 400,000	75,330.10	75,330.10
(5) 6% Rente française 1920 converted to 4½% . . . . .	Fr. fr. 980,000	205,151.70	205,151.70
		804,611.80	804,611.80

A statement of the Pensions Fund's investments at December 31st, 1932, is appended to the balance-sheet of the Fund at that date.

The nominal value, purchase price in foreign currency, and purchase price calculated in Swiss currency are shown against the securities listed.

The aggregate purchase price in Swiss currency is 9,326,943.49 francs, at which figure the securities are shown in the balance-sheet.

The market value, however, at the prices ruling on December 31st, 1932, was 7,997,627.25 francs.

The depreciation, amounting to 1,329,316.24 francs, which represents 14.25 per cent of the investments, is divided as follows:

	Purchase price	Revaluation	Depreciation	Percentage depreciation
	Swiss francs			
Securities transferred from the Provident Fund . . . . .	6,240,651.09	5,143,341.80	1,097,309.29	17.59
Securities purchased by the Pensions Fund in 1931 and 1932. . . . .	3,086,292.40	2,854,285.45	232,006.95	7.52
	<u>9,326,943.49</u>	<u>7,997,627.25</u>	<u>1,329,316.24</u>	<u>14.25</u>

The securities formerly belonging to the Provident Fund, which, as has already been seen, were reduced in 1932 by about 725,000 francs through reimbursements and sales, showed at December 31st, 1932, a depreciation of 17.59 per cent, which, though appreciably less than the 25 per cent at which the depreciation stood at the end of the previous year, is still considerable.

Similarly, in the case of securities purchased direct by the Pensions Fund during the first two years of its operation—chiefly in 1932—the depreciation, though less than the 17.59 per cent above, is none the less appreciable.

In regard to this depreciation, reference may be made to the exceptional conditions now prevailing on the stock market; nor must it be forgotten that the Pensions Fund has no prospect of realising its investments in the more or less immediate future; on the contrary, in view of the succession of the dates at which its liabilities mature, a certain equilibrium may be established in future between those liabilities and the reimbursement of the securities representing these investments, which are repayable at par, so that the final loss may be so serious. At the same time, there are other reasons for apprehension, due to the present phase of monetary instability and the uncertainty of the future as regards fluctuations of currencies which had hitherto been regarded as completely sound.

In this connection, it may be useful to reproduce figures showing in the form of percentages the distribution of the Pensions Fund's investments according to the currencies in which the securities concerned are payable.<sup>1</sup>

United States dollars <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	56.69
Swiss francs. . . . .	21.86
Sterling. . . . .	8.24
French francs . . . . .	5.15
Canadian dollars. . . . .	3.61
Swedish crowns . . . . .	2.06
Dutch florins . . . . .	0.88
Gold francs (Suez Canal bonds) . . . . .	1.51
	<u>100</u>

During the financial year 1932 a fund was created to provide for depreciations of the securities held by the Pensions Fund.

This fund was constituted as follows:

	Swiss francs
1. Transfer to the Pensions Fund of the funds of the Provident Fund set aside for the same purpose, which there was no reason to leave in the hands of the Provident Fund, because all the latter's securities, together with the visible or invisible losses upon them, had been transferred to the new Fund . . . . .	147,888.40
2. Profit on sales of securities by the Pensions Fund during the financial year 1932 . . . . .	57,914.79
3. Sum transferred from the Provident Fund to the Pensions Fund representing the latter's share of the assets of the Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	209,939.65
Total . . . . .	<u>415,742.84</u>

The amount withdrawn from this fund in 1932 to cover various exchange losses on deposits and current accounts at banks was . . . . .

95,211.35

The fund was thus reduced at December 31st, 1932, to . . . . . 320,531.49 at which figure it appears in the Pensions Fund balance-sheet at that date.

<sup>1</sup> The investments are calculated at the purchase price converted into Swiss francs.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that in the case of some investments (18.72 per cent of the total) payable in dollars, it is stated that the capital and interest are payable in gold of a specified standard.

In addition to the investments in securities already mentioned, the Pensions Fund had the following sums at banks at December 31st, 1932:

	Swiss francs
On <i>current account</i> (chiefly in Swiss francs and to a lesser extent in dollars, sterling and French francs) . . . . .	1,500,837.95
On <i>deposit</i> (in sterling and Swiss francs) . . . . .	958,055.30
	2,458,893.25

The relatively high figure represented by these holdings—which are certainly not very remunerative at the present rates of interest allowed by the banks, which on current accounts amount to practically nil—is due to the instability of the stock market and the international exchanges, which makes the utmost caution advisable.

Reference should also be made to two figures which appear under the head of “Sundry debtors” at December 31st, 1932.

The first, 217,004.14 francs, represents arrears of contributions due by members of the Fund.

	Swiss francs
The corresponding figure at December 31st of the previous year . . . . .	278,768.41
This increased in 1932, through new arrears and interest, by . . . . .	70,141.73

On the other hand, it was reduced, through sums recovered, by . . . . .	348,910.14
	131,906.—

After the above upward and downward fluctuations, the balance of the account amounts to the figure already stated—namely . . . . .	217,004.14
--	------------

The other figure under the head of “Sundry debtors” referred to above is 351,147.35 francs, representing the debt in respect of life assurance premiums for officials who formerly belonged to the Provident Fund and chose this form of provision for the future.

This figure is made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Amount owing to the Fund on December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	373,621.13
Increases in 1932 through subsequent payment of premiums by the Fund and through interest. . . . .	57,349.40
	430,970.53
Decrease in the same financial period through sums recovered. . . . .	79,823.18
	351,147.35

A reserve fund has been formed to cover any losses on the amount owing to the Fund in respect of insurance premiums. This fund amounted to 3,705.35 francs at December 31st, 1932, and was shown in the balance-sheet at that date.

The “Sundry creditors” item in the balance-sheet in question comprises a balance of 20,706.75 francs, representing the amount of pensions due in respect of the financial year 1932, but still unpaid at the end of that year.

#### CONCLUSION.

The financial year 1932, like the previous year, may be regarded as forming part of a transitional period between the old and new pension systems, and the accounts examined in the present report bear the clear imprint of that fact.

To summarise the examination of these accounts, it should be noted that the securities, to the purchase of which the greater part of the *actuarial reserve* of the Pensions Fund has been applied, have depreciated by 14.25 per cent, and that recent events in the monetary sphere and their possible future developments have added to the apprehensions already felt.

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

**Part XI.**

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**ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1932 AND REPORT  
THEREON BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor).**

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CAISSE DE PRÉVOYANCE DU PERSONNEL.

BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1932.

Passif. — Liabilities.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>COMPTE CAPITAL — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.</b>			
<i>Secrétariat — Secretariat.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	120,873.93		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	111,981.28		
	<hr/>	232,855.21	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	32,818.42		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	32,267.06		
	<hr/>	65,085.48	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	11,616.76		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	10,455.18		
	<hr/>	22,071.94	
<i>Caisse de décès et d'invalidité — Death and Invalidity Fund .</i>		<hr/>	9,585.15
			329,597.78
<b>COMPTE D'INTÉRÊTS — REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>			
Solde au 31 décembre 1931 — Balance as at December 31st, 1931 . . . . .		10,898.37	
Plus intérêts pour l'année se terminant le 31 décembre 1932 — <i>Add</i> revenue in respect of year ended December 31st, 1932 . . . . .		<hr/>	13,762.32
			24,660.69
			<hr/> <hr/>
			354,258.47



### STAFF PROVIDENT FUND.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Actif. — Assets.

	Valeur nominale Nominal value	Francs suisses Swiss francs
COMPTÉ PLACEMENTS — INVESTMENTS ACCOUNT:		
3½ % Ch. fer fédéraux 1932-1962 — Swiss Fed. Rlys . . . Fr. s. -- Sw. fr. 50,000.—		48,800.—
Plus intérêts échus au 31 décembre 1932 — Plus accrued interest to December 31st, 1932 . . .		437.—
		<u>49,237.—</u>
En Banque — Cash at Bank . . . . .		305,021.47
		<u><u>354,258.47</u></u>

Le 3 mars 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chef comptable — Chief Accountant.

COMPTE DE CAISSE — CASH ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1932.*  
*for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1932.*

RECETTES. — RECEIPTS.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
DISPONIBILITÉS EN BANQUE — TO CASH AT BANK.			
1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1932 — January 1st, 1932 . . . . .			372,471.02
CONTRIBUTIONS — CONTRIBUTIONS.			
<i>Secrétariat — Secretariat.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	18,979.15		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	17,081.43		
	<hr/>	36,060.58	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	5,402.—		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	4,861.75		
	<hr/>	10,263.75	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	2,089.45		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	1,880.61		
	<hr/>	3,970.06	
<i>Caisse de décès et d'invalidité — Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .</i>			
		<hr/>	5,521.04
			55,815.43
COMPTE D'INTÉRÊTS — INTEREST ACCOUNT. . . . .			13,762.32
			<hr/>
			<u>442,048.77</u>

COMPTE DE CAISSE — CASH ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1932.*  
*for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1932.*

DÉPENSES — EXPENDITURE.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>MONTANTS VERSÉS A DES MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES, ETC. — BY REFUNDS CONSEQUENT ON RESIGNATION, ETC.</b>			
<i>Secrétariat. — Secretariat.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	8,215.08		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	7,393.55		
	<hr/>	15,608.63	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	3,293.98		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	2,962.67		
	<hr/>	6,256.65	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	—		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	—		
	<hr/>	—	
			21,865.28
<b>AVANCES AFFÉRENTES AUX PRIMES D'ASSURANCE — BY ADVANCES IN RESPECT OF INSURANCE.</b>			
Secrétariat — Secretariat . . . . .		724.30	
Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office . . . . .		605.55	
		<hr/>	1,329.85
<b>ALLOCATIONS PRÉLEVÉES SUR LA CAISSE DE DÉCÈS ET D'INVALIDITÉ — BY GRANTS FROM DEATH AND INVALIDITY FUND . . . . .</b>			
			24,863.75
<b>CAISSE DES PENSIONS DU PERSONNEL — BY STAFF PENSIONS FUND . . . . .</b>			
			40,168.42
<b>COMPTE PLACEMENTS — BY INVESTMENTS ACCOUNT . . . . .</b>			
			48,800.—
<b>DISPONIBILITÉS EN BANQUE — BY CASH AT BANK . . . . .</b>			
			305,021.47
			<hr/> <hr/> <b>442,048.77</b>

## ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND FOR THE YEAR 1932.

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (*Auditor*).

The present report, like the report on the Pensions Fund, takes as starting-point the closed accounts as at December 31st, 1931, which were only provisional.<sup>1</sup>

1. The capital of the *Provident Fund* amounted on December 31st, 1931, in accordance with the provisional accounts, to the sums indicated in the following table; this table also shows the changes made in these figures as a result of later calculations:

	December 31st, 1931 (provisional figures) Swiss francs	Adjustments Swiss francs	December 31st, 1931 (final figures) Swiss francs
Secretariat . . . . .	254,199.30	— 41,190.02	213,009.28
International Labour Office. . . . .	61,574.83	+ 90.30	61,665.13
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	18,066.45	+ 35.43	18,101.88
	333,840.58	— 41,064.29	292,776.29

On December 31st, 1932, the capital of the Fund amounted to the sums shown below, opposite which are indicated, for purposes of comparison, the figures for the corresponding date of the previous year, which had become final as a result of the above-mentioned adjustments:

	December 31st, 1932 Swiss francs	December 31st, 1931 Swiss francs	Differences as at December 31st, 1932 Swiss francs
Secretariat . . . . .	232,855.21	213,009.28	+ 19,845.93
International Labour Office. . . . .	65,085.48	61,665.13	+ 3,420.35
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	22,071.94	18,101.88	+ 3,970.06
	320,012.63	292,776.29	+ 27,236.34

The increase of 27,236.34 francs shown in this table is due, as regards the sums indicated below, to the contributions of the members of the Provident Fund and to contributions of the League of Nations Organisations to which these members respectively belong:

	Contributions of members Swiss francs	Contributions of the Organisation Swiss francs	Total Swiss francs
Secretariat . . . . .	18,979.15	17,081.43	36,060.58
International Labour Office. . . . .	5,402.—	4,861.75	10,263.75
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	2,089.45	1,880.61	3,970.06
	26,470.60	23,823.79	50,294.39

The 50,294.39 francs shown in the above table should be reduced by:

	Swiss francs
Sums paid to members leaving the service (capital sum) . . . . .	21,728.20
Advances in respect of insurance premiums . . . . .	1,329.85
	23,058.05

The increase in the capital of the Provident Fund is thus reduced to the figure of 27,236.34 francs indicated above.

2. The capital of the <i>Death and Invalidity Fund</i> amounted on December 31st, 1931, in accordance with the provisional accounts, to . . . . .	Swiss francs 239,323.99
However, the portion of the capital of that Fund which was to be transferred to the newly created Pensions Fund had still to be fixed. This calculation was made on the basis of the position of the Fund at October 17th, 1932, and the sum to be transferred was fixed at . . . . .	209,939.65
Difference . . . . .	29,384.34
As a result of later calculations this sum was reduced by . . . . .	456.48

<sup>1</sup> See document A.3(c).1932.X.

	Swiss francs
The figure thus finally determined for the capital of the Fund, as at December 31st, 1931, was . . . . .	28,927.86
During the year 1932, this amount was increased, as a result of receipts, by . . . . .	5,521.04
	34,448.90
It was reduced, as a result of outgoings (payments made), by . . . . .	24,863.75
	9,585.15

3. Investments in securities were shown in the provisional balance sheet of the Provident Fund as at December 31st, 1931, at 6,686,079.11 Swiss francs.

On that date, the securities had not been transferred to the Pensions Fund, as the question mentioned in my report on the 1931 accounts had not yet been settled. The point to be decided was whether the securities should be transferred *in toto* and whether, when the transfer took place, they should be brought into account at the purchase price shown in the above-mentioned balance-sheet, or at their market value. <sup>1</sup>

As stated in the report on the accounts of the Pensions Fund, the Assembly of the League of Nations settled the question at its meeting on October 17th, 1932, by deciding that the securities should be transferred *in toto* and at their purchase price.

The investments account of the Provident Fund is therefore as follows:

	Swiss francs
Amount on December 31st, 1931 (purchase price of the securities) . . . . .	6,686,079.11
Transfer of the securities to the Pensions Fund . . . . .	6,686,079.11
	—
Difference . . . . .	—
New purchases by the Provident Fund during the financial year 1932 . . . . .	48,800.00
	48,800.00
Amount as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	48,800.00

The securities bought in 1932 were 3½% Swiss Federal Railway Debentures 1932-1962, for a nominal value of 50,000 francs, 48,800 francs being paid.

By adding to this amount 437 francs, representing interest due on December 31st, 1932 (*pro rata*), and the cash in hand (bank balance) of 305,021.47 francs, we obtain a sum of 354,258.47 francs, constituting the total assets of the Provident Fund as at December 31st, 1932.

As regards the cash in hand, it should be noted that, on December 31st, 1931, it amounted to 372,471.02 francs; on December 31st last, it thus showed a decrease of 67,449.55 francs, as follows:

	Swiss francs
Receipts for the year 1932 . . . . .	69,577.75
Expenditure for the year 1932 . . . . .	137,027.30
	67,449.55

The receipts are made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Contributions in respect of the financial year 1932 . . . . .	55,815.43
Interest . . . . .	13,762.32
	69,577.75

The items of expenditure were as follows:

	Swiss francs
Transfer to the Pensions Fund <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	40,168.42
Sums paid to members leaving the service . . . . .	21,865.28
Advances in respect of insurance premiums . . . . .	1,329.85
Sums paid out of the Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	24,863.75
Investment in securities . . . . .	48,800.00
	137,027.30

4. *Interest Account.* — On December 31st, 1931, this account showed a balance of 370,167.69 francs, which was, however, only provisional, since the portion to be transferred to the Pensions Fund was to be taken from this sum. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See document A.3(c).1932.X, page 3.

<sup>2</sup> At its meeting on October 17th, 1932, the Assembly of the League of Nations decided that the assets of the Provident Fund should be transferred to the Pensions Fund, subject to leaving with the Provident Fund a sum in cash equal to the balances of the accounts of its members and an appropriate share of the Death and Invalidity Fund.

<sup>3</sup> The amount to be transferred to the Pensions Fund was calculated so as to leave in the Provident Fund a sum equal to 4 per cent of its aggregate capital. This sum was fixed at 11,424 francs, on the basis of the position at November 25th, 1932 (the date as from which all subsequent receipts have been assigned to the Pensions Fund): 358,743.69 francs have therefore been transferred to the Pensions Fund.

The movement of this account in 1932 was as follows:

	Swiss francs
Balance at December 31st, 1931 (provisional figure) . . . . .	370,167.69
Sum transferred to the Pensions Fund <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	— 358,743.69
	<hr/>
Later adjustments. . . . .	11,424.00
	525.63
	<hr/>
Final amount of the balance on December 31st, 1931. . . . .	10,898.37
Amount of the interest received in 1932 . . . . .	13,762.32
	<hr/>
Balance at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	24,660.69
	<hr/>

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

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<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>2</sup> on page 125 of this report.

[Communicated to the Members  
of the League, the Assembly  
and the Council.]

Official No: **A .3.**1934. X.

Geneva, May 15th, 1934.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION  
PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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**AUDITED ACCOUNTS**

FOR THE

**FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD**

**(1933)**

**AND REPORTS THEREON BY M. A. CERESA, AUDITOR**

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Series of League of Nations Publications

X. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE LEAGUE

1934. X. 1.

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**Part I.**

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**MAIN ACCOUNTS**

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- I. GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
  - II. LEAGUE OF NATIONS WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
  - III. MEMORANDUM ON RECOVERABLE ADVANCES MADE FROM THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.
  - IV. GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - V. GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
-

I. — GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE

ASSETS AND

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS

LIABILITIES.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	142,620.47	845,933.67	4,596,418.91	5,584,973.05
Depreciation Reserve:				
Property in Geneva . . . . .	—	682,093.32	—	682,093.32
Furniture, Fittings, Typewriters, etc. . . . .	229,402.41	1,037,941.80	1,620,472.58	2,887,816.79
Library (Books) . . . . .	33,907.89	566,259.59	1,208,187.88	1,808,355.36
Library (Shelving) . . . . .	—	—	147,831.58	147,831.58
Suspense Accounts ( <i>per contra</i> ) . . . . .	142,954.20	345,826.03	2,594,445.75	3,083,225.98
States Members: Arrears of Contributions . . . . .	2,374,999.61	8,549,480.02	18,816,041.71	29,740,521.34
Balance being Excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1933	—	1,978,075.24	36,819,447.51	38,797,522.75
	2,923,884.58	14,005,609.67	65,802,845.92	82,732,340.17

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE

LIABILITIES OF THE

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

ASSETS.

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Total
Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations				
Property in Geneva . . .	—	3,490,895.38	4,782,056.—	8,272,951.38
Secretariat and Assembly Hall:				
Building Fund Account:				
Amount expended to date	—	—	14,676,575.—	14,676,575.—
Library: Building Fund Account: Amount Ex- pended . . . . .	—	—	2,056,920.—	2,056,920.—
Wireless Station: Total cost of the station . .	—	—	2,327,559.40	2,327,559.40
Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended . .	—	—	258,201.45	258,201.45
Furniture, Fittings, Type- writers, etc. . . . .	229,402.41	1,037,941.80	1,620,472.58	2,887,816.79
Library (Books) . . . .	33,907.89	566,259.59	1,208,187.88	1,808,355.36
Library (Shelving) . . .	—	—	147,831.58	147,831.58
States Members: Arrears of Contributions as per Details annexed (page 13)	2,374,999.61	8,549,480.02	18,910,855.98	29,835,335.61
Suspense Accounts . . .	142,954.20	345,826.03	2,594,445.75	3,083,225.98
Reserve Fund: Loss on Investment . . . . .	—	—	971,693.88	971,693.88
Working Capital Fund: Recoverable Advances .	—	—	222,324.29	222,324.29
Stock of Stationery and Paper . . . . .	—	15,206.85	—	15,206.85
Cash in Hand and at Banks; including cash advances:				
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	6,537,643.58	6,537,643.58
New Buildings: Furnish- ing Account . . . . .	—	—	758,905.80	758,905.80
Library: Building Fund Account . . . . .	—	—	1,073,955.91	1,073,955.91
Library Endowment Fund, including investments	—	—	1,875,780.51	1,875,780.51
Working Capital Fund .	—	—	4,027,327.38	4,027,327.38
Exchange depreciation Fund . . . . .	—	—	554,200.16	554,200.16
Cash Surplus in respect of Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	—	—	1,197,908.79	1,197,908.79
Balance being of Liabi- lities over Assets as at December 31st, 1933.	142,620.47	—	—	142,620.47
	2,923,884.58	14,005,609.67	65,802,845.92	82,732,340.17

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

II. — WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Budget Allocation:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	10,104,360.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	313,800.—	
	<hr/>	9,790,560.—
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	21,249,988.32	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	993,085.77	
	<hr/>	20,256,902.55
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	25,673,507.30	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	54,845.82	
	<hr/>	25,618,661.48
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		23,233,635.70
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	22,658,138.—	
<i>Less</i> contributions written off . . . . .	22,478.71	
	<hr/>	22,635,659.29
		<hr/>
		101,535,419.02

**Receipts from States Members:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	9,763,607.28	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	20,069,402.85	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	23,726,892.56	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	21,594,059.38	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	21,230,127.69	
	<hr/>	96,384,089.76

**Working Capital authorised by Vote of Assembly:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,725,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	53,571.45	
	<hr/>	1,671,428.55
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,890,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	84,863.60	
	<hr/>	1,805,136.40
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	500,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	538.48	
	<hr/>	499,461.52
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .		442,500.—
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	50,000.—	
<i>Less</i> allocation in contributions written off . . . . .	49.60	
	<hr/>	49,950.40
		<hr/>
		4,468,476.87

**Working Capital received:**

In respect of Second Financial Period . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
In respect of Third Financial Period . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
In respect of Fifth Financial Period . . . . .	462,730.04	
In respect of Sixth Financial Period . . . . .	408,009.15	
In respect of Seventh Financial Period . . . . .	46,848.45	
	<hr/>	
Voluntary contributions . . . . .		4,373,662.60
Interest earned to date on unemployed Working Capital Fund . . . . .		106,224.67
Interest earned, from date of Assembly decision, on advances not reimbursed within a period of six months . . . . .		1,176,375.65
		<hr/>
		184.95
		<hr/>
		5,656,447.87
<i>Less</i> refund to Brazil and Costa Rica . . . . .		166,289.09
		<hr/>
		5,490,158.78

OF NATIONS

AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Gold francs as adopted by the  
League of Nations.

**Working Capital receivable:**

*In respect of Second Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,671,428.55	
Amount received . . . . .	1,666,827.26	
	<hr/>	4,601.29

*In respect of Third Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	1,805,136.40	
Amount received . . . . .	1,788,347.70	
	<hr/>	16,788.70

*In respect of Fifth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	499,461.52	
Amount received . . . . .	462,730.04	
	<hr/>	36,731.48

*In respect of Sixth Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	442,500.—	
Amount received . . . . .	408,909.15	
	<hr/>	33,590.85

*In respect of Seventh Financial Period:*

Amount authorised . . . . .	49,950.40	
Amount received . . . . .	46,848.45	
	<hr/>	3,101.95
		<hr/>
		94,814.27

**Statement showing how Amount shown as Working Capital is made up:**

Cash at banks. . . . .	4,027,327.38 <sup>1</sup>
------------------------	---------------------------

*Advances:*

Experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig . . . . .	25,586.80	
Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Expenses of the Committee of Enquiry . . . . .	10,000.—	
Problem raised by the Request submitted by the Liberian Government for Assistance: Expenses of the Mission sent to the Kroo Region . . . . .	15,573.70	
Commission of Enquiry to the Chaco . . . . .	148,370.74	
High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany. . . . .	25,000.—	
	<hr/>	
	224,531.24	

*Less credit:*

High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	2,206.95	
	<hr/>	222,324.29
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	845,933.67	
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	142,620.47	
	<hr/>	988,554.14
		<hr/>
		5,238,205.81

March 1st, 1934.

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

<sup>1</sup> After deducting the sum of 251,952.97 francs, being loss on investment.

### III. — MEMORANDUM ON RECOVERABLE ADVANCES MADE FROM THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

#### 1. *Experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of November 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig.*

On June 11th, 1925, the Council adopted the following Rules of Procedure:

“ . . . . .  
“ *Article III.* — If the High Commissioner finds, at any point in his examination of a dispute between Poland and Danzig which has been submitted to him, that the dispute has given rise to questions for the settlement of which it would be desirable for him, before giving his decision on the dispute, to obtain an independent technical or legal opinion, he shall address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request to that effect . . . . .”

“ . . . . .  
“ *Article VI.* — The expenses incurred through the employment of technical committees or of experts shall be borne by the two parties in equal shares.

“ . . . . .  
“ The necessary payments shall be made by the Secretary-General, who shall be reimbursed by the two parties.”

(34th Session, Minute 1515.)

#### 2. *Question of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq: Committee of Enquiry.*

On September 30th, 1924, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ . . . . .  
“ With a view to collecting the facts and data which it requires to fulfil the mission entrusted to it under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Lausanne:

“ Decides to set up a special Committee of three members.

“ . . . . . the Secretary-General shall furnish it with the necessary staff and shall advance it the funds which it may require, such advances to be refunded to the League in equal proportions by the Governments concerned.”

(30th Session, Minute 1320.)

#### 3. *Problem raised by the Request submitted by the Liberian Government for Assistance: Mission sent to the Kroo Region.*

On May 21st, 1932, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council authorises the Secretary-General to make advances from the Working Capital Fund, as required and up to a maximum of 25,000 francs, to cover the expenses of the mission to be sent to the Kroo region to pacify the Kroo tribes, provided that he is informed by the Liberian Government of its willingness to reimburse these expenses if and when the necessary funds are available and can be released for the purpose by the competent authorities.”

(67th Session, Minute 3097.)

#### 4. *Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay: Expenses of the Chaco Commission.*

On July 3rd, 1933, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council:

“ Authorises the Secretary-General to advance from the Working Capital Fund a sum not exceeding 200,000 Swiss francs for the expenses of the Commission.

“ It instructs the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements, financial and others, for the working of the Commission and to provide it with such staff as he considers necessary.

“ It further instructs him to enter into negotiations with the Governments concerned with a view to the repayment of the expenditure involved.”

(74th Session, Minute 3304.)

5. *Organisation on an International Basis of Assistance to Refugees (Jewish and Other) coming from Germany:*

On October 11th, 1933, the Assembly adopted the following resolution:

“ The Assembly,

“ . . . . .

“ Recommends to the Council that, in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, it should approve that a sum not exceeding 25,000 francs should be advanced to the High Commissioner from the Working Capital Fund, it being understood that this advance will be refunded to the League out of the funds placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner.”

On October 12th, 1933, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ 3. . . . .

“ In pursuance of this resolution, I propose that the Council authorise the Secretary-General to advance to the High Commissioner from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, a sum not exceeding 25,000 francs, it being understood that this advance will be refunded to the League out of the funds placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner.”

(77th Session, Minute 3346.)

6. *High Commissioner at Danzig.*

In virtue of decisions adopted on October 15th, 1932, November 28th, 1932, and February 1st, 1933, the Council appointed M. Helmer Rosting as acting High Commissioner at Danzig until October 15th, 1933, “with all the rights and powers conferred on the High Commissioner. This appointment is made on the same conditions as those stipulated in connection with the appointment of the late Count Gravina; nevertheless, in view of the economic crisis, the High Commissioner’s salary is reduced by 10 per cent.”

On October 26th, 1933, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ . . . . .

“ 2. Mr. Sean Lester is appointed High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig for a period of three years, as from January 15th, 1934. The question whether his term of office should be renewed will be examined by the Council a year before the expiry of the period of three years.

“ The Council requests the Secretary-General to authorise M. Rosting to act as High Commissioner until the date on which the new High Commissioner enters upon his duties.”

“ . . . . .

“ 4. The funds appropriated for the maintenance of this post shall, as in the past, be advanced to the High Commissioner by the Treasury of the League of Nations. The High Commissioner shall submit a monthly report to the Treasury on the use made of these funds, which shall, so far as possible, be employed in accordance with the general rules applied by the League in such matters. Advances thus made to the High Commissioner shall be repaid in equal parts by the Governments of Danzig and of Poland, in accordance with the Agreement concluded on that question. The accounts of the High Commissioner shall be audited every six months by the Treasury of the League of Nations.”

(77th Session, Minute 3361.)

7. *International Labour Organisation.*

*Permanent Court of International Justice.*

Paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“ In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, the Working Capital Fund is primarily applicable to meet temporarily normal requirements of regular organisations of the League which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due to be met. Such organisations shall have the first claim to assistance from the Fund. The assistance shall be given in the form of advances from the Fund to the competent officials of the organisations and such advances shall be repaid to the Fund as soon as the necessary income is available.”

IV. — GENERAL BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

EXPENDITURE. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				INCOME. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)			
	Budgetary allotment	Expended	Difference between budgetary allotment and actual expenditure		Budgetary allotment	Received	Receivable
Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . .	17,322,459.—	12,295,447.94	5,027,011.06	Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League . . .	17,322,459.—	12,575,855.28	4,746,603.72
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,851,972.—	8,150,553.69	701,418.31	International Labour Organisation . . . . .	8,851,972.—	6,426,404.20	2,425,567.80
Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	2,660,196.—	2,332,568.85	327,627.15	Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . .	2,660,196.—	1,931,263.96	728,932.04
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	297,763.—	—	Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	216,171.64	81,591.36
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—	2,034,659.—	—	Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—	1,477,133.08	557,525.92
Pensions . . . . .	1,829,906.—	1,765,900.50	64,005.50	Pensions. . . . .	1,829,906.—	1,328,485.35	501,420.65
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	432,177.—	432,176.17	—83	Working Capital Fund . . . . .	432,177.—	313,754.27	118,422.73
	<u>33,429,132.—</u>	<u>27,309,069.15</u>	<u>6,120,062.85</u>		<u>33,429,132.—</u>	<u>24,269,067.78</u>	<u>9,160,064.22</u>

V. — GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT IN RESPECT OF THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

RECEIPTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)					PAYMENTS. — (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)				
	Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total		Secretariat	International Labour Organisation	Permanent Court of International Justice	Total
To Contributions from Nations:					By Budgetary Expenses:				
Arrears . . . . .	2,112,455.78	877,251.17	258,684.42	3,248,391.37	Chapters of the Budget . . . . .	13,540,186.66	8,330,635.78	2,333,489.47	24,204,311.91
Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	15,911,399.62	6,426,404.20	1,931,263.96	24,269,067.78	By Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	—	—	297,763.—
To Appropriations-in-aid:					By Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—	—	—	2,034,659.—
Sundry Receipts . . . . .	1,244,738.72	180,082.09	920.62	1,425,741.43	By Pensions. . . . .	1,765,900.50	—	—	1,765,900.50
To Extraordinary Receipts:					By Working Capital Fund . . . . .	432,176.17	—	—	432,176.17
Sundry Receipts . . . . .	—	964.65	—	964.65	By Cash Balance:				
To Working Capital Fund: being Cash deficit for Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	—	845,933.67	142,620.47	988,554.14	Cash Surplus for Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	1,197,908.79	—	—	1,197,908.79
	<u>19,268,594.12</u>	<u>8,330,635.78</u>	<u>2,333,489.47</u>	<u>29,932,719.37</u>		<u>19,268,594.12</u>	<u>8,330,635.78</u>	<u>2,333,489.47</u>	<u>29,932,719.37</u>

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.



**Annex to the General Statement.**

**STATEMENT OF UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**

	Permanent Court of International Justice	International Labour Organisation	Secretariat	Working Capital Fund	Total	General total
(Gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations)						
<i>Compounded Arrears Account:</i>						
Honduras . . . . .	—	14,850.98	40,475.60	—	55,326.58	
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	12,900.90	35,160.55	—	48,061.45	
Paraguay . . . . .	—	4,125.91	11,244.89	—	15,370.80	
Salvador . . . . .	—	1,476.84	4,610.78	—	6,087.62	124,846.45
<i>Consolidated Arrears Account (1922-1930):</i>						
China . . . . .	669,425.11	2,598,582.23	4,926,804.47	57,767.97	8,252,579.78	8,252,579.78
<i>Arrears of State in special situation:</i>						
<i>Argentine:</i>						
(11th period 1929) .	61,471.60	234,723.76	440,362.78	—	736,558.14	
(12th period 1930) .	63,616.31	239,881.81	487,792.41	—	791,290.53	
(13th period 1931) .	75,526.17	241,157.92	564,167.95	—	880,852.04	
(14th period 1932) .	74,921.79	247,300.24	625,318.26	—	947,540.29	
(15th period 1933) .	76,193.27	253,537.96	627,745.14	—	957,476.37	4,313,717.37
<i>Second Financial Period (1920):</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	—	22,351.43	4,601.29	26,952.72	26,952.72
<i>Third Financial Period (1921):</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	61,852.84	108,858.16	16,788.70	187,499.70	187,499.70
<i>Fourth Financial Period (1922):</i>						
Peru . . . . .	—	53,508.25	128,532.05	—	182,040.30	182,040.30
<i>Fifth Financial Period (1923):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	6,590.47	28,747.20	52,909.56	1,752.77	90,000.00	
Honduras . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,991.53	8,686.93	15,988.39	529.66	27,196.51	
Peru . . . . .	17,923.74	78,182.37	144,006.88	4,655.62	244,768.61	389,161.63
<i>Sixth Financial Period (1924):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	9,229.53	33,802.34	59,115.64	2,136.50	104,284.01	
Honduras . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,051.01	7,511.63	13,136.81	474.78	23,174.23	
Peru . . . . .	18,459.07	67,604.69	118,230.96	4,273.30	208,568.02	359,200.49
<i>Seventh Financial Period (1925):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	9,183.91	35,329.07	64,296.24	240.64	109,049.86	
Honduras . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,040.88	7,850.90	14,288.05	53.47	24,233.30	
Peru . . . . .	18,367.85	70,658.14	128,592.08	481.66	218,099.73	375,616.19
<i>Eighth Financial Period (1926):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,329.46	27,335.94	53,435.23	—	88,100.63	
Honduras . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,035.97	7,593.33	14,843.09	—	24,472.39	
Peru . . . . .	16,491.27	61,505.86	120,229.26	—	198,226.39	335,271.80
<i>Ninth Financial Period (1927):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,603.55	26,358.82	52,977.95	—	86,940.32	
Honduras . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,112.10	7,321.90	14,716.09	—	24,150.09	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,538.65	5,333.98	10,720.61	—	17,593.24	
Peru . . . . .	17,108.00	59,307.36	119,200.37	—	195,615.73	348,449.47
<i>Tenth Financial Period (1928):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	7,654.72	28,059.37	53,605.92	—	89,320.01	
Honduras . . . . .	1,063.16	3,897.16	7,445.30	—	12,405.62	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,126.31	7,794.27	14,890.53	—	24,811.11	126,536.74
<i>Eleventh Financial Period (1929):</i>						
Bolivia . . . . .	8,781.09	33,529.79	62,904.89	—	105,215.77	
Guatemala . . . . .	56.56	216.37	405.95	—	678.88	
Honduras . . . . .	1,159.93	4,429.10	8,309.37	—	13,898.40	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,195.27	8,382.45	15,726.22	—	26,303.94	
Paraguay . . . . .	1,769.58	6,757.01	12,676.78	—	21,203.37	
Peru . . . . .	18,412.76	70,307.46	131,903.08	—	220,623.30	387,923.66
<i>Carried forward . .</i>	1,214,662.11	4,699,367.77	9,400,952.15	94,814.27	15,409,796.30	15,409,796.30



**Part II.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.
  - V. UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS: MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.
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I. — BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD  
ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

A. GENERAL SUMMARY. (In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Part I. — Secretariat and Special  
Organisations.

	Allotted	Expended <sup>1</sup>
Chapter I.		
<i>Assembly and Council</i> . . . . .	1,096,000.—	234,041.35
Chapter II.		
<i>General Services of the Secretariat</i> . .	8,768,233.—	7,266,289.05
Less: Appropriations-in-aid (see page 18) . . . . .	385,000.—	285,083.62
	8,383,233.—	6,981,205.43
Chapter III.		
<i>Special Organisations of the League</i> . .	8,477,897.36	5,620,288.79 <sup>2</sup>
Less: Appropriations-in-aid:		
Item 19 A. — Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service: Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .	4,050.25	4,050.25
Contributions from the Rocke- feller Foundation towards the cost of the study of Double Taxation . .	118,094.57	118,094.57
Contribution from the Rocke- feller Foundation towards the cost of promotion of analytical research work . . . . .	2,642.50	2,642.50
Item 20. — Mandates: Contributions from the Iraqi and French Govern- ments towards the expenses of the Demarcation Commission of the Frontier between Iraq and Syria . .	64,401.80	64,401.80
Item 21. — Transit Organisation: Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the cost of the investigation of the question of improvements to the approaches to the Port of Bangkok, etc. . . . .	4,601.75	4,601.75
Item 22. — International Health Organisation: Contribution from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation . . .	616,114.17	616,114.17
Gift for research work on ma- laria in Greece . . . . .	44,243.88	44,243.88
Item 23 A. — Supervision of Opium Traffic: Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .	2,400.—	2,400.—

<sup>1</sup> In the budget for 1933, the gold franc was taken as the equivalent of the Swiss franc. In so far as the expenditure of the Secretariat and Special Organisations is concerned, the same parity is used in the accounts.

<sup>2</sup> The amount 5,620,288.79 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure of the Special Organisations of the League. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the various appropriations-in-aid, amounting to 877,671.36 gold francs, is 4,722,617.43 gold francs.

Chapter III ( <i>continued</i> ).	Allotted	Expended
Item 23 B. — Social Questions: Contribution from the Bureau of Social Hygiene towards the expen- ses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children.	27,468.65	27,468.65
Contribution to the Child Wel- fare Committee . . . . .	348.29	348.29
Item 25: Intellectual Co-operation: Contribution from the Government of Spain . . . . .	13,305.50	13,305.50
	<u>7,580,226.—</u>	<u>4,722,617.43</u>
<b>Chapter IV.</b>		
<i>Loss on Exchange</i> . . . . .	—	157,343.11
<i>Deduct: Profit on exchange.</i> . . . .	—	8,450.92
		<u>148,892.19</u>
<b>Chapter V.</b>		
<i>Permanent Equipment, etc.</i> . . . . .	324,983.74	270,675.28 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Less: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>		
Item 35. — Library: Contribution from the revenue of the Rocke- feller Library Endowment Fund . .	61,983.74	61,983.74
	<u>263,000.—</u>	<u>208,691.54</u>
TOTAL: Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .	17,322,459.—	12,295,447.94
Difference between budgetary allot- ment and actual expenditure in respect of Secretariat and Special Organisations . . . . .		5,027,011.06
		<u>17,322,459.—</u>
<b>Part IV. — Nansen International Office for Refugees: League Contribution</b>		
(Lump sum)	<u>297,763.—</u>	<u>297,763.—</u>
<b>Part V. — Buildings at Geneva.</b>		
(i) Terminable annuity paya- ble on account of build- ing operations of the League . . . . .	1,600,000.—	1,600,000.—
(ii) Establishment of a Wire- less Station . . . . .	434,659.—	434,659.—
	<u>2,034,659.—</u>	<u>2,034,659.—</u>
<b>Part VI. — Pensions.</b>		
(Schedule Y, page 31).		
(i) Contribution to the Pensions Fund . . . . .	1,773,306.—	1,718,473.65
(ii) Administrative expenses . .	56,600.—	47,426.85
	<u>1,829,906.—</u>	<u>1,765,900.50</u>
Difference between budgetary allot- ment and actual expenditure in respect of Pensions . . . . .		64,005.50
		<u>1,829,906.—</u>
<b>Part VII. — Working Capital Fund . .</b>		
	<u>432,177.—</u>	<u>432,176.17</u>

<sup>1</sup> The amount 270,675.28 gold francs represents the *gross* expenditure on Permanent Equipment. The *net* expenditure chargeable to the budget of the League, after deducting the appropriation-in-aid, amounting to 61,983.74 gold francs, amounts to 208,691.54 gold francs.

B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

Section I. Ordinary Expenditure.

CHAPTER I. — ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.

	Original Appropriation Gold francs	Appropriation as modified by transfers Gold francs	Actual Expenditure Gold francs
1. Session of the Assembly (Schedule A, page 20)	333,000.—	333,000.—	152,636.35
2. Sessions of the Council . . . . .	63,000.—	63,000.—	11,198.55
3. Unforeseen Expenditure:			
(a) Political expenditure (Schedule B, page 20) . . . . .	500,000.—	500,000.—	22,112.55
(b) (Exceptional) Financial expenditure (Schedule B, page 20). . . . .	200,000.—	200,000.—	48,093.90
	<hr/> 1,096,000.—	<hr/> 1,096,000.—	<hr/> 234,041.35

CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE SECRETARIAT.

4. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) Secretariat (Schedule C, page 21) . . . . .	5,956,805.—	5,941,805.—	5,358,954.56
(b) House Staff at Geneva (Schedule D, page 21) . . . . .	491,597.—	491,597.—	416,129.75
5. Contribution to the Staff Provident Fund . . . . .	26,000.—	26,000.—	18,655.60
6. Liaison with Latin America (see Item 31 A) . . . . .	—	—	—
7. Branch Offices (Schedule E, page 22) . . . . .	139,521.—	139,521.—	94,443.10
8. Travelling expenses of officials of the League:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with General Services . . . . .	125,000.—	125,000.—	48,837.75
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Secretariat returning home on leave . . . . .	85,000.—	85,000.—	49,714.30
(c) Removal expenses to and from Geneva . . . . .	100,000.—	100,000.—	61,927.70
(d) Extension of leave journey privileges to officials' families . . . . .	78,000.—	78,000.—	28,433.17
9. Frais de représentation (Schedule F, page 22). . . . .	154,025.—	154,025.—	124,223.30
10. Property account: Maintenance (Schedule G, page 23) . . . . .	410,120.—	410,120.—	313,897.35
11. Publications Department (Schedule H, page 23) . . . . .	473,480.—	473,480.—	328,248.05
12. General office expenses (Schedule I, page 24) . . . . .	468,520.—	468,520.—	259,732.52
13. Special staff charges (Schedule J, page 24) . . . . .	98,600.—	98,600.—	71,628.30
14. Interest charges: Bank accounts . . . . .	—	—	—
15. Unforeseen and miscellaneous expenses of the Secretariat . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	16,873.—
16. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	10,000.—	25,000.—	23,034.30
17. Supervision of Revenue and Expenditure:			
(a) Auditors' travelling and subsistence allowances . . . . .	14,400.—	14,400.—	12,514.—
(b) Expenses of Supervisory Commission . . . . .	20,615.—	20,615.—	11,985.45
(c) Expenses of Committee on Allocation of Expenses . . . . .	31,550.—	31,550.—	928.35
(d) Enquiry into the rationalisation of the Services . . . . .	45,000.—	45,000.—	26,128.50
	<hr/> 8,768,233.—	<hr/> 8,768,233.—	<hr/> 7,266,289.05

Deduct: APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID:

			Actual Income
(a) Sale of publications . . . . .	340,000.—	340,000.—	274,765.67
(b) Interest earned . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	3,031.10
(c) Miscellaneous cash receipts . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	6,444.85
(d) Sale of photographs and cinematograph films . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	842.—
	<hr/> 8,383,233.—	<hr/> 8,383,233.—	<hr/> 6,981,205.43

CHAPTER III. — SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
18. Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions (Schedule K, page 24) . . . . .	331,828.—	331,828.—	251,296.05
19(a). Financial Section and Economic Intelli- gence Service (Schedule L, page 25) . . . . .	1,001,876.—	1,001,876.—	825,044.73 <sup>1</sup>
19(b). Section of Economic Relations (Schedule M, page 25) . . . . .	617,950.—	617,950.—	341,788.—
19(c). Monetary and Economic Conference . . . . .	436,000.—	436,000.—	184,850.90
20. Mandates (Schedule N, page 26) . . . . .	316,440.—	316,440.—	250,024.10 <sup>2</sup>
21. Transit (Schedule O, page 26) . . . . .	400,423.—	400,423.—	261,655.30 <sup>3</sup>
22. International Health Organisation (Sche- - dule P, page 27) . . . . .	980,000.—	980,000.—	702,563.25 <sup>4</sup>
23. A. Supervision of Opium Traffic (Schedule Q, page 28) . . . . .	264,253.—	264,253.—	244,433.65 <sup>5</sup>
B. Social Questions: Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children, etc. (Schedule Q (1), page 28) . . . . .	124,793.—	124,793.—	108,961.25 <sup>6</sup>
C. Permanent Central Opium Board (Sche- - dule Q (2), page 29) . . . . .	140,534.—	140,534.—	103,239.55
D. Credits to provide for the coming into force of the Convention for the Limi- tation of the Manufacture and the Regulation of the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	19,008.65
24. Reduction of Armaments (Schedule R, page 29) . . . . .	1,637,075.—	1,637,075.—	537,581.30
25. Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, and Miscellaneous Questions (Schedule S, page 30) . . . . .	255,786.—	255,786.—	195,720.80 <sup>7</sup>
26. International Convention on Slavery (Sche- - dule T, page 30) . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	181.35
27. Legal Assistance for the Poor . . . . .	—	—	—
28. Progressive Codification of International Law . . . . .	—	—	—
29. International Federation for Mutual Assis- tance in the Relief of Peoples overtaken by Disaster . . . . .	—	—	—
30. Commission of Enquiry for European Union (Schedule U, page 30) . . . . .	137,125.—	137,125.—	223.05
31. A. Liaison with Latin America (Schedule V, page 31) . . . . .	247,643.—	247,643.—	135,972.88
31. B. Liaison with China . . . . .	450,000.—	450,000.—	355,944.92
32. League Wireless Station (Schedule W, page 31) . . . . .	212,000.—	212,000.—	204,127.70
	<b>7,580,226.—</b>	<b>7,580,226.—</b>	<b>4,722,617.43</b>

CHAPTER IV. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

33. Loss on Exchange . . . . .	—	—	157,343.11
Deduct: Profit on Exchange . . . . .	—	—	8,450.92
	—	—	148,892.19

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sums of 4,050.25 francs, 118,094.57 francs and 2,642.50 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws", the study of double taxation and promotion of analytical research work, amounts to 949,832.05 francs.

<sup>2</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Mandates Section chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 64,401.80 francs contributed by the Governments of Iraq and France towards the cost of the expenses of the Commission of Demarcation of the Frontier between Iraq and Syria, amounts to 314,425.90 francs.

<sup>3</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Communications and Transit Organisation chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure amounts to 266,259.05 francs after adding the sum of 4,601.75 francs, part of the amount of 35,000 francs contributed by the Government of Siam towards the expenses of the Committee set up to examine the question of improvements to the approaches to the port of Bangkok and the installations of that port.

<sup>4</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the International Health Organisation chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sums of 616,114.17 francs contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and 44,243.88 francs contributed by Mrs. David Simmons to enable research work on malaria in Greece, amounts to 1,362,921.30 francs.

<sup>5</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Supervision of Opium Traffic chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 2,400 francs, gift from the Egyptian Government, amounts to 246,833.65 francs.

<sup>6</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Social Questions chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 27,816.94 francs, various grants-in-aid, amounts to 136,778.19 francs.

<sup>7</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Section for Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux and Miscellaneous Questions chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 13,305.50 francs, contribution-in-aid from the Government of Spain, amounts to 209,026.30 francs.

Section II. Capital Expenditure.

CHAPTER V. — PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
34. Furniture and equipment:			
(a) Current expenses . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	38,671.20
(b) Purchase of furniture supplied by the State of Geneva for the Disarma- ment Conference Building . . . . .	100,000.—	100,000.—	94,456.90
35. Library (see Schedule X, page 32) . . . . .	103,000.—	103,000.—	75,563.44 <sup>1</sup>
	263,000.—	263,000.—	208,691.54

C. SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 1. — *Session of the Assembly.*

1. Salaries of additional temporary clerical and house staff . . . . .	70,000.—	70,000.—	18,351.35
2. Overtime payments of permanent staff . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	90.50
3. Travelling expenses and subsistence allow- ances . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	5,390.35
4. Assembly Hall: rent, lighting, heating, etc. .	64,000.—	64,000.—	15,573.85
5. Special printing . . . . .	150,000.—	150,000.—	105,691.60
6. Cables, telegrams and telephones. . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	750.75
7. Supplies and stores. . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	1,340.35
8. Automobile and cyclist service. . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	1,488.20
9. Incidental expenses. . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	3,959.40
	333,000.—	333,000.—	152,636.35

SCHEDULE B TO CHAPTER I, ITEM 3. — *Unforeseen Expenditure.*

	Appropriation voted by the Council	Actual Expenditure
A. Political expenditure:		
1. Request for assistance presented by the Government of Liberia: Expenses incurred in connection with meetings of the Council Committee . . . . .	10,000.—	7,171.15
2. Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay: Expenditure on telegrams . . . . .	10,000.—	9,022.75
3. Request for assistance submitted by the Government of Liberia: Expenses of Dr. Mackenzie's mission . . .	9,000.—	5,918.65
	29,000.—	22,112.55
B. ( <i>Exceptional</i> ) Financial Expenditure:		
1. Meetings of the Preparatory Commission of Experts for the Monetary and Economic Conference . . . . .	45,000.—	7,976.25
2. Financial enquiries in 1933 . . . . .	20,000.—	15,529.20
3. Appointment of M. René Charron to the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service of the Secretariat . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—
4. Expenses involved by the Financial Enquiry in Greece .	30,000.—	19,588.45
	100,000.—	48,093.90

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the *net* expenditure of the Library chargeable to the budget of the League. The *gross* expenditure, after adding the sum of 61,983.74 francs contributed from the revenue of the Rockefeller Library Endowment Fund, amounts to 137,547.18 francs.



SCHEDULE C TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (a). — *Salaries, Wages and Allowances of the Secretariat.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>I. General Organisation.</b>			
Principal Officers . . . . .	719,603.—	719,603.—	619,693.50
Political Section . . . . .	233,896.—	233,896.—	225,698.35
Information Section . . . . .	1,181,270.—	1,181,270.—	985,778.76
Legal Adviser's Branch . . . . .	385,452.—	370,452.—	339,611.15
Treasurer's Office . . . . .	105,992.—	105,992.—	105,990.35
(a) Replacements, temporary engage- ments, overtime, etc., for the General Organisation, allowance for the Members of Section on night and Sunday duty . . . . .	19,350.—	19,350.—	6,685.—
(b) Miscellaneous allowances (special languages and family allowances)	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,597.25
<b>TOTALS: General Organisation . .</b>	<b>2,648,563.—</b>	<b>2,633,563.—</b>	<b>2,286,054.36</b>
<b>II. Internal Administrative Services.</b>			
<i>Central Services:</i>			
Chief of Internal Services and Establishment Office . . . . .	95,232.—	95,232.—	86,478.55
Contracts and Supplies Branch . .	48,134.—	48,134.—	48,131.80
Pool of typists . . . . .	472,822.—	472,822.—	378,343.60
Duplicating and Multigraph Branch .	229,623.—	229,623.—	198,047.35
Distribution of Documents . . . . .	215,632.—	215,632.—	213,876.95
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	79,014.—	79,014.—	72,709.45
<i>Personnel Office . . . . .</i>	<i>120,718.—</i>	<i>120,718.—</i>	<i>100,115.55</i>
<i>Document Service:</i>			
Chief of Service and Office . . . . .	72,460.—	72,460.—	72,459.30
French Translation and Précis-writing Department . . . . .	425,249.—	425,249.—	417,140.85
English Translation and Précis-writing Department . . . . .	461,963.—	461,963.—	457,796.30
Verbatim reporters . . . . .	99,909.—	99,909.—	88,931.20
Printing and Publications Department	320,548.—	320,548.—	299,637.85
<i>Library . . . . .</i>	<i>180,485.—</i>	<i>180,485.—</i>	<i>179,326.95</i>
<i>Registry . . . . .</i>	<i>217,995.—</i>	<i>217,995.—</i>	<i>205,254.55</i>
<i>Indexing of Publications . . . . .</i>	<i>82,748.—</i>	<i>82,748.—</i>	<i>63,243.35</i>
<i>Accounting Branch . . . . .</i>	<i>102,888.—</i>	<i>102,888.—</i>	<i>95,984.—</i>
<i>Internal Control . . . . .</i>	<i>90,522.—</i>	<i>90,522.—</i>	<i>87,546.65</i>
(a) Replacements, temporary engagements and overtime for all Internal Ad- ministrative Services . . . . .	87,300.—	87,300.—	7,875.95
(b) Miscellaneous allowances . . . . .			
<b>TOTALS: Internal Services . .</b>	<b>3,403,242.—</b>	<b>3,403,242.—</b>	<b>3,072,900.20</b>
<b>TOTALS: General Organisation and Internal Services . . . . .</b>	<b>6,051,805.—</b>	<b>6,036,805.—</b>	<b>5,358,954.56</b>
Lump-sum reduction made by the Assembly . . . . .	95,000.—	95,000.—	—
	<b>5,956,805.—</b>	<b>5,941,805.—</b>	<b>5,358,954.56</b>

SCHEDULE D TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 4 (b). — *Wages of House Staff at Geneva.*

(a) Salaries . . . . .	427,797.—	427,797.—	404,386.90
(b) Salaries of Staff employed in New Building constructed for the Disarmament Conference	40,200.—	40,200.—	—
(c) Overtime, temporary engagements and replacements . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	8,895.50
(d) Family allowances . . . . .	3,600.—	3,600.—	2,847.35
	<b>491,597.—</b>	<b>491,597.—</b>	<b>416,129.75</b>

SCHEDULE E TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 7. — *Branch Offices.*

		Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>I. London Sub-Office.</b>				
A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		25,245.—	25,245.—	16,444.75
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:	£			
(i) Rent and rates . . . . .	1,125	28,372.—	28,372.—	18,640.15
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	22	555.—	555.—	126.15
(iii) Heating . . . . .	90	2,270.—	2,270.—	1,440.35
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	142	3,581.—	3,581.—	2,423.70
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	40	1,009.—	1,009.—	44.10
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	100	2,522.—	2,522.—	1,145.70
(vii) Stationery . . . . .	50	1,261.—	1,261.—	654.50
(viii) National Health and Unemployment Insu- rance . . . . .	30	756.—	756.—	365.70
(ix) Postage . . . . .	70	1,765.—	1,765.—	624.05
(x) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10	253.—	253.—	43.65
(xi) Newspapers . . . . .	35	883.—	883.—	279.95
(xii) Miscellaneous and un- foreseen expenses . . . . .	65	1,639.—	1,639.—	580.35
		<hr/> 70,111.—	<hr/> 70,111.—	<hr/> 42,813.10
<b>II. Paris Sub-Office.</b>				
A. Staff Salaries . . . . .		34,959.—	34,959.—	27,576.70
B. Property Account and General Office Expenses:	Fr. frs.			
(i) Rent . . . . .	100,000	21,000.—	21,000.—	15,748.55
(ii) Lighting . . . . .	4,500	945.—	945.—	536.15
(iii) Heating . . . . .	13,500	2,835.—	2,835.—	2,494.65
(iv) Cleaning . . . . .	2,000	420.—	420.—	270.85
(v) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	5,000	1,050.—	1,050.—	266.60
(vi) Telephones . . . . .	25,000	5,250.—	5,250.—	3,119.80
(vii) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	250	53.—	53.—	40.60
(viii) Stationery . . . . .	2,000	420.—	420.—	210.25
(ix) Postage . . . . .	100	21.—	21.—	—
(x) Newspapers . . . . .	700	147.—	147.—	140.75
(xi) Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	11,000	2,310.—	2,310.—	1,225.10
		<hr/> 69,410.—	<hr/> 69,410.—	<hr/> 51,630.—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<hr/> 139,521.—	<hr/> 139,521.—	<hr/> 94,443.10

SCHEDULE F TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 9. — *Frais de représentation.*

(a) Principal Officers . . . . .	124,025.—	124,025.—	117,259.65
(b) General Fund . . . . .	30,000.—	30,000.—	6,963.65
	<hr/> 154,025.—	<hr/> 154,025.—	<hr/> 124,223.30

SCHEDULE G TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 10 (a). — *Property Account: Maintenance.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>I. Headquarters at Geneva:</b>			
(a) Water rates . . . . .	5,000.—	5,500.—	5,117.75
(b) Repairs and Renewals:			
(i) Building . . . . .	59,000.—	36,957.—	15,022.95
(ii) Furniture and equipment . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	9,999.05
(c) Lighting . . . . .	22,000.—	22,000.—	14,549.55
(d) Heating . . . . .	34,000.—	34,000.—	20,858.80
(e) Power:			
(i) Water power . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	812.40
(ii) Electric power (lift) . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	1,983.30
(f) Insurance and protection: Building and furniture . . . . .	2,300.—	2,300.—	1,087.10
(g) Employers' liability and visitors . .	1,750.—	1,750.—	167.30
(h) Telephones, local service . . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	49,490.25
(i) Uniforms . . . . .	5,500.—	5,500.—	4,121.15
(j) Chimneys, repairs to flues . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	783.—
(k) Automobiles and bicycles, replacements, upkeep and insurance . . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	5,843.75
(l) Office laundry . . . . .	8,500.—	8,500.—	3,682.90
(m) Miscellaneous sundry supplies, etc. .	13,000.—	13,000.—	6,546.15
(n) Rent . . . . .	68,470.—	70,513.—	70,512.95
(o) Maintenance of Secretary-General's of- ficial residence and grounds . . . .	12,000.—	31,500.—	31,303.70
	320,020.—	320,020.—	241,882.05
<b>2. Building constructed for the Disarmament     Conference:</b>			
(a) Water rates . . . . .	500.—	500.—	343.20
(b) Repairs and renewals . . . . .	2,700.—	2,700.—	52.—
(c) Lighting . . . . .	4,000.—	4,000.—	2,677.55
(d) Heating . . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	3,835.—
(e) Electric power . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(f) Insurance . . . . .	400.—	400.—	—
(g) Employers' liability . . . . .	200.—	200.—	—
(j) Chimneys, repairs to flues, etc. . . .	200.—	200.—	30.80
(l) Office laundry . . . . .	800.—	800.—	—
(m) Miscellaneous, sundry supplies, etc. .	3,300.—	3,300.—	1,110.10
(n) Rent . . . . .	70,000.—	70,000.—	63,966.65
	90,100.—	90,100.—	72,015.30
Total . . . . .	410,120.—	410,120.—	313,897.35

SCHEDULE H TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 11. — *Publications Department (exclusive of Salaries).*

(a) General printing (not covered by special appro- priations):			
(i) Council documents and <i>Official Journal</i>	130,000.—	130,000.—	92,400.70
(ii) Internal administration and miscella- neous . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	5,964.—
(iii) Library publications . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	4,167.70
(b) Legal publications: <i>Treaty Series</i> . . . . .	165,000.—	165,000.—	121,105.45
(c) (1) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	75,000.—	75,000.—	50,646.75
(2) Other publications of the Information Section . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	17,314.90
(d) Transport charges, catalogues, travelling and publicity for the Sales Department. . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	30,693.30
(e) Publications for free distribution . . . . .	1,480.—	1,480.—	607.60
(f) Cinematograph films and photographs . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	2,217.90
(g) Purchase of the reports of mandatory Powers for the Sales Department . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	3,129.75
(h) Printing for various Committees:			
(1) Special Committee appointed to study the present system of elections to the Council . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	—
(2) Committee of representatives of Mem- bers of the League appointed to study the question of the amendment of the Covenant of the League to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris . . . .	4,000.—	4,000.—	—
	473,480.—	473,480.—	328,248.05

SCHEDULE I TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 12. — *General Office Expenses.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
(a) Upkeep of office equipment . . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Stationery and stationery stores:			
(i) Ordinary . . . . .	70,000.—	70,000.—	26,822.15
(ii) Supplies for Duplicating Department . . . . .	110,000.—	110,000.—	13,548.60
(c) Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls on general business . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	24,693.65
(d) Postage . . . . .	180,000.—	180,000.—	140,054.60
(e) Freight and carriage . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	1,595.55
(f) Newspapers . . . . .	13,500.—	13,500.—	10,082.15
(g) Subscriptions and Press cuttings . . . . .	36,000.—	36,000.—	34,560.—
(h) Courier service between Geneva and Paris . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	6,757.90
(i) Advertising, etc., for tenders . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	467.45
(j) Miscellaneous petty-cash disbursements, including purchase of miscellaneous publi- cations of non-capital value . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	1,150.47
(k) Weekly broadcasting of League news . . . . .	520.—	520.—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	468,520.—	468,520.—	259,732.52

SCHEDULE J TO CHAPTER II, ITEM 13. — *Special Staff Charges.*

(a) Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations	30,000.—	47,000.—	45,700.85
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Associa- tion . . . . .	21,600.—	21,600.—	21,600.—
(d) Fidelity guarantees . . . . .	4,500.—	4,500.—	3,119.05
(e) Welfare . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	698.40
(f) Gratuities given in accordance with local custom to House Staff and others on New Year's Day . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	430.—
(g) Recruitment of staff: advertising, expenses of examinations, special travelling . . . . .	20,000.—	3,000.—	—
(h) Medical examinations . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	80.—
(i) Expenses of the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—
(j) Indemnities granted by the Administrative Tribunal . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	98,600.—	98,600.—	71,628.30

SCHEDULE K TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 18. — *Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions.*

1. Salaries . . . . .	295,328.—	295,328.—	237,112.70
2. Travelling (including removal) expenses . . . . .	20,000.—	19,850.—	6,817.45
3. Printing and documentation . . . . .	15,000.—	15,000.—	6,166.90
4. Cables, telegrams and long-distance telephones . . . . .	1,000.—	1,150.—	1,081.05
5. Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	117.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	331,828.—	331,828.—	251,296.05

SCHEDULE L TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	98,000.—	98,000.—	54,787.50
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	30,850.—	30,850.—	9,767.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward . . . . .</i>	128,850.—	128,850.—	64,555.30

SCHEDULE L TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 A. — *Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	128,850.—	128,850.—	64,555.30
3. Administrative expenses:			
(a) Salaries . . . . .	675,026.—	675,026.—	647,349.05
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	29,250.—	29,250.—	16,620.18
(c) Printing and publishing . . . . .	140,000.—	140,000.—	86,852.70
(d) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	7,353.85
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	19,750.—	19,750.—	2,313.65
5. Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws":			
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Rockefeller Founda-</i> <i>tion</i> . . . . .	4,050.25	4,050.25	4,050.25
6. Special study of the problem of double taxation:			
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Rockefeller Founda-</i> <i>tion</i> . . . . .	118,094.57	118,094.57	118,094.57
7. Promotion of analytical research work:			
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Rockefeller Founda-</i> <i>tion</i> . . . . .	2,642.50	2,642.50	2,642.50
<i>Gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	1,126,663.32	1,126,663.32	949,832.05
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution towards the cost of printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws" . . . . .	4,050.25	4,050.25	4,050.25
Contribution towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .	118,094.57	118,094.57	118,094.57
Contribution towards the cost of promotion of analytical research work . . . . .	2,642.50	2,642.50	2,642.50
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	1,001,876.—	1,001,876.—	825,044.73

SCHEDULE M TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 19 B. — *Section of Economic Relations.*

1. Conferences (and preparatory work) . . . . .	45,000.—	45,000.—	—
2. Sessions of Committees and Sub-Committees:			
(a) Subsistence, travelling expenses, etc. . . . .	131,500.—	131,500.—	18,220.85
(b) Printing for Committees . . . . .	49,500.—	49,500.—	10,499.95
3. Administrative Expenditure:			
(a) Salaries . . . . .	330,950.—	330,950.—	301,611.50
(b) Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	7,781.80
(c) Cables, telegrams, etc. . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	2,733.35
(d) Studies, investigations and temporary collaborators . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	940.55
	617,950.—	617,950.—	341,788.—

SCHEDULE N TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 20. — *Mandates.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Sessions of Permanent Mandates Commission	59,460.—	59,460.—	39,516.55
2. Salaries . . . . .	185,780.—	185,780.—	172,357.75
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	12,500.—	12,500.—	4,877.30
4. Printing and documentation . . . . .	57,500.—	57,500.—	32,645.20
5. Cables, telegrams, long-distance telephones, unforeseen contingencies and miscellaneous	1,200.—	1,200.—	627.30
6. Demarcation Commission of the frontier between Iraq and Syria:			
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Contributions from     the Governments of Iraq and France . . . . .</i>	64,401.80	64,401.80	64,401.80
<i>Gross expenditure . . . . .</i>	380,841.80	380,841.80	314,425.90
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid:</i>			
Contributions from the Governments of Iraq and France . . . . .	64,401.80	64,401.80	64,401.80
<i>Net expenditure . . . . .</i>	316,440.—	316,440.—	250,024.10

SCHEDULE O TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 21. — *Communications and Transit Organisation.*

1. General Conference . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Meetings of the Organisation for Communica- tions and Transit (Sessions of the Advisory and Technical Committee, other commit- tees, sub-committees and special Confe- rences) and technical work of experts . . . . .	90,000.—	90,000.—	36,127.40
<i>Appropriation-in-aid: Contribution from     the Government of Siam . . . . .</i>	4,601.75	4,601.75	4,601.75
3. Printing of documents:			
(a) For the meetings and other work under sub-head 2, with the exception of conferences . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	4,715.60
(b) Collection and exchange of information regarding communications and tran- sit (including miscellaneous ex- penses). . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	181.50
4. Settlement of disputes referred to the Com- mittee and examination of similar questions submitted to the Committee by the Council	20,000.—	20,000.—	909.40
5. Salaries . . . . .	240,423.—	240,423.—	210,651.80
6. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,000.—	25,000.—	7,384.55
7. Cablegrams, telegrams and long-distance tele- phone communications and miscellaneous.	5,000.—	5,000.—	1,685.05
<i>Gross expenditure . . . . .</i>	405,024.75	405,024.75	266,257.05
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid: Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the cost of the investigation of the question of improvements to the approaches to the Port of Bangkok, etc. . . . .</i>	4,601.75	4,601.75	4,601.75
<i>Net expenditure . . . . .</i>	400,423.—	400,423.—	261,655.30

SCHEDULE P TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 22. — *International Health Organisation.*

	Original Appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total	League vote	Grants	Total
<b>I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Sessions of the Health Committee . . . . .	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	32,000.—	—	32,000.—	23,024.50	—	23,024.50
2. Salaries of the Health Section . . . . .	382,000.—	—	382,000.—	370,335.—	—	370,335.—	343,778.45	—	343,778.45
3. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,000.—	—	25,000.—	29,665.—	—	29,665.—	28,343.05	—	28,343.05
4. General printing and documentation . . . . .	6,000.—	—	6,000.—	6,000.—	—	6,000.—	1,895.20	—	1,895.20
5. Cables, telegrams and telephones . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	7,411.55	—	7,411.55
6. Miscellaneous petty expenses and unforeseen contingencies . . . . .	2,000.—	—	2,000.—	2,000.—	—	2,000.—	330.60	—	330.60
	450,000.—	—	450,000.—	450,000.—	—	450,000.—	404,783.35	—	404,783.35
<b>II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation :</b>									
1. Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts, and collective and individual studies . . . . .	205,000.—	—	205,000.—	205,000.—	—	205,000.—	103,034.55	—	103,034.55
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	111,335.—	111,335.—	—	118,335.—	118,335.—	—	106,934.72	106,934.72
Additional Grant — unexpended balance in 1932 . . . . .	—	11,662.37	11,662.37	—	11,662.37	11,662.37	—	—	—
2. Salaries of the temporary staff:									
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	349,079.—	349,079.—	—	337,645.—	337,645.—	—	273,007.83	273,007.83
3. Publications, printing and documentation . . . . .	35,000.—	—	35,000.—	35,000.—	—	35,000.—	27,217.45	—	27,217.45
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	50,000.—	50,000.—	—	70,219.—	70,219.—	—	59,147.23	59,147.23
Additional Grant — unexpended balance in 1932 . . . . .	—	3,917.32	3,917.32	—	3,917.32	3,917.32	—	—	—
4. Cables and telegrams . . . . .	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	5,650.05	—	5,650.05
5. Contribution to Singapore Bureau . . . . .	65,000.—	—	65,000.—	65,000.—	—	65,000.—	34,000.—	—	34,000.—
Rockefeller Grant . . . . .	—	90,000.—	90,000.—	—	105,500.—	105,500.—	—	88,526.88	88,526.88
6. Miscellaneous enquiries, printing, publications and documentation, cables and telegrams for the enquiries . . . . .	115,000.—	—	115,000.—	115,000.—	—	115,000.—	94,730.05	—	94,730.05
7. Appropriation-in-aid: Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .	44,243.88	—	44,243.88	44,243.88	—	44,243.88	44,243.88	—	44,243.88
	474,243.88	615,993.69	1,090,237.57	474,243.88	647,278.69	1,121,522.57	308,875.98	527,616.66	836,492.64
Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid: Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .	44,243.88	—	44,243.88	44,243.88	—	44,243.88	44,243.88	—	44,243.88
	430,000.—	615,993.69	1,045,993.69	430,000.—	647,278.69	1,077,278.69	264,632.10	527,616.66	792,248.76
<b>III. Creation of a system of liaison between the various national health services . . . . .</b>	100,000.—	—	100,000.—	100,000.—	—	100,000.—	33,147.80	—	33,147.80
Rockefeller grant . . . . .	—	150,000.—	150,000.—	—	118,715.—	118,715.—	—	88,497.51	88,497.51
Additional grant — unexpended balances in 1932 . . . . .	—	2,759.36	2,759.36	—	2,759.36	2,759.36	—	—	—
	100,000.—	152,759.36	252,759.36	100,000.—	121,474.36	221,474.36	33,147.80	88,497.51	121,645.31
<b>Summary:</b>									
I. Health Committee, Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation . . . . .	450,000.—	—	450,000.—	450,000.—	—	450,000.—	404,783.35	—	404,783.35
II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation . . . . .	430,000.—	615,993.69	1,045,993.69	430,000.—	647,278.69	1,077,278.69	264,632.10	527,616.66	792,248.76
III. Creation of a system of liaison between the various national health services . . . . .	100,000.—	152,759.36	252,759.36	100,000.—	121,474.36	221,474.36	33,147.80	88,497.51	121,645.31
	980,000.—	768,753.05	1,748,753.05	980,000.—	768,753.05	1,748,753.05	702,563.25	616,114.17	1,318,677.42
Less: Depreciation on dollar income expressed in gold francs . . . . .		145,500.35	145,500.35		145,500.35	145,500.35			
		623,252.70	1,603,252.70		623,252.70	1,603,252.70			

SCHEDULE Q TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — A. *Supervision of Opium Traffic.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
1. Salaries . . . . .	219,753.—	219,753.—	218,837.55
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	12,500.—	12,500.—	3,515.10
3. Control of Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs:			
(i) (a) Sessions of the Advisory Committee . . . . .	6,000.—	5,500.—	4,527.05
(b) Sessions of Sub-Committees . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	722.45
(ii) Printing and documentation of the Committee . . . . .	23,000.—	23,000.—	15,576.45
(iii) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	1,000.—	1,500.—	1,255.05
(iv) <i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> : Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .	2,400.—	2,400.—	2,400.—
Gross expenditure . . . . .	266,653.—	266,653.—	246,833.65
<i>Deduct</i> : Appropriation-in-aid:			
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .	2,400.—	2,400.—	2,400.—
Net expenditure . . . . .	264,253.—	264,253.—	244,433.65

SCHEDULE Q(I) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Social Questions (including Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children).*

1. Salaries . . . . .	87,159.—	87,159.—	84,919.35
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	6,750.—	6,750.—	3,907.70
3. Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:			
(i) Sessions of the Committees . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	4,965.95
(ii) Sessions of Sub-Committees and Experts . . . . .	9,284.—	9,284.—	8,636.25
(iii) Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children:			
(a) Printing and documentation . . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	2,563.60
(b) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	300.—	300.—	189.10
(c) Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children: <i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> : American Association of Social Hygiene . . . . .	27,468.65	27,468.65	27,468.65
(iv) Protection of Children:			
(a) Work of Experts . . . . .	—	—	—
(b) Printing and documentation . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	3,676.50
<i>Appropriation-in-aid</i> . . . . .	348.29	348.29	348.29
(c) Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	300.—	300.—	13.35
4. Penal administration (printing) . . . . .	500.—	500.—	—
5. Other Social Questions entrusted to the Section, and unforeseen contingencies	500.—	500.—	89.45
Gross expenditure . . . . .	152,609.94	152,609.94	136,778.19



SCHEDULE Q(1) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — B. *Social Questions (including Suppression of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children)* (continued).

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<i>Deduct: Appropriations-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . . .	27,468.65	27,468.65	27,468.65
Contribution to the Child Welfare Committee . . . . .	348.29	348.29	348.29
<i>Net expenditure</i> . . . . .	124,793.—	124,793.—	108,961.25

SCHEDULE Q(2) TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 23. — C. *Expenses of the Permanent Central Board set up in accordance with Article 19 of the Convention drawn up by the Second Opium Conference and signed on February 19th, 1925.*

1. Sessions of the Board . . . . .	58,000.—	58,000.—	35,044.90
2. Secretariat of the Board . . . . .	62,134.—	62,134.—	59,969.40
3. Printing and documentation . . . . .	11,000.—	11,000.—	5,921.75
4. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	1,555.85
5. Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . . . . .	1,400.—	1,400.—	747.65
	140,534.—	140,534.—	103,239.55

SCHEDULE R TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 24. — *Reduction of Armaments.*

I. *Secretariat:*

1. Salaries . . . . .	266,175.—	266,175.—	262,063.55
2. Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	11,900.—	11,900.—	5,425.85

II. *Permanent Advisory Commission:*

1. Meetings of the Permanent Advisory Commission . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
2. Printing and documentation . . . . .	500.—	500.—	134.70
3. Cables, telegrams and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	500.—	500.—	396.90

III. <i>Investigations</i> . . . . .	180,000.—	180,000.—	—
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IV. <i>Preparatory Disarmament Work</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
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V. *Statistical Year-Books:*

1. <i>Armaments Year-Book</i> . . . . .	40,000.—	40,000.—	29,054.40
2. <i>Statistical Information on the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War</i> . . . . .	17,000.—	17,000.—	11,118.70

VI. <i>International Conference for the Control of Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War</i> . . . . .	120,000.—	120,000.—	—
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VIII. <i>International Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and further expenses arising therefrom</i> . . . . .	1,000,000.—	1,000,000.—	229,387.20
	1,637,075.—	1,637,075.—	537,581.30

SCHEDULE S TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 25. — *Intellectual Co-operation, International Bureaux, etc.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
<b>A. Intellectual Co-operation:</b>			
1. Salaries (including the officials who deal with questions relating to International Bureaux) . . . . .	128,085.—	128,085.—	128,060.90
2. Plenary sessions (including travelling expenses and subsistence allowances), Executive Committee and Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters . . . . .	66,700.—	66,700.—	35,465.40
<i>Appropriation-in-aid:</i>			
Government of Spain . . . . .	13,305.50	13,305.50	13,305.50
3. Preparation of the Conference on the Question of Scientific Property . . . . .	1.—	1.—	—
4. Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth . . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	5,499.20
5. Committees of Experts . . . . .	—	—	—
6. Travelling expenses . . . . .	26,000.—	26,000.—	9,354.95
7. Printing:			
(a) Ordinary . . . . .	4,000.—	4,000.—	2,484.10
(b) Reprints, translations, etc., of the pamphlet <i>Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations</i> . . . . .	3,500.—	3,500.—	1,123.60
8. League of Nations <i>Educational Survey</i> . . . . .	7,500.—	7,500.—	5,377.90
9. Miscellaneous petty and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	3,000.—	3,000.—	2,915.10
10. Preparatory work for the Conference of National Committees . . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	—
<b>B. International Bureaux and Miscellaneous Questions:</b>			
1. General expenses, International Bureau . . . . .	7,500.—	7,500.—	5,439.65
2. Supplement to the <i>Handbook of International Organisations</i> . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
<b>Gross expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>269,091.50</b>	<b>269,091.50</b>	<b>209,026.30</b>
<i>Deduct: Appropriation-in-aid:</i>			
Contribution from the Government of Spain . . . . .	13,305.50	13,305.50	13,305.50
<b>Net expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>255,786.—</b>	<b>255,786.—</b>	<b>195,720.80</b>

SCHEDULE T TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 26. — *International Convention on Slavery.*

Committee of experts, printing, etc. . . . .	1,500.—	1,500.—	181.35
	1,500.—	1,500.—	181.35

SCHEDULE U TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 30. — *Commission of Enquiry for European Union.*

1. Plenary meetings . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
2. Printing . . . . .	22,125.—	22,125.—	—
3. Sub-Commissions . . . . .	24,000.—	24,000.—	—
4. Printing . . . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	223.05
5. Telegrams and removal expenses . . . . .	9,000.—	9,000.—	—
6. Committees of experts . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	—
	137,125.—	137,125.—	223.05

SCHEDULE V TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 31 A. — *Liaison with Latin America.*

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as modified by transfers	Actual Expenditure
I. Secretariat . . . . .	43,563.—	43,563.—	42,195.50
II. Other expenses:			
(a) Correspondents, cables, travelling and removal expenses, etc. . . . .	68,000.—	68,000.—	46,198.43
(b) Technical, health and other investiga- tions to be undertaken in Latin America	136,080.—	136,080.—	47,578.95
	<hr/> 247,643.—	<hr/> 247,643.—	<hr/> 135,972.88

SCHEDULE W TO CHAPTER III, ITEM 32. — *League Wireless Station.*

(a) Contribution to a Fund for the upkeep and running expenses of the Station . . . . .	200,000.—	200,000.—	200,000.—
(b) Meetings of Committee of Experts for the Station and objects related thereto . . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	4,127.70
(c) Technical expenses for the listening-in service	—	—	—
	<hr/> 212,000.—	<hr/> 212,000.—	<hr/> 204,127.70

SCHEDULE Y TO PART VI. — *Pensions.*

I. Contribution to the Pension Fund . . . . .	1,773,306.—	1,773,306.—	1,718,473.65
II. Administration of the Fund:			
(a) Salaries . . . . .	46,100.—	46,100.—	43,581.25
(b) Administrative Board (travelling ex- penses, etc.) . . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	3,294.10
(c) Valuation of the Fund by an Actuary	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(d) Miscellaneous expenses and unforeseen .	500.—	500.—	81.50
(e) Printing . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	470.—
	<hr/> 1,829,906.—	<hr/> 1,829,906.—	<hr/> 1,765,900.50

SCHEDULE X TO CHAPTER VI, ITEM 35. — *Library.*

	Original appropriation			Appropriation as modified by transfer			Actual Expenditure		
	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total	League vote	Grant	Total
1. Temporary staff . . . . .	—	34,000.—	34,000.—	—	34,000.—	34,000.—	—	31,475.60	31,475.60
2. Printing . . . . .	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	10,000.—	10,000.—	—	6,267.60	6,267.60
3. Books and maps . . . . .	50,000.—	20,000.—	70,000.—	50,000.—	20,000.—	70,000.—	29,010.78	10,097.50	39,108.28
4. Binding . . . . .	25,000.—	10,000.—	35,000.—	25,000.—	10,000.—	35,000.—	22,360.60	6,201.80	28,562.40
5. Periodicals . . . . .	19,000.—	5,000.—	24,000.—	19,000.—	5,000.—	24,000.—	18,765.26	1,745.19	20,510.45
6. Equipment, shelving, etc. . . . .	9,000.—	6,000.—	15,000.—	9,000.—	6,000.—	15,000.—	5,426.80	4,771.90	10,198.70
7. Travelling expenses of Librarian . . . . .	—	5,000.—	5,000.—	—	5,000.—	5,000.—	—	1,424.15	1,424.15
	103,000.—	90,000.—	193,000.—	103,000.—	90,000.—	193,000.—	75,563.44	61,983.74	137,547.18

**II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS  
AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.**

II. — STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES.

	(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)		
<b>Working Capital Account :</b>			
Balance as per last account . . . . .		4,052,778.18	
Add Refund of part of advance to International Labour Organisation during 1931 . . . . .	432,176.17		
Add Refund of advances to the International Labour Office and to the Permanent Court of International Justice during 1932 . . . . .	1,100,018.70	1,532,194.87	
		<u>5,584,973.05</u>	
Less Advances during year:			
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	845,933.67		
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	142,620.47	988,554.14	
		<u>4,596,418.91</u>	
 <b>Depreciation Reserve :</b>			
<i>Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:</i>			
Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,487,344.48		
Add Depreciation for year . . . . .	133,128.10	1,620,472.58	
<i>Library (books):</i>			
Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,138,051.24		
Add Depreciation for year . . . . .	70,136.64	1,208,187.88	
<i>Library (shelving):</i>			
Balance as per last account . . . . .	142,404.78		
Add Depreciation for year . . . . .	5,426.80	147,831.58	
		<u>2,976,492.04</u>	
 <b>Suspense Accounts: <sup>1</sup></b>			
Building Annuity . . . . .		1,600,000.—	
Contribution for 1933:			
Excess payment made by the Turkish Government . . . . .		1,630.70	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the expenses of the printing of <i>Banking and Monetary Laws</i> . . . . .		7,511.50	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of the study of double taxation . . . . .		97,788.43	
Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the cost of promotion of analytical research work . . . . .		80,296.75	
Contribution from the Governments of Iraq and France towards the expenses of the Commission entrusted with the demarcation of the frontier between Iraq and Syria . . . . .		5,598.20	
Contribution from the Government of Siam towards the cost of the investigation of the question of improvements to the approaches to the Port of Bangkok, etc. . . . .		30,398.25	
International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation Grants account . . . . .		17,316.53	
Gift for research work on malaria in Greece . . . . .		15,542.10	
Gift from the Egyptian Government . . . . .		1,365.50	
		<u>1,857,447.96</u>	<u>7,572,910.95</u>
Carried forward . . . . .			

<sup>1</sup> See explanatory memorandum, page 41.

OF THE SECRETARIAT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

ASSETS.

Property at Geneva :	(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)	
Hotel National, Armleder Property and Capital Installation . . . . .	4,000,000.—	
"La Pelouse" property . . . . .	782,056.—	
Secretariat and Assembly Hall: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date	14,676,575.—	
Library: Building Fund Account: amount expended to date . . . . .	2,056,920.—	
	<hr/>	21,515,551.—
 <b>Wireless Station:</b>		
Total cost of the station . . . . .		2,327,559.40
 <b>Library Endowment Fund:</b>		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	262,936.06	
Adjustment in respect of expenditure in 1932	33,818.60	
	<hr/>	229,117.46
Amount expended during year . . . . .		29,083.99
		<hr/>
		258,201.45
 <b>Capital Account.</b>		
<i>Furniture, fittings, typewriters, etc.:</i>		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,487,344.48	
Additions during year . . . . .	133,128.10	
	<hr/>	1,620,472.58
<i>Library (books):</i>		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	1,138,051.24	
Additions during year . . . . .	70,136.64	
	<hr/>	1,208,187.88
<i>Library (shelving):</i>		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	142,404.78	
Additions during year . . . . .	5,426.80	
	<hr/>	147,831.58
		<hr/>
		2,976,492.04
 <b>Sundry Debtors — States Members :</b>		
Secretariat allocation . . . . .	18,816,041.71	
Working Capital allocation . . . . .	94,814.27	
	<hr/>	18,910,855.98
 <b>Suspense Accounts as <i>per contra</i> . . . . .</b>		
		2,594,445.75
 <b>LOSS OF INVESTMENT:</b>		
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	251,952.97	
Secretariat and Assembly Hall Building Fund	1,132,732.48	
New Buildings: Furnishing Account . . . . .	141,208.59	
	<hr/>	1,525,894.04
 <i>Less:</i>		
Allocation from 1932 Cash Surplus . . . . .	546,178.46	
Profits during year . . . . .	8,021.70	
	<hr/>	554,200.16
		<hr/>
		971,693.88
		<hr/>
<i>Carried forward . . .</i>		49,554,799.50

LIABILITIES (*continued*).

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	1,857,447.96	7,572,910.95
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children . . . .	8,800.21	
Gift to the Child Welfare Committee . . . .	4,545.48	
Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the enquiry as to the situation of children exposed to moral and social dangers . . . . .	3,811.35	
Gift towards the expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery. . . . .	8,890.80	
Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia . . . . .	2,727.20	
Contribution from private individuals in the U.S.A. for a publication on Legal Aid to the Poor . . . . .	23,291.05	
Revolving fund for special publications . .	15,168.95	
Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation .	129,565.—	
Fund for upkeep and running expenses of Wireless Station . . . . .	427,977.10	
Contribution from the Government of Colombia towards the expenses of the Commission set up by the League to administer the territory of Leticia . .	36,763.75	
Balance of the contributions received for arbitration expenses in connection with the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauberg-Woellan Railway Company . . . .	28,341.15	
Contribution from the Government of China towards the expenses of the technical agent placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government and of his office .	29,486.75	
Contribution from the Government of the United States of America towards the expenses of the Monetary and Economic Conference . . . . .	17,629.—	
	<hr/>	2,594,445.75
<b>BALANCE</b> being excess of Assets over Liabilities as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		55,635,489.22
		<hr/> <hr/>
		65,802,845.92



ASSETS (continued)

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Brought forward . . . . . 49,554,799.50

Working Capital Fund:

Recoverable advances . . . . . 222,324.29

Cash at Bank and in hand (including cash advances):

Building Fund: Secretariat and Assembly Hall . . . . .	6,537,643.58	
New Buildings: furnishing account . . . . .	758,905.80	
Library: Building Fund . . . . .	1,073,955.91	
Library Endowment Fund (including investments) . . . . .	1,875,780.51	
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	4,027,327.38	
Exchange depreciation fund . . . . .	554,200.16	
Secretariat Cash Surplus in respect of Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	1,197,908.79	
	<u>16,025,722.13</u>	

65,802,845.92

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

III. — CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Contributions from Nations:		By Chapter I	234,041.35
Arrears . . . . .	2,112,455.78	Chapter II	7,266,289.05
Fifteenth		Chapter III	5,620,288.79
Financial		Chapter IV	148,892.19
Period . . . . .	15,911,399.62	Chapter V	270,675.28
	<u>18,023,855.40</u>		<u>13,540,186.66</u>
To Appropriations-in-Aid:		By Nansen International Office	
Chapter II . . . . .	285,083.62	for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—
Chapter III . . . . .	897,671.36	By Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—
Chapter V . . . . .	61,983.74	By Pensions . . . . .	1,765,900.50
	<u>1,244,738.72</u>	By Working Capital . . . . .	432,176.17
		By Cash Surplus for Fifteenth	
		Financial Period . . . . .	1,197,908.79
	<u>19,268,594.12</u>		<u>19,268,594.12</u>

March 1st, 1934

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

IV. — EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE  
INCURRABLE ONLY BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Budget Account, page 18, and Section V, A, below.)

V. — UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFERS AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

*Memorandum by the Secretary-General.*

Paragraph 3 of Article 36 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations reads as follows:

“ There shall be attached to the account as annexes a memorandum showing for the past financial year the resolutions of the Council with reference to: (a) any recoverable advances made from the Working Capital Fund; and (b) any advances originally thought to be recoverable and ultimately considered by the Council to be irrecoverable; and of the competent authority with reference to: (c) any expenses borne on a vote for unforeseen expenses incurable only by special resolution of a competent authority; and (d) any transfers made in the budget.”

The present memorandum also includes for the sake of completeness a list of internal transfers approved by the Secretary-General.

A. EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE INCURRABLE ONLY  
BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

*Extracts from Reports and Resolutions taken by the Council during the Year 1933.*

(a) Political Expenditure.

1. Request for Assistance presented by the Government of Liberia: Expenses incurred in connection with Meetings of the Council Committee.

“ The Council decides to charge to Item 3 (a) of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council: Political Expenditure), up to an amount of

10,000 francs, the expenses in 1933 of the Council Committee which was instructed to consider the problem raised by the request submitted by the Liberian Government on January 22nd, 1931."

(70th Session, Minute 3239.)

2. *Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay: Expenditure on Telegrams.*

"The Council authorises the Secretary-General to charge to Item 3 (a) of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure, subject to Special Vote of the Council: Political Expenditure), the cost of telegrams, up to a maximum of 10,000 francs, despatched in 1933 in connection with dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay."

(72nd Session, Minute 3256.)

3. *Request for Assistance submitted by the Government of Liberia: Expenses of Dr. Mackenzie's Mission.*

"The Council,

"In confirmation of the decision taken by its Acting President on August 3rd, 1933:

"Decides to charge to Item 3 (a) of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council) the expenditure involved by Dr. Mackenzie's mission to Liberia up to an amount of 9,000 Swiss francs."

(76th Session, Minute 3310.)

(b) (Exceptional) Financial Expenditure.

1. *Meetings of the Preparatory Commission of Experts for the Monetary and Economic Conference.*

"The Council decides that the following expenses, to be incurred in 1933, shall be charged to Item 3 (b) of Chapter I of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council: Exceptional Financial Expenditure):

"(1) The expenses involved by the meetings of the Preparatory Commission of Experts and work preparatory to the Monetary and Economic Conference, up to an amount not exceeding 45,000 Swiss francs."

(69th Session, Minute 3172.)

2. *Financial Enquiries in 1933.*

"(2) The expenses involved by consultations between the members of the Financial Committee and those Governments or banks which, under the authorisation of the Council, have sought the advice of the Committee in the present financial crisis, up to an amount not exceeding 20,000 Swiss francs."

(69th Session, Minute 3172.)

3. *Services in capacity of Expert.*

"The Council authorises the Secretary-General to charge, up to a maximum sum of 5,000 francs, part of the salary of M. René Charron, attached in an expert capacity to the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service, to Item 3 (b) of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council: Exceptional Financial Expenditure)."

(69th Session, Minute 3177.)

4. *Expenses involved by the Financial Enquiry in Greece.*

"The Council decides to ratify the decision taken by its President on May 1st, 1933, whereby the expenses involved by the financial enquiry in Greece are charged, up to a maximum sum of 30,000 Swiss francs, to Item 3 (b) of the 1933 budget (Unforeseen Expenditure subject to Special Vote of the Council: Exceptional Financial Expenditure)."

(73rd Session, Minute 3259.)

B. TRANSFER IN THE BUDGET FOR 1933 APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

September 22nd.

"The Council authorises the Secretary-General to transfer the sum of 15,000 francs from Item 4 (Salaries, Wages and Allowances) to Item 16 (Unpaid Liabilities Fund) in the budget for 1933."

(76th Session, Minute 3312.)

C. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

(External transfers not accounted for.)

The following internal transfers within the various items of the Budget for 1933 were approved by the Secretary-General:

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>Item 10. PROPERTY ACCOUNT, MAINTENANCE:</b>					
<i>Headquarters at Geneva:</i>					
(a)	Water rates . . . . .	5,000.—	500.—	—	5,500.—
(b)	Repairs and renewals:				
	Building . . . . .	59,000.—	—	22,043.—	36,957.—
(n)	Rent . . . . .	68,470.—	2,043.—	—	70,513.—
(o)	Maintenance of Secretary-General's official residence and grounds . . . . .	12,000.—	19,500.—	—	31,500.—
		<u>144,470.—</u>	<u>22,043.—</u>	<u>22,043.—</u>	<u>144,470.—</u>
<b>Item 13. SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES:</b>					
(a)	Indemnities provided in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	30,000.—	17,000.—	—	47,000.—
(g)	Recruitment of Staff . . . . .	20,000.—	—	17,000.—	3,000.—
		<u>50,000.—</u>	<u>17,000.—</u>	<u>17,000.—</u>	<u>50,000.—</u>
<b>Item 18. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS AND MINORITIES QUESTIONS:</b>					
2.	Travelling (including removal) expenses . . . . .	20,000.—	—	150.—	19,850.—
4.	Cables, telegrams and long-distance telephones . . . . .	1,000.—	150.—	—	1,150.—
		<u>21,000.—</u>	<u>150.—</u>	<u>150.—</u>	<u>21,000.—</u>
<b>Item 22. INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION:</b>					
<b>I. Health Committee: Secretariat and General Work of the Organisation:</b>					
1.	Sessions of the Health Committee . . . . .	25,000.—	7,000.—	—	32,000.—
2.	Salaries of the Health Section . . . . .	382,000.—	—	11,665.—	370,335.—
3.	Travelling and removal expenses . . . . .	25,000.—	4,665.—	—	29,665.—
		<u>432,000.—</u>	<u>11,665.—</u>	<u>11,665.—</u>	<u>432,000.—</u>

Sub-head No.	Sub-head	Original figure Francs	Add Francs	Subtract Francs	New figure Francs
<b>II. Intelligence, Technical and Research Work of the Organisation:</b>					
1.	Technical Committees and Sub-Committees, conferences, missions, work of experts and collective and individual studies (Rockefeller grant) .	111,335.—	7,000.—	—	118,335.—
2.	Salaries of temporary staff (Rockefeller grant) . . . . .	349,079.—	4,785.—	16,219.—	337,645.—
3.	Publications, printing and documentation (Rockefeller grant) . . . . .	50,000.—	20,219.—	—	70,219.—
5.	Contribution to Singapore Bureau (Rockefeller grant) .	90,000.—	15,500.—	—	105,500.—
<b>III. Expenses in connection with a System of Liaison between the Various National Health Services (Rockefeller grant) . . . . .</b>					
		150,000.—	—	31,285.—	118,715.—
	(Rockefeller grant) . . . . .	750,414.—	47,504.—	47,504.—	750,414.—

**Item 23. A. SUPERVISION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC:**

3.	Control of Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs:				
(i) (a)	Sessions of the Advisory Committee .	6,000.—	—	500.—	5,500.—
(iii)	Cables, telegrams and miscellaneous . .	1,000.—	500.—	—	1,500.—
		7,000.—	500.—	500.—	7,000.—

**F. SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS SHOWN ON THE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.**

**1. Building Annuity.**

The sum of 1,600,000 francs represents the total amount entered in Part V of the Budget for 1933 under the heading of "Terminable Annuity payable on account of Building Operations of the League". It was pointed out in that budget that, "as this sum is, from year to year, entered in the budget, reimbursements to the States which advanced the sums necessary for the formation of the Building Fund must be made".

Adopting a recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, the Assembly decided, on October 17th, 1932, "to cease until further notice any repayments to the States to which such payments were due", as it was necessary "to take immediate measures to cover the estimated deficit" since, "in 1935, the difference between the assets of the Building Fund and the estimated expenses in connection with the actual cost of the building would amount to about 3,000,000 francs".

**2. Contribution for 1933; Excess Payment made by the Government of Turkey.**

The Government of Turkey, in remitting its contribution for 1933 during the course of that year paid an amount of 1,630.70 gold francs *in excess* of the sum due. This balance is held in suspense pending indications from the Turkish Government as to the method of disposal.

**3. Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Expenses of the Printing of "Banking and Monetary Laws".**

At a session held in September 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 200,000 Swiss francs from the Rockefeller Foundation for the printing and publication of "Monetary and Banking Laws".

As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 36,180 Swiss francs has been received, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 28,668.50 Swiss francs.

4. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Cost of the Study of Double Taxation.*

At a session held in May 1930, the Council accepted a gift of 90,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for the work of the Fiscal Committee on Double Taxation questions. As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 439,631.95 Swiss francs has been received under this head, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 403,670.42 Swiss francs.

At a session held in May 1933, the Council accepted a further gift of 50,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation, in order to continue the work of the Fiscal Committee on double taxation questions. As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 76,838 Swiss francs has been received under this head, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 15,011.10 Swiss francs

5. *Contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Expenses of the Analytical Research Work of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.*

At a session held in May 1933, the Council accepted a gift of 125,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for the analytical research work of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service, under the conditions proposed in the resolution of the Trustees of the Foundation taken on April 12th, 1933. As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 82,939.25 Swiss francs has been received under this head, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 2,642.50 Swiss francs.

6. *Expenses of the Commission entrusted with the Demarcation of the Frontier between Syria and Iraq.*

At the session held in October 1932, the Council adopted the following resolution:

“ The Council,

“ In response to the request of the representatives of the United Kingdom and France:

“ Delegates to its President-in-Office the necessary powers for the designation, as soon as request is made to him to that effect, of a national of a third Power to preside over the Commission to be entrusted with the demarcation of the frontier between Syria and Iraq. It is understood that, in accordance with the suggestions of the two mandatory Powers concerned, the Chairman of the Demarcation Commission will be entrusted with arbitral powers.”

The two Governments interested (France and Iraq) will contribute in equal parts to the expenses incurred in the above connection.

As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 70,000 Swiss francs has been received, against which expenditure has been incurred to an extent of 64,401.80 Swiss francs.

7. *Cost of the Investigation of the Question of Improvements to the Approaches to the Port of Bangkok and to the Installations of the Port.*

In a letter of February 23rd, 1933, the Siamese Government asked for the opinion of the experts of the Communications and Transit Organisation on the question of improvements to the approaches to the port of Bangkok and the installations of the port. The Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit entrusted the examination of the question to a Committee of three experts of the Transit Organisation.

In connection with this work, an amount of 35,000 Swiss francs has been received from the Siamese Government. Expenditure has been incurred, to December 31st, 1933, of 4,601.75 Swiss francs.

8. *Grants from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.*

The sum of 17,316.53 Swiss francs represents the unspent balance of the grants of the Rockefeller Foundation towards the budget of the Health Organisation of the League, which, in accordance with the agreement, will be returned to the Foundation.

9. *Gift for Malaria Research in Greece (15,542.10 Swiss francs).*

The Council, at its sixty-fifth session, accepted a gift of \$51,500 offered by Mrs. David Simmons for financing malaria research in Greece on the conditions set out in the Secretary-General's note. As at December 31st, 1933, the total expenditure amounted to 77,499.44 Swiss francs.

10. *Gift from the Egyptian Government (1,365.50 Swiss francs).*

At a session held in September 1931, the Council accepted a gift of 500 Egyptian pounds offered by the Egyptian Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the League in connection with the work of the Advisory Committee on traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Expenditure has been incurred, to December 31st, 1933, of 8,451.10 Swiss francs.

11. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene towards the Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children.*

At its fifty-ninth session, the Council accepted a sum of 125,000 dollars offered by the American Association of Social Hygiene for the extension, to Far Eastern countries, of the enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children. Of this grant, 568,333.20 Swiss francs were received and the expenditure amounts to 559,532.99 Swiss francs.

12. *Gift to the Child Welfare Committee (4,545.48 Swiss francs).*

At the session held in March 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$1,500 presented to the League by the friends of the League in the United States, on the understanding that this sum, together with a further gift of \$161.80 and interest, would be available for the Child Welfare Committee of the League. In accordance with a decision of the Child Welfare Committee, expenditure to the extent of 4,601.87 francs has been incurred to date in the purchase of books dealing with child welfare.

13. *Contribution from the American Association of Social Hygiene for the Enquiry as to the Situation of Children exposed to Moral and Social Dangers.*

On June 9th, 1925, the Council accepted a gift of \$5,000 "to be used in connection with the child welfare work of the League".

On June 4th, 1928, the Council adopted the proposal of the Child Welfare Committee "that the money can be most usefully employed in studying the problem of the child whose environment is bad, or who is exposed to moral and social dangers".

The sum of 3,811.35 Swiss francs is the unspent balance.

14. *Gifts towards the Expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery.*

The Council, at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions, accepted a gift of 10,000 Swiss francs from a client of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, London, and one of 10,000 lire offered by the "Società Antischivista d'Italia" at Rome, as contributions to the expenses of the Committee of Experts on Slavery provided for in the Assembly resolution of September 25th, 1931.

As at December 31st, 1933, the total expenditure in this connection amounted to 3,739.20 Swiss francs. The amount of 8,890.80 francs represents the unexpended balance.

15. *Scholarship Fund for the Study of Malaria in Yugoslavia.*

The sum of 2,727.20 Swiss francs represents the balance, including interest, of the credit of 60,000 dinars (4,419.35 Swiss francs) given in 1924 by the Minister of Public Health of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in order to enable two foreign medical officials to study malaria in the Kingdom.

16. *Contribution from Private Individuals in the United States of America for a Publication on Legal Aid to the Poor.*

The Assembly, at its fifth ordinary session, invited the Secretariat to prepare and to keep up to date a list of the measures taken or institutions created in each country for the purpose of giving to poor persons legal assistance in connection with litigation in the courts or free legal advice and consultation. The Assembly also requested the Secretariat to collect and to publish the various laws and provisions regulating the legal assistance to poor persons in different countries.

As the Assembly had understood that, in undertaking this new work, the League would not incur new expenditure, private individuals in the United States of America contributed for the purpose in 1924 and 1925 the total sum of 50,909.35 Swiss francs, the unspent balance of which amounts to 23,291.05 Swiss francs.

17. *Revolving Fund for Special Publications (15,168.95 Swiss francs).*

On September 19th, 1929, the Council accepted a gift of 25,000 Swiss francs for the creation of a revolving fund to facilitate the printing and publication of pamphlets, books and descriptive material on the League. In accordance with the recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, a statement of the receipts to, and payments from, the fund is annexed to the present accounts.

18. *Gift by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation (129,565 Swiss francs).*

On January 13th, 1930, the Council accepted the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of 25,000 dollars to the League of Nations. This sum will be utilised for the new buildings.

19. *Fund for Maintenance and Operating Expenses of Wireless Station (427,977.10 Swiss francs).*

The 1929 Assembly decided to accept the solution which provides for the construction, at the expense and under the direction of the League, of a short-wave wireless station to be operated by the Radio-Suisse Company and handed over to be administered by the League in times of emergency.

As regards the maintenance and operating expenses of the station, the Supervisory Commission recommended that the credit of 200,000 francs entered in Item 30 (a) of the budget should be considered as the nucleus for a trading account, distinct from the budgetary accounts, but controlled and audited in the same manner as those accounts. It considered, however, that, in view of the special character of this account, the unspent balances should be carried over to the succeeding year; in due course, the disposal of any surpluses could be decided upon.

Including the amount carried forward from the previous year, this extra-budgetary account shows a credit balance of 427,977.10 francs.

20. *Expenses of the Commission set up by the League to administer the Territory of Leticia.*

The sum of £2,175 7s. 6d. (equal to 36,763.75 Swiss francs) represents the balance of the amounts advanced by the Colombian Government to carry out the obligations it had assumed, in 1933, with regard to the expenses of the Commission set up by the League to administer the territory of Leticia.

21. *Petition submitted under Article 320 of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye by the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauberg-Woellen Railway Company of Vienna: Arbitrator's Expenses.*

On December 31st, 1933, an amount of 30,000 Swiss francs was received by the League on account of arbitration expenses; one-third was paid respectively by the Austrian Government, by the Yugoslav Government and by the interested railway company. The expenditure to date amounts to 1,658.85 Swiss francs, leaving on hand a balance of 28,341.15 francs.

22. *Expenses of the Technical Agent placed at the Disposal of the Chinese Government and of his Office.*

On July 18th, 1933, a special Committee of the Council decided that the technical agent whose appointment had been requested by the Chinese Government should hold office for one year, and that his salary, travelling and subsistence expenses should be defrayed by the Chinese Government.

As at December 31st, 1933, an amount of 112,500 Swiss francs had been received, against which 83,013.75 Swiss francs had been spent, leaving an unexpended balance of 29,486.75 Swiss francs.

23. *Contribution from the Government of the United States of America towards the Expenses of the Monetary and Economic Conference, held in London in 1933.*

An amount of 17,629 francs was received in 1933 for this purpose.



**Part III**

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**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.
  - V. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR.
-

I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

(January 1st to December 31st, 1933.)

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
<i>Section I. — Ordinary Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter I. — Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body . . . . .	473,000	473,000	407,546.87
Chapter II. — General Services of the International Labour Office. . . . .	8,290,442	8,290,442	7,705,349.07
Chapter III. — Profit and loss on exchange . . . . .	—	—	28,934.70
<i>Section II. — Capital Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter IV. — Buildings, permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	92,000	92,000	35,743.24
<i>Section III. — Unforeseen Expenditure:</i>			
Chapter V. — Unforeseen expenditure of Chapters I to IV (see Schedule K) . . . . .	150,000	150,000	41,320.80
<i>Section IV.</i>			
Chapter VI. — Contribution to the International Management Institute . . . . .	60,000	60,000	60,000.—
Total . . . . .	9,065,442	9,065,442	8,278,894.68
<i>Deduct:</i>			
(a) Estimated Receipts from Sale of Publications . . . . .	210,000	210,000	166,689.66
(b) Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	1,470	1,470	11,145.55
(c) Bank Interest . . . . .	2,000	2,000	1,128.42
Total deductions . . . . .	213,470	213,470	178,963.63
Net Total . . . . .	8,851,972	8,851,972	8,099,931.05

Geneva, February 12th, 1934.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

B. SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

SECTION I. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER I. — SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
1. Sessions of the Conference (see Schedule A) . . . . .	329,000	329,000	311,659.57
2. Sessions of the Governing Body (see Schedule B) . . . . .	144,000	144,000	95,887.30
Total of Chapter I . . . . .	473,000	473,000	407,546.87

CHAPTER II. — GENERAL SERVICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as amended by Transfers	Actual Expenditure
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
3. Salaries, wages and allowances:			
(a) to (i) Salaries (see Schedule C) . . . . .	6,026,125	6,007,490	5,911,232.65
(h) Contributions towards Provident Fund. . .	6,100	6,100	5,580.10
4. Travelling expenses of officials:			
(a) Removal expenses . . . . .	15,000	13,500	13,425.15
(b) Travelling expenses and allowances of officials taking up or leaving posts in Geneva . . . . .	5,000	4,500	4,038.30
(c) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances occasioned in connection with General Services . . . . .	130,000	122,000	89,809.78
(d) Holiday travelling expenses . . . . .	100,000	110,000	108,100.55
5. Entertainment allowances (see Schedule D) . .	77,500	77,500	54,250.25
6. Maintenance of Geneva Office (see Schedule E) .	171,800	171,800	147,611.06
7. Printing (see Schedule F) . . . . .	495,000	495,000	426,185.25
8. General office expenses (see Schedule G) . . . .	220,500	220,500	172,050.82
9. Special staff charges (see Schedule H) . . . . .	59,550	59,550	47,881.18
10. Unpaid Liabilities Fund . . . . .	—	—	—
11. Supervision of revenue and expenditure . . . . .	18,330	18,330	12,304.—
12. Enquiries, Investigations and External Collaboration . . . . .	183,800	183,800	154,868.97
13. Commissions (see Schedule I) . . . . .	100,000	100,000	45,859.20
14. Branch Offices (see Schedule J) . . . . .	681,737	700,372	512,151.81
<b>Total of Chapter II . . . . .</b>	<b>8,290,442</b>	<b>8,290,442</b>	<b>7,705,349.07</b>

CHAPTER III. — PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

15. Profit on exchange . . . . .	10,000	10,000	95.04
Deduct: Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,000	10,000	29,029.74
<b>Total of Chapter III . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28,934.70</b>

SECTION II. — CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER IV. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (BUILDINGS, PERMANENT EQUIPMENT, ETC.).

16. Furniture, etc. . . . .	15,000	15,000	933.30
17. Typewriters, etc. . . . .	27,000	27,000	12,392.70
18. Library, etc. . . . .	50,000	50,000	22,417.24
<b>Total of Chapter IV . . . . .</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>35,743.24</b>

G. SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A

to Chapter I, Item 1.

SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as amended by Transfers	Actual Expenditure
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
(a) Salaries of temporary staff. . . . .	66,000	72,100	72,046.80
(b) Travelling expenses of temporary staff . . . . .	10,000	9,750	8,915.80
(c) Rent of hall, heat, light, etc. . . . .	45,000	34,990	21,770.85
(d) Hire of office equipment and furniture . . . . .	4,000	4,000	3,089.—
(e) Automobiles and cyclists . . . . .	5,800	7,500	5,938.95
(f) Cables, telegrams, telephonic communications . . . . .	2,200	4,660	4,659.90
(g) Special printing . . . . .	196,000	196,000	195,238.27
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>311,659.57</b>

SCHEDULE B

to Chapter I, Item 2.

SESSIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Original Appropriation	Appropriation as amended by Transfers	Actual Expenditure
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
(a) Travelling expenses and allowances of members of the Governing Body . . . . .	117,000	117,000	74,514.40
(b) Printing of documents for the Governing Body . . . . .	27,000	27,000	21,372.90
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>95,887.30</b>

SCHEDULE C

to Chapter II, Item 3.

SALARIES.

(a) Directorate . . . . .	392,945	384,945	328,628.30
(b) Administrative Division . . . . .	1,916,615	1,805,465	1,773,158.85
(c) Diplomatic Division . . . . .	1,072,690	1,039,055	1,036,542.05
(d) Research Division . . . . .	1,681,960	1,613,835	1,612,322.65
(e) Intelligence and Liaison Division . . . . .	849,915	797,190	782,509.80
	5,914,125	5,640,490	5,533,161.65
Less deduction of 10 per cent on salary scale of vacant posts . . . . .	20,000	20,000	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,894,125</b>	<b>5,620,490</b>	<b>5,533,161.65</b>
(f) Statutory allowances:			
Family allowances for local staff . . . . .	6,000	6,000	4,925.—
Language allowances . . . . .	20,000	20,000	18,810.—
Special revisers' and interpreters' allowances . . . . .	8,000	8,000	7,200.—
(g) Reclassification of staff arising out of adminis- trative reform . . . . .	—	—	—
(h) Temporary Staff . . . . .	85,000	340,000	339,463.65
(i) Overtime . . . . .	13,000	13,000	7,672.35
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,026,125</b>	<b>6,007,490</b>	<b>5,911,232.65</b>

SCHEDULE D

to Chapter II, Item 5.

ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES.

(a) Director . . . . .	30,000	30,000	27,500.—
(b) Deputy Director . . . . .	10,000	10,000	—
(c) Chairman of the Governing Body . . . . .	12,500	12,500	9,999.90
(d) Entertainment Fund . . . . .	25,000	25,000	16,750.35
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>54,250.25</b>

SCHEDULE E  
to Chapter II, Item 6.

MAINTENANCE OF GENEVA OFFICE.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Water rate . . . . .	2,100	2,500	2,105.50
(b) Heating . . . . .	22,000	21,600	15,234.15
(c) Electricity { Lighting . . . . .	10,200	9,850	9,092.65
{ Electric motors . . . . .	3,200	3,550	3,516.10
(d) Repairs (main building, villa and grounds) . .	30,000	30,000	19,584.05
(e) Insurance . . . . .	8,400	8,400	8,150.35
(f) Upkeep of office furniture and equipment . . .	12,000	12,000	8,753.05
(g) Domestic staff employed in cleaning and watch- men . . . . .	78,900	78,900	76,837.55
(h) Messengers' uniforms . . . . .	2,000	2,000	1,991.55
(i) Sundry supplies . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,346.11
Total . . . . .	171,800	171,800	147,611.06

SCHEDULE F  
to Chapter II, Item 7.

PRINTING.

(a) <i>Industrial and Labour Information</i> . . . . .	60,000	60,000	56,331.55
(b) <i>Native Labour Review</i> . . . . .	—	—	—
(c) <i>Official Bulletin</i> . . . . .	7,000	7,000	6,999.50
(d) <i>International Labour Review</i> (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese editions)	110,000	101,730	97,704.61
(e) <i>Industrial Safety Survey</i> . . . . .	18,000	17,950	15,603.35
(f) <i>Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene</i> . . . . .	4,000	4,320	4,316.—
(g) <i>Legislative Series</i> . . . . .	85,000	97,000	96,971.70
(h) <i>Studies and Reports</i> . . . . .	90,000	90,000	77,148.52
(i) <i>Monthly Summary</i> . . . . .	5,000	5,000	3,916.14
(j) Printing for various commissions . . . . .	—	—	—
(k) Special publications . . . . .	35,000	31,000	28,509.39
(l) Pamphlets, leaflets and circulars for propaganda; and publications in languages other than English, French and German. . . . .	15,000	15,000	6,352.70
(m) Publicity . . . . .	31,000	31,000	30,006.09
(n) Binding for sales . . . . .	5,000	5,000	2,115.60
(o) Reprinting for sales . . . . .	30,000	30,000	210.10
Total . . . . .	495,000	495,000	426,185.25

SCHEDULE G  
to Chapter II, Item 8.

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

(a) Stationery, office supplies . . . . .	62,000	62,000	33,995.07
(b) (i) Postage . . . . .	96,000	96,000	84,263.59
(ii) Courier, Geneva-Paris . . . . .	3,500	3,500	2,644.05
(c) Cables and telegrams . . . . .	9,500	9,500	7,963.10
(d) Telephones . . . . .	27,000	27,000	26,962.95
(e) Papers and Press cuttings . . . . .	12,000	12,000	10,367.11
(f) Additional miscellaneous expenses:			
(i) Freight and carriage . . . . .	10,000	10,000	5,440.55
(ii) Photographs . . . . .	—	—	—
(iii) Other expenses . . . . .	500	500	414.40
Total . . . . .	220,500	220,500	172,050.82

SCHEDULE H  
to Chapter II, Item 9.

SPECIAL STAFF CHARGES.

	Original Appropriation Swiss Francs	Appropriation as amended by Transfers Swiss Francs	Actual Expenditure Swiss Francs
(a) Indemnities provided for under the Staff Regulations . . . . .	2,300	1,600	646.70
(b) Reserve Fund for Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	5,000	5,000	—
(c) Contribution to Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	20,000	20,700	20,697.75
(d) Upkeep of sick-room . . . . .	500	500	410.30
(e) (i) Nurse . . . . .	8,450	8,450	8,450.—
(e) (ii) Fares . . . . .	1,200	1,200	1,200.—
(f) Medical Adviser: Honorarium . . . . .	6,000	6,000	6,000.—
Fees for second medical examination . . . . .	200	200	—
(g) Staff Welfare . . . . .	2,000	2,000	1,031.53
(h) Recruitment of staff . . . . .	1,200	1,200	—
(i) Cantonal, communal and other subscriptions . . . . .	3,800	3,800	2,549.30
(j) Pension for the child of the late Dr. Pardo . . . . .	6,900	6,900	6,895.60
(k) Administrative Tribunal:			
(i) Expenses . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—
(ii) Indemnities . . . . .	1,000	1,000	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>59,550</b>	<b>59,550</b>	<b>47,881.18</b>

SCHEDULE I  
to Chapter II, Item 13.

COMMISSIONS.

(a) Joint Maritime Commission . . . . .	19,000	19,000	15,137.95
(b) Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee . . . . .	9,700	9,700	—
(c) Social Insurance Committee:			
1. Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Insurance . . . . .	3,400	4,820	4,819.80
2. Committee of Experts on Social Insurance . . . . .	10,500	9,080	—
(d) Correspondence Committees:			
1. Industrial Hygiene . . . . .	6,000	6,000	4,793.65
2. Accident Prevention . . . . .	6,000	6,000	—
(e) Migration Committee . . . . .	4,050	4,050	—
(f) Joint Committee on Economic Crises . . . . .	—	—	—
(g) Committee on Native Labour . . . . .	7,500	7,500	—
(h) Committee on Article 408 . . . . .	6,300	6,300	5,739.65
(i) Committee on Professional Workers . . . . .	9,000	9,000	5,893.45
(j) Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees . . . . .	7,500	7,500	7,055.20
(k) Committee on Automatic Coupling . . . . .	9,000	8,550	—
(l) Committee on Glass Works . . . . .	—	—	—
(m) Other committees . . . . .	2,050	2,500	2,419.50
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>45,859.20</b>

SCHEDULE J  
to Chapter II, Item 14.

BRANCH OFFICES.

(a) Paris Office . . . . .	66,820	66,820	62,033.10
(b) London Office . . . . .	103,250	103,250	67,948.20
(c) Rome Office . . . . .	53,360	53,360	50,911.55
(d) Berlin Office . . . . .	117,990	117,990	109,421.75
(e) Washington Office . . . . .	95,366	95,366	74,335.75
(f) Tokio Office . . . . .	128,102	128,102	45,668.50
(g) Delhi Office . . . . .	78,884	78,884	51,453.35
(h) Chinese Office . . . . .	37,965	56,600	50,379.61
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>681,737</b>	<b>700,372</b>	<b>512,151.81</b>

SCHEDULE K

*to Chapter V.*

UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE OF CHAPTERS I TO IV: EXPENSES BORNE ON THE VOTE FOR  
UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE BY DECISION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

	Swiss Francs
Tripartite Preparatory Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work . . . . .	26,862.10
Representation of the Governing Body and the Office at the London Monetary and Economic Conference . . . . .	12,129.45
Attendance of delegate from South Africa at the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Social Hygiene . . . . .	1,791.75
Cost of setting up and unveiling the memorial to M. Arthur Fontaine. . . . .	537.50
	<hr/> 41,320.80

## II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### LIABILITIES.

	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Gold Francs
<i>Depreciation Reserves:</i>			
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	682,093.32		
Furniture and fittings . . . . .	653,831.15		
Machines . . . . .	384,110.65		
Library. . . . .	566,259.59		
	<hr/>		
Working Capital Fund . . . . .		2,286,294.71	2,286,294.71
		845,933.67	845,933.67
 <i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra:</i>			
Brazilian contribution . . . . .	307,928.63		
Balance of grant from British Legion towards cost of album on prosthesis . . . . .	346.25		
Balance of grant from the Industrial Relations Counsellors for enquiry into industrial relations . . . . .	37,551.15		
	<hr/>		
Balance being excess of assets over liabilities . . . . .		345,826.03	345,826.03
		10,512,465.20	10,527,555.26
		<hr/>	
		13,990,519.61	14,005,609.67
		<hr/>	



AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

ASSETS.

	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs	Gold Francs
<i>Buildings:</i>			
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .		3,475,805.32	3,490,895.38
<i>Furniture, Machines and Library:</i>			
Furniture and fittings at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	653,831.15		
Typewriters, duplicating and other machines at Head Office and Branches . . . . .	384,110.65		
Library at Head Office and Branches. . . . .	566,259.59		
		<u>1,604,201.39</u>	<u>1,604,201.39</u>
<i>Contributions due from States Members of the League of Nations</i> .		8,549,480.02	8,549,480.02
<i>Stocks:</i>			
Stationery . . . . .		15,206.85	15,206.85
<i>Cash in hand, at banks and with Branch Offices:</i>			
<i>Cash Suspense Accounts as per contra</i> . . . . .		345,826.03	345,826.03
		<u>13,990,519.61</u>	<u>14,005,609.67</u>

Geneva, February 12th, 1934.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

### III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	Swiss Francs	Gold Francs		Swiss Francs	Gold Francs
<i>To Contributions from States Members of the League of Nations</i>			<i>By Expenditure under:</i>		
Arrears. . . . .	875,966.04	877,251.17	Chapter I . . . . .	407,546.87	410,093.92
Fifteenth Financial Period . . . . .	6,377,066.69	6,426,404.20	Chapter II. . . . .	7,705,349.07	7,753,505.19
<i>Appropriations-in-Aid:</i>			Chapter III . . . . .	28,934.70	29,115.53
Sale of publications	166,689.66	167,731.42	Chapter IV . . . . .	35,743.24	35,966.62
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	11,145.55	11,215.20	Chapter V. . . . .	41,320.80	41,579.04
Bank Interest. . . . .	1,128.42	1,135.47	Chapter VI . . . . .	60,000.—	60,375.48
<i>Extraordinary Receipts:</i>					
Printing paper withdrawn from stock	964.65	964.65			
<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	845,933.67	845,933.67			
	8,278,894.68	8,330,635.78		8,278,894.68	8,330,635.78

Geneva, February 12th, 1934.

*(Signed)* K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

### IV. TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM.

#### TRANSFERS FROM ITEM TO ITEM IN THE BUDGET OF THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD. EFFECTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

*From Chapter II, Item 3 (c):*

*To Chapter II, Item 14 (h):*

	Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs
<i>Salaries:</i>			
Diplomatic Division . . . . .	18,635	Chinese Office . . . . .	18,635

Geneva, February 12th, 1934.

*(Signed)* K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

V. INTERNAL TRANSFERS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR.

The following internal transfers within the various items of the budget for the fifteenth financial period were approved by the Director.

*Chapter I, Item 1. — Sessions of the Conference.*

Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs		
From § (b)	Travelling expenses of temporary staff. . . . .	250	To § (a) Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	6,100
(c)	Rent of hall, heat, light, etc. . . . .	10,010	(e) Automobiles and cyclists . . . . .	1,700
			(f) Cables, telegrams and telephone communications . . . . .	2,460
		10,260		10,260

*Chapter II, Item 3. — Salaries.*

From § (a)	Directorate . . . . .	8,000	To § (h)	Temporary staff. . . . .	255,000
(b)	Administrative Division. . . . .	111,150			
(c)	Diplomatic Division . . . . .	15,000			
(d)	Research Division . . . . .	68,125			
(e)	Intelligence and Liaison Division . . . . .	52,725			
		255,000			255,000

*Chapter II, Item 4. — Travelling Expenses of Officials.*

From § (a)	Removal expenses . . . . .	1,500	To § (d)	Holiday travelling expenses . . . . .	10,000
(b)	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of officials taking up or leaving posts in Geneva . . . . .	500			
(c)	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances in connection with General Services . . . . .	8,000			
		10,000			10,000

*Chapter II, Item 6. — Maintenance of Geneva Office.*

From § (b)	Heating. . . . .	400	To § (a)	Water rate . . . . .	400
(c) (i)	Electricity—lighting. . . . .	350	(c) (ii)	Electricity—electric motors . . . . .	350
		750			750

*Chapter II, Item 7. — Printing.*

From § (d)	<i>International Labour Review</i> . . . . .	8,270	To § (f)	<i>Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene</i> . . . . .	320
(e)	<i>Industrial Safety Survey</i> . . . . .	50	(g)	<i>Legislative series</i> . . . . .	12,000
(k)	Special publications . . . . .	4,000			
		12,320			12,320

*Chapter II, Item 9. — Special Staff Charges.*

	Swiss Francs		Swiss Francs
From § (a) Indemnities provided for under the Staff Regulations . . . . .	700	To § (c) Sickness Insurance Fund .	700

*Chapter II, Item 13. — Committees.*

From § (c) (2) Committee of Ex- perts on Social In- surance . . . . .	1,420	To § (c) (1) Joint Committee on Social Hygiene and Insurance . . . . .	1,420
(k) Committee on Auto- matic Coupling. . . . .	450	(m) Other Committees. . . . .	450
	<u>1,870</u>		<u>1,870</u>

Geneva, February 12th, 1934.

(Signed) K. G. MCKINLAY,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part IV.**

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**PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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- I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.
  - III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.
  - IV. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.
-

I. BUDGET ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1933).

A. SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

	Original Credits Dutch florins	Credits after Transfers	Expenditure	
			Dutch florins	Gold francs
<b>SECTION 1. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>				
<i>Chapter I.</i>				
Sessions of the Court. . . . .	315,250.—	315,250.—	186,258.26	388,036.10
<i>Chapter II.</i>				
General services of the Court. . .	926,873.75	926,873.75	887,862.32	1,849,703.90
<i>Chapter III.</i>				
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds. . . . .	100.—	100.—	11,133.73	23,195.15
<i>Chapter IV.</i>				
Contribution towards the Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice". . . . .	24,852.50	24,852.50	24,852.50	51,775.78

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

*Chapter V.*

Permanent installations, etc. . .	12,000.—	12,000.—	9,973.75	20,778.54
	<u>1,279,076.25</u>	<u>1,279,076.25</u>	<u>1,120,080.56</u>	<u>2,333,489.47</u>
<i>Receipts to be deducted:</i>				
Bank Interest . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	441.90	920.62
	<u>1,277,076.25</u>	<u>1,277,076.25</u>	<u>1,119,638.66</u>	<u>2,332,568.85</u>

B. SUMMARY OF ARTICLES.

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure	
			Dutch florins	Dutch florins
<b>SECTION 1. — ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>				
<i>Chapter I.</i>				
1. Sessions of the Court (see Table A) . . . . .	310,250.—	310,250.—	186,258.26	
<i>Ibis.</i> Extraordinary or unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—	
	<u>315,250.—</u>	<u>315,250.—</u>	<u>186,258.26</u>	
<i>Chapter II.</i>				
General Services of the Court.				
2. Annual salaries and special expenditure relating to staff:				
(a) Annual salaries (see Table B) . . . . .	773,655.—	773,655.—	767,808.47	
(b) Contribution to the Staff Provident Fund and to the Pensions Fund . . . . .	1,083.75	1,083.75	863.78	
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>774,738.75</u>	<u>774,738.75</u>	<u>768,672.25</u>	

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure Dutch florins
<i>Brought forward</i>	774,738.75	774,738.75	768,672.25
(c) Indemnities provided for in the Staff Regulations . . . . .	400.—	400.—	—
(d) Contribution towards sickness insurance. . . . .	100.—	100.—	38.73
(e) Compensation payable as a result of administrative proceedings . . . . .	100.—	100.—	—
(f) Medical examination . . . . .	100.—	100.—	—
3. Travelling expenses of the Registrar and officials of the Registry:			
(a) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowance of Registrar and officials of the Registry (on duty) . . . . .	7,500.—	7,500.—	5,558.22
(b) Travelling expenses of Registrar and officials of the Registry on leave to native country . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,355.93
(b) <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of wives and children of the Registrar and officials of the Registry to their recognised homes, every three years . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	755.28
(c) Removal expenses (on taking up appointment and on departure) . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	193.96
3 <i>bis.</i> Travelling expenses of members of the Court:			
(a) Travelling expenses of members of the Court (on duty) . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
(b) Travelling expenses of members of the Court on leave to their native countries . . . . .	7,000.—	7,000.—	2,000.—
(c) Removal expenses on arrival and departure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—
4. Contribution to the Carnegie Foundation:			
(a) Repayment of the expenditure contemplated in Article I of the contract . . . . .	21,000.—	21,000.—	21,000.—
(b) Supplementary credit contemplated in Article VI of the contract . . . . .	19,000.—	19,000.—	19,000.—
(c) Amortisation of cost of installation of new premises for the Court . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.—
(d) Amortisation (supplementary) of cost of installation of new premises for the Court . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	10,000.—
5. Administrative expenses (see Table C) . . . . .	25,435.—	25,435.—	20,265.77
6. Printing . . . . .	30,500.—	30,200.—	26,319.56
6 <i>a.</i> <i>Idem</i> (special work) . . . . .	—	—	—
6 <i>b.</i> Cost of purchasing publications of the Court, the stock of which in the Registry is exhausted . . . . .	2,000.—	2,300.—	2,287.52
7. Unpaid liabilities from preceding years . . . . .	4,000.—	4,000.—	415.10
7 <i>bis.</i> Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	—
	926,873.75	926,873.75	887,862.32
<i>Chapter III.</i>			
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds.			
8. Loss on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	11,073.06
9. Bank charges . . . . .	100.—	100.—	61.25
	10,100.—	10,100.—	11,134.31
<i>To be deducted:</i>			
Profits on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	0.58
	100.—	100.—	11,133.73

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure Dutch florins
<i>Chapter IV.</i>			
10. Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the " Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice " . . . . .	24,852.50	24,852.50	24,852.50 <sup>1</sup>

SECTION 2. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

*Chapter V.*

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure Dutch florins
Permanent installations, etc.			
11. Furniture and installation of additional fittings.	10,000.—	10,000.—	8,018.96
12. Library . . . . .	2,000.—	2,000.—	1,954.79
	<hr/> 12,000.—	<hr/> 12,000.—	<hr/> 9,973.75

(Signed) D. J. BRUINSMA,  
*Accountant-Establishment Officer.*

(Signed) A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,  
*Registrar of the Court.*

G. SCHEDULES

TABLE A  
(See Chapter I, Article 1.)

*Sessions of the Court.*

1. Duty and subsistence allowances of Judges . . . . .	217,000.—	217,000.—	144,150.—
2. Salaries of temporary staff and overtime pay (permanent and temporary staff) . . . . .	51,800.—	51,800.—	29,252.51
3. Travelling expenses of Judges and temporary staff . . . . .	55,000.—	55,000.—	12,793.30
4. Taxis to convey female staff to their homes after nightwork . . . . .	200.—	200.—	20.55
5. Welfare of staff . . . . .	150.—	150.—	41.90
	<hr/> 324,150.—	<hr/> 324,150.—	<hr/> 186,258.26
Sums recoverable:			
Subscriptions of non-members . . . . .	6,100.—	6,100.—	—
Assessors . . . . .	7,800.—	7,800.—	—
	<hr/> 310,250.—	<hr/> 310,250.—	<hr/> 186,258.26

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 1 TO TABLE A.

*Duty and Subsistence Allowances of Judges.*

Duty allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	141,000.—	141,000.—	100,950.—
Subsistence allowance of Vice-President, Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	—	—	—
National Judges: duty allowance . . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	43,200.—
National Judges: subsistence allowance . . . . .	—	—	—
Assessors (subsistence allowance) . . . . .	20,000.—	20,000.—	—
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court) . . . . .	6,000.—	6,000.—	—
	<hr/> 217,000.—	<hr/> 217,000.—	<hr/> 144,150.—

<sup>1</sup> Balance at the end of the financial year 1932 [see note page 62 of the audited accounts for the fourteenth financial year (1932) (document A.3.1933.X)] . . . . . Dutch florins 67,581.60

*Receipts, financial year 1933:*

Contribution provided for in the Court's budget for 1933 . . . . .	Dutch florins 24,852.50	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,045.11	
	<hr/>	25,897.61
		<hr/> 93,479.21

*Expenditure, financial year 1933:*

Total of pensions paid during financial year 1933 . . . . .	24,852.50	
Bank charges . . . . .	8.35	
	<hr/>	24,860.85

*Balance, end of financial year 1933 . . . . .* Dutch florins 68,618.36



ANNEXED TABLE NO. 2 TO TABLE A.

*Salaries of Auxiliary and Temporary Staff and Overtime Pay (Permanent and Temporary Staff).*

	Original Credits	Credits after Transfers Dutch florins	Expenditure Dutch florins
Salaries of auxiliary staff . . . . .	37,500.—	37,500.—	15,639.51
Salaries of temporary staff (Printing Service) . .	—	—	—
<i>Idem</i> (Registrar's office) . . . . .	8,000.—	8,000.—	8,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (Establishment and accountancy service) . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	5,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (Press Service) . . . . .	—	—	—
Overtime pay, permanent staff . . . . .	1,000.—	1,000.—	559.—
Overtime pay, auxiliary staff . . . . .	300.—	300.—	54.—
	51,800.—	51,800.—	29,252.51

ANNEXED TABLE NO. 3 TO TABLE A.

*Travelling Expenses of Judges and Temporary Staff.*

Judges and Deputy-Judges . . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	10,421.40
National Judges . . . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—	977.89
Assessors . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	—
Auxiliary staff . . . . .	4,000.—	4,000.—	1,394.01
Witnesses and Experts (Article 52 of Rules of Court)	1,000.—	1,000.—	—
	55,000.—	55,000.—	12,793.30

TABLE B.

*Annual Salaries.*

President of the Court . . . . .	60,000.—	60,000.—	60,000.—
Vice-President . . . . .	35,000.—	35,000.—	35,000.—
Judges . . . . .	455,000.—	455,000.—	455,000.—
Registrar . . . . .	32,000.—	32,000.—	32,000.—
<i>Idem</i> (retrospective) . . . . .	7,500.—	7,500.—	7,500.—
Permanent Staff of the Registry . . . . .	184,155.—	184,155.—	178,308.47
	773,655.—	773,655.—	767,808.47

TABLE C.

*Administrative Expenses.*

Cost of distribution of documents . . . . .	2,500.—	2,500.—	1,034.64
Supplies . . . . .	14,000.—	14,000.—	13,985.27
Post, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	6,500.—	6,500.—	3,135.49
Insurances . . . . .	135.—	135.—	98.23
Gratuities at the New Year . . . . .	500.—	500.—	500.—
Financial control . . . . .	1,800.—	1,800.—	1,512.14
	25,435.—	25,435.—	20,265.77

II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.

	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Depreciation account:</i>						
(a) Furniture, type-writers, etc., to December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	102,502.20			212,696.33		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	8,018.96			16,706.08		
	<u>110,521.16</u>			<u>229,402.41</u>		
(b) Library:						
To December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	14,332.09 <sup>5</sup>			29,835.43		
Plus depreciation to December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	1,954.79			4,072.46		
	<u>16,286.88<sup>5</sup></u>			<u>33,907.89</u>		
		<u>126,808.04<sup>5</sup></u>			<u>263,310.30</u>	
<i>Working capital:</i>						
Loan contracted in 1933 (of which 131,268.99 florins—273,433.30 gold francs—is covered by the bank and cash balance at the end of the financial year 1933) . . . . .				199,448.17		416,053.77
<i>Suspense account (per contra):</i>						
Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the Registrar . . . . .				68,618.36		142,954.20
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . . . .				<u>1,073,785.62</u>		<u>2,232,379.14</u>
				<u>1,468,660.19<sup>5</sup></u>		<u>3,054,697.41</u>

LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

		ASSETS.			
		Dutch florins	Dutch florins	Gold francs	Gold francs
<i>Furniture, typewriters, etc.:</i>					
Balance from the financial year 1932	. 102,502.20			212,696.33	
Purchases during financial year 1933	. 8,018.96			16,706.08	
		<u>110,521.16</u>		<u>229,402.41</u>	
<i>Library:</i>					
Balance from the financial year 1932	. 14,332.09 <sup>5</sup>			29,835.43	
Purchases during financial year 1933	. 1,954.79			4,072.46	
		<u>16,286.88<sup>5</sup></u>		<u>33,907.89</u>	
<i>Contributions to be received</i> <sup>1</sup>			1,141,964.80		2,374,999.61
<i>Suspense account (per contra):</i>					
Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the members of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the Registrar . . . . .			68,618.36		142,954.20
<i>Cash in hand and at Bank.</i>			131,268.99		273,433.30
			<u>1,468,660.19<sup>5</sup></u>		<u>3,054,697.41</u>

The Hague, February 15th, 1934.

(Signed) D. J. BRUINSMA,  
Accountant-Establishment Officer.

(Signed) A. HAMMARSKJÖLD,  
Registrar of the Court.

<sup>1</sup> For details, see Annex to the General Statement, pages 13 and 14 of the present document.

III. CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD.

1933	<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>	1933	<i>Dutch florins</i>	<i>Gold francs</i>
Dec. 31st			Dec. 31st		
To contributions from States Members:			By Chapter I . . . . .	186,258.26	388,036.10
Arrears . . . . .	124,304.44	258,684.42	" " II . . . . .	887,862.32	1,849,703.90
Fifteenth financial period . .	927,155.04	1,931,263.96	" " III . . . . .	11,133.73	23,195.15
Working Capital . . . . .	199,448.17	416,053.77	" " IV . . . . .	24,852.50	51,775.78
To extraordinary receipts:			" " V . . . . .	9,973.75	20,778.54
Bank interest . . . . .	441.90	920.62	Balance, being cash surplus for fifteenth financial period .	131,268.99	273,433.30
	<u>1,251,349.55</u>	<u>2,606,922.77</u>		<u>1,251,349.55</u>	<u>2,606,922.77</u>

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IV. TRANSFERS IN THE BUDGET.

A. — Transfers in the Budget approved by the Court, or, by delegation of powers, by the President:

None.

B. — Transfers within an article of the Budget approved by the Registrar of the Court:

On December 1st, 1933:

300 florins from Credit 6 (Printing) to Credit 6b (Cost of purchasing Publications of the Court the stock of which in the Registry is exhausted).

Memorandum by the Registrar.

Article 8. — On October 11th, 1933, the fourteenth Assembly, when approving the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission which had been submitted to it (No. 4 of the Assembly Resolutions adopted upon the reports of the Fourth Committee), ratified the opinion of the Supervisory Commission to the effect that the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia could not be held responsible for certain circumstances beyond their control, which had led to losses on exchange in respect of the payments made by them. (See Supplementary Report of the Supervisory Commission to the 1933 Assembly, document A.5(a).1933.X, page 7, No. 2, paragraphs 50 and 51.)

The Registrar had read this resolution as meaning that from the amount due to the Court under the 1933 budget (2,660,196 gold francs) was to be deducted the Court's share of the sums in gold francs, from the payment of which the two Governments in question had been released—that is to say, a total of 13,535.48 gold francs.

The position was as follows:

	Gold francs
Allowed by the 1933 budget . . . . .	2,660,196.—
Share of reduction in respect of India and Czechoslovakia . . . . .	13,535.48
	<hr/>
Balance of contributions to be received for the financial year 1933 . . . . .	2,646,660.52

It appears, however, that the Treasurer of the League of Nations prefers that the above-mentioned portion of these two contributions should be treated as losses on exchange.

In order to abide by the principle that the accounts of the Secretariat and the Court should be uniform, the Registrar has thought it right, in the accounts submitted to the Supervisory Commission, to follow the method adopted at Geneva; but, in his opinion, this necessitated the charging of the amount in question to the credit for losses on exchange (Chapter III, Article 8, of the Court's budget). As this credit was already charged with the losses on exchange incurred *inter alia* in respect of the British and French contributions (decision of the Supervisory Commission of February 2nd, 1934), the result is that the credit allowed under the above-mentioned Article 8 is exceeded by 1,073.06 florins. It should be observed that this is a purely technical excess—a mere bookkeeping device. For if, instead of including a credit of 10,000 florins for loss on exchange, balanced by an equal sum for profit on exchange, two mutually balancing credits of, say, 12,000 or 15,000 florins each had been included, there would have been no excess. But the adoption of higher figures would not have affected the total of the budget. Be that as it may, the excess has in a sense been imposed upon the Registrar by the financial authorities.

The Hague, March 19th, 1934.

**Part V.**

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**SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL: BUILDING  
FUND ACCOUNT**

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- I. CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
  - II. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
  - III. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.
-

I. — CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

Year	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.				Balance at end of year
	Original fund	Argentine contributions	Allocation from cash surplus	Allocation from Building Annuity	Interest earned	Total	Expended on Construction Account	International Labour Organisation Building	Building Annuity refund	Total	
1925	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	—	—	102,807.20	13,437,801.14	—	3,250,000.—	—	3,250,000.—	10,187,801.14
1926	—	—	3,367,847.28	—	464,398.42	3,832,245.70	2,338,644.60	60,000.—	—	2,398,644.60	11,621,403.24
1927	—	—	—	—	508,674.24	508,674.24	1,192,117.40	—	25,000.—	1,217,117.40	10,912,959.08
1928	—	—	—	—	538,556.45	538,556.45	196,694.10	—	25,000.—	221,694.10	11,229,821.43
1929	—	—	1,479,161.12	675,000.—	672,657.42	2,826,818.54	209,973.45	—	—	209,973.45	13,846,666.52
1930	—	—	—	675,000.—	636,016.15	1,311,016.15	510,394.20	—	—	510,394.20	14,647,288.47
1931	—	—	—	675,000.—	460,514.15	1,135,514.15	1,974,339.25	—	—	1,974,339.25	13,808,463.37
1932	—	—	—	675,000.—	59,889.84	734,889.84	3,797,503.95	—	—	3,797,503.95	10,745,849.26
1933	—	—	—	1,375,000.—	6,434.85	1,381,434.85	4,456,908.05	—	—	4,456,908.05	6,537,643.58 <sup>1</sup>
	10,535,301.80	2,799,692.14	4,847,008.40	4,075,000.—	3,449,948.72	25,706,951.06	14,676,575.—	3,310,000.—	50,000.—	18,036,575.—	

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

<sup>1</sup> After deducting the sum of 1,132,732.48 francs, being loss on investment.

## II. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

### A. Non-recurring Expenditure.

1. International Labour Office . . . . .		3,310,000.—
2. Assembly Hall and Secretariat:		
(a) Cost of land . . . . .	2,678,500.—	
(b) Cost of annex . . . . .	270,000.—	
(c) Annex installations . . . . .	122,401.60	
(d) Examination expenses . . . . .	401,768.55	
(e) Cost of original plans on old site . . . . .	126,777.25	
		<u>3,599,447.40</u>

### B. Construction Expenditure — Assembly Hall and Secretariat.

1. Construction of new building . . . . .	10,518,255.60	
2. Advertising expenses . . . . .	25.—	
3. Prints of plans . . . . .	29,876.70	
4. Transport charges . . . . .	576.60	
5. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .	532.85	
6. Experts' fees . . . . .	24,563.30	
7. Printing . . . . .	1,209.—	
8. Incidental expenses . . . . .	33,537.15	
9. Allowances and travelling expenses of Building Committee and staff . . . . .	175,635.50	
10. Legal expenses . . . . .	31,222.55	
11. Administration of property . . . . .	2,822.65	
12. Salaries of staff . . . . .	250,211.85	
13. Sundry and miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	45,519.70	
		<u>11,113,988.45</u>
		<u>18,023,435.85</u>

#### Less — In aid:

Sales of documents to contractors . . . . .	17,814.20	
Sale of timber, etc. . . . .	5,880.—	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13,166.65	
		<u>36,860.85</u>
		<u>17,986,575.—</u>

## III. — CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

### SHOWING AMOUNT STILL DUE TO CONTRIBUTORY STATES.

(In gold francs as adopted by the League of Nations.)

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Amount contributed by States Members . . . . .	16,702,841.22	Refunded to States Members:	
Amount receivable in respect of sale of Hotel National . . . . .	4,000,000.—	Financial period ended December 31st, 1927 . . . . .	1,400,000.—
	<u>20,702,841.22</u>	Financial period ended December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	1,400,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1929 . . . . .	700,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	700,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1931 . . . . .	700,000.—
		Financial period ended December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	700,000.—
			<u>5,600,000.—</u>
		Balance still payable . . . . .	15,102,841.22
	<u>20,702,841.22</u>		<u>20,702,841.22</u>

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.



Part VI.

LIBRARY: BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT

CASH ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

		Francs
<i>Receipts:</i>		
Amount received on account from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junr. . . . .		3,217,385.33
Interest . . . . .		18,340.27
		<u>3,235,725.60</u>
<i>Payments:</i>		
Construction expenditure to December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		2,056,920.—
<i>Balance:</i>		
Cash in hand as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	1,073,955.91	
Loss on investment . . . . .	104,849.69	
		<u>1,178,805.60</u>
		<u>3,235,725.60</u>

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part  
LIBRARY**

**I. CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS**

	Dollars
<i>Capital Account:</i>	
Balance as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	500,000.—
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund</i> . . . . .	24,215.29
	524,215.29

**II. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Balance as at January 1st, 1933 . . . . .	86.23	96,011.40	96,458.30
Income from investments . . . . .	—	99,079.55	99,079.55
Purchase of ( <i>contra</i> ) Swiss francs . . . . .	—	446.90	446.90
	86.23	195,537.85	195,984.75

**VII.**

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

<i>Investments (at cost):</i> <sup>1</sup>	Nominal Value	Dollars
7 % German External Loan 1924 . . . . .	\$97,000	105,475.—
7 % Austrian Government Loan 1923/43 . . . . .	\$88,000	93,498.75
7 % Greek Government Loan 1964 . . . . .	\$28,000	27,470.—
4½ % Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., 1992 . . . . .	\$25,000	25,000.—
4 % Northern Pacific Railway Co., 1997 . . . . .	\$25,000	22,861.25
4 % Atchison Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Co., 1995 . . . . .	\$25,000	23,725.—
4½ % New York Central R.R. Co., New York Central and H.R.R.R. Co., 2013 . . . . .	\$25,000	25,062.50
4½ % Swedish Government Loan 1930 . . . . .	Kr. 370,000	98,343.85
4½ % Swedish Cities Loan 1927 . . . . .	Kr. 110,000	29,575.45
4½ % Netherlands Government Loan 1917 . . . . .	Fl. 64,000	26,191.16
		<hr/> 477,202.96
 <i>Cash at Bank:</i>		
Bank of France (French frs. 729,578.25) . . . . .		33,980.63
Current account (Swiss frs. 46,867.50) . . . . .		13,031.70
		<hr/> 524,215.29

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

	Dollars	Francs	Francs
Library, in aid account . . . . .	—	61,983.75	61,983.75
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	—	625.10	625.10
Sale of Dollars . . . . .	86.23	—	446.90
Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	36,470.70	36,470.70
Balance as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	—	96,458.30	96,458.30
	<hr/> 86.23	<hr/> 195,537.85	<hr/> 195,984.75

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

March 1st, 1934.

<sup>1</sup> The market value of these investments, exclusive of interest, was, on December 31st, 1933, \$424,041.35.

Part VIII.

REVOLVING FUND FOR SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

	Francs	Francs
<i>Receipts:</i>		
Balance as at January 1st, 1932 . . . . .	19,735.50	
Sales of documents during 1932 . . . . .	5,925.—	
Sales of documents during 1933 . . . . .	—	
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
Printing, etc., during 1932 . . . . .		10,491.55
Printing, etc., during 1933 . . . . .		—
Balance as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		15,168.95
	<u>25,660.50</u>	<u>25,660.50</u>

March 1st, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

**Part IX**

**REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor) ON THE AUDIT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE  
FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1933)**

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**LETTER, DATED APRIL 15TH, 1934, FROM THE AUDITOR  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.**

In conformity with Article 44 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report on the audit of the accounts of the League for the financial year 1933.

*(Signed)* A. CERESA.

**REPORT.**

I have the honour to present herewith the result of my audit of the accounts of the League of Nations for the financial year 1933, which were submitted to me for examination by the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

## I. GENERAL BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

The results of the budget account for the financial year 1933 may be summarised as follows:

Of the 33,429,132 gold francs due by States in respect of contributions, the sum of 24,269,067.78 gold francs was actually received. Thus on December 31st, 1933, there were 9,160,064.22 gold francs outstanding;

On the credits voted by the Assembly for expenditure for the said financial year, totalling 33,429,132 gold francs, the actual expenditure was 27,309,069.15 gold francs—i.e., 6,120,062.85 gold francs below the estimate.

Expenditure, nevertheless, exceeded actual income by 3,040,001.37 gold francs.

The following table shows how this excess amount is made up:

	Income 1 Gold francs	Expenditure 2 Gold francs	Difference between Cols. 1 and 2 Gold francs
Secretariat and Special Organisations . .	12,575,855.28	12,295,447.94	+ 280,407.34
International Labour Organisation . . . .	6,426,404.20	8,150,553.69	— 1,724,149.49
Permanent Court of International Justice	1,931,263.96	2,332,568.85	— 401,304.89
Nansen International Office for Refugees	216,171.64	297,763.—	— 81,591.36
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1,477,133.08	2,034,659.—	— 557,525.92
Pensions . . . . .	1,328,485.35	1,765,900.50	— 437,415.15
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	313,754.27	432,176.17	— 118,421.90
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>24,269,067.78</b>	<b>27,309,069.15</b>	<b>— 3,040,001.37</b>

Subject to the analysis which will be given later, it may be of interest to note the following percentages relating to the budget for 1933, as compared with the figures for the three previous years:

### Income.

	Financial period	Credits voted	Actual receipts	Difference
General total . . . . .	1930	100	86.62	13.38
	1931	100	85.53	14.47
	1932	100	79.17	20.83
	1933	100	72.60	27.40

### Expenditure.

	Financial period	Credits voted	Expendi- ture	Difference
Secretariat . . . . .	1930	100	87.50	12.50
	1931	100	88.18	11.82
	1932	100	69.70	30.30
	1933	100	70.98	29.02
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	1930	100	96.96	3.04
	1931	100	97.39	2.61
	1932	100	94.80	5.20
	1933	100	92.08	7.92
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . .	1930	100	73.42	26.58
	1931	100	89.03	10.97
	1932	100	95.00	5.00
	1933	100	87.68	12.32
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . .	1932	100	100.00	—
	1933	100	100.00	—
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	1930	100	99.06	0.94
	1931	100	99.70	0.30
	1932	100	100.00	—
	1933	100	100.00	—
Pensions . . . . .	1931	100	99.96	0.04
	1932	100	99.90	0.10
	1933	100	96.50	3.50
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	1933	100	100.00	—
	1930	100	89.82	10.18
General total expenditure . . . . .	1931	100	91.93	8.07
	1932	100	81.00	19.00
	1933	100	81.69	18.31

It will be seen that the payment by the States of their contributions has become increasingly less regular during the four financial years to which the above table relates. The arrears have accordingly increased each year in proportion, as will be seen from the following percentages:

	Per cent
1930 . . . . .	13.38
1931 . . . . .	14.47
1932 . . . . .	20.83
1933 . . . . .	27.40

The percentage of the total expenditure incurred as compared with the credits voted for the 1933 financial period was 81.69, as against 81 in 1932. In the case of the Secretariat, it proved possible to keep the percentage down to 70.98 (against 69.70 in 1932), owing to the big effort made to cut down expenditure.

The percentages of resulting economies are shown below:

	Per cent
1930 . . . . .	10.18
1931 . . . . .	8.07
1932 . . . . .	19.00
1933 . . . . .	18.31

Percentages for the Secretariat were as follows:

	Per cent
1930 . . . . .	12.50
1931 . . . . .	11.82
1932 . . . . .	30.30
1933 . . . . .	29.02

### INCOME.

#### Contributions of States in respect of 1933.

In the 1933 budget approved by the Assembly on October 17th, 1932, the contributions to be received from the States Members of the League were fixed at a sum of 33,429,132 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Ordinary contributions . . . . .	30,284,537
Temporary lump-sum payment towards the cost of the Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763
Extraordinary contributions:	
	Gold francs
(a) Under heading "Buildings at Geneva" . . . . .	2,034,659
(b) Under heading "Permanent equipment, etc." . . . . .	379,996
(c) Under heading "Working Capital Fund" . . . . .	432,177
	<hr/>
	2,846,832
	<hr/>
	33,429,132

In the accounts covered by the present report, the contributions due from States, in accordance with the 1933 budget, the sums received by the League during the same period and the amounts outstanding on December 31st, 1933, were as follows:

	Gold francs
Contributions due for the financial year 1933 . . . . .	33,429,132.—
Received . . . . .	24,269,067.78
	<hr/>
Contributions outstanding . . . . .	9,160,064.22

or 27.40 per cent of the total contributions due, the corresponding percentage in 1932 having been approximately 21 per cent.

It should, however, be observed that the sum of 24,269,067.78 gold francs was not recovered in its entirety. The actual amount of the contributions received was 24,098,975.84 gold francs. The difference of 170,091.94 gold francs between this figure and the 24,269,067.78 gold francs shown above represents the loss on exchange incurred in converting into gold francs the contributions paid by two Members of the League, owing to the depreciation of the dollar due to the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This loss was distributed as follows, in proportion to the contributions due to each of the three Organisations:

	Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	111,516.46
International Labour Office . . . . .	45,040.—
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	13,535.48
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	170,091.94

As will be seen below (heading "Loss on Exchange"), the League considered it equitable to bear this loss itself. A sum corresponding to this loss was included, by a *fictio juris*, in the amount of the contributions actually paid, so as not to swell the total of unpaid contributions with sums which would never have been collected after the remission in question.

A sum of 170,091.94 gold francs was also added to the budgetary expenditure of the cash account, although, instead of being *true expenditure*, it really represents an unrealised receipt. As the increase in receipts on the one hand and that in expenditure on the other cancel out, the final balance of the cash account is not affected and remains at the figure at which it actually stood on December 31st, 1933, as reduced by the amount of the losses in question.

The procedure thus adopted seems open to objection, not only from the point of view of constitutional regularity, but also from that of the real situation. In justification of its adoption, it is urged, however, that any other course would have been open to objections from the point of view of administration and accountancy.<sup>1</sup>

As compared with the amount due, the contributions received in respect of 1933 represent (as already noted) 72.6 per cent, against 79.17 per cent in 1932, 85.5 per cent in 1931, and 86.6 per cent in 1930.

The figures relating to the allotment of the contributions due, received and to be received in respect of 1933 will be found on pages 12 and 13-14 of the present document.

### Contributions in Arrears.

The total figure for contributions in arrears, which on December 31st, 1932, was 23,958,258.85 gold francs, amounted, on December 31st, 1933, to 29,835,335.61 gold francs, as shown in the following table:

	Gold francs
Arrears as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	23,958,258.85
Sums collected in respect of these arrears in 1933 . . . . .	Gold francs 3,251,825.82
Cancellation of the Dominican Republic's debt for the financial period 1931 . . . . .	31,161.64
	<u>— 3,282,987.46</u>
Further arrears for the financial period 1933 . . . . . +	9,160,064.22
Arrears as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	29,835,335.61

The increase of 5,877,076.96 gold francs, as compared with the arrears as at December 31st, 1932, thus represents the difference between the sums received in 1933 in respect of contributions outstanding at the close of the previous year, plus the amount of the Dominican Republic's debt, which, as already stated, was written off (making together a total of 3,282,987.46 gold francs) and the much larger total of the arrears subsequently accumulated (9,160,064.22 gold francs).

The amount of 3,251,825.82 gold francs received in 1933 in respect of contributions in arrears is made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Payments from China in respect of consolidated arrears (see No. 2 below) . . . . .	490,632.63
Payments by other States in respect of arrears for:	
1929 . . . . .	15,712.17
1930 . . . . .	6,722.57
1931 . . . . .	72,079.27
1932 . . . . .	2,666,679.18
Total . . . . .	<u>3,251,825.82</u>

In virtue of a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 11th, 1933, during its fourteenth session, payment of the Dominican Republic's contribution for 1931 was waived as a mark of sympathy for that State, which was suffering from the consequences of the great disaster that had overtaken it during that year.

The contributions in arrears may be divided, as in previous reports, into the following categories:

1. The first category comprises old arrears of contributions due by four States of Latin America (Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Salvador), in the case of which an arrangement had been made which should have guaranteed progressive payment. On December 31st, 1933, the amount due in respect of these arrears was 124,846.45 gold francs, as on the same date in the previous year, nothing having been paid on this account.

<sup>1</sup> The same method was adopted by the Permanent Court of International Justice so as to maintain uniformity with the accounts of the Secretariat.

The International Labour Office, on the other hand, showed in its accounts the figure of contributions actually received, at the same time reducing the total unpaid contributions by the amount of the losses in question, so that the said losses have led to an increase of the balance, in Swiss francs, of the advances obtained from the Working Capital Fund.



2. On December 31st, 1932, China owed a sum of 8,743,212.41 gold francs in respect of contributions in arrears for the period 1922-1930 inclusive.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the League Assembly in September 1930, this debt was to be paid off in twenty years at the rate of one-twentieth each year.

On December 31st, 1933, the debt had been reduced to 8,252,579.78 gold francs, China having paid 490,632.63 gold francs<sup>1</sup> during the year.

3. The contributions due from the Argentine for the period 1929-1933 fall into a separate category. The amounts are as follows:

	Gold francs
1929 . . . . .	736,558.14
1930 . . . . .	791,290.53
1931 . . . . .	880,852.04
1932 . . . . .	947,540.29
1933 . . . . .	957,476.37
Total . . . . .	4,313,717.37

4. There is another category of contributions, which relate to the financial years 1920-1932 inclusive. The sums outstanding in respect of these contributions are indicated below, with the exception of the contributions due from China for the period 1922-1930 and those due from the Argentine, which have already been mentioned under Nos. 2 and 3 above:

Financial periods	December 31st, 1933 Gold francs	December 31st, 1932 Gold francs	Sums received in 1933 Gold francs
1920 . . . . .	26,952.72	26,952.72	Nil.
1921 . . . . .	187,499.70	187,499.70	Nil.
1922 . . . . .	182,040.30	182,040.30	Nil.
1923 . . . . .	389,161.63	389,161.63	Nil.
1924 . . . . .	359,200.49	359,200.49	Nil.
1925 . . . . .	375,616.19	375,616.19	Nil.
1926 . . . . .	335,271.80	335,271.80	Nil.
1927 . . . . .	348,449.47	348,449.47	Nil.
1928 . . . . .	126,536.74	126,536.74	Nil.
1929 . . . . .	387,923.66	403,635.83	15,712.17
1930 . . . . .	609,360.60	616,083.17	6,722.57
1931 . . . . .	2,209,593.82	2,312,834.73	103,240.91
1932 . . . . .	3,403,997.04	6,070,676.22	2,666,679.18 <sup>2</sup>
Total . . . . .	8,941,604.16	11,733,958.99	2,792,354.83

If to the sum of 2,792,354.83 gold francs, which is the total for column 3, be added the sum of 490,632.63 gold francs paid by China in 1933 in respect of consolidated arrears, the resultant figure of 3,282,987.46 gold francs represents the total reduction in arrears during the year under consideration.

5. As has already been stated, of the contributions due for 1933, the sum outstanding on December 31st of that year was 9,160,064.22 gold francs. That figure includes the sum due from the Argentine in respect of the same year (957,476.37 gold francs), which has been separately dealt with (No. 3 above). On deduction of this debt, the aforementioned figure is reduced to 8,202,587.85 gold francs.

It should be noted that, on December 31st, 1933, thirty-three of the fifty-seven States had not yet fully paid up their contributions due in respect of that year, and—which is worse—fourteen of them had paid nothing at all. The total due from such States amounted to 5,381,677.55 gold francs.

To some extent, however, this may be regarded as a temporary state of affairs, since, in the first quarter of 1934, some of the above-mentioned thirty-three States paid either the whole or a part of the amounts still outstanding in respect of their contributions for 1933.

<sup>1</sup> The original debt as at December 31st, 1930, was 9,708,917.36 gold francs.

China has paid on this account:

	Gold francs
In 1931 . . . . .	481,121.48
In 1932 . . . . .	484,583.47
In 1933 . . . . .	490,632.63
Total . . . . .	1,456,337.58

thus leaving a balance of 8,252,579.78 gold francs, as stated above.

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes the Dominican Republic's debt of 31,161.64 gold francs, which, as stated above, has since been written off.

Summing up, the outstanding contributions as at December 31st, 1933, were made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Compounded arrears . . . . .	124,846.45
Consolidated arrears (China) . . . . .	8,252,579.78
Arrears due from the Argentine . . . . .	4,313,717.37
Arrears in respect of the period 1920-1932 . . . . .	8,941,604.16
Arrears in respect of 1933 (not including the sum due from the Argentine for the same period) . . . . .	8,202,587.85
Total . . . . .	29,835,335.61

As a result of the amounts received during the first three months of the current period, the total amount due in respect of outstanding contributions for 1933 had been reduced by March 31st last to 6,616,641.74 gold francs (inclusive of the Argentine debt)—a decrease of 2,543,422.48 gold francs, due to the settlement by eight States of their arrears *in toto*.

As a result, the amount of contributions received for 1933 totalled 80.2 per cent on March 31st, 1934, as compared with 72.6 per cent on December 31st, 1933.

In the corresponding quarter of 1933, the amounts received in respect of 1932 totalled 80 per cent.

In the first quarter of the current period, 25,229.75 gold francs were also received on account of arrears for 1929, 1930 and 1932.

To sum up, the total amount received in respect of arrears during the quarter in question amounted to 2,568,652.33 gold francs, as compared with 344,669.78 gold francs in the same period of the preceding year. The position has, therefore, taken a marked turn for the better, though it is still far from satisfactory.<sup>1</sup>

#### Appropriations-in-aid.

In the case of the Secretariat, these receipts may be divided into two categories:

In the first place, there are those derived from the sale of publications, from the interest accruing from funds deposited with the bank and from other minor sources. All these receipts are deducted from the sums spent on the "General Services of the Secretariat" (Chapter II of the budget). The figures are shown in the following table:

	Gold francs
Sale of publications . . . . .	274,765.67
Interest earned . . . . .	3,031.10
Sale of cinematographic films . . . . .	842.—
Miscellaneous cash receipts. . . . .	6,444.85
Total . . . . .	285,083.62

This sum of 285,083.62 francs is considerably lower than the corresponding total for the previous year, which was 339,509.83 francs. The various items of which it is made up all show a more or less serious decline. The sale of publications brought in 274,765.67 francs, as against 289,622.78 francs in 1932, or a falling-off of 15,000 francs. The interest earned has decreased by 8,100 francs; the amount brought in by the sale of films shows a decrease of almost 3,400 francs, while there is a decline of 28,000 francs in the "Miscellaneous Cash Receipts".

The second category of appropriations-in-aid are, in the main, special contributions towards the expenses of the "Special Organisations" attached to the Secretariat (Chapter III of the budget) and to expenditure under Chapter VI, "Library". In view of their nature and amount, these contributions call for special attention. The figures for 1933 were as follows:

	Gold francs
Economic and Financial Organisation (Item 19 <i>a</i> of the budget)	124,787.32
Mandates (Item 20) . . . . .	64,401.80
Transit Organisation (Item 21) . . . . .	4,601.75
International Health Organisation (Item 22) . . . . .	660,358.05
Supervision of Opium Traffic (Item 23 <i>a</i> ) . . . . .	2,400.—
Social Questions (Item 23 <i>b</i> ) . . . . .	27,816.94
Intellectual Co-operation (Item 25) . . . . .	13,305.50
Library (Item 35) . . . . .	61,983.74
Total . . . . .	959,655.10

<sup>1</sup> On October 11th, 1933, in the course of its fourteenth ordinary session, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the following resolution:

- " The Assembly,
- " Notes with regret that the amount of unpaid contributions has once more increased this year;
- " Appeals to the States having arrears to make every effort during the coming year to liquidate part, if not the whole, of these arrears and at least to pay their current contributions to the League;
- " Considers that, unless the situation has distinctly improved during the course of the next year, the Assembly will be obliged to study measures of a general character to enforce the fulfilment by certain States of their financial obligations to the League;
- " Decides, as a mark of sympathy for the Dominican Republic, which is still suffering from the effects of the great disaster of 1931, to excuse the payment of the contribution for that year;
- " Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the recovery of arrears and to report to the Assembly at its next ordinary session."

This total of 959,655.10 gold francs shows a decrease of 557,020.70 gold francs as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

This difference is to be attributed, in the main, to the following factors: A reduction of 173,992.87 francs in the Rockefeller Foundation's contribution towards the expenditure of the International Health Organisation; a reduction of 43,000 francs in the same Foundation's contribution to the cost of the special enquiries into the problem of double taxation; a reduction of 85,600 francs in the contributions towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry for the Delimitation of the Frontier between Iraq and Syria; in 1932 such contributions, which were made by the United Kingdom and French Governments, amounted to 150,000 francs, whereas the contributions of the Iraqi and French Governments in 1933 only amounted to 64,401.80 francs.

Furthermore, certain contributions of a non-recurrent character which were received in 1932 were discontinued in 1933, and other contributions for enquiries into social questions were seriously reduced.

#### Interest on Current and Deposit Accounts with Banks.

The interest earned during the past financial year was as follows, compared with 1932:

	1933	1932	Difference for 1933
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
Interest earned on Secretariat funds, included, as already stated, in the appropriations-in-aid . . .	3,031.10	11,163.70	— 8,132.60
Interest on available balances of the Working Capital Fund credited to this account . . . . .	—	20,628.23	— 20,628.23
Interest on the Building Fund for the Assembly Hall and the Secretariat Building credited to this account . . . . .	6,434.85	59,889.84	— 53,454.99
Interest on the New Buildings Furnishing Account credited to this account . . . . .	—	3,643.53	— 3,643.53
Interest on the Library Building Fund credited to this account . . . . .	5,773.49	2,923.96	+ 2,849.53
Interest on the Library Endowment Fund . . . . .	99,079.55	116,630.75	— 17,551.20
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>114,318.99</b>	<b>214,880.01</b>	<b>— 100,561.02</b>

The decline shown in the 1933 figures is due to the fact that the above-mentioned funds have, in the main, been deposited without interest; but it must also be attributed to the interest rates generally paid by banks in the same year.

#### Expenditure.

The credits voted by the Assembly, at its meeting on October 17th, 1932, for the expenditure of the 1933 financial year amounted to a total of 33,429,132 gold francs, thus showing a reduction of 258,862 francs in comparison with the credits voted for the previous year, as is shown by the following table:

	1933	1932	Difference for 1933	Percentage of increase or decrease
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	
Secretariat . . . . .	17,322,459	19,174,317	— 1,851,858	— 9.65
International Labour Organisation. Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	8,851,972	8,792,290	+ 59,682	+ 0.67
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	2,660,196	2,663,702	— 3,506	— 0.13
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	297,763	297,763	—	
Pensions . . . . .	2,034,659	1,748,899	+ 285,760	+ 16.33
Working capital fund . . . . .	1,829,906	1,011,023	+ 818,883	+ 80.99
	432,177		+ 432,177	+ 100.00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>33,429,132</b>	<b>33,687,994</b>	<b>— 258,862</b>	<b>— 0.76</b>

The decrease in 1933, as compared with 1932, was 0.76 per cent, as shown above, as against an increase of 6.5 per cent in 1932.

When the expenses of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Organisation and Permanent Court of International Justice) are examined separately, the following figures are obtained:

1. Secretariat.

The expenditure of the Secretariat and Special Organisations in 1933 may be summarised as follows:

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended <sup>1</sup> Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross expenditure of the Secretariat and special organisations . . . . .	18,826,182.67	13,540,186.66	— 5,285,996.01
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	1,503,723.67	1,244,738.72	— 258,984.95
Net expenditure . . . . .	17,322,459.—	12,295,447.94	5,027,011.06 (Savings)

It will be seen that the expenditure of the Secretariat in 1933 amounted to 18,070,685.33 gold francs (gross expenditure); this expenditure was, however, met to the amount of 1,244,738.72 gold francs by appropriations-in-aid, so that, in reality, expenditure of the Secretariat was a charge upon the budget only to the extent of 16,825,946.61 gold francs (net expenditure) and, as compared with the credits voted, there was a saving of 5,091,017.39 gold francs.

The saving of 5,027,011.06 gold francs which appears in the preceding table is made up as follows: <sup>2</sup>

A. Secretariat and Special Organisations.

Gold francs

Chapter I. — Assembly and Council . . . . . 861,958.65

Expenditure in respect of the "Assembly" (Item 1 of the chapter), for which a credit of 333,000 francs had been voted, amounted to 152,636.35 francs, the saving being 180,363.65 gold francs. This saving is due mainly to the fact that the session of the Assembly was of short duration and to a reduction in expenditure on salaries of the temporary staff which it is customary to engage for the Assembly.

The expenditure in connection with the "Sessions of the Council" (Item 2 of the chapter) also shows a saving: of the credit of 63,000 francs provided, the amount spent was only 11,198.55 francs.

Chapter I also includes unforeseen expenditure.

In the 1933 budget, as in that for the previous year, unforeseen expenditure is divided into two categories, the first comprising political expenditure authorised by the Council up to 29,000 francs, out of the normal credit of 500,000 francs. The actual expenditure was 22,112.55 francs. <sup>3</sup> The other category is of an exceptional nature and relates to expenditure on the League's activities in connection with the present grave financial crisis. For this purpose, a fund of 200,000 francs was placed at the Council's disposal, from which expenditure was authorised up to a sum of 100,000 francs. The sums actually spent amounted to 48,093.90 francs. <sup>3</sup>

*Carried forward* . . . . . 861,958.65

	Gross expenditure Gold francs	Appropriations- in-aid to be deducted Gold francs	Net expenditure Gold francs
<sup>1</sup> Details of the Secretariat's expenditure in 1933:			
Assembly and Council . . . . .	234,041.35	—	234,041.35
General Services of the Secretariat . . . . .	7,266,289.05	285,083.62	6,981,205.43
Special Organisations of the Secretariat . . . . .	5,620,288.79	897,671.36	4,722,617.43
Losses on exchange . . . . .	148,892.19	—	148,892.19
Permanent equipment, etc. . . . .	270,675.28	61,983.74	208,691.54
Total (Secretariat and Special Organisations) . . . . .	13,540,186.66	1,244,738.72	12,295,447.94
Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—	—	297,763.—
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—	—	2,034,659.—
Pensions . . . . .	1,765,900.50	—	1,765,900.50
Working Capital Fund. . . . .	432,176.17	—	432,176.17
Total . . . . .	18,070,685.33	1,244,738.72	16,825,946.61

<sup>2</sup> In the following statement, expenditure taken as a basis in calculating savings is shown *gross* in the case of the sub-divisions of Chapter II "General Services of the Secretariat", while, in the case of the sub-divisions of the other chapters, they are shown *net*—that is to say, after deduction of "appropriations-in-aid". Cf. what has been said on this subject on page 76 of the present document.

<sup>3</sup> See page 20 of this document for a statement of expenditure authorised by the Council and sums actually disbursed.

*Brought forward* . . . . .

Gold francs  
861,958.65

The total savings effected on the credits voted by the Assembly for unforeseen expenditure amount to 629,793.55 francs. They thus represent the greater part of the total saving of 861,958.65 francs effected in this chapter of the budget.

*Chapter II. — General Services of the Secretariat* . . . . . 1,402,027.57

The most notable saving is that of 673,317.69 francs (Item 4 of the budget) effected in the proportion of 10.45 per cent on "Salaries, Wages and Allowances", posts falling vacant not having been filled in the ordinary course and the numbers of temporary staff having been considerably reduced. Special interest attaches to the saving effected on travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for journeys in connection with the general services of the Secretariat (nearly 61 per cent) and a very considerable saving on the travelling expenses of officials and their families proceeding on leave.

Among the other economies may be noted: (a) 208,787.48 francs (44.57 per cent) for "General Office Expenses" (Item 12) in connection with supplies, the saving being due mainly to using up stocks purchased for the Disarmament Conference under the budget for 1932, and (b) 96,222.65 francs out of the credit of 410,120 francs for "Maintenance of Headquarters at Geneva" (Item 10). "Frais de représentation" (Item 9) show a saving of 19.35 per cent, 124,223.30 francs having been expended out of a credit of 154,025 francs.

Another saving made (approximately 58 per cent) is in respect of "Unforeseen Expenses of the Secretariat" (Item 15), which amounted to 16,873 francs as compared with a credit of 40,000 francs.

For the "Publications Department" (Item 11) the credit voted was 473,480 francs. The expenditure showed a saving of 145,231.95 francs or 30.68 per cent.

Item 16, "Unpaid Liabilities Fund", shows excess expenditure of 13,034.30 francs over the credit of 10,000 francs. This excess was covered by a transfer of 15,000 francs from Item 4, "Salaries, Wages and Allowances", in virtue of a decision of the Council of September 22nd, 1933.

*Chapter III. — Special Organisations of the League* . . . . . 2,857,608.57

A credit of 1,637,075 francs was voted for Item 24 of the budget, "Reduction of Armaments". The amount expended was 537,581.30 francs, making a saving of 1,099,493.70 francs or 67.17 per cent of the credit.

An examination of the headings into which the item is divided shows that:

1. In 1933, as in the previous year, there was no expenditure on "Investigations", for which a credit of 180,000 francs had been provided.

2. The International Conference for the Control of the Private Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War was not summoned, so that the credit of 120,000 francs provided for that purpose remained untouched and the whole amount was thus saved.

3. Of the credit of 1,000,000 francs provided for the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, 229,387.20 francs only was expended, the Conference having been on a smaller scale than had been anticipated.

The expenditure of the "Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service" (Item 19 a), for which a credit of 1,001,876 francs was voted, was 825,044.73 francs, representing a saving of 176,831.27 francs. The expenditure of the "Economic Relations Section" (Item 19 b) was 341,788 francs out of a credit of 617,950 francs, representing a saving of 276,162 francs. These savings were due mainly to curtailment of the work of the Sections, and were effected in connection with "Committees, Printing, Travelling Expenses and Unforeseen Expenditure". There is a saving of 251,149.10 francs on the expenditure in connection with the "Monetary and Economic Conference", as against the credit of 436,000 francs voted (Item 19 c), but it should be noted that the final accounts have not yet been settled.

In the case of the "International Health Organisation" (Item 22), the expenditure was 702,563.25 francs out of a total credit of 980,000 francs, representing a saving of 277,436.75 francs (28.31 per cent of the credit).

*Carried forward* . . . . . 5,121,594.79

Gold francs  
Brought forward . . . . . 5,121,594.79

Other savings amounting in all to 770,546.40 francs were effected on the following items of the budget:

	Credit voted Gold francs	Expend- iture Gold francs	Saving Gold francs	Percent- age of saving
Administrative Commissions and Minorities				
Questions (Item 18) . . . . .	331,828	251,296.05	80,531.95	24.30
Mandates (Item 20) . . . . .	316,440	250,024.10	66,415.90	20.99
Communications and Transit Organisation (Item 21) . . . . .	400,423	261,653.30	138,769.70	34.66
Supervision of Opium Traffic (Item 23 a) . . . . .	264,253	244,433.65	19,819.35	7.51
Social Questions (Item 23 b) . . . . .	124,793	108,961.25	15,831.75	12.69
Permanent Central Opium Board (Item 23 c) . . . . .	140,534	103,239.55	37,294.45	26.60
Intellectual Co-operation (Item 25) . . . . .	255,786	195,720.80	60,065.20	23.49
International Convention on Slavery (Item 26) . . . . .	1,500	181.35	1,318.65	88.—
Commission of Enquiry for European Union (Item 30) . . . . .	137,125	223.05	136,901.95	99.84
Liaison with Latin America (Item 31 a) . . . . .	247,643	135,972.88	111,670.12	45.10
Liaison with China (Item 31 b) . . . . .	450,000	355,944.92 <sup>1</sup>	94,055.08	20.91
League Wireless Station (Item 32) . . . . .	212,000	204,127.70	7,872.30	3.72
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,882,325</b>	<b>2,111,778.60</b>	<b>770,546.40</b>	<b>26.73</b>

The savings—mainly due to curtailment of activities—were in connection with committees, printing and travelling expenses.

Chapter V. — Capital Expenditure . . . . . 54,308.46

Under "Furniture and Equipment: Current Expenditure" (Item 34 a of the budget), a credit of 60,000 francs was provided. The expenditure amounted to 38,671.20 francs, representing a saving of 21,328.80 francs or 35.55 per cent of the credit voted.

The credit voted for the "Library" (Item 35 of the budget) amounted to 103,000 francs. The expenditure was 75,563.40 francs. The saving effected was thus 27,436.56 francs.

For the purchase of the furniture provided by the Canton of Geneva for the Disarmament Conference building, a credit of 100,000 francs was voted. The expenditure was 94,456.90 francs. The saving was due to the fact that the Secretariat did not take over all the furniture.

Total of savings . . . . . 5,175,903.25

From the total savings mentioned above, there should be deducted the excess of losses over profits on exchange . . . . . 148,892.19

The total savings thus amount to the aggregate figure above indicated—viz. 5,027,011.06

**PROFIT AND LOSS ON EXCHANGE.**

The contributions of the several States towards the expenses of the League of Nations are fixed in gold francs.

The gold franc being merely an accounting currency, adopted in lieu of legal currencies subject to fluctuations, the United States dollar—which at the time was convertible into gold—was adopted for the purpose of determining the gold franc's value for the above purposes, the calculation being based on the dollar exchange parity at the rate of 1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs.

On April 19th, 1933, the United States proclaimed the suspension of the gold standard, and steps were taken to devalue the dollar.

The official divorce of the dollar from gold was followed by its depreciation at an alarming rate:<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This amount is made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Salaries and allowances . . . . .	222,401.50
Insurance . . . . .	35,463.50
Travelling expenses . . . . .	74,184.41
Telegrams . . . . .	20,693.55
Bank charges . . . . .	1,931.96
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,270.00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>355,944.92</b>

<sup>2</sup> The following figures give the average rate of the dollar in Swiss francs for each month of 1933:

	Swiss francs for a dollar		Swiss francs for a dollar
January . . . . .	5.185	July . . . . .	3.708
February . . . . .	5.161	August . . . . .	3.766
March . . . . .	5.159	September . . . . .	3.479
April . . . . .	4.944	October . . . . .	3.463
May . . . . .	4.411	November . . . . .	3.225
June . . . . .	4.230	December . . . . .	3.295

Average for the year: 1 dollar = 4.130 Swiss francs.

In consequence of this depreciation, losses were incurred on the dollar payments received from the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia, on conversion into gold francs.

The Supervisory Commission, at its session in July 1933, had considered that the Governments in question could not be held responsible for circumstances beyond their control, and had recommended to the Assembly that it should regard those payments as having been made at dollar metallic exchange parity.

The League's loss would appear to have been 170,091.94 gold francs.<sup>1</sup>

The report of the Supervisory Commission on the subject<sup>2</sup> was adopted by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly.

The Assembly adopted the conclusions of the report at its plenary meeting on October 11th 1933.

Another question arose with regard to payments in French francs made at monetary exchange parity by the United Kingdom and French Governments; in that instance, however, the losses on exchange were due to the fact that, at the time of conversion, the Swiss franc was above par. In the circumstances, the two Governments in question could not be held responsible for the losses incurred.

The losses on contributions received amount, for the Secretariat, to . . . . .		Gold francs 111,516.46 <sup>3</sup>
Other losses were incurred, as follows:		
On the sale of dollars . . . . .	Gold francs 33,989.73	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	11,836.92	
		<u>45,826.65</u>
		157,343.11
While profits realised were as follows:		
On the sale of dollars . . . . .	4,361.70	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,089.22	
		<u>8,450.92</u>
		148,892.19

## 2. International Labour Organisation.

	Credits voted Gold francs	Sums expended Gold francs	Difference Gold francs
Gross expenditure . . . . .	9,065,442	8,330,635.78	— 734,806.22
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	213,470	180,082.09	— 33,387.91
Net expenditure . . . . .	8,851,972	8,150,553.69	— 701,418.31

A comparison of the sums expended with the corresponding credits of the several sections of the budget gives the following results:

	Credits voted Swiss francs	Expenditure Swiss francs	Difference Swiss francs
I. Session of the Conference and of the Governing Body (Chapter I) . . . . .	473,000	407,546.87	— 65,453.13
General Services (Chapter II) . . . . .	8,290,442	7,705,349.07	— 585,092.93
Profits and Losses on Exchange (Chapter III) . . . . .	—	28,934.70	+ 28,934.70
II. Capital Expenditure (Chapter IV) . . . . .	92,000	35,743.24	— 56,256.76
III. Unforeseen Expenditure (Chapter V) . . . . .	150,000	41,320.80	— 108,679.20
	60,000	60,000.—	—
Total . . . . .	<u>9,065,442</u>	<u>8,278,894.68</u>	<u>— 786,547.32</u>
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	213,470	178,963.63	— 34,506.37
Net total . . . . .	8,851,972	8,099,931.05	— 752,040.95

<sup>1</sup> This sum was made up as follows:

	Gold francs
India . . . . .	134,407.80
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	35,684.14
Total . . . . .	<u>170,091.94</u>

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Supplementary Report of the Supervisory Commission to the 1933 Assembly (document A.5(a).1933.X).

<sup>3</sup> This amount was divided up as follows between the above-mentioned two States:

	Gold francs
India . . . . .	88,121.08
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	23,395.38
Total . . . . .	<u>111,516.46</u>

The saving of 752,040.95 Swiss francs was effected as follows:

Chapter I. — <i>Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body</i> . . . . .	Gold francs 65,453.13
<p>A saving of 17,340.43 francs was effected on the credit of 329,000 francs voted for the "Sessions of the Conference" (Item 1 of the chapter). The saving related to costs of renting and fitting up the assembly hall, whereas the expenditure on salaries of temporary staff engaged in connection with the aforesaid sessions exceeded the credit voted by 6,100 francs. The deficit was covered by a transfer from one sub-head to another of the same item.</p> <p>The saving on the expenditure for the "Sessions of the Governing Body" (Item 2) was 48,112.70 francs: it was effected chiefly on travelling and subsistence allowances of members of the Governing Body.</p>	
Chapter II. — <i>General Services of the International Labour Office</i> . . . . .	585,092.93
<p>The expenditure on salaries of staff was 114,892.35 francs below the estimate. The saving was due chiefly to the fact that the post of Deputy-Director, which became vacant on the appointment of the present Director, has not been filled.</p> <p>As regards salaries, it may be noted that a credit of 85,000 francs had been voted in the budget for expenditure on temporary staff. This credit was increased by 255,000 francs, bringing it up to 340,000 francs, by cutting down other sub-heads ("Salaries of Permanent Staff") in the same item. The sum actually expended was 339,463.65 francs—that is, 254,463.65 francs in excess of the credit voted.</p> <p>Out of the total credits voted for travelling expenses of officials, amounting to 250,000 francs, the actual expenditure was 215,373.78 francs—i.e., a saving of 34,626.22 francs. It should be noted, however, that "Holiday Travelling Expenses" (Item 4 d) exceeded the credit voted—100,000 francs—by 8,155 francs. The deficit was covered by means of transfers from other sub-heads of the same item.</p> <p>There was a saving of 23,250 francs on "Entertainment Expenses" and a further saving of 24,200 francs on expenditure on "Maintenance of Geneva Office".</p> <p>On the expenditure for "Enquiries, Investigations and External Collaboration", there was a saving of about 29,000 francs. The saving on the following items was more considerable: "Printing" (68,815 francs); "Expenditure on Commissions" (54,140.80 francs), as several Commissions did not meet; "General Office Expenses" (48,450 francs); and, most important of all, 179,585.19 francs on expenditure for "Branch Offices". The saving related chiefly to the expenses of the London and Tokio offices: it is connected with the local currency depreciation.</p>	
Chapter IV. — <i>Buildings, Permanent Equipment</i> . . . . .	56,256.76
<p>The saving was effected on all the sub-heads of the chapter.</p>	
Chapter V. — <i>Unforeseen Expenditures on Chapters I to IV</i> . . . . .	108,679.20
<p>Out of a total credit of 150,000 francs, 41,320.80 francs were expended (for details, see page 51 of this document). The expenditure in question was duly authorised by the Governing Body.</p>	
<i>Less:</i>	<u>815,482.02</u>
Chapter III. — <i>Profit and Loss on Exchange</i> . . . . .	28,934.70
	Gold francs
Profit . . . . .	95.04
Loss . . . . .	29,029.74 <sup>1</sup>
Net loss . . . . .	<u>28,934.70</u>
Total of savings effected on <i>gross expenditure</i> . . . . .	<u>786,547.32</u>
If, from this total, the sum is deducted which represents the amount by which the appropriations-in-aid fall short of the estimated total . . . . .	<u>34,506.37</u>
the result, for savings on <i>net expenditure</i> , is the above-mentioned total . . . . .	<u>752,040.95</u>
<p><sup>1</sup> This amount was made up as follows:</p>	
(a) Losses on exchange due to the depreciation of the dollar . . . . .	Swiss francs 28,851.40
(b) Miscellaneous . . . . .	83.30
	<u>28,934.70</u>
The losses referred to under (a) were incurred:	
On contributions paid by Brazil for the years 1930, 1931, 1932 . . . . .	22,820.08
In connection with refunds, in gold francs, to the Working Capital Fund . . . . .	6,031.32
	<u>28,851.40</u>



The appropriations-in-aid amounted to:

	Swiss francs
Sale of publications . . . . .	166,689.66
Interest . . . . .	1,128.42
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	11,145.55
	<hr/>
	178,963.63

The total, 178,963.63 francs, is 226,596.71 francs less than that of the previous year.<sup>1</sup>

	Swiss francs
Comparing the total gross budgetary expenditure for the financial year 1933, already noted . . . . .	8,278,894.68
with the total receipts for that year, details of which are given in the following table . . . . .	7,432,961.01
	<hr/>
there is an excess of expenditure over receipts amounting to . . . . .	845,933.67

This deficit was covered by drawing on the Working Capital Fund.

The receipts for 1933 mentioned above were as follows:

Contributions for the same financial year (6,426,404.20 gold francs) . . . . .	6,377,066.69
Contributions in arrears (877,251.17 gold francs) . . . . .	875,966.04
Appropriations-in-aid . . . . .	178,963.63
Printing paper withdrawn from stock . . . . .	964.65
	<hr/>
	7,432,961.01

### 3. Permanent Court of International Justice.<sup>2</sup>

	Net expenditure Gold francs
Credits voted . . . . .	2,660,196.—
Actual expenditure . . . . .	2,332,568.85
	<hr/>
Saving . . . . .	327,627.15

The expenditure of the Court in 1933 is made up as follows:

	Credits voted Dutch florins	Expenditure
Sessions of the Court . . . . .	315,250.—	186,258.26
General services . . . . .	926,873.75	887,862.32
Administration of funds . . . . .	100.—	11,133.73
Contribution towards a fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the Granting of Retiring Pensions to Members of the Court and to the Registrar" <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	24,852.50	24,852.50
Capital expenditure . . . . .	12,000.—	9,973.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross expenditure . . . . .	1,279,076.25	1,120,080.56
<i>Deduct:</i> Appropriations-in-aid (bank interest) . . . . .	2,000.—	441.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net expenditure . . . . .	1,277,076.25	1,119,638.66

The expenditure was thus below the estimate by 157,437.59 florins.

The saving of 157,437.59 florins consists of the following sums:

<sup>1</sup> It will be recalled that the appropriations-in-aid for 1932 included the sum of 250,461.40 francs, paid by Brazil on account of the contribution due for 1931.

<sup>2</sup> The accounts of the Court are in Dutch florins.

At the end of the year, the florins are converted into gold francs for the adjustment of the accounts between the Secretariat and the Court.

<sup>3</sup> At December 31st, 1932, this sum amounted to . . . . . 67,581.60  
It consisted of the annual payment of 10,000 florins, for the period from 1925 to 1932, plus interest, and less petty cash expenditure.

In 1933, the following sums were added and deducted:

	Dutch florins	
Contributions for 1933 . . . . .	24,852.50	
Bank interest . . . . .	1,045.11	
	<hr/>	25,897.61
Pensions paid during 1933 . . . . .	24,852.50	93,479.21
Bank charges . . . . .	8.35	
	<hr/>	24,860.85
Total as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		<hr/> 68,618.36

Dutch florins

Chapter I. — *Sessions of the Court* . . . . . 128,991.74

The credit of 315,250 Dutch florins voted under this chapter is made up of two sub-heads: (1) Sessions of the Court (310,250 florins); (1bis) Extraordinary and Unforeseen Expenditure (5,000 florins).

Of the credit for the former heading, 186,258.26 florins were expended, effecting a saving of 123,991.74 florins. This saving was in connection with: (1) duty and residence allowances of the judges; (2) salaries of temporary staff and overtime of permanent and temporary staff; (3) travelling expenses of judges and temporary staff.

The credit under the second heading was not touched.

Chapter II. — *General Services of the Court* . . . . . 39,011.43

The main savings were as follows: Salaries of staff (saving of 5,846.53 florins); travelling expenses of the Registrar and staff of the Registry of the Court (saving of 3,636.61 florins); travelling expenses of members of the Court (saving of 11,000 florins); administrative expenditure (saving of 5,169.23 florins); printing (4,180.44 florins).

Special expenditure on staff was eliminated or reduced (saving of 881.24 florins out of a credit of 1,783.75 florins).

There was no payment on account of unforeseen expenditure, the credit for which was 5,000 florins.

Chapter V. — *Capital Account* . . . . . 2,026.25

170,029.42

*Deduct:*

Chapter III. — *Cost of Administration of the Court's Funds* . . . . . 11,033.73

The budget contained the following estimates:

	Dutch florins
Losses on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—
Profits on exchange . . . . .	10,000.—
	<hr/>
Difference . . . . .	—
Bank charges . . . . .	100.—
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	100.—

The losses on exchange amounted to 11,073.06 florins<sup>1</sup> and the profits only to 0.58 florin, giving a *net loss* of 11,072.48 florins. On the other hand, bank charges were only 61.25 florins, making a total of 11,133.73 florins, as compared with the above-mentioned credit of 100 florins, resulting in an excess of 11,033.73 florins.<sup>2</sup>

Total savings on *gross expenditure* . . . . . 158,995.69

Deducting from this total the sum representing the amount by which the appropriations-in-aid (bank interest) fell short of the estimates—viz. . . . . 1,558.10  
the savings on the *net expenditure* amount to the above-mentioned total . . . . . 157,437.59

Comparing the aforesaid total (gross) budgetary expenditure for the year 1933—namely. . . . . 1,120,080.56  
with the total receipts for the same year, details of which are given in the following table. . . . . 1,051,901.38  
there is an excess of expenditure over receipts amounting to . . . . . 68,179.18

This deficit was covered by advances from the Working Capital Fund.<sup>3</sup>

The receipts for 1933 mentioned above are as follows:

Contributions for 1933 . . . . .	927,155.04
Contributions in arrears . . . . .	124,304.44
Appropriations-in-aid (bank interest). . . . .	441.90
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	1,051,901.38

<sup>1</sup> This sum includes the losses on exchange on the contributions paid by India and Czechoslovakia, mentioned on page 85 of this report.

<sup>2</sup> The fluctuations in the rate of exchange of United States dollars into Dutch florins, in 1933, may be seen from the following table:

*Rate of Dollar Exchange in Dutch Florins.*  
(Par: 1 dollar = 2.488 Dutch florins.)

1933	Maximum Dutch florins	Minimum Dutch florins	Average Dutch florins
1st quarter . . . . .	2.49 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2.46 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2.48 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
2nd quarter . . . . .	2.47 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2.18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
3rd quarter . . . . .	1.96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.75 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
4th quarter . . . . .	1.76 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1.61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

<sup>3</sup> The Court's debt as at December 31st, 1933, on account of advances received, amounted to 199,448.17 florins, but was reduced to the above-mentioned figure by the allocation of the cash balance at that same date, amounting to 131,268.99 florins.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

1. Buildings.

The above-mentioned statement and those of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office give the following figures for the immovable property of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1933:

<i>Property at Geneva.</i>	Gold francs
1. Hotel National, with adjoining property (former Armleder property) . . . . .	4,000,000.—
2. " La Pelouse " property . . . . .	782,056.—
3. Building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,490,895.38
4. Price of land and amount of expenditure incurred as at the same date for constructing a new Assembly Hall and a new building for the Secretariat . . . . .	14,676,575.—
5. Expenditure for the erection of the League Library Building . . . . .	2,056,920.—
	<u>25,006,446.38</u>

The total of 14,676,575 gold francs paid up to December 31st, 1933, under head No. 4, includes provisionally the following sums:

	Gold francs
Price of Annex to the present League building . . . . .	270,000.—
Fittings in that Annex . . . . .	122,401.60
	<u>392,401.60</u>

When the sum of 392,401.60 gold francs is deducted, the above total is reduced to 14,284,173.40 gold francs. This figure consists of the following:

	Gold francs
Price of ground . . . . .	2,678,500.—
Competition expenses . . . . .	401,768.55
Cost of plans for ground originally chosen . . . . .	126,777.25
Building costs . . . . .	10,518,255.60
Other expenses, details of which are given on page 69 of this document . . . . .	595,732.85
	<u>14,321,034.25</u>
Deduct: <i>Appropriations-in-aid</i> (sale of documents to contractors, sale of wood, etc., and various receipts) . . . . .	36,860.85
	<u>14,284,173.40</u>

2. Building Fund.

The available balance of the Fund as at December 31st, 1932, was . . . . . 10,745,849.26  
In 1933 the following changes took place in the Fund:

<i>Increases.</i>	Gold francs
1933 Annuity to be added to the Fund . . . . .	1,375,000.—
Interest . . . . .	6,434.85
	<u>1,381,434.85</u>
	<u>12,127,284.11</u>
<i>Decreases.</i>	
Expenses . . . . .	4,456,908.05 <sup>1</sup>
Loss on exchange . . . . .	1,132,732.48
	<u>5,589,640.53</u>
Available balance as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	<u>6,537,643.58</u>

<sup>1</sup> The expenses incurred in 1933 were made up as follows:

1. New building (including the amount of the architects' fees and the office expenses) . . . . .	4,361,102.25
2. Plans . . . . .	6,012.05
3. Cost of transport . . . . .	178.85
4. Telegrams and telephones . . . . .	257.60
5. Fees of experts . . . . .	2,222.75
6. Petty expenditure . . . . .	10,339.35
7. Allowances and travelling expenses of the Building Committee and staff . . . . .	28,691.—
8. Legal expenses . . . . .	226.70
9. Administrative expenses . . . . .	961.50
10. Salaries of staff . . . . .	51,246.25
11. Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	2,448.40
	<u>4,463,686.70</u>
<i>Less appropriations-in-aid</i> . . . . .	6,778.65
Total . . . . .	<u>4,456,908.05</u>

The movements of the Building Fund from its inception until December 31st, 1933, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs
Sum constituted by cash surpluses of the financial periods from 1923 to 1926 and of the 1929 financial period . . . . .	15,382,310.20
Special payment made in 1925 by the Argentine as contribution for 1922, 1923 and 1924 . . . . .	2,799,692.14
Bank interest earned (from 1925 to 1933 inclusive) . . . . .	3,449,948.72
Portion of budgetary annuity of 1,375,000 gold francs for 1929 to 1932 inclusive, remaining after the refund of 700,000 gold francs for each year to the States which contributed to the creation of the Fund, and full annuity for 1933 . . . . .	4,075,000.—
Total . . . . .	<u>25,706,951.06</u>

From this total must be deducted the amounts paid:

	Gold francs
For the building of the International Labour Office . . . . .	3,310,000
To make up, in 1927 and 1928, the annuity of 1,400,000 gold francs to be repaid to the contributing States . . . . .	50,000
	<u>3,360,000.—</u>

Leaving a balance of . . . . . 22,346,951.06  
for the costs of constructing the Assembly Hall and the new Secretariat building.

	Gold francs
As already stated, of this balance there had been expended up to December 31st, 1933, a sum of . . . . .	14,676,575.—
In addition, there was a loss on exchange of . . . . .	1,132,732.48
	<u>15,809,307.48</u>

The fund available at that date was therefore reduced to . . . . . 6,537,643.58  
as shown above.

### 3. New Buildings: Furnishing Account.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly at its eighth session (1926), an account has been opened for furnishing and fitting up the new buildings at Geneva.

	Gold francs
The first sum paid into this account was . . . . .	500,000.—
Subsequently it was increased:	
By the allocation of part of the 1929 cash surplus . . . . .	250,000.—
By the proceeds of the sale of premises belonging to the International Labour Office in Rome . . . . .	20,705.70
By earned interest from 1927 to 1932 (in 1933 the investments of the Fund did not yield any interest, as is shown in the table on page 81 of the present report) . . . . .	129,408.69
	<u>900,114.39</u>
Less: loss on exchange on the investment of funds in dollars, due to depreciation of that currency . . . . .	141,208.59
	<u>758,905.80</u>
Fund available at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	758,905.80

As regards the increase of 20,705.70 gold francs, it should be pointed out that, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Supervisory Commission at its forty-first session, the equivalent in Swiss francs of the amount received by the International Labour Office in 1932 from the sale of premises which it possessed in Rome for the use of its branch office was handed over to the Secretariat to be placed to the credit of the capital account of the League of Nations.

The above-mentioned price (20,705.70 Swiss francs) was provisionally entered in a suspense account, from which it was transferred in 1933 to the Building Fund.

### 4. Library Building Fund.

Up to December 31st, 1932, the League of Nations received 500,000 dollars (200,000 paid in 1931 and 300,000 in 1932) from the grant of 2,000,000 dollars made to it by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., for building the new library.

The above amount in dollars was converted into 2,563,576.90 Swiss francs.

In December 1933—that is to say, after the United States had abandoned the gold standard—the League of Nations received from the donor 653,808.43 Swiss francs, being the equivalent of 200,000 dollars at the current dollar rate of exchange.

The total amount received is therefore 3,217,385.33 Swiss francs.

To this amount should be added 18,340.27 Swiss francs for interest (of which 5,773.49 francs was received in 1933).

On the other hand, the following amounts should be deducted:

	Gold francs
Building expenses incurred during the period 1931-1933, amounting to	2,056,920.— <sup>1</sup>
Losses on exchange on the investment of funds in dollars, due to the depreciation of that currency . . . . .	104,849.69
	<hr/>
	2,161,769.69

These variations show a balance of the fund as at December 31st, 1933, of 1,073,955.91 Swiss francs, as against 1,333,023.68 Swiss francs at the end of the previous year.

### 5. Library Endowment Fund.

This was the fund constituted by part of the donation of 2,000,000 dollars made to the League by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr. The amount received under this head by the Secretariat is 500,000 dollars.

Practically the whole of this sum is invested in securities (see table on pages 72 and 73 of this document).

	Dollars
The purchase price of these securities was . . . . .	477,202.96
To this must be added the following assets:	
In deposit with bank (729,579.25 French francs) . . . . .	33,980.63
Current account (46,867.50 Swiss francs) . . . . .	13,031.70
	<hr/>
The total arrived at is thus . . . . .	524,215.29

which exceeds by 24,215.29 dollars the sum of 500,000 dollars paid by the donor. The surplus was used for the formation of a reserve fund to meet possible depreciation.

The position regarding security investments was almost identical with that at the end of the previous year. There was only a decrease of 5,000 florins in the nominal capital of the 4½ per cent bonds of the Netherlands Loan, 1919 issue, due to redemption by lot and reimbursement at par (the purchase price of the repaid bonds was 2,045.55 dollars).

The depreciation of the securities corresponding to the above investments was estimated at 53,161.61 dollars in the revaluation made at market rates on December 31st, 1933. It represents a decrease of 64,472.15 dollars as compared with the depreciation calculated at the end of the previous financial year (117,633.76 dollars).

This depreciation represents 11.14 per cent of the purchase price of the securities, as compared with 24.55 per cent at December 31st, 1932.

This improvement, however, is more apparent than real, since it is due, mainly, to the increase in the market value of some securities, following the dollar depreciation.

It should be added that the amount of the investments in securities, at the purchase price (477,202.96 dollars), calculated in gold francs at par (1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs) amounts to . . . . .	Gold francs 2,473,152.06
while the same amount calculated at the current rate of exchange on December 31st, 1933 (1 dollar = 3.32 gold francs) is only . . . . .	1,584,313.85
	<hr/>

which shows a depreciation of. . . . . 888,838.21<sup>2</sup>

In the general statement as at December 31st, 1933, the Library Endowment Fund was entered at 1,875,780.51 gold francs, made up as follows:

	Gold francs
Fund as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	2,756,119.14
Receipts during 1933 (income from investments) . . . . .	99,079.55
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	2,855,198.69

As regards the income from investments, it should be noted that the interest on the Greek 7% Loan was paid in 1933 only to the extent of 60 per cent of the amount due for the first half-year, so that only 30 per cent of the annual interest—namely, 588 dollars instead of 1,960 dollars—was received on the bonds allocated to the above Endowment Fund for a nominal capital of 28,000 dollars.

<sup>1</sup> Of which 813,800 francs was incurred in 1933.

<sup>2</sup> The depreciation would amount to 1,065,334.78 gold francs if the depreciation of the bonds (53,161.61 dollars) at December 31st, 1933, in comparison with their purchase price, were also taken into account.

Gold francs  
2,855,198.69

Brought forward . . . . .

Deduct:

Expenditure during the same year:

Sum withdrawn from the Fund and transferred to the Library (Chapter VI, Item 35, of the budget) . . . . .	Gold francs 61,983.75	
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	625.10	
Balance of the 1933 receipts allocated to the depreciation reserve fund of the value of the investments . . . . .	36,470.70	99,079.55
		<u>2,756,119.14</u>
Loss on exchange (dollar depreciation) . . . . .		880,338.63
		<u>1,875,780.51</u>

The loss of 880,338.63 francs shown above is made up as follows:

Actual loss, due to sale of dollars . . . . .	Gold francs 27,967.15
Depreciation found on revaluation of securities and bank balances at the current dollar rate of exchange, at December 31st, 1933 (1 dollar = 3.32 gold francs), as compared with original valuation at par (1 dollar = 5.1826 gold francs) . . . . .	852,371.48
	<u>880,338.63</u>

The General Statement at December 31st, 1933, and the statements of previous years include the item "Library Endowment Fund: Amount expended".

This amount (258,201.45 gold francs) is made up as follows:

Amount of expenditure as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	Gold francs 262,936.06
Less expenditure on staff incurred during the same year . . . . .	— 33,818.60
	<u>229,117.46</u>
Plus: Expenditure during the year . . . . .	29,083.99 <sup>1</sup>
	<u>258,201.45</u>

### 6. Wireless Station.

On the assets side of the General Statement as at December 31st, 1932, appeared the sum of 2,329,454.85 gold francs, representing the total cost of the wireless station.

This amount was made up as follows:

Cost of plant, as fixed by the contract with the firms constructing the station . . . . .	Swiss francs 2,327,559.40
Difference on exchange . . . . .	1,895.45
	<u>2,329,454.85</u>

At the aforesaid date, in addition to 1,163,421.80 Swiss francs charged to the budgets for the financial periods 1931 and 1932, 815,003.69 Swiss francs had been paid on account of the sum of 2,327,559.40 Swiss francs. The amount of 815,003.69 Swiss francs had been taken from the Working Capital Fund (which is kept in gold francs) on the understanding that it should be repaid. As, however, the dollar exchange, on the basis of which the value of the gold franc was then calculated, for the purposes of the League's accounts, was slightly below par, the actual amount withdrawn had to be larger (816,899.14 gold francs). Hence the difference on exchange of 1,895.45 francs, which, owing to the difference in the terms in which the amounts it concerns are expressed (gold francs and Swiss francs), seems difficult to classify from the currency standpoint.

However, the sum of 1,895.45 francs was added to the cost of the plant, bringing it up to 2,329,454.85 Swiss francs in the wireless station accounts, and the same amount, in gold francs, was entered in the General Statement at December 31st, 1932 (see above).

<sup>1</sup> This amount is divided up as follows:

Printing . . . . .	Gold francs 6,267.60
Books and maps . . . . .	10,097.50
Binding . . . . .	6,201.80
Periodicals . . . . .	1,745.19
Fittings, shelves, etc. . . . .	4,771.90
	<u>29,083.99</u>

At that date the balance still payable to the constructing firms was 349,133.91 Swiss francs, as may be seen hereunder:

Cost of plant as fixed by contract . . . . .	Swiss francs	2,327,559.40
Amounts paid to December 31st, 1932, inclusive:		
Charged to 1931 and 1932 budgets . . . . .	Swiss francs	1,163,421.80
Withdrawn from the Working Capital Fund . . . . .		815,003.69
		<u>1,978,425.49</u>
Balance outstanding . . . . .		349,133.91
There was to be repaid, furthermore, to the Working Capital Fund the sum of 816,899.14 gold francs, withdrawn from it as already stated . . . . .		<u>816,899.14</u>
Total . . . . .		<u>1,166,033.05</u>

This sum was covered as follows:

Out of the available balance of the surplus of income over expenditure for the financial period 1932, after deducting therefrom the amount required to repay to the Working Capital Fund the advances made to the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the amount withdrawn to constitute a fund to meet losses on exchange . . . . .	729,478.60
Out of the appropriation in the 1933 budget (Part V, heading II) for expenditure entailed by the construction of the wireless station . . . . .	434,659.—
By a withdrawal from the fund constituted for the operation and upkeep expenses of the wireless station . . . . .	1,895.45
Total as above . . . . .	<u>1,166,033.05</u>

The cost of the station is shown in the General Statement as at December 31st last at 2,327,559.40 gold francs, and appears there as an asset to the League, now free of all charges.

### 7. Furniture, Equipment, etc.

In the General Statement under consideration, the furniture, typewriters, books, etc., are shown on the assets side at their purchase price, whilst on the liabilities side is shown the amount necessary to cover their depreciation.

The situation on the assets side is as follows:

	December 31st, 1933 Gold francs	December 31st, 1932 Gold francs	Difference on December 31st, 1933 Gold francs
Secretariat:			
Furniture and miscellaneous equipment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	1,620,472.58	1,487,344.48	+ 133,128.10
Library (books) . . . . .	1,208,187.88	1,138,051.24	+ 70,136.64
Library (shelving) . . . . .	147,831.58	142,404.78	+ 5,426.80
Total . . . . .	<u>2,976,492.04</u>	<u>2,767,800.50</u>	<u>+ 208,691.54</u>

The sum of 208,691.54 francs corresponds to the expenditure charged to the budget appropriations. As regards the Library, there must be added to the 75,563.44 francs (70,136.64 + 5,426.80 francs) above shown, the sum of 61,983.74 francs paid out of the Endowment Fund (gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr.) as an appropriation-in-aid.<sup>1</sup> The total expenditure thus amounts to 137,547.18 francs.

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure effected, 61,983.74 gold francs (out of a vote of 90,000 gold francs), is shown below in comparison with the corresponding expenditure for the previous financial year:

	1933 Gold francs	1932 Gold francs	Difference for 1933 Gold francs
Salaries of temporary staff . . . . .	31,475.60	30,108.—	+ 1,367.60
Printing . . . . .	6,267.60	6,898.80	— 631.20
Books and maps . . . . .	10,097.50	5,824.22	— 4,273.28
Binding . . . . .	6,201.80	9,760.25	— 3,558.45
Periodicals . . . . .	1,745.19	3,647.02	— 1,901.83
Fittings, shelves, etc. . . . .	4,771.90	2,131.80	+ 2,640.10
Librarian's travelling expenses . . . . .	1,424.15	3,710.60	— 2,286.45
Total . . . . .	<u>61,983.74</u>	<u>62,080.69</u>	<u>— 96.95</u>

	December 31st, 1933	December 31st, 1932	Difference on December 31st, 1933
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
<b>International Labour Organisation:</b>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equipment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	1,037,941.80	1,022,171.90	+ 15,769.90
Library (books) . . . . .	566,259.59	540,871.60	+ 25,387.99
Total . . . . .	1,604,201.39	1,563,043.50	+ 41,157.89
<b>Permanent Court of International Justice:</b>			
Furniture and miscellaneous equipment, typewriters, etc. . . . .	229,402.41	212,696.33	+ 16,706.08
Library (books) . . . . .	33,907.89	29,835.43	+ 4,072.46
Total . . . . .	263,310.30	242,531.76	+ 20,778.54
Grand total . . . . .	4,844,003.73	4,573,375.76	+ 270,627.97

**8. Depreciation Reserve Fund.**

This account showed the following figures as at December 31st, 1933, in comparison with those of the previous year.

	December 31st, 1933	December 31st, 1932	Difference on December 31st, 1933
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	2,976,492.04	2,767,800.50	+ 208,691.54
<b>International Labour Office:</b>			
For buildings at Geneva . . . . .	682,093.32	595,198.19	+ 86,895.13 <sup>1</sup>
For furniture, typewriters, and Library . . . . .	1,604,201.39	1,563,043.50	+ 41,157.89
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	263,310.30	242,531.76	+ 20,778.54
Total . . . . .	5,526,097.05	5,168,573.95	+ 357,523.10

It will be seen, from a comparison of the figures in this table with those of the preceding one, that the value of furniture, typewriters and calculating machines and all other fittings (including new acquisitions during 1933) was, at the end of the same year, as at the end of the preceding year, covered to the extent of 100 per cent by the sums entered in the account in question, this being true both of the Secretariat and of the autonomous organisations (International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice).

The amortisation of the cost of the International Labour Office building is proceeding at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

**9. Contributions in Arrears.**

On this subject I need only refer to the statement made in Chapter I of the present report.

**10. Reserve Fund to cover Loss on Exchange.**

Most of the League of Nations funds were invested in United States dollars. When the dollar depreciated, sums held in dollars were converted into French francs. The conversion involved a loss on exchange, which appears in the General Statement as 971,693.88 gold francs, on December 31st, 1933.

This is made up of:

<i>Loss on:</i>	Gold francs
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	251,952.97
Building Fund (Assembly Hall) . . . . .	1,132,732.48
Furnishing account for above building . . . . .	141,208.59
Total . . . . .	1,525,894.04
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Fund established to cover loss on exchange. This forms part of the cash in hand and at banks appearing in the General Statement . . . . .	554,200.16
	971,693.88

<sup>1</sup> Annual amount for depreciation.



	Gold francs
To establish this fund, there was transferred from the cash surplus for 1932 (in conformity with a resolution adopted on October 11th, 1933, by the Assembly, on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission) a sum of . . . . .	546,178.46
To this was added the profit on exchange for 1933 . . . . .	8,021.70
Total . . . . .	554,200.16

As stated, the gross losses on exchange amount to 1,525,894.04 gold francs, not including losses suffered by (a) funds composed of sums drawn from extra-budgetary sources—*i.e.*, from the Rockefeller Foundation; (b) the Pensions Fund and the fund for the upkeep and operating expenses of the Wireless Station.

The loss mentioned above is 299,518.06 gold francs.<sup>1</sup>

This sum, when added to the 1,525,894.04 gold francs already mentioned, makes a total loss of 1,825,412.10 gold francs.

As will be seen, the loss of 148,892.19 gold francs on exchange in respect of contributions from States Members of the League (mentioned in this report under "Budget") does not appear in the above statement; for the loss in question was included in the budgetary and cash expenditure for the year, and has therefore implicitly been written off.

### 11. Working Capital Fund.

Details regarding the fund are given in Chapter III of the present report.

### 12. Suspense Accounts.

The total amount of these accounts is shown at the same figure of 2,567,218.41 gold francs on both sides of the General Statement.

The details are given in an explanatory note appended to the Secretariat's audited accounts and in the balance-sheet of the International Labour Organisation.

### 13. Cash in Hand and at Banks.

This item is made up at December 31st, 1933, as follows:

	Gold francs
1. Working Capital Fund cash balance . . . . .	4,027,327.38
2. Building Fund (Assembly Hall and Secretariat) . . . . .	6,537,643.58
3. Balance of the New Building's Furnishing Account . . . . .	758,905.80
4. Library Building Fund . . . . .	1,073,955.91
5. Library Endowment Fund (investments in securities and cash balance with banks) . . . . .	1,875,780.51
6. Fund to cover loss on exchange . . . . .	554,200.16
7. 1933 cash surplus . . . . .	1,197,908.79
Total . . . . .	16,025,722.13

as compared with 20,876,899.13 gold francs at the same date in the previous year.

### 14. Employment of 1932 Cash Surplus.

The excess of actual receipts over expenditure for the financial year 1932, established in accordance with Article 38 (a) of the Financial Regulations, was 2,375,675.76 gold francs.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of:

	Gold francs
Library Building Fund . . . . .	104,849.69
Library Endowment Fund ( <i>actual loss</i> : see Part II, No. 5, of this report) . . . . .	27,967.15
Pensions Fund . . . . .	122,144.57
Fund for the maintenance and operating expenses of the Wireless Station . . . . .	44,556.65
	299,518.06

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document A.3.1933.X, page 103.

In conformity with the Supervisory Commission's proposal, the Assembly decided that the above-mentioned surplus should be employed in the following manner:

	Gold francs
Repayment to the Working Capital Fund of sums withdrawn to meet the deficit of the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	1,100,018.70
Repayment to the Working Capital Fund of sums advanced, subject to repayment, for the construction of the Wireless Station . . . . .	729,478.60
Formation of a fund to cover loss on exchange . . . . .	546,178.46
Total . . . . .	<u>2,375,675.76</u>

### 15. Summary.

The results of the General Statement of the League of Nations as at December 31st, 1933, may be summarised as follows:

	Gold francs
Excess of assets over liabilities:	
Secretariat . . . . .	36,819,447.51
International Labour Office . . . . .	1,978,075.24
	<u>38,797,522.75</u>
Excess of liabilities over assets (deficit):	
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	— 142,620.47
Net balance of assets over liabilities . . . . .	<u>38,654,902.28</u>

This sum of 38,654,902.28 gold francs shows an increase of 1,076,893.75 gold francs, as compared with the position as at December 31st, 1932, as may be seen from the following table:

	Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	+ 1,058,170.17
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	— 102,319.08
	<u>+ 955,851.09</u>
Permanent Court of International Justice (reduction of deficit) . . . . .	+ 121,042.66
Total . . . . .	<u>+ 1,076,893.75</u>

As regards the Secretariat, the above increase of 1,058,170.17 gold francs is chiefly accounted for by the settlement of the debt of the Wireless Station, which, on December 31st, 1932, was 1,166,033.05 francs; by the budgetary annuity of 1,375,000 gold francs for buildings at Geneva; by the payment of 653,808.43 francs by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., as part of the gift for the construction of the new Library; by the surplus of actual income over expenditure for the financial year 1933 (1,197,908.79 francs); and by bank interest. On the other hand there were decreases due to the employment of the cash surplus for 1932 amounting to 2,375,675.76 gold francs, and to losses on the Library Building and Endowment Funds and on the Working Capital Fund owing to the depreciation of the dollar, without counting adjustments involving increases and reductions.

In the case of the International Labour Office, the decrease of 102,319.08 gold francs is mainly due to the annual amortisation, to the extent of about 87,000 francs, of the cost of the Labour Office building.

In the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the reduction of the deficit by 121,042.66 gold francs is mainly due to the diminution of its indebtedness to the Working Capital Fund.

It should, however, be noted that the excess of assets over liabilities for the Secretariat and the International Labour Office, and similarly the excess of liabilities over assets for the Permanent Court of International Justice, have been established without regard to the amount of contributions in arrears, which appear as assets in the statement for each of those organisations, the figures being:

	Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	18,816,041.71
International Labour Office . . . . .	8,549,480.02
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	2,374,999.61

In the General Statement for the League of Nations, these figures appear both as assets and as liabilities, and so cancel out.

### III. WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

This account, as at December 31st, 1933, showed a balance of 5,584,973.05 gold francs, which appears under liabilities in the General Statement at the same date.

The following table shows the assets of which this sum is made up and the differences as compared with the figures for the previous financial year:

	December 31st, 1933	December 31st, 1932	Differences as at December 31st, 1933
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
Cash balance at banks . . . . .	4,027,327.38	2,786,822.60	+ 1,240,504.78
Advances made under Article 33 of the Financial Regulations . . . . .	1,210,878.43	2,699,901.73	— 1,489,023.30
Arrears of contributions due in respect of the Working Capital Fund . . . . .	94,814.27	98,248.72	— 3,434.45 <sup>1</sup>
Loss on exchange (depreciation of the dollar) . . . . .	251,952.97	—	+ 251,952.97
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,584,973.05</b>	<b>5,584,973.05</b>	<b>—</b>
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Balance of the advances made in 1931 to the International Labour Office and to the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	—	432,176.17	— 432,176.17
	<b>5,584,973.05</b>	<b>5,152,796.88</b>	<b>+ 432,176.17</b>

The following table shows the changes that took place during the financial year 1933 in regard to advances made out of the Working Capital Fund.

#### ADVANCES.

<i>Recoverable advances</i> (Article 33, No. 1, of the Financial Regulations):	Balance as at December 31st, 1932	Further advances	Repaid	Balance as at December 31st, 1933 (heads 1 + 2 — 3)
	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs	Gold francs
1. Expenses of the High Commissioner at Danzig . . . . .	37,947.05	151,800.—	191,954.—	2,206.95 (Credit of High Commr.)
2. Sum to be repaid by Turkey in respect of the advance made by the Secretary- General to meet the expenses of the Commission appointed by the Council in 1924 to collect information concern- ing the frontier between Turkey and Iraq . . . . .	10,000.—	—	—	10,000.—
3. Expenses of experts appointed under the Rules of Procedure in connection with Article 39 of the Treaty of No- vember 9th, 1920: Free City of Danzig	26,951.50	25,586.80	26,951.50	25,586.80
4. Expenditure of the Commission sent to Manchuria . . . . .	257,389.82	22,470.58	279,860.40	—
5. Liberian Government's request for assistance: Expenses of the mission sent to the Kru country . . . . .	18,519.35	1,495.80	4,441.45	15,573.70
6. Construction of the Wireless Station .	816,899.14	—	816,899.14	—
7. Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay (Chaco Commission) . . . . .	—	148,370.74	—	148,370.74
8. High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany . . . . .	—	25,000.—	—	25,000.—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,167,706.86</b>	<b>374,723.92</b>	<b>1,320,106.49</b>	<b>222,324.29</b>
<i>Advances to the autonomous organisations</i> (Article 33, No. 2, of the Financial Regulations):				
9. Advances to the International Labour Office . . . . .	1,268,531.74	1,471,858.24	1,894,456.31	845,933.67
10. Advances to the Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	263,663.13	474,914.38	595,957.04	142,620.47
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,699,901.73</b>	<b>2,321,496.54</b>	<b>3,810,519.84</b>	<b>1,210,878.43</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amount paid by China.

In the matter of recoverable advances, the addition of the two items referred to in Nos. 7 and 8 has to be noted.

Further, there still remains a debt of 10,000 francs due from Turkey; this debt has been dragging on from year to year, notwithstanding the steps taken to recover the amount.

As to advances made to the autonomous organisations (International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice), the debt of the first-named organisation was made up as follows at December 31st, 1932:

Due at December 31st, 1931, for advances received in that year . . . . .	Gold francs 432,176.17
Due at December 31st, 1932, for advances received in that year . . . . .	836,355.57
	<hr/>
	1,268,531.74

The International Labour Office debt at December 31st, 1931 (432,176.17 gold francs), was repaid out of the appropriation of 432,177 gold francs made for the purpose in the 1933 budget (Part VII).

The Labour Office debt at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	Gold francs 836,355.57
<i>plus:</i> The debt of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the same date . . . . .	263,663.13
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	1,100,018.70

was repaid out of the surplus of income over expenditure for the financial year 1932.

The advances made to the above-named organisations in 1933 were as follows:

International Labour Office . . . . .	Gold francs 1,471,858.24
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	474,914.38
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	1,946,772.62

During that year, the Labour Office paid 471,858.24 francs on account of its debt of 1,471,858.24 francs, thereby reducing the debt to 1,000,000 francs. To set off against this sum, the Labour Office had at December 31st, 1932, a cash surplus of 154,066.33 francs. At that date, therefore, the Labour Office debt was reduced to 845,933.67 francs, as shown in the above table.

The Permanent Court of International Justice paid 58,860.61 francs on account of its debt of 474,914.38 francs for new advances received. There was also set off against that debt the Court's cash surplus at December 31st, 1932—viz., 273,433.30 francs. The debt was thus reduced to 142,620.47 francs, as shown in the above table.

#### IV. CASH SURPLUS FOR 1933.

(EXCESS OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE.)

In accordance with Article 38 (a) of the Financial Regulations, the difference between the actual receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1933 has been established as follows:

##### 1. Secretariat.

Actual receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Gold francs 19,268,594.12
Expenditure <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	18,070,685.33
	<hr/>
Surplus of receipts over expenditure . . . . .	1,197,908.79

<sup>1</sup> This amount is made up as follows:

Contributions for the financial year 1933 . . . . .	Gold francs 15,911,399.62
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	2,112,455.78
Appropriations-in-aid (Chapters II and III of the budget) . . . . .	1,244,738.72
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	19,268,594.12

<sup>2</sup> Budget expenditure:

Secretariat and special organisations . . . . .	13,540,186.66
Nansen International Office for Refugees . . . . .	297,763.—
Buildings at Geneva . . . . .	2,034,659.—
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	432,176.17
Pensions . . . . .	1,765,900.50
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	18,070,685.33

## 2. International Labour Organisation.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	7,484,702.11
Expenditure . . . . .	8,330,635.78
<i>Deficit</i> covered by withdrawal from Working Capital Fund .	— 845,933.67

## 3. Permanent Court of International Justice.

	Gold francs
Actual receipts <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,190,869.—
Expenditure . . . . .	2,333,489.47
<i>Deficit</i> covered by withdrawal from Working Capital Fund .	— 142,620.47

The following table shows the amount of the cash surplus at the end of each of the last five years:

	1929 Gold francs	1930 Gold francs	1931 Gold francs	1932 Gold francs	1933 Gold francs
Secretariat . . . . .	1,135,535.27	273,101.07	82,033.89	2,375,675.76	1,197,908.79
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	357,680.01	385,976.75	31,108.39	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,493,215.28</b>	<b>659,077.82</b>	<b>113,142.28</b>	<b>2,375,675.76</b>	<b>1,197,908.79</b>

As will be seen, the Secretariat is the only organisation which had a cash surplus at the end of the financial year 1933.

On the other hand, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice closed their accounts with advances received in respect of the Working Capital Fund. The debt of these organisations in respect of advances from the Working Capital Fund has already been shown (Chapter IV) and is as follows:

	Gold francs
International Labour Office . . . . .	845,933.67
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	142,620.47
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>988,554.14</b>

The General Statement and the Special Statement of the Secretariat as at December 31st, 1933, also shows a loss of 971,693.88 gold francs, due to the depreciation of the dollar, which could not be covered during the financial year.

## V. CONCLUSION.

The financial situation revealed by the accounts reviewed in the foregoing pages is the result of unfavourable circumstances, of which a brief survey is given below.

The amount of contributions in arrears has increased by some 6,000,000 francs, and is now nearly 30,000,000 francs.

The steady growth of a considerable mass of arrears has long been a matter of grave concern—in particular, to the Secretariat, in view of the commitments that will have to be met in the near future for the completion of the new buildings.

This position is not merely disturbing the balance of the League's finances, causing serious difficulties to the Treasury, and injuring the League's prestige, but is also giving rise to increasing discontent in those countries which regularly pay their contributions and have indirectly to bear an additional burden owing to the fact that other countries fail to discharge the common obligations into which they have entered.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting contributions for the financial year 1933, that year closed—in spite of a large reduction in expenditure by the competent authorities of the Secretariat and

<sup>1</sup> Including 877,251.17 gold francs for arrears of contributions and 181,046.74 gold francs for receipts.

<sup>2</sup> Including 258,684.42 gold francs for arrears of contributions and 964.65 gold francs for miscellaneous receipts.

the autonomous organisations—with a cash surplus of only 1,197,908.79 francs for the Secretariat, against which must be set the considerable deficits of the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice in respect of advances out of the Working Capital Fund. Through this and other withdrawals in the form of recoverable advances, the Fund has been considerably reduced, and will have to be restored to its original level.

The more or less normal factors of depression, the influence of which is being more than usually felt during the present period of world crisis, were aggravated in 1933 by the general disturbance caused by the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States of America.

The consequent depreciation of the dollar caused considerable losses to the League, and these could be made good only in part out of the reserve of 550,000 francs formed for that purpose.

(Signed) A. CERESA,

*Auditor.*

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**Part X.**

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**ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND FOR 1933  
AND REPORT THEREON BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor)**

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CAISSE DES PENSIONS DU PERSONNEL

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BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1933 — BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Passif — Liabilities.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs
FONDS ACCUMULÉS — ACCUMULATED FUND . . . . .	13,789,856.89
COMPTES CRÉDITEURS DIVERS — SUNDRY CREDITORS:	
Pensions — Annuities . . . . .	137.50
FONDS DE RÉSERVE SUR LES DETTES AU TITRE DES PRIMES D'ASSURANCE — INSURANCE PREMIUM DEBT RESERVE FUND . . . . .	4,803.95

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13,794,798.34

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STAFF PENSIONS FUND.

BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1933 — BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Actif — Assets.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
DISPONIBILITÉS — CASH.		
Compte courant — Current Account:		
Francs suisses — Swiss francs 476,257.90 . . . . .	476,257.90	
Compte de dépôt — Deposit Account:		
Francs français — French francs 13,885,572.81. . . . .	2,819,465.55	
		3,295,723.45
PLACEMENTS (au prix d'achat) conformément aux indications détaillées figurant en annexe, page 106 — INVESTMENTS (at cost) as per Details annexed (page 106) . . . . .		
et intérêts échus — and accrued interest . . . . .	9,037,793.91 <sup>1</sup> 102,404.75	
		9,140,198.66
COMPTES DÉBITEURS DIVERS — SUNDRY DEBTORS.		
Contributions arriérées dues par les membres — Members' arrears of contributions . . . . .		
Dettes au titre des primes d'assurance — Insurance premium debts . . . . .	153,397.89 299,380.15	
		452,778.04
FONDS DE RÉSERVE CRÉÉ POUR PARER A UNE DÉPRÉCIATION DES VALEURS — INVESTMENTS RESERVE FUND:		
Perte sur vente de titres — Loss on sale of investments . .	1,093,552.58	
Perte sur la conversion de monnaies diverses — Loss on conversion of various currencies . . . . .	133,077.10	
	1,226,629.68	
<i>Moins</i> Solde de réserve au 31 décembre 1932 — <i>Less</i> Balance of reserve fund as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	320,531.49	
		906,098.19
		<u>13,794,798.34</u>

Le 15 mars 1933.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chef Comptable. — Chief Accountant.

<sup>1</sup> La valeur en bourse des titres détenus par la Caisse au 31 décembre 1933 représentait, non compris les intérêts. — The market value of the investments held by the Fund as at December 31st, 1933, was, exclusive of interest . . . . . Francs suisses — Swiss francs: 7,261,979.65.

COMPTE DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT  
LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1933 — INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR  
THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Recettes — Income.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>COMPTE DES MEMBRES — MEMBERS' ACCOUNT.</b>		
Contributions courantes — Current contributions . . . . .	836,803.33	
Contributions arriérées — Arrears of contributions . . . . .	8,536.25	
	<hr/>	845,339.58
<b>COMPTE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS — LEAGUE ACCOUNT:</b>		
Contributions courantes — Current contributions . . . . .	1,271,434.55	
Compte des arriérés — Arrears account . . . . .	17,128.35	
	<hr/>	1,288,562.90
Contribution annuelle pour l'amortissement du déficit de la réserve mathématique — Annual contribution for the amortisation of the deficit on the actuarial reserve . . . . .		454,611.—
<b>INTÉRÊTS — INTEREST.</b>		
Des placements — On investments . . . . .		487,832.95
		<hr/> <hr/>
		3,076,346.43

COMPTE DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT  
LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1933 — INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR  
THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Dépenses — Expenditure.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
PRESTATIONS — BENEFITS.		
Remboursement de contributions — Contribution refunds . . . . .	331,481.35	
Pensions — Annuities . . . . .	28,658.30	
Sommes en capital — Capital value annuities . . . . .	959,280.30	
Pensions d'invalidité — Invalidity annuities . . . . .	17,385.85	
Pensions aux veuves et aux orphelins — Annuities to widows and orphans . . . . .	23,745.95	
	<u>23,745.95</u>	1,360,551.75
DÉPENSES DIVERSES — MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
Y compris les frais d'achat des titres — Including cost of purchase of securities . . . . .		29,797.13
SOLDE, SOIT EXCÉDENT DES RECETTES SUR LES DÉPENSES — BALANCE, BEING EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE . . . . .		
		1,685,997.55
		<u>3,076,346.43</u>

PLACEMENTS APPARTENANT A LA CAISSE DES PENSIONS.  
INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE PENSIONS FUND.

%	Désignation Details	Valeur nominale Nominal value	Prix d'achat en francs suisses Cost Price Swiss francs	Estimation au Estimate at 31.XII.1933 En fr. suisses In Swiss francs
7½	Emprunt bulgare 1928-68. — Bulgarian Loan	\$23.000,—	98.487,79	18.708,—
7½	Emprunt hongrois 1924-44. — Hungarian Loan	Fr. s. 67.000,—	67.000,—	24.707,—
7½	Emprunt hongrois 1924-44. — Hungarian Loan	\$47.000,—	242.706,02	52.273,—
7½	Gouvernement français 1941. — French Government	\$109.000,—	658.567,20	564.533,80
7	Emprunt autrichien 1923-43. — Austrian Loan	\$44.000,—	213.171,75	130.741,—
7	Emprunt bulgare 1926-67. — Bulgarian Loan	£100,—	2.313,55	350,—
7	Consortium italien de crédit 1947. — Italian Credit Consortium	\$17.000,—	86.984,13	52.207,—
6½	Emprunt brésilien 1957. — Brazilian Loan	\$17.500,—	87.717,50	12.201,—
6½	Etat libre de Prusse 1926-1951. — Free State of Prussia	\$20.000,—	101.146,80	28.054,—
6½	Ville de Milan 1952. — City of Milan	\$7.500,—	37.009,55	20.791,—
6½	Ville de Rome 1952. — City of Rome	\$13.500,—	66.777,64	38.881,—
6½	Chemin de fer du Nord 1950. — Nord Railway	\$23.000,—	118.940,90	95.640,—
6	Chemin de fer argentin 1960. — Argentine Railway	\$10.000,—	51.669,75	16.766,—
6	Emprunt argentin 1959. — Argentine Loan	\$40.000,—	206.470,29	73.372,—
6	Emprunt belge 1955. — Belgian Loan	\$30.000,—	155.035,65	128.353,—
6	Emprunt uruguayen 1960. — Uruguayan Loan	\$10.000,—	50.411,98	8.964,—
6	Ville de Bordeaux 1934. — City of Bordeaux	\$10.000,—	51.387,71	50.381,—
6	Ville de Buenos-Ayres 1960. — City of Buenos Aires	\$15.000,—	77.739,—	21.912,—
6	Ville de Marseille 1934. — City of Marseille	\$15.000,—	77.155,13	75.447,—
6	Ville de Lyon 1934. — City of Lyons	\$35.000,—	180.028,65	176.043,—
6	Etat de Hambourg 1946. — State of Hamburg	\$26.000,—	122.809,74	33.598,40
6	C <sup>te</sup> des Messageries Maritimes 1927-52. — French Nat. Mail S.S. Lines	\$ can. 18.000,—	100.516,50	77.454,—
5½	Emprunt allemand 1930. — German Loan	Cr. suéd. 118.000,—	135.000,—	62.109,—
5½	Emprunt danois 1955. — Danish Loan	\$47.000,—	243.582,20	131.853,—
5½	Emprunt municipal danois 1955. — Danish Municipal Loan	\$15.000,—	76.570,65	36.105,—
5½	Emprunt norvégien 1965. — Norwegian Loan	\$28.000,—	149.740,97	76.882,90
5½	Emprunt suisse 1946. — Swiss Government Loan (S.B.S.)	\$40.000,—	189.657,40	205.984,—
5½	Emprunt suisse 1946. — Swiss Government Loan (Lloyds Bank)	\$150.000,—	747.814,55	768.165,—
5	Chemins de Fer Fédéraux 1924 (IV). — Swiss Federal Railways	Fr. s. 100.000,—	98.222,50	102.750,—
5	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1924. — Swiss Federal Loan	Fr. s. 100.000,—	98.913,—	103.250,—
5	Emprunt fédéral suisse 1925. — Swiss Federal Loan	Fr. s. 150.000,—	147.000,—	157.875,—
5	Ville d'Anvers 1958. — City of Antwerp	\$35.000,—	166.003,20	95.865,—
5	Chemins de fer de l'Etat français 1932. — French Railway	Fr. s. 50.000,—	50.000,—	50.125,—
5	Emprunt consolidé brésilien 1931. — Brazil Funding Bonds	\$2.275,—	10.248,95	2.567,—
5	Obligation-or Canal de Suez 1945. — Suez Canal Gold Bonds	Fr.-or 325.000,—	367.024,55	365.349,60

%	Désignation Details	Valeur nominale Nominal value	Prix d'achat en francs suisses Cost Price Swiss francs	Estimation au Estimate at 31.XII.1933 En fr. suisses In Swiss francs
5	Chemin de Fer de l'Etat 1932-42. — French Railways . . . . .	Fr.fr. 2,090,000.—	397.443,55	378.879,90
4½	Emprunt français 1928. — French Loan.	Fr. fr. 400.000,—	75.330,10	67.635,—
4½	Emprunt danois 1962. — Danish Loan .	\$10.000,—	45.553,55	23.572,—
4½	Emprunt suisse 1927. — Swiss Federal Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—	48.500,—	51.500,—
4½	Chemin de Fer New-York Central et Hudson 2013. — New York Central and Hudson R.R. . . . .	\$30.000,—	148.744,91	60.548,—
4½	Gouvernement français 1933-93. — French Government . . . . .	Fr. fr. 2.000.000,—	399.988,80	372.286,90
4½	Fr. fr. 44.100 Rente française 1932. — French Loan 1932 . . . . .	Fr. fr. 980.000,—	205.151,70	168.724,15
4	Rente Chem. de Fer fédéraux 1900. — Swiss Federal Railways. . . . .	Fr. s. 99.750,—	84.528,40	99.750,—
4	Chemins de Fer Fédéraux 1923 (III). — Swiss Federal Railways (III) . . . . .	Fr. s. 100.000,—	87.727,50	101.000,—
4	Ville de Copenhague 1910-11. — City of Copenhagen. . . . .	£4.880,—	99.544,—	81.778,—
4	Emprunt égyptien (unifié) 1912. — Egyptian Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—	37.280,—	35.475,—
4	Canton de Genève Emprunt 1931. — Canton of Geneva Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 50.000,—	49.775,—	46.300,—
4	Fédéral Suisse Emprunt 1931. — Swiss Federal Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 600.000,—	600.000,—	602.000,—
4	Chem. de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine 1931. — Alsace-Lorraine Railway . . . . .	Fr. fr. 250.000,—	48.732,50	38.400,—
3½	Emprunt britannique de guerre 1932. — British War Loan . . . . .	£15.000,—	378.300,—	256.351,—
3½	Chemin de Fer Jura-Simplon 1894. — Jura-Simplon Railway . . . . .	Fr. s. 720.000,—	624.756,—	656.450,—
3½	Emprunt Féd. Suisse 1932. — Swiss Fed. Loan . . . . .	Fr. s. 196.000,—	191.350,—	180.810,—
3½	Chem. de Fer Fédéraux 1932. — Swiss Fed. Railways . . . . .	Fr. s. 102.000,—	98.940,—	93.585,—
3	Emprunt hollandais 1905. — Nether- lands Loan . . . . .	Flor. 49.000,—	82.322,70	86.677,—
			<u>9.037.793,91</u>	<u>7.261.979,65</u>

1 Taux de conversion du 31 décembre 1933 — Rate of conversion as at December 31st, 1933:

	Francs suisses Swiss francs
Paris . . . . .	20.25½
Londres . . . . .	16.90
New-York . . . . .	3.32
Hollande . . . . .	207.50
Stockholm . . . . .	87.—

## ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.<sup>1</sup>

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA, *Auditor*.

I have the honour to set forth below the result of the audit of accounts for the Staff Pensions Fund of the League of Nations for the financial year 1933.

* * *		Swiss francs
On December 31st, 1932, the Pensions Fund had accumulated a capital amounting to . . . . .		12,103,859.34
To this amount were added, during the financial year 1933 . . . . .		1,685,997.55
		13,789,856.89

The above increase of 1,685,997.55 Swiss francs represents the difference between income and expenditure for the financial year, which were as follows:

	Swiss francs
Income . . . . .	3,076,346.43
Expenditure . . . . .	1,390,348.88
	1,685,997.55

The *income* is as follows:

1. Contributions from officials members of the Pensions Fund and from the League of Nations . . . . .	2,133,902.48
2. Annual contribution of the League for the amortisation of the deficit on the <i>actuarial reserve</i> . . . . .	454,611.00
3. Interest . . . . .	487,832.95
	3,076,346.43

The contributions referred to in Item 1 of the above table may be analysed as follows<sup>2</sup>:

Contributions in respect of the financial year 1933 . . . . .	Members' accounts	League of Nations' account	Total
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	836,803.33	1,271,434.55	2,108,237.88
	8,536.25	17,128.35	25,664.60
	845,339.58	1,288,562.90	2,133,902.48

In the League budget for the financial year 1933, an appropriation of 1,773,306 francs was voted as contribution to the Pensions Fund. For the previous year, the appropriation voted for the same purpose had been 953,272 francs. The increase is due mainly to the fact that almost all the officials who were members of the former Provident Fund have, within the periods allowed by the Assembly, applied for and been granted admission to the Pensions Fund. In view of this circumstance, the contribution to the Provident Fund in the 1933 budget was reduced and the contribution to the Pensions Fund correspondingly increased.

The total sum paid to the Pensions Fund under this head in 1933 is made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Contribution due under Article 9 of the Pensions Fund Regulations (9 per cent of the salaries of officials members of the Fund). . . . .	1,271,434.55 <sup>3</sup>
Annual payment for the amortisation of the <i>deficit</i> on the <i>actuarial reserve</i> . . . . .	454,611.00
	1,726,045.55

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the reports on the accounts for 1931 and 1932 (documents A.3(c).1932.X and A.3.1933.X).

<sup>2</sup> The ordinary contributions payable by the staff are fixed at 6½ per cent of the pensionable emoluments in the case of principal officers and other officials classed as belonging to the *First Division*, and 5 per cent in the case of other officials. The rate of the League contribution is fixed by the Assembly on the advice of the Administrative Board of the Fund. For 1933, as for the previous year, this rate was fixed at 9 per cent of the pensionable emoluments of members of the Fund.

<sup>3</sup> This sum is composed as follows:

	Swiss francs
Sum paid from the appropriation voted in the 1933 budget . . . . .	1,263,862.65
Contributions made—at the rate of 9 per cent—by officials whose salaries are paid from special funds (Building Fund; International Health Organisation—Rockefeller grants, etc.). . . . .	7,571.90
	1,271,434.55

As regards the League's contribution for the amortisation of the *deficit* on the *actuarial reserve*, the present value of the liabilities of the new Pensions Fund as at January 1st, 1931, was, according to the actuarial estimates, only partially covered by the assets that were to be handed over to it. There was a *deficit* of 6,270,000 francs, which, according to the calculations, could have been made good in thirty years by annual payments of 358,000 francs, calculated at the rate of 4 per cent, the annual payment to be rounded off to 400,000 francs as from 1933.

As already mentioned, the amount paid for amortisation in 1933 was 454,611 francs. The surplus of 54,611 francs is due to the fact that, in 1931, the sum payable for amortisation should have been 411,000 francs, but only 356,389 francs could be paid, representing the balance from the appropriation voted in the budget available after payment of current contributions due to the Pensions Fund by the League. These contributions were larger than was estimated, on account of the greater number of officials who passed from the old Provident Fund to the Pensions Fund.

The *income* under No. 3 is composed, as already stated, of interest on investments.

The *expenditure* may be analysed as follows:

	Swiss francs
Refund of contributions (Article 9, No. 5, of the Pensions Fund Regulations <sup>1</sup> ) . . . . .	331,481.35
Pensions paid . . . . .	28,658.30
Capital sums paid in lieu of pensions . . . . .	959,280.30
Invalidity pensions paid . . . . .	17,385.85
Pensions to widows and orphans . . . . .	23,745.95
	1,360,551.75
Miscellaneous expenditure (including cost of purchase of investment securities) . . . . .	29,797.13
	1,390,348.88
The <i>investments securities</i> —estimated at purchase price—amounted at December 31st, 1932; to . . . . .	9,326,943.49
Further to be added, the securities purchased during the financial year 1933, to the amount of . . . . .	3,112,308.75
	12,439,252.24

Against which, however, the following decreases must be set off in respect of the same financial year:

(a) Sale of securities . . . . .	3,300,700.63	
(b) Reimbursement of securities drawn by lot . . . . .	100,757.70	
	3,401,458.33	

The amount invested in securities at December 31st, 1933 — valued at purchase price — was thus reduced to . . . . . 9,037,793.91

as shown in the balance-sheet of the Pensions Fund at that date.

The following table shows the new investments made in 1933:

	Nominal value	Purchase price in foreign currency	Purchase price in Swiss francs
7½% French Government 1941 . . . . .	\$86,000.—	\$106,887.50	508,397.30
7% Austrian Loan 1923-43 . . . . .	\$11,000.—	\$9,790.—	42,145.95
6% Compagnie des Messageries maritimes 1927-52. . . . .	\$18,000.—	\$19,395.—	100,516.50
5½% Swiss Government Loan 1946 . . . . .	\$190,000.—	\$196,650.60	937,471.95
5½% Swedish Loan 1954 . . . . .	\$20,000.—	\$19,375.—	100,412.85
5% Consolidated Brazilian Loan 1931 . . . . .	\$1,137.50	\$1,137.50	4,353.75
5% Suez Canal Gold Bonds 1945. . . . .	G. fr. 200,000.—	F. fr. 1,114,650.—	226,396.90
5% French State Railways 1932-42. . . . .	F. fr. 1,300,000.—	F. fr. 1,215,500.—	246,354.75
4½% French Government 1933-93 . . . . .	F. fr. 2,000,000.—	F. fr. 1,970,000.—	399,988.80
3½% Swiss Federal Loan 1932 . . . . .	Sw. fr. 96,000.—	Sw. fr. 95,520.—	95,520.—
3½% Jura-Simplon Railway 1894 . . . . .	Sw. fr. 500,000.—	Sw. fr. 450,750.—	450,750.—
			3,112,308.75

<sup>1</sup> This article reads:

"Whatever be the age of the official, if he has completed more than three but less than ten years' service, he shall be awarded a capital sum equal to his own contributions to the Pensions Fund and the payments due in respect of him to that Fund from the League, plus simple interest at the rate fixed by Article 21, provided that such sum shall not exceed the value of the annuity which an official would receive after completing ten years' service."

The securities sold were as follows:

	Purchase price in Swiss francs	Sale price in Swiss francs	Loss in Swiss francs
7% German Loan 1924-29 . . . . .	152,886.70	69,956.25	82,930.45
7% Austrian Loan 1930-57 . . . . .	96,293.34	42,189.—	54,104.34
7% Italian Loan 1951. . . . .	130,942.37	84,430.05	46,512.32
5½% Norwegian Loan 1965 . . . . .	145,112.80	72,546.50	72,566.30
5½% British Loan 1937. . . . .	448,770.60	351,061.45	97,709.15
5½% Swedish Loan 1954 . . . . .	512,037.75	347,402.05	164,635.70
5% British Columbia Loan 1954 . . . . .	103,652.—	60,104.95	43,547.05
5% Norwegian Loan 1963 . . . . .	50,669.53	25,271.70	25,397.83
5% Irish Free State Loan 1960 . . . . .	100,517.13	70,632.90	29,884.23
5% South African Loan 1945-75 . . . . .	103,040.—	72,385.50	30,654.50
4½% Canadian Loan 1944 . . . . .	336,869.—	216,807.10	120,061.90
4½% British India Loan 1958-68 . . . . .	135,571.15	106,216.70	29,354.45
4½% Swedish Loan 1929-2009 . . . . .	94,995.47	59,260.85	35,734.62
4½% Swedish Loan 1927 . . . . .	97,216.—	60,248.40	36,967.60
4½% Canadian Pacific Railway 1944 . . . . .	51,381.—	22,818.05	28,562.95
4½% Canadian National Railway 1954 . . . . .	104,268.75	65,737.75	38,531.—
4¼% Great Northern Railway 1954 . . . . .	77,251.60	39,991.25	37,260.35
4% Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 1989. . . . .	50,822.69	33,012.25	17,810.44
4% Atchison and Santa Fé Railway Co. 1995. . . . .	72,213.20	43,890.30	28,322.90
4% Northern Pacific Railway 1997 . . . . .	96,552.60	55,192.60	41,360.—
3% Transvaal Loan 1923-53 . . . . .	49,609.75	38,873.75	10,736.—
123 Cap. stocks American Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	71,602.90	57,484.90	14,118.—
226 Com. shares Public Service Corporation of New Jersey . . . . .	71,376.40	54,217.65	17,158.75
237 Com. shares Consolidated Gas of New York . . . . .	71,487.40	55,373.65	16,113.75
	<u>3,225,140.13</u>	<u>2,105,105.55</u>	<u>1,120,034.58</u>
3½% Federal Railways 1899-1902 . . . . .	75,560.50	96,480.—	20,919.50 (Profit)
	<u>3,300,700.63</u>	<u>2,201,585.55</u>	<u>1,099,115.08</u> (Net loss)

With regard to the currencies in which these securities were issued, the net loss of 1,099,115.08 francs is made up as follows:

	Losses due to fall in market value of securities	Profit due to rise in market value of securities	Net loss or profit (Col. 1 — 2)	Loss due to depreciation of currency	Total loss (net) (Col. 3 + 4)
	1	2	3	4	5
United States dol- lars . . . . .	228,849.85	72,482.80	156,367.05	573,886.36	730,253.41
Canadian dollars . . . . .	16,653.64	1,556.75	15,096.89	133,527.96	148,624.85
Pounds sterling . . . . .	—	67,935.67	67,935.67 (Profit)	236,389.77	168,454.10
Swedish crowns . . . . .	—	8,195.88	8,195.88 (Profit)	80,898.10	72,702.22
Swiss francs . . . . .	—	20,919.50	20,919.50 (Profit)	—	20,919.50 (Profit)
	<u>245,503.49</u>	<u>171,090.60</u>	<u>74,412.89</u> (Net loss)	<u>1,024,702.19</u>	<u>1,099,115.08</u>

The following were the bonds repaid:

	Purchase price in Swiss francs	Amount paid in Swiss francs	Difference in Swiss francs
4½% Swiss Federal Loan 1915 (III) . . . . .	90,415.—	95,500.—	5,085.— (Profit)
6½% 2,000 Chemins de fer du Nord 1924-50 . . . . .	10,342.70	10,166.25	176.45 (Loss)
	<u>100,757.70</u>	<u>105,666.25</u>	<u>4,908.55</u> (Net profit)



A summary of the profits and losses on the above investment securities shows a net loss of 1,093,552.58 francs, the details of which are as follows:

	Swiss francs
Net loss on sales . . . . .	1,099,115.08
Net profit on repayment of bonds . . . . .	— 4,908.55
	<hr/>
Various profits . . . . .	1,094,206.53
	— 653.95
	<hr/>
Net loss . . . . .	1,093,552.58

A statement of the Pensions Fund's investments as at December 31st, 1933, is appended to the balance-sheet of the Fund as at that date. It shows the nominal value, the purchase price in foreign currency and in Swiss francs of the securities therein listed.

The *aggregate purchase price* in Swiss currency amounted, as has already been said, to 9,037,793.91 francs, amount of the securities shown in the balance-sheet.

Their current market value, however, at the prices ruling on December 31st, 1933, was only 7,261,979.65 Swiss francs.

The *depreciation* is, therefore, 1,775,814.26 Swiss francs, or 19.65 per cent of the total investments in securities.

The depreciation on the same date in the previous year was 14.25 per cent.

The higher percentage at December 31st, 1933, is due to the fact that, in addition to the fall in market value as compared with purchase prices, certain currencies have also depreciated.

In this connection it may be useful to give figures showing in the form of percentages the distribution of the Pensions Fund investments according to the currencies in which the securities purchased are issued, and to compare these with the percentages for the previous year.

	1933 %	1932 %
United States dollars . . . . .	49.37	56.69
Swiss francs . . . . .	25.27	21.86
Pounds sterling . . . . .	5.31	8.24
French francs . . . . .	12.47	5.15
Canadian dollars . . . . .	1.11	3.61
Swedish crowns . . . . .	1.50	2.06
Netherlands florins . . . . .	0.91	0.88
Gold francs (Suez Canal bonds) . . . . .	4.06	1.51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100

It should be added that the securities issued in dollars (24.11 per cent of the total investments), the capital and the interests thereon are payable in gold of the standard and weight of the former gold dollar, in accordance with the gold clause under which they were issued. The corresponding percentage at December 31st of the previous year was 18.72.

In addition to the investments in securities already mentioned, the Pensions Fund had the following sums at banks at December 31st, 1933:

	Swiss francs
<i>Current account</i> (Swiss francs) . . . . .	476,257.90
<i>On deposit</i> (13,885,572.81 French francs) . . . . .	2,819,465.55
	<hr/>
	3,295,723.45

as against 2,458,893.25 Swiss francs on December 31st of the previous year.

The relatively high figure represented by these holdings—which are certainly not very remunerative at the present rates of interest paid by the banks, amounting on current accounts to practically nil—is due to the instability of the stock market and the international exchanges, which makes the utmost caution advisable where the purchase of securities is concerned.

Reference should also be made to two figures which appear under the head of "sundry debtors" at December 31st, 1933.

The first, 153,397.89 francs, represents arrears of contributions due by members to the Fund.

	Swiss francs
The corresponding figure at December 31st of the previous year was . . . . .	217,004.14
This increased in 1933, through new arrears and interest, by . . . . .	23,421.70
	<hr/>
On the other hand, it was reduced through sums recovered by . . . . .	240,425.84
	87,027.95
	<hr/>
leaving a balance of . . . . .	153,397.89

The other figure under the head of "sundry debtors" referred to above is 299,380.15 francs, representing the debt in respect of life-insurance premiums for officials who were formerly members of the Provident Fund and had opted for this form of provision in the future. This figure is made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Amount owing to the Fund at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	351,147.35
Increases in 1933 through subsequent payments of premiums by the Fund, and through interest. . . . .	36,674.65
	<u>387,822.—</u>
Decrease in the same financial period through sums recovered. . . . .	88,441.85
	<u>299,380.15</u>

The *sundry creditors* item shows a balance of 137.50 francs, representing the amount of pensions due in respect of the financial year 1933 but still unpaid at the end of that year.

The *reserve fund*, formed to cover eventual losses on the amount owing to the Fund in respect of insurance premiums, amounted at December 31st, 1932, to 3,705.35 francs, and at December 31st, 1933, to 4,803.95 francs.

The results of the Staff Pensions Fund balance-sheet at December 31st, 1933, may be summarised as follows:

	Swiss francs
Assets . . . . .	12,888,700.15
Liabilities . . . . .	13,794,798.34
	<u>906,098.19</u>
Deficit . . . . .	906,098.19

This *deficit* (excess of liabilities over assets) is due to the following losses incurred during the financial year as follows:

	Swiss francs
Loss on the sale of investment securities . . . . .	1,093,552.58
Loss on the conversion of various currencies . . . . .	133,077.10
	<u>1,226,629.68</u>
Total . . . . .	1,226,629.68

Against this has been set the "*Depreciation Reserve Fund*", which stood at 320,531.49 francs on December 31st, 1932, and was not increased during 1933.

The losses are therefore reduced to 906,098.19 francs, at which figure they appear on the asset side of the fund under the head "*Depreciation Reserve Fund*".

It should be noted, however, that this fund no longer existed at the end of 1933, having been absorbed by the losses.

#### CONCLUSION.

When the report on the 1932 accounts was drawn up, the Pensions Fund had already suffered heavy losses on securities (the majority of which had been transferred from the Provident Fund, in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations), which represented the investment of the major part of the *actuarial reserve*. Part of these losses was revealed by the re-estimation of the value of securities on the basis of current market prices, and others were to be foreseen as a consequence of the depreciation of certain currencies following on the abandonment of the gold standard.

As pointed out in the foregoing pages, large sales of securities took place in 1933. Though they were necessary to avoid subsequent loss, the immediate loss to the Fund has nevertheless been very heavy.

Moreover, at the current market value, the investment securities as at December 31st last showed a depreciation of 19.65 per cent as compared with the purchase price, although a fairly appreciable part of the Fund's assets has been safeguarded, as far as possible, from eventual loss owing to the fluctuation in the value of securities and in exchanges, by investment in securities issued with the *gold clause*.

The precarious situation of the international money and stock market has also made it necessary for the Fund to maintain a much larger balance in the banks.

May 3rd, 1934.

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

**Part XI.**

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**ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933 AND REPORT  
THEREON BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor)**

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CAISSE DE PRÉVOYANCE DU PERSONNEL.

BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1933.

Passif. — Liabilities.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>COMPTE CAPITAL — CAPITAL ACCOUNT.</b>			
<i>Secrétariat — Secretariat.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	144,071.19		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	133,724.44		
		277,795.63	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	39,497.97		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	38,918.89		
		78,416.86	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Contributions versées par les membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	7,020.66		
Contributions versées par la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	6,318.49		
		13,339.15	
<i>Caisse de décès et d'invalidité — Death and Invalidity Fund .</i>		7,259.42	
			376,811.06
<b>COMPTE D'INTÉRÊTS — REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>			
Solde au 31 décembre 1932 — Balance as at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .		24,660.69	
<i>Moins</i> somme portée au compte capital et représentant la répartition d'intérêts pour 1931 et 1932 à raison de 3% par an — <i>Less</i> amount transferred to Capital Account, being distribution of interest for 1931 and 1932 at 3% per annum . . . . .		16,952.48	
<i>Moins</i> somme portée au fonds de réserve — <i>Less</i> amount transferred to Investments Reserve Fund. . . . .		7,708.21	
		2,893.09	
<i>Plus</i> intérêts pour l'année se terminant le 31 décembre 1933 — <i>Add</i> revenue in respect of year ended December 31st, 1933. . . . .			2,893.09
			379,704.15

STAFF PROVIDENT FUND.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Actif. — Assets.

	Valeur nominale Nominal value	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>COMPTE PLACEMENTS — INVESTMENTS ACCOUNT.</b>		
7% Bons du Trésor français 1926/36 — French Treasury Bonds . . . . .	Fr. fr. 235,000.—	47,818.28
6½% Ch. fer du Nord 1924/50 — External Gold Bonds Nord Railway Co. . . . .	\$10,000.—	51,826.—
6% Emprunt municipal Ville de Lyon 1919/34 — Municipal loan gold bonds City of Lyons. . .	\$5,000.—	25,913.—
6% Emprunt municipal Ville de Bordeaux 1919/34 — Municipal loan gold bonds City of Bordeaux . . . . .	\$5,000.—	25,913.—
3½% Ch. Fer fédéraux 1932/62 — Swiss Federal Railways . . . . .	Fr. s. — Sw. fr. 50,000.—	48,800.—
3½% Ch. Fer Jura-Simplon 1894 — Jura-Simplon Railways . . . . .	Fr. s. — Sw. fr. 50,000.—	45,255.—
		<u>245,525.28</u>
<i>Plus intérêts échus au 31 décembre 1933 — Plus accrued interest to December 31st, 1933 . . . . .</i>		<u>2,507.—</u>
		<u>248,032.28</u>
<b>FONDS DE RÉSERVE CRÉÉ POUR PARER ÉVENTUELLEMENT A UNE DÉPRÉCIATION DES VALEURS — INVESTMENTS RESERVE FUND.</b>		
<b>Pertes sur titres vendus — Loss on sale of investments:</b>		<b>Francs suisses Swiss francs</b>
5½% Emprunt Grande-Bretagne et Irlande converti en 2½% Bons du Trésor anglais — Great Britain and Ireland Loan converted into Treasury Bonds . . . . .		22,969.40
5½% Emprunt suédois — Swedish loan . . . . .		14,399.23
		<u>37,368.63</u>
<i>Moins primes afférentes au remboursement de valeurs — Less premiums on redemption of securities:</i>		
7% Bons du Trésor français — French Treasury Bonds . . .		146.05
		<u>37,222.58</u>
<i>Moins somme virée du compte d'intérêts — Less amount transferred from Revenue Account . . . . .</i>		<u>7,708.21</u>
<b>EN BANQUE — CASH AT BANK . . . . .</b>		<b>29,514.37 102,157.50</b>
		<u><u>379,704.15</u></u>

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chef comptable — Chief Accountant.

NOTE.

La valeur en bourse des titres détenus par la Caisse au 31 décembre 1933 représentait, non compris les intérêts — The market value of the investments held by the Fund as at December 31st, 1933, was, exclusive of interest . . . . .

Francs suisses  
Swiss Francs  
227,424.—

COMPTE DE CAISSE — CASH ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1933.*  
*for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1933.*

RECETTES. — RECEIPTS.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
DISPONIBILITÉS EN BANQUE — TO CASH AT BANK. 1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1933 — January 1st, 1933 . . . . .			305,021.47
CONTRIBUTIONS.			
<i>Secrétariat — Secretariat.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	18,655.60		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	16,790.15		
	<u>          </u>	35,445.75	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	5,543.60		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	4,989.28		
	<u>          </u>	10,532.88	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Contributions des membres — Contributions by members . . . . .	1,797.51		
Contributions de la Société — Contributions by League . . . . .	1,617.76		
	<u>          </u>	3,415.27	
<i>Caisse de décès et d'invalidité — Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .</i>			
		<u>          </u>	53,900.42
REVENU AFFÉRENT AUX PLACEMENTS, Y COMPRIS LES INTÉRÊTS EN BANQUE — INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING BANK INTEREST . . . . .			11,027.38
VALEUR DES PLACEMENTS REMBOURSÉS (Y COMPRIS LA PRIME) — VALUE OF INVESTMENTS REDEEMED (INCLUDING PREMIUM):			
7% Bons du Trésor français — French Treasury Bonds 1926. Fr. fr. 14,500 . . . . .			3,066.70
VALEUR DES PLACEMENTS RÉALISÉS — VALUE OF INVESTMENTS REALISED:			
5½% Emprunt Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et Irlande 1919/37, \$2,000 converti en 2½% Bons du Trésor anglais, £5,200 — 5½% U.K. of Great Britain and Ireland external gold bonds 1919-37, \$2,000 converted to 2½% Treasury Bonds, £5,200 . . . . .		85,758.10	
5½% Emprunt suédois — Swedish loan 1924-54, \$10,000 . . . . .		34,160.—	
		<u>          </u>	119,918.10
			<u>          </u> <u>          </u>
			492,934.07

COMPTE DE CAISSE — CASH ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1933.*  
*for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1933.*

DÉPENSES — EXPENDITURE.

	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs	Francs suisses Swiss francs
<b>MONTANTS VERSÉS A DES MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES, ETC. — BY RÉFUNDS CONSEQUENT ON RESIGNATION, ETC.</b>			
<i>Secrétariat. — Secretariat.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	903.80		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	813.35		
	<hr/>	1,717.15	
<i>Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	—		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	—		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
<i>Cour permanente de Justice internationale — Permanent Court of International Justice.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .	6,979.48		
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .	6,281.74		
	<hr/>	13,261.22	
			14,978.37
<b>AVANCES AFFÉRENTES AUX PRIMES D'ASSURANCE — BY ADVANCES IN RESPECT OF INSURANCE.</b>			
Secrétariat — Secretariat . . . . .		774.45	
Bureau international du Travail — International Labour Office . . . . .		557.90	
		<hr/>	1,332.35
<b>ALLOCATIONS PRÉLEVÉES SUR LA CAISSE DE DÉCÈS ET D'INVALIDITÉ — BY GRANTS FROM DEATH AND INVALIDITY FUND . . . . .</b>			
			6,875.—
<b>COMPTE PLACEMENTS — BY INVESTMENTS ACCOUNT . . . . .</b>			
			364,445.97
<b>VERSEMENTS D'INTÉRÊTS POUR 1931 ET 1932 AUX MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES — INTEREST FOR 1931 AND 1932 PAID TO RESIGNING MEMBERS:</b>			
<i>Secrétariat — Secretariat.</i>			
Compte des membres — Members' account . . . . .		261.40	
Compte de la Société — League account . . . . .		192.50	
		<hr/>	453.90
<b>DÉPENSES DIVERSES AFFÉRENTES AUX ACHATS DE VALEURS, ETC. — SUNDRY EXPENSES RELATIVE TO PURCHASE OF SECURITIES, ETC. . . . .</b>			
			2,690.98
<b>DISPONIBILITÉS EN BANQUE — BY CASH AT BANK . . . . .</b>			
			102,157.50
			<hr/>
			<u>492,934.07</u>

COMPTE D'INTÉRÊTS — REVENUE ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1933.  
for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1933.*

RECETTES — INCOME.

Francs suisses  
Swiss francs

Revenu des placements: montant perçu et à percevoir, y compris les intérêts de  
banque — By Revenue received and receivable from investments, including  
bank interests . . . . .

13,097.38

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13,097.38

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COMPTE D'INTÉRÊTS — REVENUE ACCOUNT

*pour les douze mois se terminant le 31 décembre 1933.  
for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1933.*

DÉPENSES. — EXPENDITURE.

Francs suisses  
Swiss Francs

Dépenses diverses relatives à l'achat de valeurs, y compris leur garde, frais de banque, commissions et télégrammes — To Sundry Expenses relative to purchase of securities, including safe keeping of same, bank charges, commissions and telegrams . . . . .	2,690.98
Amortissement opéré sur certains titres pour en ramener la valeur au pair, y compris la différence entre achat et vente — Amount written off certain securities equivalent to reduction to par value, including difference between purchase and sale . . . . .	7,513.31
Solde, soit revenu net de l'année, porté au bilan — Balance, being net revenue for year, transferred to balance-sheet . . . . .	2,893.09
	<hr/>
	13,097.38
	<hr/> <hr/>

ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF PROVIDENT FUND  
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (*Auditor*).

The capital of the Provident Fund amounted, on December 31st, 1933, to 369,551.64 Swiss francs.

In comparison with the same date of the previous year, there was an increase of 49,539.01 francs, as shown below:

	December 31st, 1933 Swiss francs	December 31st, 1932 Swiss francs	Difference on December 31st, 1933 Swiss francs
Secretariat . . . . .	277,795.63	232,855.21	+ 44,940.42
International Labour Office . . . . .	78,416.86	65,085.48	+ 13,331.38
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	13,339.15	22,071.94	— 8,732.79
	<u>369,551.64</u>	<u>320,012.63</u>	<u>+ 49,539.01</u>

The increase of 49,539.01 francs shown in this table is due to the contributions of the members of the Fund and to contributions of the League of Nations Organisations to which these members respectively belong, as shown below:

	Contributions of members Swiss francs	Contributions of Organisations Swiss francs	Total Swiss francs
Secretariat . . . . .	18,655.60	16,790.15	35,445.75
International Labour Office . . . . .	5,543.60	4,989.28	10,532.88
Permanent Court of International Justice . . . . .	1,797.51	1,617.76	3,415.27
	<u>25,996.71</u>	<u>23,397.19</u>	<u>49,393.90</u>

	Swiss francs
To the above . . . . .	49,393.90
<i>add</i> interest for the years 1931 and 1932 credited in 1933 to the accounts of individual members of the Fund—viz. . . . .	16,455.83
	<u>65,849.73</u>

*Deduct:*

	Swiss francs
Sums paid to members leaving the service . . . . .	14,978.37
Advances in respect of insurance premiums . . . . .	1,332.35
	<u>16,310.72</u>

which gives the above-mentioned increase of . . . . . 49,539.01

The capital of the *Death and Invalidity Fund* was reduced on December 31st, 1932, to . . . . . 9,585.15

During the year 1933 it was increased as follows:

	Swiss francs
By receipts (contributions) . . . . .	4,506.52
Interest for 1931 and 1932 credited to the Fund in 1933 . . . . .	42.75
	<u>4,549.27</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>14,134.42</u>

*Less:* Allowances paid out of the Fund . . . . . 6,875.—

On December 31st, 1933, it was accordingly reduced to . . . . . 7,259.42

The account of *investments* in securities shows the following developments:

	Swiss francs	
Amount on December 31st, 1932 (purchase price of the securities) . . .		48,800.—
Purchases made in 1933. (purchase price) . . . . .		364,445.97
		<hr/> 413,245.97
	Swiss francs	
Sales in 1933 (amount realised) . . . . .	119,918.10	
Redemption of bonds drawn by lot (amount realised) . . . . .	3,066.70	
		<hr/> 122,984.80
		<hr/> 290,261.17
<i>Deduct:</i>		
Writing down to parity of securities purchased . . . . .	7,513.31	
Losses on sales . . . . .	37,368.63	
		<hr/> 44,881.94
		<hr/> 245,379.23
<i>Add:</i>		
Premium on bonds redeemed . . . . .		146.05
		<hr/> 146.05
Amount as at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		<hr/> 245,525.28

Purchases effected in 1933 are shown in the following table:

*Securities purchased in 1933.*

	Nominal value	Purchase price in foreign currency	Purchase price in Swiss francs
5½ % U.K. of Great Britain and Ireland 1917-37 . . . . .	\$20,000.—	\$21,000.—	108,727.50
7 % Bons du Trésor français 1926-36 . . . . .	Fr. fr. 250,000.—	Fr. fr. 277,256.—	56,617.19
6 % Ville de Lyon: Emprunt municipal (gold) 1919-34 . . . . .	\$5,000.—	\$5,100.—	26,367.—
6½ % Compagnie des Chemins de fer du Nord (gold) 1924-50 . . . . .	\$10,000.—	\$10,165.—	52,553.05
6 % Ville de Bordeaux: Emprunt munici- pal (gold) 1919-34 . . . . .	\$5,000.—	\$5,100.—	26,367.—
5½ % Kingdom of Sweden 1924-54 . . . . .	\$10,000.—	\$9,392.50	48,559.23
3½ % Chemins de fer Jura-Simplon 1894 . . . . .	Sw. fr. 50,000.—	Sw. fr. 45,255.—	45,255.—
			<hr/> 364,445.97

The following are the securities sold in 1933:

*Securities sold in 1933.*

	Purchase price in Swiss francs	Sale price in Swiss francs	Loss in Swiss francs
5½ % \$20,000 U.K. of Great Britain and Ireland 1917-37 converted into 2½ % Treasury Bonds 1937. £5,200 . . . . .	108,727.50	85,758.10	22,969.40
5½ % Kingdom of Sweden 1924-54 . . . . .	48,559.23	34,160.—	14,399.23
	<hr/> 157,286.73	<hr/> 119,918.10	<hr/> 37,368.63

The following securities were redeemed:

*Securities redeemed in 1933.*

	Purchase price in Swiss francs	Amount redeemed in Swiss francs	Premium on redemption in Swiss francs
7 % Bons du Trésor français 1926-36: French francs 14,500 . . . . .	2,920.65	3,066.70	146.05

The total of *cash in hand and at banks* was 102,157.50 francs on December 31st, 1933, as against 305,021.47 francs at the same date in the previous year. There was therefore a reduction of 202,863.97 francs, as shown below:

	Swiss francs	
Receipts for the year 1933 . . . . .		187,912.60
Expenditure for the year 1933 . . . . .		390,776.57
		<hr/> 202,863.97
Amount by which expenditure exceeded receipts . . . . .		<hr/> 202,863.97

The total of receipts is made up as follows:

Contributions in respect of the financial year 1933:

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
Provident Fund . . . . .	49,393.90	
Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .	4,506.52	
	<hr/>	53,900.42
Income from investments . . . . .		11,027.38
Value of investments realised . . . . .		119,918.10
Value of investments redeemed . . . . .		3,066.70
		<hr/>
		187,912.60

The total of expenditure is made up as follows:

Investments . . . . .		364,445.97
Sums paid to members leaving the service . . . . .		14,978.37
Advances in respect of insurance premiums . . . . .		1,332.35
Sums paid out of the Death and Invalidity Fund . . . . .		6,875.—
Payments of interest for 1931 and 1932 to members leaving the service . . . . .		453.90
Miscellaneous expenditure in connection with the purchase of securities, etc. . . . .		2,690.98
		<hr/>
		390,776.57

	Swiss francs
The <i>Interest Account</i> had a balance on December 31st, 1932, of . . . . .	24,660.69
From this balance there was taken in 1933 the sum representing the distribution of interest for 1931 and 1932 at 3 per cent, carried to capital account—viz.	16,952.48

	7,708.21
This sum was set off against losses on investments in 1933 . . . . .	<u>— 7,708.21</u>

On the other hand, the account benefited by interest in 1933 on investments to the extent of . . . . .	2,803.09
--	----------

There was thus a balance on December 31st, 1933, of . . . . .	<u>2,803.09</u>
---	-----------------

The interest in 1933 shown above was composed as follows:

	Swiss francs
Income from investments . . . . .	13,097.38
<i>Less:</i>	
	Swiss francs
Expenditure in connection with investments . . . . .	2,690.98
Writing down to parity of certain investments . . . . .	7,513.31
	<hr/>
	10,204.29
	<hr/>
Balance . . . . .	2,893.09

The assets of the balance-sheet of the Fund at December 31st, 1933, contain a heading "*Investments Depreciation Reserve Fund*".

The amount of this Fund is 29,514.37 francs, made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Losses on sales of securities . . . . .	37,368.63
<i>Less:</i>	
Premium on repayment of securities . . . . .	146.05
	<hr/>
Net loss . . . . .	37,222.58
<i>Less:</i>	
Sum transferred from Interest Account in part cover of the loss . . . . .	7,708.21
	<hr/>
Balance . . . . .	29,514.37

This figure represents, accordingly, the amount of losses which the above-mentioned Reserve Fund was unable to cover.

May 5th, 1934.

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

**Part XII,**

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**ACCOUNTS OF THE WIRELESS STATION  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933 AND  
REPORT THEREON BY M. A. CERESA (Auditor)**

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
<b>Depreciation Account:</b>		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	232,755.94	
Add Depreciation for year . . . . .	<u>232,755.94</u>	465,511.88
<b>Various creditors</b> . . . . .		219.—
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . . . .		2,443,291.58
		<u><u>2,909,022.46</u></u>

LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

ASSETS.

	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
<b>Installations:</b>		
Prangins . . . . .	1,650,259.40	
Colovrex . . . . .	618,024.—	
Operating Office at Geneva . . . . .	31,817.—	
League of Nations building . . . . .	27,459.—	
	<hr/>	2,327,559.40
<b>Reserve Material</b> . . . . .		25,925.15
<b>Société française de radioélectricité</b> . . . . .		1,713.—
<b>Société Radio-Suisse:</b>		
Trading account . . . . .	105,888.81	
Less Additional initial expenses . . . . .	4,167.35	
Less Reserve material . . . . .	20,430.30	
	<hr/>	81,291.16
<b>Cash at Bank</b> . . . . .	427,977.10	
Loss on investment . . . . .	44,556.65	
	<hr/>	472,533.75
		<hr/> <hr/>
		2,909,022.46

March 12th, 1934.

*(Signed)* P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE 1933 FINANCIAL YEAR.

	Radio-Nations Cash account Swiss francs	Radio-Suisse Current account Swiss francs	Total Swiss francs
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Balances from 1932 . . . . .	279,388.05	58,570.95	337,959.—
Grant from the League of Nations for 1933 . .	200,000.—		200,000.—
Radio-telegraphic charges . . . . .		370,243.40	
Radio-telephonic charges. . . . .		6,282.25	376,525.65
	479,388.05	435,096.60	914,484.65
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Fire insurance and sundry expenses . . . . .	2,685.65		
Unforeseen additional initial expenses . . . . .	2,273.20		
Exchange difference on the reimbursements of the advances made by the League of Nations. .	1,895.45		6,854.30
Cost of wireless broadcasts. . . . .		387.34	
Operation expenses . . . . .		261,426.—	
Unforeseen additional initial expenses . . . . .		4,167.35	
Purchase of valves, resistances, etc. . . . .		20,430.30	
Premium on the receipts . . . . .		35,570.30	
Cost of administration. . . . .		31,824.15	353,805.44
	Swiss francs		
Balances at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	427,977.10		
Loss on investments . . . . .	44,556.65		
	472,533.75	81,291.16	553,824.91
	479,388.05	435,096.60	914,484.65

March 12th, 1934.

(Signed) P. G. WATTERSON,  
Chief Accountant.



# ACCOUNTS OF THE WIRELESS STATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933

REPORT BY M. A. CERESA (*Auditor*).

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## PREAMBLE.

The Wireless Station of the League of Nations, constructed in the neighbourhood of Geneva under the title of "Radio-Nations", was opened to traffic on February 2nd, 1932.<sup>1</sup>

The Station consists of:

- (1) A transmitting station in the neighbourhood of Prangins (near Nyon);
- (2) A receiving station in the neighbourhood of Colovrex (near Geneva), equipped with two high-speed long-wave telegraphic receivers and two high-speed short-wave telegraphic receivers;
- (3) An operating office at Geneva;
- (4) An auxiliary centre at the Secretariat of the League, for use in times of emergency, in direct communication by wire with the Geneva Central Telegraphic Office.

In ordinary times, the Station is managed by "Radio-Suisse"—a limited liability company with its head office at Berne—in accordance with the agreements established by the Convention concluded on May 21st, 1930, between the Secretary-General of the League and the aforesaid company.

The results of the audit of the Wireless Station accounts for the financial year 1933 are given below.

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.

### *Radio-Nations Cash Account.*

It should be observed that, in anticipation of special commercial and industrial requirements of the Wireless Station, a credit of 200,000 francs was voted in the League budget for each of the financial years 1931 and 1932 to constitute the nucleus of a fund for the maintenance and operation expenses of the Station, separate from the ordinary budget accounts, but supervised and audited in the same way.

The unexpended balance of this fund at the end of each year was to be carried over to the following year, subject to a later decision as to the use to which it should be put.

Of the sum of 400,000 francs representing the total of the credits voted for the financial years 1931 and 1932, 120,611.95 francs were expended during those two years.

	Swiss francs
Thus at December 31st, 1932, there was a balance of . . . . .	279,388.05
A further credit of . . . . .	200,000.—

was voted in the budget for the financial year 1933, making a total of . . . . . 479,388.05

The expenditure effected out of this fund during the same financial year was as follows:

	Swiss francs	
Fire insurance, petty expenses and sundries . . . . .	2,685.65	
Supplementary installation expenses . . . . .	2,273.20	
Exchange difference on advances from the League's Working Capital Fund . . . . .	1,895.45	6,854.30
Balance . . . . .		472,533.75

From this balance, however, must be deducted the loss on bank investments in dollars, due to the depreciation of the dollar . . . . . 44,556.65

The balance is thus reduced to . . . . . 427,977.10

<sup>1</sup> The creation of the Station was decided upon by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting on September 24th, 1929, during its tenth ordinary session.

*Current Account between Radio-Suisse and Radio-Nations.*

As a general rule, the receipts and expenses connected with the operation of the Station are respectively credited and debited to the *current account* opened for Radio-Nations with Radio-Suisse, which operates the Station, and to which the Secretary-General is empowered to advance funds during the financial year when income is not sufficient to meet expenditure.

Swiss francs

At December 31st, 1932, the Radio-Nations current account showed a credit balance of . . . . . 58,570.95

The state of this current account during the financial year 1933 may be summarised as follows:

	Swiss francs	
Revenue . . . . .	376,525.65	
Expenditure . . . . .	353,805.44	
	<u>22,720.21</u>	
Credit balance of Radio-Nations at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .		81,291.16

These figures are analysed in the next chapter, dealing with the "Trading Account".

TRADING ACCOUNT.

1. *Receipts.*

The income accruing to Radio-Nations for 1933 totals 376,525.65 Swiss francs, distributed as follows, the differences as compared with the previous financial year being also shown:

	1933 Swiss francs	1932 Swiss francs	Difference for 1933 Swiss francs
Transit charges . . . . .	345,789.27	286,598.58	+ 59,190.69
Terminal charges . . . . .	15,341.08	27,311.10	— 11,970.02
Broadcasts . . . . .	6,282.25	24,514.65	— 18,232.40
Special service for remittance of commu- niqués <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,200.—	240.—	+ 960.—
Rebates on official League telegrams . . . . .	7,913.05	9,849.48	— 1,936.43
	<u>376,525.65</u>	<u>348,513.81</u>	<u>+ 28,011.84</u>

It will be seen from this table that the total income in respect of the financial year 1933 shows an increase of 28,011.84 francs over the previous financial year, but this increase is more apparent than real. Actually, the average monthly income was 31,377.14 francs in 1933, as against 31,683.07 francs in 1932 (it must be borne in mind that that financial year was only eleven months instead of twelve, the Station having been opened for traffic on February 2nd, 1932), making an average drop of 305.93 francs per month in 1933.

A real increase is shown by the foregoing table, however, in the case of income from transit charges. The monthly average for this income was 28,815.77 francs in 1933, as compared with 26,054.42 francs in 1932.

It will be seen that the 1933 accounts show a total income of 376,525.65 francs. The whole of this amount had not been received by December 31st, 1933. The amount outstanding was 160,634.35 francs (42.66 per cent of the total), and was due from the telegraph departments and company of the following countries:

	Swiss francs	Quarter 1933
Argentine. . . . .	34,196.05	second
	27,064.04	third
	32,377.79	fourth
Brazil . . . . .	4,407.42	third
	4,761.72	fourth
China . . . . .	13,005.13	fourth
Japan . . . . .	16,085.50	third
	25,382.70	fourth
	<u>157,580.35</u>	
United States (charges for wireless communications). . . . .	3,054.—	fourth
	<u>160,634.35</u>	

At the date of writing, the sum of 160,634.35 francs had been paid in full.

<sup>1</sup> This service began in October 1932.

2. *Expenditure.*

The share of the expenses of joint operation charged by Radio-Suisse to Radio-Nations amounts to 261,426 Swiss francs, as indicated in the accounts (see page 126).

It should be remembered in this connection that, for the first financial year, percentages for the allocation of the above-mentioned expenses were agreed upon, provisionally and as an experiment, between the League and Radio-Suisse.<sup>1</sup>

These percentages did not vary in 1933.

As already stated, the operating expenses charged by Radio-Suisse to Radio-Nations on current account amounted to 261,426 Swiss francs.

The total operating expenses, however, reached a higher sum—388,469.74 Swiss francs.

As a matter of fact, to the above-mentioned sum of . . . . . Swiss francs 261,426.—<sup>2</sup> must be added the following expenses:

1. Cost of broadcasts . . . . .	387.34
2. Material taken from reserve during the financial year <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	56,815.30
3. Premium due to Radio-Suisse on the total receipts . . . . .	35,570.30
4. Administrative expenses . . . . .	31,824.15
	386,023.09
5. Miscellaneous expenses (fire insurance, petty expenses and sundries) paid out of the fund for the maintenance and operation of the Station . . . . .	2,685.65
	388,708.74

*Deduct:*

Sum due by the Société française de radioélectricité (see Note <sup>2</sup> below) . . . . .	239.—
Total. . . . .	388,469.74

as compared with 312,769.21 francs<sup>4</sup> in 1932, or an increase of 75,700.53 francs.

The increase is chiefly due to a greater consumption of material as compared with 1932 (66,678.55 francs in 1933 against 24,330.35 francs in the previous year). This is explained by the fact that, at the beginning of the financial year 1932, the Station had a new set of material (valves) delivered with the installations of the Station, while at the beginning of the financial year 1933 this material was still in use but was beginning to wear out, so that replacements had to be made.

Expenditure on staff (159,030 francs in 1933<sup>5</sup> against 141,751.90 francs in 1932) also shows an increase.

Other increases are shown under the head of administrative expenses and cost of electric power, not to mention other plus or minus variations of minor importance.

The expenditure on staff and administration (including the premium due to Radio-Suisse on the total receipts) amounted together in 1933 to 58.29 per cent of the total operating expenses, as against 64.19 per cent in 1932.

But an exact comparison of the operating expenses of the two financial years cannot be made on the basis of the figures indicated above, on account—as already noted in connection with receipts—of the different duration of these financial years (eleven months for 1932 and twelve months for 1933). To make this comparison, we must therefore examine the monthly averages. We thus obtain the following table:

	1933 Monthly average Swiss francs	1932 Monthly average Swiss francs	Increase in 1933 %
Staff . . . . .	13,252.50	12,886.55	2.80
Material used . . . . .	5,556.55	2,211.85	151
Electric power . . . . .	3,947.41	3,850.50	2.52
Administrative expenses . . . . .	5,616.20	5,365.40	4.67
Total operating expenses . . . . .	32,372.48	28,433.56	13.85

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Report on the Wireless Station Accounts for the Financial Year 1932 (document A.32.1933.X, page 4).

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes the sum of 239 francs due at December 31st, 1933, and paid in March 1934, by the Société française de radioélectricité (one of the firms that constructed the plant) in settlement of accounts—which sum ought not to be included in operating expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Under this head, it should be noted that:

At the close of the financial year 1932 the "reserve material" account showed a balance of . . . . .	Swiss francs 62,310.15
During the financial year 1933, valves and other material were bought to a total amount of . . . . .	20,430.30
Total . . . . .	82,740.45
Material was taken from this reserve, however, to the amount of . . . . .	56,815.30
The balance of . . . . .	25,925.15

represents the value of the stock as ascertained at December 31st, 1933.

<sup>4</sup> For more accurate comparison, the operating expenses for 1932 have been reduced by 9,049.80 francs, representing expenses incurred in 1931 and added to the 1932 expenses in the accounts for that year (the Station's first working year). This reduction brings that expenditure down to 312,769.21 francs.

<sup>5</sup> This sum does not include an amount of 1,841.65 francs paid in 1933 as bonuses to the staff for 1932, since otherwise the figures for expenditure on staff in the two financial years would not have been exactly comparable.

As will be seen, the figures of this table confirm that the greatest increase relates to material used.

The expenses charged by Radio-Suisse to Radio-Nations include, as already stated, (a) the premium on the total receipts; (b) administrative expenses (see the table on the preceding page of the present report, items 3 and 4).

As regards the above-mentioned premium, it should be remembered that, in virtue of Article 16, point 3, of the Convention signed on June 30th, 1930, by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Radio-Suisse, "on the revenue derived from the transit charges due to the Station in respect of communications, whether official or non-official, the Radio-Suisse shall be allowed a premium by way of interest in the development of the traffic".

As regards the amount of this premium, the same clause of the Convention states that it shall be calculated on the gross revenue at a rate of 10 per cent up to a sum equal to the expenses shown in the operation account. On the surplus, the rate may rise to 20, 30 or 50 per cent, according to the cases provided for in the said clause.

The total receipts on which the premium is due amounted to 352,884.18 francs. This sum is made up as follows:

	Swiss francs
Transit charges . . . . .	345,789.27
Special service for remittance of communiqués . . . . .	1,200.—
Broadcasts . . . . .	6,282.25
Less: Cost thereof . . . . .	387.34
	<hr/>
	5,894.91
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 352,884.18

The amount of the expenditure to be taken into account for the calculation of the premium rate has been determined as follows:

	Swiss francs
Operation expenses charged by Radio-Suisse to Radio-Nations	261,426.—
Material taken from reserve . . . . .	56,815.30
	<hr/>
	318,241.30
Sum due to Radio-Suisse under Article 14 of the above-mentioned Convention for general administrative expenses (10 per cent of the above sum of 318,241.30 francs) . . . . .	31,824.15
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	350,065.45

This last sum marks the limit up to which the premium due to Radio-Suisse is reckoned at the rate of 10 per cent, subject to the application of higher rates on the surplus.

The premium is therefore calculated as follows:

	Swiss francs
10 per cent of 350,065.45 francs . . . . .	35,006.55
20 per cent of 2,818.73 francs . . . . .	563.75
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	35,570.30

If the 31,824.15 francs due to Radio-Suisse for administrative expenses is added to this sum, we obtain a total of 67,394.45 francs which has been debited to the current account of Radio-Nations. The corresponding figure for the previous financial year was 59,019.48 francs.

### 3. Excess of Revenue over Operating Expenses.

	Swiss francs
If against the total revenue under trading account . . . . .	376,525.65
we set the aggregate expenditure, which, according to the accounts, amounts to . . . . .	388,469.74
	<hr/>
we find that the excess of the former over the latter is . . . . .	11,944.09

To compare the operation results of 1933 with those of the previous financial year, it will be necessary, for the reason already stated, to take as basis of comparison the monthly averages of receipts and expenditure which were indicated above and are reproduced below:

	1933 Average for each month Swiss francs	1932 Average for each month Swiss francs
Receipts . . . . .	31,377.14	31,683.07
Expenditure . . . . .	32,372.48	28,433.56
Percentage ratio of expenditure to revenue . . . . .	103.17	89.74

As will be seen, receipts decreased on an average by 305.93 francs per month in 1933. On the other hand, expenditure increased by an average of 3,938.92 francs per month. The ratio of receipts to expenditure in 1933 was 103.17 per cent, against 89.74 per cent in 1932.

BALANCE-SHEET AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

The first item on the assets side consists of the cost of the installations, entered at the figure of 2,327,559.40 francs, against which is placed, on the liabilities side, the sum of 465,511.88 francs for depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The next item on the assets side is "Reserve material", which appears at the figure of 25,925.15 francs (inventory value of stock at December 31st, 1933).

The balance-sheet also shows a sum of 81,291.16 francs credited to Radio-Suisse in the *current account*, in respect of the operation of the Station; a *bank balance* (cash account of Radio-Nations) of 427,977.10 francs and a sum of 44,556.75 francs for *losses on investments*.

As a result of an adjustment of accounts, a sum of 1,713 francs appears on the assets side, against which a sum of 219 francs is set off on the liabilities side.

The figures of the balance-sheet at December 31st, 1933, may be summarised as follows:

	Swiss francs
Assets . . . . .	2,909,022.46
Liabilities . . . . .	465,730.88
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . . . .	<u>2,443,291.58</u>

This figure is made up as follows:

Cost of installation . . . . .		Swiss francs	2,327,559.40
Less: Depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent:			
		Swiss francs	
1932 . . . . .		232,755.94	
1933 . . . . .		232,755.94	
			<u>465,511.88</u>
Balance . . . . .			1,862,047.52
Reserve material (as at December 31st, 1933) . . . . .			25,925.15
Société française de radioélectricité: sum to be refunded in adjustment of accounts . . . . .			1,713.—
Surplus of revenue over expenditure in the financial year 1933: <sup>1</sup>			
(a) Current trading account . . . . .		81,291.16	
(b) Cash account . . . . .		427,977.10	
(d) Losses on investments . . . . .		44,556.65	
			<u>553,824.91</u>
			2,443,510.58
Deduct:			
Sundry creditors (adjustment of accounts) . . . . .			219.—
Surplus of assets over liabilities . . . . .			<u>2,443,291.58</u>

It should, however, be noted that the assets as at December 31st, 1933, include *losses on exchange* totalling 44,556.65 francs, incurred on investments in consequence of the depreciation of the dollar. When this fact is taken into account, the actual total is brought down to 2,864,465.81 francs, while at the same time the surplus of assets over liabilities is reduced from 2,443,291.58 to 2,398,734.93 francs.

The latter figure, when compared with that of 2,147,834.15 francs shown by the balance-sheet at December 31st, 1932, reveals an increase of 250,900.78 francs made up as follows:

1. The sum of 349,133.91 francs which, at December 31st, 1932, was still owing to contractors for constructing the Station was duly paid by the League in 1933; <sup>2</sup>
2. The balance of the current account with Radio-Suisse, which on December 31st, 1932, amounted to 58,570.95 francs, had risen by December 31st, 1933, to 81,291.16 francs, representing an increase of 22,720.21 francs;
3. Cash at the bank, which on December 31st, 1932, amounted to 279,388.05 francs, totalled 427,977.10 francs on the corresponding date of the year under consideration, showing an increase of 148,589.05 francs;
4. An adjustment of accounts increased the assets by 1,494 francs.

The variations set out above represent in all a total of 521,937.17 francs.

On the other side:

5. The depreciation fund has been increased by 232,755.94 francs (1933 instalment);
6. The exchange difference of 1,895.45 francs, which, in the balance-sheet as at December 31st, 1932, was provisionally added to the cost of the installations, was finally adjusted in 1933, the amount being charged to the fund for the maintenance and operation of the Station.
7. The value of the reserve material fell from 62,310.15 francs (which was the figure as at December 31st, 1932) to 25,925.15 francs at December 31st, 1933, showing a decrease of 36,385 francs.

<sup>1</sup> See the accounts on page 126.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Report on the Audit of the Accounts of the League of Nations and Autonomous Organisations for the 1933 Financial Year, page 93.

The reductions in assets, enumerated under 5, 6 and 7 above, represent a total of 271,036.39 francs.

Deducting this figure of 271,036.39 francs from that of 521,937.17 francs, representing the total amount of increases in the capital account during 1933, leaves a net increase of 250,900.78 francs, as stated above.

#### SUPERVISION.

In pursuance of the regulations applicable to the accounts of Radio-Nations signed on May 22nd, 1933, by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Société Radio-Suisse, the latter has supplied at the agreed intervals:

A weekly return (*statistical*) of the telegraphic traffic transmitted and received through Radio-Nations and of the radiotelephonic communications effected through Radio-Nations;

A statement of monthly receipts;

The expenditure account of the Wireless Station for each month together with documents in support accompanied by *duplicates* of invoices.

The monthly returns of expenditure for 1933 received by the League Treasury have been *checked arithmetically* at Geneva and analysed and classified according to the nature of the expenditure.

The inventory has likewise been carefully checked at the Station at Prangins.

The books of Radio-Suisse have been twice audited at Berne, once in respect of each half-year.

Radio-Suisse supplied the League official responsible for the audit with all the information and papers which he required in the performance of his duties.

It should nevertheless be noted that, on account of the very large number of bills and entries which had to be checked—and which often related to joint expenditure—and of the comparatively short space of time in which the audits were carried out, the above-mentioned official was obliged to confine himself to very careful *soundings*, as the *methodical checking* of every item was, in the circumstances, impossible.

During 1933, the Treasury has continued to exercise an active supervision from Geneva in close co-operation with the Transit Section.

I have no hesitation in expressing the view that, during the past year, supervision of the operation of the Wireless Station has been more efficiently organised and has appreciably improved. Perseverance is, however, essential in order to secure the continuance of efficient control and, if at any time it seems desirable that the examination by a Treasury official should be extended, I hope that the necessary action will be taken.

May 15th, 1934.

(Signed) A. CERESA,  
Auditor.

Geneva, August 20th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK  
OF ITS FOURTEENTH PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fourteenth session at Geneva from July 18th to 23rd, 1932. Its Executive Committee sat on July 15th and 16th.

The following were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mr. Earle B. BABCOCK (replacing Dr. Millikan), M. José CASTILLEJO, Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. J. DESTREE, M. Gösta S. FORSELL, M. Louis GALLIÉ (replacing M. Paul Painlevé), M. HOSHIE TCHEN (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee), M. H. A. KRÜSS (replacing Professor Einstein), M. Georges OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. S. RESTREPO (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. Alfredo ROCCO, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. ŠUSTA, M. A. TANAKADATE.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman, of Mme. Curie and M. Destrée as Vice-Chairmen, and of M. de Reynold as Rapporteur.

## I. GENERAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR 1931-32.

The first event to be noted is of an administrative nature. To complete the reorganisation undertaken in 1929, the Plenary Committee, in July 1931, asked the Council and the Assembly to unify the different branches of intellectual co-operation and to define the relations that should exist between them. In response to this request, the Council and the Assembly created the *International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation*. The relevant decision reads as follows :

“ The Assembly,

“ 2. Recognises the existence of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, comprising the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is the advisory body of the League of Nations ; the commissions and committees dependent on it ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, these two institutes having been placed at the League's disposal under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes ; and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, whose representatives may be called upon to meet occasionally in conference on the proposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

The despatch of a *mission of educational experts to China* (from September 1931 to January 1932) constitutes the outstanding event of the past year. It opens up a vast field of action for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and tends to make it a centre of exchanges and a factor of adjustment between western and eastern civilisations. This is a point on which we desire to lay great emphasis.

Next in importance come three big international meetings. They demonstrate what success can be achieved by intellectual co-operation as soon as it expands its bounds and is given access to new spheres of action — a success from which the League of Nations is the first to benefit. These meetings were the Athens Conference for the Protection and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments, held from October 21st to 30th, 1931 ; the meetings held at Frankfort by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in honour of Goethe, from May 12th to 14th ; and, lastly, the Conference held at Milan by the representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international relations, from May 23rd to 27th. In this connection, we express our gratitude to the Greek Government and the municipality of Athens, to the Government of the Reich and the City of Frankfort, and to the City and Province of Milan and the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to all of whom the success of these three conferences was due.

The problem of “ moral disarmament ”, as laid before the Disarmament Conference by the Polish Government's proposal, could not fail to engage our whole attention and will certainly exercise a great influence on our subsequent work and on our general policy. It may be said that the dominating question at our session of July 1932 was that of moral disarmament.

It was with the same consideration uppermost in our minds that, at the beginning of the last administrative year, we approached the study of a new problem — broadcasting. This study, which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is methodically pursuing, is another of the events by which the past year has been marked.

The question is a new and vital one ; it provides one more point of contact between intellectual co-operation and contemporary life. All the other questions with which we have been dealing have been on our programme for a long time past, although each year they assume different aspects. It is in the sphere of education that we have made the biggest advance during the past year. The first Conference of the representatives of higher education, held in Paris from February 29th to March 1st, 1932, and that of the representatives of elementary education and of the educational information centres, are proof that our action is already developing and will continue to develop in contact with the national institutions and responsible authorities, and also that both the latter are affording us their co-operation and support.



## II. INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION.

Our work of international co-ordination was pursued, and even extended, during the past year.

Let us briefly recall our method.

When the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has decided to place a new question on its programme, it first of all has an enquiry made by the Institute; it then summons a Committee of Experts to determine whether this question should be placed on the programme of intellectual co-operation or no. If the question is definitely placed on the programme, another committee is summoned to study it and determine by what method and by what plan of work international co-ordination can be established in the sphere in question. Lastly, problems demanding a plan of work spread over several years are referred to a Committee of Experts appointed for a longer period.

At the present moment, international co-ordination has been, or is being, established in the following matters :

### *Arts :*

- International Museums Office ;
- International Athens Conference for the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments ;
- International Committee on Popular Arts, with the national committees attached to it ;
- First Committee of Experts to establish Liaison between Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art ;
- Committee of Experts on Recorded Music.

### *Literature :*

- Committee for the Publication of the Ibero-American Collection.

### *Science :*

- Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology ;
- Committee of Experts to establish Liaison between Scientific Museums ;
- Agreement between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Scientific Organisations ;
- Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (Milan Conference, 1932).

### *Documentation :*

- Committee of Library Experts ;
- Committee of Expert Archivists ;
- Committee of Experts for the International Bibliography of Translations.

### *Education :*

- Meeting of Directors of Higher Education ;
- Committee of Representatives of International Student Associations ;
- Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres ;
- Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books.

### *Intellectual Rights :*

- Meeting of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.

To this list should be added the vast domain of the *educational cinematograph*, which is reserved to the International Institute in Rome.

\* \* \*

The following is a list of the principal enquiries which the Institute of International Co-operation has undertaken with the help and co-operation of specialists, specialised organisations or national committees on intellectual co-operation :

- Universal adoption of Roman characters ;
- Travel and interchanges of elementary- and secondary-school children ;
- Educational broadcasting ;
- Broadcasting and international understanding ;
- Broadcasting and adult education ;
- Popular libraries and workers' leisure ;
- Popular arts and workers' leisure.

The results of these enquiries will be printed.

We would conclude this chapter by drawing attention anew to our publications, which constitute yet another instrument of international co-ordination, partly by reason of the information they contain and partly because of the assistance they render to students and scholars.

### III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN PLENARY COMMITTEE.

This part of our report contains the text of all the resolutions adopted by the plenary committees and brief comments on them. These resolutions, which often go into considerable detail, give an exact picture of the work we have undertaken since 1922, of the position now reached by that work, of the results we have achieved and those we hope to achieve.

These resolutions are given in the same order as that followed in the previous chapter : art, literature, science, documentation, education, intellectual rights, broadcasting, cinematograph, miscellaneous resolutions, Mission to China, moral disarmament.

#### (a) INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF ART.

##### 1. *Resolution concerning the International Museums Office.*

##### A. "The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"After examining the reports submitted to it by the President of the Directing Committee of the International Museums Office and by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the activities of the Office during the year 1931-32 :

"Notes with satisfaction that this period has been marked by the achievement of positive results.

"The Committee approves the programme of work of the Office as set forth in these reports.

"It calls attention to the special importance of the work of the Conference held at Athens for the study of problems concerning the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments.

"The Committee welcomes the proposals submitted to it by the Austrian National Committee on various questions relating to museums and monuments and draws the attention of the International Museums Office to these proposals.

"It also welcomes the recommendation of the American Council of Learned Societies transmitted by the American National Committee in regard to the publication of a collection of the legislative texts in force concerning excavations in the various countries. It refers this recommendation, which has already been reaffirmed by the Athens Conference, to the Museums Office and trusts that effect will be given to it at the earliest possible date.

##### B. "The International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive results obtained in the domain of art by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

"Desirous of strengthening still further the ties which, thanks to the International Museums Office, bind together the national Fine Arts Administrations and enable them to co-operate with each other ;

"Considering that the preservation of the artistic and archæological heritage of mankind is a matter of interest to the community of States, as the guardians of civilisation ;

"Believing that the best guarantee for the preservation of monuments and works of art is to be found in the respect and attachment towards them felt by the peoples themselves, and that these feelings can be greatly stimulated by appropriate action on the part of the public authorities ;

"Convinced that the feelings aroused by the contemplation of works of art can greatly facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples and that it is therefore important to ensure their international protection and to promote by all possible means the execution of the social mission which they perform ;

"Recognising the excellent effects of an extensive movement of exchange and co-operation between public art collections, thus ensuring a better knowledge of the national genius of the different peoples beyond the borders within which they have found expression, enabling museums to make their collections more universal in scope, and, lastly, affording opportunities for the public to comprehend more fully the creative genius and the civilisation of other peoples :

"Requests the Assembly to address the following recommendations to Member States :

"That States acting in accordance with the League of Nations Covenant should establish closer and more concrete co-operation with each other for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of monuments and works of art ;

"That Member States should ask educationists to teach children and young people to respect monuments, whatever the civilisation or period to which they belong, and that this educative action should also be extended to the general public with a view to associating the latter in the protection of the records of any civilisation ;

"That the public authorities of the various States should assist each other to regain objects removed from national collections or exported secretly, although included in a national schedule ;

"That States should recommend their fine arts administrations to limit the scheduling of works of art (which implies a ban on their export) only to those of special interest to the artistic or archæological heritage of their country ;

“ That national laws should take into account as far as possible the needs of international co-operation and should incorporate the principle of transfer by sale, exchange or deposit of objects of no interest to their national museums.”

This resolution relates chiefly to the conclusions of the Athens Conference. The latter Conference, organised by the International Museums Office, is a sequel to the Conference held in 1930 in Rome. The object of the Rome Conference was the preservation of paintings and sculpture. That of Athens embarked upon a new sphere — the restoration and preservation of architectural monuments. This problem has, in the first instance, a technical aspect, but it has a legal aspect also. In almost all civilised countries, such monuments are already protected by special legislation. As the Austrian National Committee proposes, copies of the relevant laws should be collected and an endeavour then made to co-ordinate them by the comparative method. Another subject to be studied from the international point of view will be the laws on excavating, the importance of which to archæology is obvious. To sum up, the Athens Conference laid down the principle that in this matter, as in others, the peoples are interdependent, that this interdependence must give rise to a new form of international co-operation, and that, by a series of investigations ending in concrete proposals, this community of interests should be expressed in the form of international agreements.

We may add that the International Museums Office is also preparing a draft international agreement on casts and an international convention on objects of art removed from national collections or exported clandestinely.

## 2. *Resolution regarding Liaison between Institutes of Archæology and of the History of Art.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having considered the Institute’s proposals in regard to the establishment of a centre of liaison between institutes concerned with archæology and the history of art :

“ Approves the establishment of this centre, and instructs the Institute to take the necessary action, bearing in mind the various suggestions made on this subject, and being guided by the experience of the International Museums Office.”

The Paris Institute having convened last January a committee of experts, the latter suggested the desirability of forming national centres to facilitate research in two branches — archæology and the history of art. It asked the Institute to establish liaison between these national centres, pending the time when it should be possible to constitute a specialised international body on the model of the International Museums Office.

## 3. *Resolution concerning Popular Arts.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, learning with regret that circumstances have necessitated the postponement until 1939 of the Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne, once more assures the organisers of this exhibition of its active interest in their undertaking.”

The first International Exhibition of Popular Arts was to be held at Berne in 1934. The economic crisis has obliged its organisers to postpone it until 1939. Nevertheless, all the organs of the exhibition remain in being and are continuing their activities. After its General Assembly at Berne on July 11th last, the main committee of the exhibition adopted a resolution asking the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give its help and support to this important enterprise as in the past.

## 4. *Resolution concerning Recorded Music.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted the documentary material submitted by the Institute on recorded music, the publication of musical texts and the broadcasting of music :

“ Instructs the Institute to continue its studies, and in particular :

“ (a) In the matter of recorded music, approves the periodical publication of a bulletin indicating the various collections of recorded music available, in accordance with the plan proposed by the experts ;

“ (b) In the matter of the publication of musical texts, recognises the interest attaching to M. Bela Bartok’s proposal, and requests the Institute to undertake a preparatory enquiry among publishers and collectors of music as to the possibilities of giving effect thereto ;

“ (c) In the matter of broadcasts of music designed to spread knowledge of the music of different peoples, instructs the Institute to continue, in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union, its study of the means by which international programmes conforming to this design can be established.”

This resolution summarises the report of the Committee of Experts which met at the Institute on December 21st and 22nd, 1931. To it should be added a recommendation concerning national libraries of recorded music, aiming at the establishment of collections of records in all countries where they do not yet exist, in order to prepare the way for international co-ordination. Meanwhile the little bulletin which the Institute has been asked to publish may serve as a link between the national record libraries. This is the first action we have taken in the domain of music and, according to expert opinion, it is likely to prove of considerable value.

(b) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF LITERATURE.

*Resolution on the Teaching of Poetry and on the Theatre.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted the results obtained by the Institute in the course of its enquiries into the teaching of poetry and the international rôle of the theatre :

“ Authorises the Institute to continue its researches, and to complete the documentary material already collected on these subjects.”

Here, there are two enquiries to be pursued, corresponding to resolutions adopted last year by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

At present, they are only of a preliminary character, the object being to enable the Committee on Arts and Letters to consider next year whether any action should be taken in either of these directions.

(c) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE.

1. *Resolution concerning Co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Thanks the International Council of Scientific Unions for having appointed a Committee of three of its members to enquire into the question of co-operation with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and the members of this Committee, Sir Henry Lyons, M. Jean Gérard, and M. Magrini, for having been good enough to come to Geneva to consult with it.

“ Bearing in mind that the International Council of Scientific Unions comprises a very large number of scientific organisations ;

“ Being anxious to avoid overlapping and to facilitate the co-ordination of work and the execution of any decisions taken ;

“ The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has drawn up, in agreement with the above Committee, the following principles of co-operation :

“ (1) The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions will exchange views on any question of scientific organisation concerned with the exact and natural sciences and their application, which may be referred to either of them.

“ (2) If they decide to deal with such matters, they will agree together on the procedure to be followed (*e.g.*, collection of the relevant documentation, summoning of an expert committee, or any other means calculated to secure the solution of the problem before them).

“ The executive action to be taken shall be entrusted to the executive bodies of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, acting in agreement with the General Secretariat of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The same shall be the case with regard to arrangements for action to be taken on decisions or resolutions adopted, and the execution thereof.”

This resolution defines the nature of the agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions. The aim of the agreement is, in the first place, to avoid duplication, and, in the second place, to ensure us the advice and collaboration of an organisation whose field of activity extends to practically the whole range of exact and natural science.

2. *Resolution on Scientific Questions.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ (1) Having heard the statements made by the representatives of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, expresses its gratitude to Sir Henry Lyons, M. Jean Gérard and M. Magrini, for the spirit of co-operation which they have evinced towards the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation,

“ Approves the draft agreement submitted to it regarding the future relations between the two organisations, and

“ Instructs the Institute to ensure this liaison ;

“ (2) Approves the resolutions submitted by the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology, and instructs the Institute to carry those resolutions into effect ;

“ (3) Approves the resolution submitted by the small Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Museums, and instructs the Institute to give effect to these resolutions also ;

“ (4) Thanks Professor Magrini in particular for his offer to collaborate with the Institute with a view to publishing an international list of research laboratories, and instructs the Institute to arrange for this publication.”

This resolution is complementary to the preceding one. It approves the agreement concluded with the Scientific Unions and entrusts the Institute with the task of maintaining liaison between them and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. At the same time, it asks the Institute to push forward the work undertaken for the co-ordination of scientific terminology and that of scientific museums.

As regards the co-ordination of scientific terminology, the Institute will pursue the work on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts which met during the year. It should be noted that the study of this question has already led to a first measure of co-operation with the Scientific Unions, since the Committee consisted of two delegates each from the International Unions of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and one from the International Electro-technical Commission.

Furthermore, definite rules for the drafting of summaries were drawn up last year by the scientific advisers, the Institute being instructed to give them as wide a circulation as possible and to try to secure their acceptance by scientific journals.

The Institute has forwarded the rules to learned societies, from which it has received encouraging replies. Several important associations have already adopted the rules recommended by the Committee.

Only a modest first step has been taken in the matter of co-operation between scientific museums. An attempt is being made to render relations between these museums more frequent and more regular, and relations are for the moment being established with regard to comparison of methods, conservation and exchanges. The experts themselves have concluded in favour of an "international link" between the scientific museums, which might be established on the same lines as that of the International Museums Office.

Lastly, the list of scientific laboratories which the Institute has been asked to prepare will begin with laboratories of physics. This work will be greatly facilitated by the material which Professor Magrini has been good enough to place at our disposal.

### 3. *Resolution concerning the Conference for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having examined the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and heard a statement by M. Rocco on the fifth session of the Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, organised in co-operation with the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at Milan, May 23rd to 27th, 1932 :

"Notes with pleasure the progress that has been achieved by the organisation of a study meeting within the framework of the Conference, dealing with the relations of the State with economic life ;

"Offers its cordial thanks to the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the generous assistance granted to the Institute in order to ensure the success of the Conference ;

"Approves the programme of work drawn up for the coming year, and thanks the institutions concerned, both for the assistance they have given in the past to the work of intellectual co-operation and for the valuable contribution they have decided to make by the preparation of a Conference in 1933."

The Conference held at Milan by the representatives of the institutions for the scientific study of international relations was the fifth of the series. We have here, therefore, an example of periodic meetings and of a common method.

In accordance with the programme adopted at Copenhagen, the Fifth Conference, after dealing with the questions of organisation which have been on its agenda for several years, undertook the scientific study of a subject chosen in 1931 : "The State and Economic Life". The discussion, which was conducted in an entirely impartial spirit, brought out a certain number of points which will be reconsidered in London next year.

An effort is thus being made to give a practical direction to the study of international problems by choosing present-day subjects or subjects of direct concern to the League of Nations and by dealing with them according to the comparative method, which enables the different schools of thought and different solutions to be confronted with one another.

#### (d) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF DOCUMENTATION.

##### 1. *Resolution concerning Documentation.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having taken note of the proposals of the Committee of Library Experts on the organisation of documentation and having heard the explanations of M. Jean Gérard :

"Authorises the Institute to proceed with the enquiry proposed by the Committee and to convene a committee of experts to work out a plan of co-ordination in this matter."

Almost everywhere a movement is now in progress to organise and unify the work of documentation. This movement is making itself felt in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. It is creating national documentation centres for the purpose of co-ordinating documentation in the national field. The same movement has been gaining ground in another direction — that of special subjects of scientific research. It therefore seems probable that international co-ordination will become necessary in the more or less near future. For the moment, we must wait until national co-ordination has made further progress, for nowhere has it yet gone very far. Co-ordination in special subjects of scientific research, although already international, is likewise still in its early stages. There is nevertheless a link between all forms of documentation, although there is far from being general agreement on the terminology, or even on the meaning of the word bibliography.

As far as we are concerned, we have been obliged by the force of circumstances to undertake documentary enquiries regarding all the subjects we have been called upon to study. We have also been naturally led to co-ordinate the different aspects of this abundant documentation; the *Index translationum* and the *Index bibliographicus* are both evidence thereof. The experience we have thus acquired is gradually preparing us to serve as an "international link". The first step to be taken in this direction is indicated in the following special resolution adopted by the Committee of Library Experts :

" The Committee of Library Experts,

" After taking cognisance of the memorandum prepared by M. Jean Gérard, President of the ' Union française des offices de documentation ', unanimously agreed as to the desirability of co-ordinating work in the matter of documentation.

" The Committee regarded the new contacts which were being established between the documentation centres of one and the same country as of the highest interest and deserving of every possible encouragement; they furnished the necessary basis for an undertaking of international co-ordination.

" It asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare a memorandum which would be submitted as early as possible to the principal national documentation centres already constituted, which would be asked to forward their opinions and suggestions; this memorandum would be drawn up on the basis of the proposals made in the course of the meeting, the documents submitted to it and the enquiries which the Committee had received during the year and which had led it to deal with specific problems of documentation.

" The material thus collected would serve for the subsequent drawing up of a working programme which would make it possible to consider the problem of documentation within the framework of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and in relation to the other existing bodies."

## 2. Resolution concerning Libraries.

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having examined M. Godet's report on the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Library Experts and heard the explanations of Dr. Krüss, Chairman of that Committee :

" Approves the experts' report and, in particular, the resolution concerning the protection of library budgets, in view of the fact that libraries of all kinds, both scientific and popular, constitute a universal instrument in the organisation of intellectual work and an essential element in intellectual life as a whole."

This resolution approves the report on the sixth meeting of the Committee of Library Experts held in Paris on June 16th and 17th, 1932. The library experts considered the utilisation of popular libraries for workers' leisure and examined the Institute's report on the subject. They also dealt with the following problems : exchange of information between the big libraries regarding the purchase of foreign books; decimal classification; standardisation of formats for periodicals, for international index cards, for bibliographical cover notes, etc.; international bibliography of translations. It further studied the manner in which libraries could best be utilised to make known the League of Nations, in which connection they drafted the following recommendation :

" The Committee of Library Experts,

" After taking cognisance of the Institute's report on the progress made by certain libraries in the matter of their utilisation for making known the League of Nations, and of the report by Dr. Bishop, which, in its account of the activities of the Library of the University of Michigan, afforded an excellent illustration of what could be done in this field :

" Expresses the wish that the publications of the League of Nations should be circulated on a wider scale among libraries in order that they might reach a greater section of the public and, further, that an attractive and illustrated periodical should be published explaining the activities of the League of Nations."

They approved the second edition, prepared by the Institute, following their directions, of the " Guide to National Information Services " and the supplement to the " International Code of Abbreviations of the Titles of Periodicals ".

The International Committee desires to lay special emphasis on the recommendation concerning the budgets of libraries. Libraries are the basis of all international co-operation in the intellectual sphere, the essential instrument in all relations between peoples. The economic crisis should not be allowed to bring about a reduction in the credits supplied to libraries, whether they are learned libraries or public and popular libraries, particularly as the latter are assuming, on account of unemployment, an importance which they hitherto did not possess.

## 3. Resolution on the Co-ordination of Archives.

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having noted the proposals of the expert archivists concerning the liaison to be established between the various central archive administrations and, in particular, the publication of an ' International Guide to Archives ' :

“ Approves these proposals and instructs the Institute to act upon them in order that the results obtained may be collated, with a view to solving various administrative or technical problems of an international character.”

This resolution is very general in character. The Committee of Expert Archivists, which met at the Institute on December 20th and 21st, 1931, drew up a programme, of which the principal points are : publication of an international guide to archives, unification of terminology, exchange of fascimiles, exchange of courses and lectures, conservation of documents, cinematographic collections. In dealing with these questions the same procedure will be adopted as for libraries.

#### 4. *Resolution on the Index Translationum.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having examined the first number of the *Index translationum* and the recommendations put forward by the Committee of Experts on the Bibliography of Translations :

“ Asks the Institute to continue the publication and give effect to the recommendations of the experts, particularly as regards the index of translations according to the original language, and the gradual extension of the *Index translationum* to other countries.

“ To this end, the Executive Committee may, at one of its meetings in 1933, decide the date on which, according to the funds at the disposal of the Institute, such extension may take place.”

Here we have another positive achievement to place to our credit. The first volume of the *Index translationum* has just made its appearance. It is necessarily incomplete, referring as it does to only six countries. It will have to be improved both in its editing and by its extension to other countries.

#### (e) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION.

##### 1. *Resolution on the Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Noting the important results obtained by the first meeting of Directors of Higher Education and recognising the value of this new collaboration between heads of ministerial departments in different countries :

“ Instructs the Institute to communicate to the competent authorities in each country the recommendation passed by the Conference that steps should be taken to ensure that professors regularly nominated for teaching abroad should retain, in their own country, their rank of professor and their right to promotion and, in general, that they should suffer no prejudice in the progress of their career ;

“ Trusts that, as soon as the preparatory work now in progress permits, the membership of the meeting may be slightly enlarged and that one representative, at least, may be admitted of those countries which are particularly interested in the question of the equivalence of degrees and in that of exchanges of professors ;

“ Approves, as regards the programme of work, the studies for which provision has been made, it being understood that these studies should bear not only on administrative questions of importance to the departments in the various Ministries which deal with higher education — and, in particular, that of the relations between universities and Governments — but also on problems connected with the organisation of universities and the relation between the universities and independent institutes of research, and

“ Emphasises the special importance at the present time of the organisation of biological studies, which has been placed on the agenda of the next meeting.”

This meeting took place in Paris on February 29th and March 1st of this year. Six countries were represented : Germany (Prussia), France, British Empire, Italy, United States of America and, lastly, Hungary, from which country the proposal for the meeting had come. The meeting studied two classes of question : administrative problems and problems of general interest, such as university organisation and, as one of the participators put it, “ international scientific policy ”. The purpose of this first meeting was to prepare an international conference of directors of higher education, but, before this aim can be achieved, a great deal of preliminary work must be done in the way of exchanges of views and obtaining information. The programme of the next meeting was fixed as follows : relations between universities and Governments, super-university organisations, legal status of higher education, importance of biological studies, practical teaching of modern languages in the universities, co-ordination of national university statistics. These subjects will be studied according to the comparative method which is tending more and more to become characteristic of intellectual co-operation.

The more general subjects which are the essential reason for the holding of this meeting and its successors will of course always remain in the foreground. These are exchanges of professors and students, international scholarships, equivalence of degrees, overcrowding of the universities and of the intellectual careers.

This meeting brought intellectual co-operation for the first time into contact with official Government representatives, the purpose being, not to obtain their assistance in any particular task, but to associate them directly with our work as a whole. In so doing, it called upon Government representatives for the first time to work together on a common programme, which they could hardly have approached without our intervention.

2. *Resolution regarding the Meeting of Representatives of International Student Associations.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Notes with satisfaction the excellent results of the meeting held in 1932 by the representatives of the International Student Organisations, and expresses the hope that the work of this meeting may be continued in the same spirit and by the same methods.

“ In this connection, the Committee, being anxious to secure the increasing co-operation of the intellectual element among the rising generation, and particularly of university students, invites the National Committees to enquire into the possibility of associating students in their work.”

This meeting is the seventh. It is therefore quite in our tradition, if I may so put it. This year, apart from current work and the questions permanently on the agenda, a new feature was the discussion, with experts convened *ad hoc*, of a major question of common interest, the social rôle of the student. This method will perhaps make it possible to broaden the scope of this Conference by summoning representatives of national student associations. It is a necessity for the future of intellectual co-operation to establish direct contact with youth in the universities.

3. *Resolution concerning the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres.*

The report of the experts convened by the Institute in Paris on February 11th and 12th, 1932, was submitted first to the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report of the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres and the documentary material collected by the Institute on the organisation and activities of the centres for educational information and pedagogic studies of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy :

“ Recommends that there be set up in every country a National Educational Information Centre. With a view to ensuring liaison between these centres, the Sub-Committee considers it highly desirable that a permanent Committee of National Centres should be set up, the Secretariat for which would be provided by the Institute.

“ This permanent Committee, while respecting the characteristics peculiar to the different centres, and without interfering with their autonomy or with the special relations which they might have established with one another, would be responsible for promoting the establishment of national centres in countries where these do not yet exist.

“ It would inform the Institute of the main lines of the work to be carried on in collaboration with the different centres and in regard to all problems of international co-ordination in the matter of primary and secondary education.

“ The Sub-Committee trusts that the setting up of this permanent Committee may be preceded or followed by a more comprehensive meeting of representatives of the principal national centres already in existence, or of the departments of primary and secondary education.

“ It stresses also the expediency of publishing periodically a selected bibliography of useful works and articles on the subject of education.”

This resolution provides for the constitution in each country of a national educational information centre and for the creation of an organ of liaison between these centres ; it entrusts the secretarial work in connection with this organ to the Institute.

On its side, following the directions of the Committee of Experts, the Institute communicated this recommendation to a certain number of countries and asked them whether they considered the constitution of these national centres desirable. The majority of the replies were in the affirmative. We shall thus be able to establish a new international link between national administrations, which will be able to confer with one another on important questions of general interest.

4. *Resolution concerning School Text-books.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Noting a proposal submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, agrees with the Sub-Committee that the proposal of M. Casares indicates a procedure for the revision of school text-books which might forthwith be followed more specifically and extensively (document A.24.1925.XII, page 6, IV).

“ On the basis of this text, the International Committee once more appeals to the good offices of the National Committees, which have already been so often accorded, and proposes the following method :

“ (a) The National Committee's field of survey should include, not only history text-books, but text-books on the history of civilisation, on geography, on civics and morals, ethnographical maps, and anthologies and readers used both in public and in private education.

“ (b) Whenever a National Committee has to request the correction of errors of fact or the rectification of opinions revealing a spirit of animosity towards foreign nations, or of comments such as intentionally place a nation in an unfavourable light,



it shall apply direct to the National Committee of the country in which the work in question is in use. Every request shall be accompanied by textual quotations..

“ (c) National Committees should invariably reply to all requests for correction even when they do not deem it advisable to take action.

“ (d) National Committees are requested to be good enough to forward a copy of all such requests, and the replies thereto, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

“ (e) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is prepared, whenever two National Committees fail to agree, to place itself at their disposal as mediator, with a view to arriving at a friendly solution.

“ (f) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall request the National Committees to communicate to it a list of the text-books most generally employed in their respective countries. National Committees should also at the same time specify the methods followed in their country for the selection of school-books.

“ (g) The National Committees of each country are also requested to bring to the notice of the International Committee any text-books in use in other countries which merit, in their opinion, special commendation. The Committee, if it deems it advisable, may also bring them to the notice of the other National Committees.”

The Committee had before it resolutions adopted by a Committee of Experts convened by the Institute in Paris on February 15th and 16th, 1932. This Committee of Experts was composed of a representative of elementary education, a representative of secondary education, a representative of higher education, a delegate of the Education Commission of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, a delegate of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and, lastly, a delegate of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

Working on the basis of the Casares resolution, the Committee adopted a system whereby the National Committees were entrusted with the task of obtaining, through the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the deletion from certain school text-books of passages harmful to international understanding.

The Committee retained the essence of the proposals formulated by the Committee of Experts, while giving them a less imperative form. For the moment, at any rate, there is no question of a procedure involving any penalties or even arbitration. All that is aimed at is an endeavour towards friendly conciliation, the adoption of a method — in short, a preliminary experiment, the success of which depends on the goodwill displayed by the National Committees. Their goodwill is invoked to ensure the success of the experiment. Hence, we strongly urge the National Committees to use these means to solve, in the spirit of mutual confidence — and also in the spirit of complete frankness that marks all our work — even problems that give rise to the most serious difficulty. It must not be forgotten that the revision of school text-books is a matter which is preoccupying public opinion more and more and we must endeavour not to disappoint it. It must further be remembered that this subject is on the agenda of the Committee on Moral Disarmament. The Disarmament Conference will perhaps go even further in this direction and draw up international agreements on the matter. The method we are proposing is therefore provisional. If it is applied, it cannot but act as an encouragement to the Conference, and may perhaps constitute a basis for those international agreements to which we have just alluded. Lastly, we express the hope that, on their side, the Governments will encourage the National Committees to make use of our resolution and will endow them with the necessary means and authority.

We would emphasise the positive and constructive side of our proposal. Its aim is to encourage good school text-books and to promote their use and circulation. It implies, moreover, a series of supplementary studies in the educational field — for example, on the psychological effects of history text-books on the minds and feelings of children. It is not for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation but for educationists themselves to undertake these studies. We should, however, be glad to have information concerning any studies on these lines that have been carried out, to promote others and to be made acquainted with their results.

##### 5. *Resolution regarding the Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

In general the Committee warmly approved of the work done during the year as regards instruction, and the proposals of the Sub-Committee of Experts which sat at Geneva a few days before its own session. In this connection, it adopted the following resolution :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having considered Professor Gilbert Murray’s report on the session of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, held at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1932 :

“ Adopts the resolutions submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts with the additions or amendments to certain of these resolutions by the Committee, particularly those referring to the revision of school text-books and educational broadcasting.”

(f) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

*Resolution.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Notes with satisfaction that the work of the various international institutions, with a view to the revision of the Berne Convention at Brussels in 1935, is being regularly pursued and embraces the various questions relating to the protection of intellectual rights ;

“ Approves the proposals put forward by the representatives of those institutions at their meeting on June 4th, 1932, and likewise the addition to the programme of work of questions relating respectively to authors' rights of journalists, to the application of the same principle to cinematography and to the safeguarding of moral rights in regard to works for which the copyright has expired.”

The representatives of the institutions dealing with intellectual rights (Berne Bureau, International Labour Office, Legal Section of the Secretariat, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Institute of Intellectual Co-operation) met in Paris on June 4th, 1932. They pursued the study of the legal questions on their agenda, the chief of which were: right of mechanical reproduction and execution, performers' rights, *droit de suite*, rights of scientists, harmonisation of the Berne and Havana Conventions, authors' rights in journalism, authors' rights in cinematography and *droit moral* with regard to the cinematograph. They submitted their report to the International Committee, which noted that several of these problems figured for the first time on its programme and also that they raised important questions of principle. It therefore instructed the Institute to continue to study them in collaboration with the other bodies mentioned above.

(g) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF BROADCASTING.

1. *Resolution on Educational Broadcasting.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having considered the results of the enquiry carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the educational aspects of broadcasting :

“ Notes that this study is in full conformity with the recommendations which it had made in the matter ;

“ Expresses its thanks to the International Broadcasting Union for its valuable assistance in this connection ;

“ Requests that this documentary material may be printed and made widely known ;

“ Considers that the Institute should pursue this documentary study without losing sight of the fact that broadcasting cannot replace the personal influence of the teacher, but must continue to be supplementary thereto.

“ With a view to future action based on this enquiry, the Committee requests the Institute to consult in regard to educational questions the representatives of the educational centres attached to the various Governments ; and to study in collaboration with the relevant committees of the International Broadcasting Union the technical problems involved by this new method in schools. On the international problems raised by broadcasting, it may consult the Special Committee of Broadcasting Experts which is to be convened.

“ As regards instruction concerning the League of Nations by means of broadcasting, the Committee considers it necessary to co-ordinate the various activities now in progress.

“ It requests the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union to agree upon a method of giving effect to these recommendations.”

2. *Resolution on the International Aspects of Broadcasting.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having examined the Institute's report on the international aspects of broadcasting with special reference to the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples ;

“ Considering that special importance should be attached to an instrument which is particularly suited to intellectual intercourse ;

“ Considering that, notwithstanding the admirable efforts already made by broadcasting associations, it is still possible to attain further results by utilising this means of spreading, widely and rapidly, exact information on international affairs and preventing the circulation of partisan statements :

“ (1) Is of opinion that the work now being done in this connection by the Disarmament Conference should be followed very closely, and requests the Institute to keep itself at the disposal of the Conference ;

“ (2) Requests the Institute to publish the material already collected and to continue its enquiries ;

“ (3) Considers it desirable that the Institute, in agreement with the League Secretariat, should summon a Committee of Experts to consider forthwith the conditions which agreements relating to broadcasting should fulfil if they are to serve the cause of peace, to study existing agreements, notably that between the German and Polish societies, and possibly to consider the conditions under which a draft international convention might be drawn up.”

These resolutions lay down the plan of our future activities in the sphere of broadcasting.

The point of departure is the enquiry undertaken by the Institute. This enquiry is sufficiently important and complete for us to begin to consider the possibility of publishing the results and making them generally known.

Later they will be communicated to the Sub-Committee of Experts on Instruction and to the experts whom we have already consulted separately as regards the preparation of this enquiry and whom we are proposing to form into a committee.

Lastly, we shall consult educationists themselves — *e.g.*, representatives of the educational centres, directors of elementary and secondary education, and, for all technical questions, the International Broadcasting Union. Before proceeding to international co-ordination as regards educational broadcasting, there are a large number of psychological, pedagogical and technical questions to be cleared up.

The Committee wishes to thank the International Broadcasting Union for all the help it has given in the enquiry and preparatory work. It is particularly grateful to the Secretary-General of the Union, Mr. Burrows, for the information he has furnished.

(h) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

1. *Resolution concerning droit moral in respect of Film Scenarios.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ In view of the recommendation made by the Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ;

“ Noting the explanations given in the report submitted by the Institute :

“ Decides that the question of the *droit moral* in respect of film scenarios shall be added to the other questions relating to the protection of intellectual rights already included in the programme of the Organisation.

“ The Committee consequently requests the Rome and Paris Institutes to be good enough to make the necessary joint arrangements for the study of this question, in conjunction with the relevant professional organisations.

“ The Committee will take cognisance of the results of this enquiry at the same time as it deals with the other reports in regard to the protection of intellectual rights.”

The Rome and Paris Institutes have been instructed to collaborate in this enquiry. Its purpose is to consider in what way protection could be given to works the copyright of which has expired, the integrity of which is no longer guaranteed by any measure of protection, and which are consequently exposed to exploitation by all and sundry.

2. *Resolution concerning the Offer of Assistance to the League of Nations by Film Producers.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted with interest the offer of assistance made by the representatives of groups of film producers at the meeting held in Paris on April 28th last,

“ Most cordially welcomes this proposal to afford technical aid to the League of Nations as a whole ;

“ Believing, however, that the methods of such co-operation require more careful study and that the body best qualified to undertake such study is the International Educational Cinematographic Institute attached to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, decides :

“ (1) To request the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to be good enough, at its next session, to examine the offer of the film producers and to consider how such assistance can best be utilised within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and in the interests of the League of Nations as a whole ;

“ (2) To invite the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to decide jointly with the Governing Body of the Rome Institute how such co-operation shall be organised and what its programme shall be, and to communicate its decisions to the representatives of the groups of film producers ;

“(3) To instruct the Secretariat to communicate the present resolution forthwith to the representatives of the groups of film producers who were present at the Paris meeting. The Secretariat should collect, in particular, from the various interested services of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office, all data likely to be of use in the enquiries, which will be conducted by the Governing Body of the Rome Institute and by the Executive Committee.”

This resolution is an important one. It relates to a meeting held this spring by representatives of film-producing groups. The latter offered their technical assistance to the League, and we were anxious to thank them therefor. The resolution indicates the method to be followed in giving effect to this new co-operation.

### 3. *Resolution concerning the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“Having heard the report submitted by M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, on the work of the Institute during the past financial year :

“Expresses its satisfaction at the excellent results obtained and notes with special interest the growing success of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, published in five languages, and the publication of a *Cinematographic Encyclopædia* :

“Emphasises the value which it attaches to the close collaboration of the Institute in its own efforts to ensure the more effective use of the cinematograph as a means of making known the work of the League and promoting mutual understanding between the peoples.”

This resolution pays a well deserved tribute to the Rome Institute ; to the Chairman of its Governing Body, M. Rocco ; to its Director, M. de Feo, and to all the latter's colleagues.

Among the numerous tasks undertaken by the Rome Institute, the Committee has laid special emphasis on the *International Review of Educational Cinematography* and the forthcoming publication of a *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the need of which has become manifest.

The Committee has also received a report on the measures taken in favour of educational films in the different countries and a draft protocol to facilitate the international circulation of these films.

#### (i) MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

### 1. *Resolution concerning Comparative Studies of Different Aspects of Intellectual Activity and Civilisation.*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“Having examined the proposals of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss for comparative studies of different aspects of intellectual activity and civilisation, and the suggestions of M. Castillejo relating to the programme of work of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, decides as follows :

“(1) As regards the proposal of M. Castillejo, to recognise its importance and to request the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to consult the Conference of Scientific Institutions for the Study of International Relations, with a view to its being submitted to those Institutions for examination ;

“(2) As regards the proposals of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss :

“(a) The Committee is of opinion that, in view of the present circumstances, it is not in a position to convene, for the time being, the Committee of Experts set up for the resumption of the enquiry into intellectual life. It thanks the distinguished persons who have agreed to serve on that Committee, and trusts that they will be good enough to continue their collaboration in any studies that may be undertaken at a later date.

“(b) The Committee accepts in principle the suggestions of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss regarding the comparative studies in question. It feels that it should at the same time endorse the observations of the Director of the Institute to the effect that such work, at all events at the present stage, should be strictly limited in extent.

“(c) It entrusts to the Executive Committee the duty of examining the best method of giving effect to the proposals of M. Krüss and Sir Frank Heath, due account being taken of the various criticisms made in the course of the discussion.

“The Executive Committee will have ample powers of discretion as regards the system to be adopted : choice of authors, choice of subjects, organisation of competitions, or consultations carried out by the Institute with the assistance of qualified experts.

“(d) The Committee intends to confine itself to recommending a first step which must not affect its subsequent decisions. It reserves the right to express an opinion at its next session on the value of the results obtained from this first experiment.”

In 1930, the Committee of Enquiry, in its report on the re-organisation of intellectual co-operation, proposed the joint study by the comparative method of a few major problems of international scope. This type of study was approved by the Committee, but, hitherto, circumstances have prevented any action being taken on the decision, which is indeed very general in character.

Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss have taken this idea up afresh. They have defined it and suggested certain limits for it in a memorandum which the Committee debated at length. The Committee was obliged to conclude that, for the moment, it was not yet in a position to summon the Committee of Experts set up to resume the enquiry into intellectual life. It nevertheless accepted in principle Sir Frank Heath's and M. Krüss's suggestions and more especially the methods they proposed. Their proposals may be summarised as follows: a subject of both general and immediate interest would be selected, such as the influence of specialisation on the education of university students and in secondary education, or the organisation and development of research institutes. The subject thus chosen would be studied in two or three countries presenting the greatest possible differences, so as to allow of a comparison between the systems and bring out their results. The work would not be entrusted to a committee of experts but to an "authority". It would thus have a personal character. The person appointed, however, would be assisted in his enquiry either by the Institute or by experts. The method would therefore be half-way between those of personal and collective work.

The Committee, considering that both the idea and the method were most interesting but should be examined still more closely, instructed the Executive Committee to do so. If a subject is chosen, it is understood that it will be in correlation with the studies we have already undertaken and the work in progress at the Institute.

M. Castillejo's proposal aims at international organisation of intellectual life in order to ensure its independence and make it a still more effective instrument of order and peace.

The Committee decided to forward his memorandum to the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

## 2. *Resolution on the Study of International Relations.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having noted with the liveliest interest the introductory statement submitted by Professor Shotwell on the study of international relations;

"Considering, on the one hand, that it is becoming increasingly necessary to internationalise the field of the sciences concerned with human relations, and, on the other hand, that it is desirable to establish closer relations with the various League of Nations services directly concerned:

"(1) Regards as desirable the inclusion in its membership of specialists in these branches of science;

"(2) Requests its Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, and M. Alfredo Rocco, President of the fifth Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, to be good enough to proceed, with the assistance of the Institute, to a preliminary study of the most appropriate means of developing the activities of the Organisation in the field of social science, bearing in mind the importance of collaboration between men of thought and men of action for the solution of international problems."

Professor Shotwell's idea, in the introductory statement which he submitted to the Committee, is to encourage the social and political sciences to do for the community of nations what they have hitherto done for their own countries; in other words, to undertake studies of the big international problems with which the League is dealing at Geneva in order to secure for the latter the direct co-operation of science. Professor Shotwell thinks that the impulse thus given to the social and political sciences would be a powerful means of endowing them with new life.

The Committee, while adopting Professor Shotwell's idea, decided to submit it to a preliminary examination.

## 3. *Resolution concerning the Universal Adoption of Roman Characters and the Standardisation of Methods of Writing Languages.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having examined the report by the Director of the Institute concerning the universal adoption of Roman characters, and the extensive documentation attached to that report:

"Is of opinion that no effective action can be taken immediately in regard to this question, which is primarily a national one.

"It hopes that the various National Committees in the countries concerned will give effect to the suggestions contained in the documentation submitted by the Institute.

"The Committee also refers to the resolution adopted at its 1930 session (document A.21.1930, page 12), in which it emphasised the value of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing.

“ Since the Committee of Library Experts, at its 1932 meeting, proposed to deal with the question of standardising the principles for the transcription of foreign characters at its next year’s meeting, the Committee requests the Institute to arrange for the studies to be carried out and to place this item on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.”

Here there are two questions, that of Roman characters, which is primarily one for individual countries, and that of the standardisation of methods of writing languages, which has been referred to the Committee of Library Experts. As regards the first, all that we have to do is to keep informed of what is being done and to continue to collect information. A preliminary study of the second will be undertaken at the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.

4. *Resolution concerning the Publicity of the Work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The Committee considered that it would be a valuable contribution to international *rapprochement* to endeavour to make known the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and adopted the following resolution :

- “ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
“ Recording that the references in the world’s Press to the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are scanty ;  
“ Believing that more efforts should be made to bring about the mutual *rapprochement* of peoples through increasing references to this section of the League’s work :  
“ Resolves :  
“ (1) That the Paris Institute give as much publicity as possible to the work of the Organisation and that the Information Section at Geneva pay more attention to the work of Intellectual Co-operation ;  
“ (2) That National Committees be requested to co-opt a member of the journalistic profession, who can give advice as to what steps should be taken nationally to ensure the fullest possible publicity for the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;  
“ (3) That, during the coming year, the Executive Committee explore the question by any means that seem suitable and render a report to the next plenary session in 1933.”

5. *Resolution concerning the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.*

I.

- “ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation  
“ Recalls its resolution adopted in 1931, which stressed the important part the National Committees are called upon to play in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;  
“ Reiterates its firm determination, as soon as circumstances permit, to organise a General Conference of National Committees, at a date to be fixed later ;  
“ Considers, in the meantime, that it would be desirable, so far as is possible and in accordance with a system of rotation to be established, that the Presidents and Secretaries of the National Committees should be asked to participate both in the work of the International Committee and in that of other Committees in which such collaboration may be useful ;  
“ Considers further that exchanges and correspondence between the various National Committees should be encouraged.”

II.

- “ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
“ Considering the importance of the data which might be collected concerning the best means of action for promoting moral disarmament,  
“ Requests the Secretariat to forward to the National Committees the documents of the Disarmament Conference relating to this question, asking them at the same time to be good enough to state what means are open to them in their respective countries for assisting in the attainment of these objects, and to submit any further suggestions on the subject.”

6. *Resolution concerning Liaison with the Major International Associations.*

- “ In order to render relations between the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation more regular,  
“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the motion of the Director of the Institute, adopts the following decision :  
“ The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is authorised to propose to the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations that henceforth a session

be held once a year, the agenda of which would be prepared by the Institute in consultation with the Committee's Bureau. Only questions directly concerning the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be included in this agenda. The major international associations would thus have an opportunity of expressing opinions and making suggestions, which would subsequently be submitted to the Plenary Committee, and of co-operating methodically with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, while retaining their independence in relation to that Organisation."

These last two resolutions refer to the organisation of intellectual co-operation.

In the first, the International Committee once more emphasises that the National Committees are the very foundation of intellectual co-operation, that they have participated in nearly all our enquiries, and that without them we should not succeed in establishing an adequate measure of liaison between our international organisation and intellectual life in the different countries. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary to hold meetings at regular intervals of the representatives of these National Committees at Geneva. Even if circumstances seem adverse for the moment, this is not a sufficient reason for renouncing what the Committee regards as a necessity to its work. Hence, until the moment when a general conference can be fixed, two methods offer themselves for establishing contact with the National Committees. The first is to invite the chairman and secretaries of the National Committees to attend international committee meetings each year, according to a system of rotation to be established. The second is to include in our different committees of experts a larger proportion of qualified members of National Committees. Furthermore, the efforts of and direct relations between the National Committees — *e.g.*, those between the Swiss and Polish committees — should be encouraged. Lastly, every endeavour should be made to interest all the National Committees in the major general questions, beginning with that of moral disarmament, particularly as it may be anticipated that the latter will enlarge the range of National Committees' activity and enhance the importance of their function.

The second resolution establishes a closer link between the major international associations and our organisation through the Liaison Committee, by associating them with our work in a more methodical way.

#### (i) MISSION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS TO CHINA.

##### *Resolution.*

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having noted with lively interest the statements by Professor Becker, Professor Langevin and Baron Sardi with regard to their mission to China, warmly thanks them and their colleagues, Professor Falski and Professor Tawney, for the skill and devotion with which they have accomplished their task ;

" Notes with great satisfaction that the Chinese Government is disposed to collaborate continuously with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and anticipates from such collaboration the happiest results in the development of intellectual exchanges between China and the western countries ;

" Expresses its gratification that, in the work begun in China by the League of Nations in agreement with the Chinese Government, an important place has been found for public education with a view, not only to enhancing the efficacy of the proposed programme of reforms, but also to facilitating its execution ;

" Instructs the Institute to transmit the report of the Experts' Mission to the Chinese Government, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Chinese educationists sent to Europe shall derive the fullest possible benefit from their visit with the kind assistance of the Governments of the countries visited ;

" Urges that the various means of action at the disposal of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation be employed in order to maintain close touch with the Chinese Government, and

" Instructs the Institute to submit to it, at its next session, a report on the progress achieved."

Stress was laid at the beginning of this report on the importance of this mission. The general report which it submitted to us was received with the greatest interest, and the International Committee heard with close attention the supplementary information given in person by Professors Becker and Langevin and Baron Sardi.

In the discussion which ensued and in which all the members of the Committee took part, special importance attaches to two remarks made by M. de Reynold and M. Castillejo respectively. The former drew attention to the dangers of too material a conception of civilisation. M. Castillejo congratulated the mission on the work it had done, but expressed the opinion that the Chinese Government should be warned against the dangers to the progress of education in China and to the cause of peace which might be the consequence of the adoption of a premature and exaggerated system of rigid and uniform centralisation, tending to place the education of the country in the hands of an improvised bureaucracy. Such a system would be likely to destroy individual or local initiative and traditions, and to discourage the manifold experiments which are absolutely necessary to the preparation of a form of education based on the national conscience, respectful of minorities and free from any political aims.

The Committee declared its willingness to pursue with the Chinese Government the co-operation which had been so well begun and to place at the latter's service all the means at

its disposal. This is the first time that the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has been able to furnish direct assistance to a Government, and it feels great satisfaction at the opportunity so afforded.

(k) MORAL DISARMAMENT.

*Resolution.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having heard with the liveliest interest the statement on the work of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, by its President, M. Perrier :

“ Welcomes the close co-operation which has been established between this Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which has always exerted itself to foster mutual understanding between nations ;

“ Expresses its thanks to M. Perrier and decides that his statement and the various speeches made in response to it by the members of the Committee shall be brought to the knowledge of the public ;

“ Notes the suggestions put forward by the Polish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and proposes to take them into account as soon as the decisions of the Disarmament Conference in regard to moral disarmament make it possible to do so.”

The Plenary Committee devoted its meeting on the afternoon of Thursday, July 21st, to moral disarmament. It had the pleasure of hearing M. Ernest Perrier, Chairman of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, who came in person to give an account of that committee's work and to inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the importance which his colleagues attached to its co-operation. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to publish M. Perrier's speech and the other remarks to which it gave rise.

The Committee, in this connection, noted a proposal by the Polish National Committee on “ the means of giving practical effect to any decisions the Disarmament Conference may take relating to moral disarmament ”.

The Committee is particularly interested in this proposal inasmuch as, directly or indirectly, all that it has done in the last ten years tends towards moral disarmament, this being the aim and inspiration of all its efforts and all its work. It possesses a sort of prior claim to the intellectual part of moral disarmament, to the success of which it proposes to devote itself more than ever.

#### IV. REPLIES TO THE COUNCIL ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO BUDGETARY NECESSITIES.

At its sixty-sixth session, in January 1932, the League Council adopted the following resolution on the proposal of its Rapporteur :

“ The Council,

“ Having heard the explanations given by its Rapporteur as to the necessity for providing the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with means for stating its views on the delicate problems relating to its work which are raised by the restrictions applied to the budget of the League of Nations, and being desirous of enabling the Committee to express an opinion in which due regard is paid to experience gained and to the need for ensuring that the work of the Organisation shall have that character of continuity which is essential :

“ Decides,

“ (1) To request the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider, at its next session, in the light of the information given in the present report, what arrangements might be made for safeguarding the whole of the work of the Organisation during the period of financial restriction which, according to the Assembly's intention, is to be only temporary ;

“ (2) Consequently, to postpone until its session in September 1932 any decision relating to the composition or renewal of the Committee, so that members of the Committee at present in office may be able to give their views on delicate problems concerning the work to which they have personally contributed.”

The Committee greatly appreciated the Council's action in consulting it on the measures likely to attenuate the somewhat disquieting consequences which recent budgetary reductions might have on the Organisation's work.

The Committee felt, of course, great concern at the drastic nature of the financial restrictions imposed by the Assembly. Nevertheless it realises their necessity and accordingly it has endeavoured to adjust the Organisation's work to the reduction in its resources.

The retrenchments effected in 1931, which represent a considerable proportion of the previous budget, could not be further accentuated without compromising the work of intellectual



co-operation. Hence the Committee's proposals are based on the conviction that the Assembly, taking into account the adjustments made on the basis of the present figures, will agree to maintain the same figures for the next financial year.

To assist the Committee in expressing an opinion, the Council drew its attention to certain particular points. These matters, enumerated in the annex to the report adopted by the Council, are reproduced below and are followed by the Committee's remarks in each case :

### 1. *Work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

" The Committee might state whether it considers that it would be reconcilable with its responsibilities for the number of its members to be temporarily reduced or for its sessions to take place less frequently, or that, as has been done in the case of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, only a certain number of members sitting as a delegation should be convened, save in exceptional cases."

*Reply.* — To hold meetings of the Committee every two years only would be seriously to diminish its authority over the widespread organisation of which it is the head. It would be prevented from exercising due supervision over the work as a whole and from ensuring its unity and continuity. In fact, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is already so vast, and the programme, as we have seen, so extensive, that the Committee ought to be given the possibility of meeting twice a year, and a recommendation to this effect has already been put forward. As this recommendation could not be accepted for budgetary reasons, the Executive Committee was set up, which itself represents an economy, since the four statutory sessions each year cost materially less than would a second session of the Plenary Committee.

To convene a few members of the Committee in exceptional cases to sit as a delegation would be to duplicate the work of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation therefore adheres to the principle of annual sessions. It desires that all its members should attend in person. If, however, any of those belonging to distant countries were obliged to send a substitute, it would request them to appoint a compatriot residing in Europe.

The Committee is also opposed to a reduction in the number of its members, because, in its opinion, the number should rather be increased. It points out that any reduction could only be effected to the detriment of the " small countries."

### 2. *Renewal of the Committee.*

" In this connection, the Committee might suggest to the Council a suitable date for the effective termination of the periods of office of its members. Under the Council resolution of June 9th, 1926, these terms of office expire theoretically about the middle of June. It is felt that the work of the Executive Committee during the period immediately preceding the session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might be hampered if this date were maintained. It would rest with the Committee, having due regard to the Council's earlier resolutions, to suggest the most suitable date."

*Reply.* — The Committee proposes the following system : retiring members will remain in office until the day before the date on which the Committee is to hold its annual session. In this way, those members who belong to the Executive Committee will still be able to take part in the meetings held by the latter immediately before the Plenary Committee.

### 3. *Work of the Executive Committee.*

" The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might state whether, in its opinion, it would be more expedient during this period of temporary restrictions to reduce the number of sessions of the Executive Committee and their length, or to reduce the number of members, temporarily suspending the operation of previous decisions on this point."

*Reply.* — The Committee wishes to point out the serious drawbacks which might result from a reduction in the number of members of the Executive Committee, since, as in its own case, this reduction would be to the detriment of the countries which are already in a less favourable situation. At most it would provisionally be possible to reduce the membership of the Executive Committee by two — viz., one of the representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and one of the persons chosen outside the Committee. In this way, the Executive Committee would be reduced from the present number of ten members to eight. This measure would no doubt hamper the Committee's work and would have to be rescinded as soon as possible. As regards the number of sessions, they might provisionally be reduced from four to three, but the Committee also hopes that this restriction would be purely temporary.

### 4. *Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.*

" When set up by a decision of the Council on March 15th, 1926, the Sub-Committee consisted of fourteen members. Their number has now increased to sixteen. At the time when it appointed the Sub-Committee, the Council did not see fit to fix the term of office of its members or the conditions for their re-appointment. In point of fact, for several years past, the funds allocated to the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation have no longer been sufficient to allow of plenary meetings of the Sub-Committee. These have been replaced by

meetings of delegations composed of persons selected by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Such measures are, of course, temporary, but they allow some uncertainty to subsist. It is felt that the Committee might usefully suggest somewhat more definite rules for the work of the Sub-Committee. In devising such rules, special efforts should be made to ensure the maximum results from the small resources remaining at the Committee's disposal."

*Reply.* — The Committee also considers that the number of members of the Sub-Committee of Experts should be reduced and that the latter should be brought more completely within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It considers, however, that, before definite proposals are put forward, it would be desirable to maintain the *status quo* until July 1933. The renewal of the Sub-Committee of Experts will depend to a large extent on its programme, on the progress made by the questions regarding education and on the task devolving upon it in the field of moral disarmament.

The Committee proposes that during this transitional period a delegation of the Sub-Committee should sit in 1933. A scheme for the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee will be drawn up by the Committee at its next session and submitted to the Council.

##### 5. *Work of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters.*

"For this Committee, whose first session has already given valuable results, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its annual session in 1931, laid down rules that are at least provisional. Faced by new problems arising out of the strict enforcement of a policy of economy, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will doubtless think fit, without prejudice to such decisions as it has previously reached, to recommend suitable rules to preserve the activities of this important body."

*Reply.* — The members of this Committee were elected for three years, and their term of office expires next year. It will then be possible to effect a reduction, and the Committee intends to do so. Nevertheless, this reduction should not deprive the Committee of the right to convene to the "conversations", inaugurated so successfully at Frankfort, any persons whose collaboration might be thought necessary on a particular occasion.

##### 6. *Secretariat of the Organisation and Educational Information Centre.*

"One of the effects of the execution of the re-organisation programme adopted by the Council in 1930 was a necessary change in the corresponding Section of the Secretariat to which an Educational Information Centre was attached. The Secretary-General endeavoured to avoid any rigidity in the organisation of this Section, which is responsible for such of the work proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as the Paris Institute is not required to perform under the present system. Should the proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation lead to even a temporary re-adjustment of the operation and activity of the Organisation, such a decision could not but affect the work of the corresponding Section of the Secretariat. It is felt that the Committee's views on this point might be of very great value to the Secretary-General."

*Reply.* — The Committee has always relied on the Secretary-General to take suitable measures to adapt the Secretariat of the Organisation to the exigencies of the latter's work. It therefore leaves the matter to his judgment, while hoping that he will be able to give due consideration to the more important rôle which will devolve upon the Secretariat if the number of meetings is materially reduced.

##### 7. *Work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

"It is to be observed that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is very much less affected by the policy of retrenchment imposed on the League, because it has a separate budget covered by contributions from the French and other Governments. The new system now in force has already enabled the Governing Body of the Institute and the Committee of Directors to adjust the work of the different services of the Institute to its financial resources."

*Reply.* — The reply to this question concerns the Governing Body and the Directors' Committee of the Institute. Nevertheless, the Committee is able to state that the reform of the Institute as regards retrenchment both in the number of officials and in expenditure is an accomplished fact. The Institute has gone to the extreme limit of economies, and in this respect its financial administration is worthy of all praise.

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The Committee hopes that the Council will see in these proposals evidence of its desire to take into account to the greatest possible extent the financial considerations which have inspired the restrictions already imposed.

In this connection, it would recall that, in placing an Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at the disposal of the League, the French Government's intention was to provide the latter with assistance which would enable it to develop its own means of action and would not be used to supplant them.

A proper balance between these two contributions will ensure that the work will retain its proper character and will further its development. If this balance were disturbed as the result of over-drastring economies, the consequence would be that the burden of carrying on the Organisation's essential tasks would rest on Paris rather than Geneva, and the operation of the organism would be profoundly affected.

The Committee therefore ventures to draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly to the dangers of compromising the development of an undertaking which has made particularly satisfactory progress during the past year.

#### CONCLUSION.

Last year, we made what we ventured to call a general report on the "atmosphere" of our activity.

This year, we are submitting a report on our work.

Despite its length, due chiefly to the number of resolutions adopted by the Plenary Committee, the report is still incomplete. We might have gone into much greater detail, but we confine ourselves to referring you to the special reports submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning each group of questions and even a number of individual questions — e.g., to the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts, one of the most solid this year, to those of the library experts, the expert archivists, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, etc. We also refer you to the publications of the Institute and, in particular, to the different numbers of its *Bulletin*.

The first conclusion to be drawn is that the administrative year 1931-32 was one of hard work. The second is that it was a year of practical results. These results are the outcome of patient efforts pursued over the last ten years with resources which were always much below requirements and which are now more so than ever. If we are at length able to begin to achieve results, we must recognise that it is very largely due to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to its Director, M. Bonnet, and to all his colleagues. The Director's report is sufficient evidence of this. During this period, the Institute worked with smaller resources than during the previous period, but nevertheless succeeded in effecting economies. Hence, while resources have diminished, results have increased; which proves what can be accomplished by careful administration, good methods of work and, above all, a good spirit.

Another cause of success resides in the no less excellent relations which have prevailed between the Secretariat at Geneva and the Paris Institute. These two executive organs of intellectual co-operation have worked together in perfect harmony. Now that, to our great regret, we are losing him, we offer our grateful congratulations upon this fact to the Under-Secretary-General, M. Dufour-Peronce, to whom we owe a great debt. Lastly, the same excellent relations, the same close co-operation and the same unity of views and action exist between the Paris Institute and the Geneva Secretariat, on the one hand, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, on the other. We are not merely bestowing praise, but drawing attention to a moral atmosphere to which we attach the greatest importance.

As regards the work done, it still pursues the same purpose which was set before the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when it was created by the League Council. It endeavours to promote the co-ordination of intellectual activities in all fields where the assistance of an international organisation may prove useful and fruitful. Such an undertaking can only progress by stages, but it is developing each year. This work of co-ordination is the basis of our activity, which, while growing more and more manifold, still retains its essential unity. A material advance has been achieved in the matter of education, and the resolution on the revision of school text-books is proof that we have crossed the boundary between theory and practice and between a recommendation and its accomplishment.

In the world of art, our activity has grown both in range and influence. The public administrations of a large number of countries are acting on the advice of our technical organs with regard to museums and the preservation of monuments. We have been unable to make equally rapid progress in the sphere of science. But it should be remembered that international co-operation between the large scientific associations had been highly developed before our Organisation was founded. The latter has therefore had to explore this field very carefully in order to avoid overlapping and to encourage work already initiated rather than act itself.

Our recent agreement with scientific unions — the outcome of numerous consultations — is both an important event and the beginning of more intensive activity.

Nor have we neglected — for this is one of our essential tasks — to place instruments of work and sources of information at the disposal of groups or individuals, with the object of facilitating their researches and studies.

Two main tendencies have marked the past year. First, we have the efforts made to bring into prominence, in dealing with special questions and technical problems, certain more general ideas among those to which contemporary thought is devoting particularly close attention. Secondly, there is the increasingly close co-operation between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the other bodies within the League.

The Frankfort "conversations" on Goethe illustrate the first of these tendencies. The enquiries pursued in liaison with the International Labour Office show the great practical importance of the second.

We venture to assert that, judged in the light of the results obtained from year to year, our work fulfils the expectations of the Council and the Assembly when they created the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Its purpose is to serve the cause of the League in one of the most important but most difficult spheres open to international action.

We hope, therefore, that it will be possible to continue and even to intensify these efforts. Despite adverse circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's only aim is to render greater services than ever before.

*(Signed)* Gilbert MURRAY,  
*Chairman.*

*(Signed)* G. DE REYNOLD,  
*Rapporteur.*

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Appendix 1.

C.I.C.I.272.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF ITS SECOND SESSION, HELD AT FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN FROM MAY 12TH TO 14TH, 1932, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, M. JULES DESTREE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters held its second session at Frankfort-on-Main from May 12th to 14th, 1932.

By deciding, in response to the kind invitation of the municipality, to hold its second annual meeting in that city, the Committee was able to join in the ceremonies arranged in honour of the first centenary of the death of Goethe.

It is only fitting that the Committee should, in the first place, express to the mayor of the city of Frankfort, to the municipal authorities, to the representative of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to the Press its great appreciation of the welcome it received, and of all the arrangements made to ensure the favourable progress of its labours. The historic and artistic surroundings provided by the town hall of Frankfort contributed largely to the success of the session, the meetings of which were open to the public.

The following members took part in the meetings : M. Béla BARTOK, M. COSTA DU RELS, Professor Henri FOCILLON, M. Julien LUCHAIRE, M. Thomas MANN, M. Ugo OJETTI, Professor Georges OPRESCU, M. Ragnar ÖSTBERG, M. R. PARIBENI, Mme. Nini ROLL ANKER, Professor Josef STRZYGOWSKI, Mlle. VACARESCO, Dr. W. WAETZOLDT, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. Jules DESTREE and Professor DE REYNOLD.

M. Paul Valéry, of the Académie Française, and M. Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador, were unable to attend at Frankfort, being detained in Paris by the funeral of M. P. Doumer, President of the French Republic.

Apologies for absence were also received from M. Karel Čapek and Mr. John Masfield.

The session was divided into two entirely separate parts ; the first part, which lasted two days, was devoted to a discussion on Goethe, while the second was occupied with the regular work of the Committee. The debate on Goethe was the first of those " conversations " which, at the suggestion of M. Paul Valéry and Professor Henri Focillon, the Committee last year decided to arrange ; it took the form of written papers and verbal discussions.

M. Paul Valéry and M. Salvador de Madariaga had kindly forwarded their papers, which were thus able to be read.

The meeting on Thursday morning, May 12th, was devoted to the address of welcome delivered by Dr. Landmann, Oberbürgermeister of the city of Frankfort ; replies were made by M. Jules Destree, Chairman of the Committee, and M. A. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The four following papers, coming under the general heading of *Goethe the European*, were then read :

M. Paul Valéry : " How I see Goethe ".

M. Thomas Mann : " Goethe's Career as an Author ".

Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco : " Goethe and the European Lyric ".

M. S. de Madariaga : " *Faust* and Europeans of the Mind ".

At the afternoon session four more papers were read on the subject of *Goethe and Art*, as follows :

Professor Gilbert Murray : " Goethe and Hellenism ".

Professor Strzygowski : " Two Drawings by Goethe ".

M. Ragnar Östberg : " Goethe and Monumental Art ".

Professor Focillon : " Goethe and Romantic Art ".

The discussion which arose on these various papers was mainly concerned with the lessons to be drawn by an age like our own from the multifarious examples given by a genius such as Goethe.

On Friday, May 13th, a meeting, arranged by the municipality of Frankfort, was held at the Opera House, where various members of the Committee paid tributes to Goethe in the name of their respective countries. Several hundred people were present. Professor Gilbert Murray spoke on " Goethe and the Anglo-Saxon World ", Professor Focillon on " Goethe and France ", Mme. Roll Anker on " Goethe and Norway ", M. Costa du Rels on " Goethe and Latin America " and M. Ugo Ojetti on " Goethe and Italy ".

The meeting on Friday afternoon was devoted to Goethe's travels. Professor de Reynold read a paper on Goethe's three journeys to Switzerland, M. Paribeni and Dr. Waetzoldt on the journey to Italy and the stay in Rome, and Professor Oprescu on " Goethe and the Popular Genius ".

These papers and the discussions to which they gave rise have been issued in volume form by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

On Saturday, May 14th, the Committee held two meetings forming the second session, in the strict sense, of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The questions dealt with may be arranged under three heads :

(a) *Work in Progress.*

This consists of the programme of work drawn up by the Committee at its 1931 session, and carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the year 1931-32. It covers six main subjects :

1. *International Bibliography of Translations.* — The Committee noted the proposals submitted by the Committee of Experts who met at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in December 1931, to the effect that, beginning on July 1st, 1932, the Institute should publish an international catalogue of translations, under the title of *Index Translationum*, based upon information at present available in national bibliographies, and giving a list of translations for six countries : France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and the United States of America.

2. *Wider Exhibition of Educational Films.* — The Committee noted the results achieved by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with educational films, very largely as the outcome of the meeting of representatives of the principal cinema industries at Paris on April 28th, 1932.

In particular, the Committee approved the proposal for an exchange of correspondence or a " conversation " on the subject of cinematographic literature.

3. *Collections of Recorded Music.* — The proposals of the three experts consulted by the Institute, to the effect that national libraries of records should be formed and that an international catalogue of music already recorded should be published, were approved, and submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the request that the Institute be instructed to take action thereon.

4. *Broadcasting of Music.* — The Committee has received from the Institute particulars of the steps taken by it to secure for music and poetry as large a place as possible in wireless programmes.

5. *International Centre for Institutes dealing with Art and Archæology.* — The Committee decided to recommend specially to the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the very carefully considered programme for co-operation between institutes dealing with archæology and the history of art, which had been drawn up by the Committee of Experts convened at Paris by the Institute on January 28th and 29th, 1932.

6. *International Museums Office.* — The President of the Directing Committee of the Office reported to the Committee on the work done during the year. The Committee noted this report with interest, particularly as regards the success of the Athens Conference on the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments, a result which reflected great credit on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The proceedings of the Athens Conference will be published in *Museumion*.

(b) *Current Questions.*

1. " *Exchange of Letters* " and " *Conversations* ". — As already mentioned, the discussion on Goethe was the first of the series of " conversations " decided on at the Committee's first session. A very interesting exchange of views took place regarding the choice of a subject for the next " conversation ". Being anxious to attack a present-day problem of particularly immediate interest, the Committee unanimously agreed on the following : " The future of Europe and the World ". In the meantime the Institute will undertake an extensive enquiry into the steps taken in the different countries, either by public bodies or by private initiative, to cope with the distressing effects of the economic crisis on artists, writers, and intellectual workers in general.

The Committee fully realised the difficulties involved in carrying out the scheme of " exchange of letters " proposed in 1931, and desired to express its appreciation of the efforts made by the Director of the Institute to ensure the success of this scheme, which will remain in the forefront of the Committee's activities, and will continue to engage the earnest attention of the Institute.

The Committee had decided in 1931 on the following subject : " Means of ensuring that in contemporary social, economic and political spheres the intellectual element shall be present and play its part ". The Committee decided to add a second subject — namely, " The Latin and Nordic Outlooks ", on which correspondence is to be exchanged between Professor Focillon, M. Ojetti, Professor Murray, and Professor Strzygowski.

2. *Poetry.* — In 1931 the Institute was asked by the Committee to undertake an investigation regarding the cultivation of the taste for poetry in teaching. The Institute submitted at Frankfort the opinions of such authorities as M. Michel Babits (Hungary), M. Ernst Robert Curtius (Germany), Mr. H. P. B. Lyon (United Kingdom), M. Perez de Ayala (Spain), and M. A. Thibaudet (France). The Committee noted that the Institute had given up the system of administrative and general enquiries in favour of the far more attractive and profitable method of consulting eminent poets, critics, and schoolmasters.

The Institute has still a few enquiries to make, after which it will communicate the results of the investigation to the Ministries of Education in the various countries, or publish them in volume form.

3. *The Theatre.* — At the Committee's first meeting, the subject of the theatre was merely placed on the agenda, and the Institute was instructed to collect information with a view to ascertaining whether there were good grounds for international action. In carrying out these instructions, the Institute followed the methods which it had adopted for dealing with the question of poetry. It got into touch with producers, and with the Universal Theatre Society. It became clear that the theatre in its international aspect raised several technical problems which might well form the subject of further consultations on the part of the Institute.

(c) *New Questions.*

1. *Intellectual Rights.* — Although the Committee has no authority to deal with the questions of principle involved in the protection of intellectual rights, the Chairman felt it his duty to keep the Committee informed of the steps being taken in this connection by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

2. Professor Strzygowski had requested that the following question might be included in the agenda : Technical problems and their connection with the general problems relating to the future of civilisation.

This proposal was, however, withdrawn during the session.

3. *Publication of Authentic Texts of Musical Works.* — At the request of M. Béla Bartok, this matter will, with the approval of the plenary Committee, be examined by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

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Appendix 2.

C.I.C.I.283.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS : REPORT ON THE MEETING OF A DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 12<sup>TH</sup> AND 13<sup>TH</sup>, 1932, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

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APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, appointed in accordance with the decisions of the League Council, held a session at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1932, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the discussions :

Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. Jules DESTREE, Professor Ivan DJAYA, Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Professor G. GALLAVRESI, Miss H. Clarkson MILLER (substitute for Dr. Duggan), M. P. MUNCH, M. W. SCHELLBERG, Professor A. ZIMMERN and M. G. THÉLIN (International Labour Office).

The delegation held four meetings, at which the various items on its agenda were considered.

*Collaboration of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations in Instruction in the Aims and Work of the League of Nations.*

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having examined the report of the Secretariat on the enquiry now in progress concerning the organisation and methods of the scientific study of international relations, more particularly in regard to instruction on the League of Nations ;

“ Having noted a resolution adopted on the subject by the annual Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, held at Milan from May 22nd to 27th, 1932 :

“ Approves the plan of the enquiry which also involves an examination of the assistance that these institutions might give in the training of teachers and in the directing of public opinion ;

“ Considers it highly desirable that the institutions of other countries engaged in the study of the same questions should be associated with the enquiry ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should convene the Joint Committee during the annual Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, which is to meet in 1933, in order that the Committee may express its views on the results of the enquiry and communicate those results, with its opinion, to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

*Enquiry addressed to States Members of the League with regard to Instruction on the League in Teachers' Training Colleges.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee took note of the report submitted to it by the Secretariat in the enquiry now in progress. It was pleased to see that the questionnaire had aroused keen interest in certain quarters. The delegation left it to the Secretariat to consider in what form the results of the enquiry would be published.

*Production of Educational Films on the League of Nations.*

The delegation examined a report by the Secretariat on the results of a meeting held in Paris on April 28th, 1932, to study the means of encouraging the production of educational films on the League.<sup>1</sup> It also heard a statement by the Director of the Information Section on this matter. The delegation unanimously recognised the great importance of the film as a means of spreading a knowledge of the League among young people and of promoting a better understanding between nations. It also emphasised the importance of a suitable choice of subjects for news films. After an exchange of views, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Expresses its keen appreciation of the opinions given at the meeting held in Paris on April 28th, 1932, and recognises the value of the assistance which has been afforded it ;

“ Stresses the importance of the resolution concerning the method to be followed for the production of an educational film on the League of Nations ;

“ Considers it expedient, however, at this first stage, to limit its recommendation to requesting the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to leave to the Information Section, acting in liaison with the Secretariat of the Organisation and with the Rome Institute, the task of having a scenario prepared ;

“ Is of opinion that the Committee might request the Secretariat of the Organisation, acting in agreement with the Rome Institute and with the Information Section, and after consultation, if necessary, with the Executive Committee, to collect any suggestions that might assist in producing the film on the basis of the scenario, when once adopted ;

“ Reiterates the importance which it attaches to the problem of news films and more generally to the part that the cinema may play in promoting mutual comprehension between peoples ;

“ Recommends that this aspect of the question be considered by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by its executive organs ;

“ Expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the Governing Body of the Rome Institute to study the means of encouraging the production of folk-lore films presented in such a way as to lead to a better understanding of the particular genius of the different peoples.”

*Circulation of League of Nations Publications.*

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the reasons for which the League Assembly, at its twelfth session, found it necessary to refuse further credits for the circulation of League publications. It also took note of the information furnished by the Director of the Secretariat Publications Service and by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation regarding the sale of publications. It likewise heard a statement by Mr. Cummings concerning the circulation of a bulletin by the Information Section, intended for overseas countries, and took note of a report on the progress of translations of the pamphlet *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations*. The various suggestions made during the discussion were embodied in the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Learns with satisfaction that the Supervisory Committee has approved of the principle of publishing in attractive book form League documents that are considered likely to be of particular interest ;

“ Draws its attention to the special opportunity for the application of this policy presented by the forthcoming World Economic Conference, when the financial and economic documentation (such as the three reports of the Gold Delegation) will be in demand both by students and by the general public ;

<sup>1</sup> See document C.I.C.I./E.J./63.



“ Points out that League documents are year by year becoming more indispensable to teachers and students of modern history as well as of international relations in the narrower sense; and

“ Renews its request, made last year, for the reprinting of important League documents, such as early numbers of the *Official Journal*, which have become out of print, suggesting that the period during which the expense is estimated to be recovered should be extended to at least three years.”

“ *Educational Survey.*”

As it rests with the Advisory Committee of the *Educational Survey* to examine in detail the programme of this publication, the delegation, after hearing a statement by the editor, merely took note of the information furnished and approved in principle the programme for the forthcoming numbers.

*Revision of School Text-books.*

The delegation examined a report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the meeting of the Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, held in Paris on February 15th and 16th, 1932.<sup>1</sup> The delegation approved the resolutions of the experts after making certain amendments. It noted with great satisfaction the improved procedure proposed by the experts for the revision of school text-books. While emphasising once again the importance of the revision of school text-books, the delegation unanimously stressed the fundamental part played by the teacher who made use of the text-books in his instruction. The delegation approved the report and programme of work submitted to it, and adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Approves the report on the revision of school text-books framed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and trusts that the English edition may be published as soon as possible with due reference to the fresh data collected by the Institute ;

“ Approves the resolutions of the Committee of Experts for the revision of school text-books, convened by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and directs the special attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the new Casares resolution amended by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. The Sub-Committee further stresses, in particular, the importance of Resolution VI, which calls for a technical study of the psychological influence exercised by school text-books on the mind of the child ;

“ Approves the request of the Committee of Experts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should study the means of encouraging the preparation of school text-books and reading-books imbued with the spirit of international *rapprochement* ;

“ Recommends the establishment of a collection of school text-books of every country, kept up to date and placed at the disposal of the public ;

“ Asks that the Institute shall include in the *Intellectual Co-operation Bulletin* a new section dealing with fresh data concerning the revision of school text-books.”

The resolutions of the Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, as approved and amended by the delegation, read as follows :

I.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books,

“ Apprised of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations advocating the correction in school text-books of passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations, and which was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Is convinced that a more extensive application of the ‘ Casares resolution ’ would constitute one of the most effective means of obtaining practical results and that the procedure already in operation could be usefully developed ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should :

“ (1) Remind the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of the possibilities offered to them in this procedure, calling attention to the fact that it is for them to take the initiative in putting it into practice and thereby to contribute to the removal of the causes of friction and international discontent ;

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document B.8.1932.

“(2) Complete the measures in force by adopting the following procedure :

“(a) The action of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be extended to text-books on history and geography, ethnographical maps, text-books on the history of civilisation, civics and morals, and anthologies and reading-books used both in public and in private education.

“(b) This procedure shall be followed whenever a National Committee deems it advisable to obtain the correction of errors of fact, the making good of omissions, or the rectification of opinions or comments revealing a spirit of animosity towards foreign nations or of a nature to place a nation in an unfavourable light. Requests for such adjustments shall be accompanied by textual quotations.

“(c) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall invite the National Committees to communicate to it a list of the text-books in general use in their respective countries. The National Committees shall, at same time, indicate the methods adopted in their country for the choice of school books.

“(d) The National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation shall be asked to reply to all requests for correction addressed to them by other National Committees, even when they do not deem it advisable to intervene. They shall forward a copy of each of these requests to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation through the intermediary of the International Institute. The National Committee concerned shall, in the same conditions, communicate a copy of its reply.

“(e) If, within a period of six months, a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation receives no reply to its request, or if it fails to obtain satisfaction, it shall have the right to ask the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to set up a small committee of friendly conciliation under the chairmanship of a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and assisted by two representatives of important educational and scientific organisations.”

## II.

“The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books is of the opinion that the League of Nations should recommend to the Governments that they assure themselves that the text-books in use in their country contain no passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations.

“Without wishing to intervene in any manner whatsoever in questions concerning teaching within the different countries, it considers itself justified in recommending the following measures, among which a choice may be made :

“(a) In countries where the choice of school text-books is a matter for decision by the Government, the latter shall entrust a committee or official organisation with the duty of ensuring that none but school books containing no passages of a nature to prejudice international goodwill shall be used ;

“(b) In countries where the choice of school text-books does not concern the Government, this choice shall be entrusted to groups of teachers, under the responsibility of the school authorities.

“The Committee is further of the opinion that educational museums and National Centres of Educational Documentation should possess collections of instructional text-books compatible with the lofty spirit in which educators should conceive their duties.”

## III.

“The Committee of Experts, after taking cognisance of the results obtained by the collaboration of regional groups, such as the Scandinavian association ‘Norden’, or of national branches of the major international associations, such as the International Federation of Teachers’ Associations, to mention but two examples, is of the opinion that :

“The national branches of the major international associations concerned with educational questions should be invited to place themselves directly in touch one with the other with a view to obtaining the revision of school text-books which are not inspired by a spirit of mutual understanding, and thus exercise an immediate influence on the manner in which the history of their respective nations is treated.”

## IV.

“The Committee of Experts examined the proposal formulated in 1930 by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations that, with the consent of the Governments, an enquiry should be undertaken regarding

school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, ethnographical maps, school text-books used for instruction in civics and morals, the history of civilisation, anthologies and readers used in the various countries.

“ Noting that various investigations in this connection are proceeding or contemplated and that, moreover, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had already approached the Governments regarding the drawing up of a documentary report which it submitted to the Committee,

“ The Committee of Experts recommends that, pending the receipt of information on the results of the unofficial action at present being taken or contemplated, the International Institute should continue to collect documentary material concerning this question for communication to the different Governments.”

## V.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, while confining itself to the consideration of the definite subject referred to it by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, cannot refrain from calling attention to the importance attaching to the teaching of history in connection with the training of rising generations in a spirit of peace and goodwill.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should examine the means of promoting, in the different countries, the compilation of text-books as well as historical and literary readers conceived in this spirit and, while scientifically accurate, of a nature to further international understanding.”

## VI.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books,

“ Considering that a more comprehensive solution of the problem of the revision of school text-books necessitates a technical study of the psychological influence exercised by these text-books on the minds of the pupils ;

“ Expresses the wish that this study be undertaken and the results brought to the notice of educators.”

## VII.

“ The Committee of Experts is of the opinion that it would be an advantage to constitute a collection of the school text-books envisaged in the present report and the more generally used in the different countries and, for this purpose, to obtain the collaboration of competent bodies, such as the Committee for the Teaching of History of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. These organisations might, in their respective countries, see that this collection is constituted and kept up to date and place it at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

### *Educational Broadcasting.*

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation submitted three reports on the problems of broadcasting. The first contains the results of an enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting;<sup>1</sup> the second covers broadcasting in its relation with adult education, with the object of improving international relations,<sup>2</sup> and the third all the questions raised by the use of broadcasting from the angle of international understanding.<sup>3</sup> The delegation, after examining the conclusions of these reports, had the advantage of hearing a statement by Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union, on the results of the enquiry among sending stations concerning school broadcasting. This enquiry was carried out simultaneously with the enquiry of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation among educationists who have made a special study of the question. Lastly, the weekly wireless talks summarising the work of the League, contemplated by the Secretariat, formed the subject of a communication from the Director of the Information Section.

The delegation approved the programme of work referred to in the different reports submitted to it and adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee,

“ Having taken cognisance of the results of the enquiry carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the educational aspects of broadcasting:

“ Notes that this study entirely satisfied the recommendations which it expressed in the matter ;

“ Requests that this documentary material may be printed and circulated to Governments and to organisers of educational broadcasting programmes in the different countries ;

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document B.13.1932.

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document B.15.1932.

<sup>3</sup> See Institute document B.17.1932.

“ Considers that the Institute should continue to keep in touch with the developments of educational broadcasting, to study them, to make known the progress achieved and to promote comparisons and exchanges of methods. As regards, more particularly, instruction concerning the League of Nations and the propagation of an international spirit, the delegation considers it necessary that systematic action be taken to support the many activities which are already in being but which are dispersed and of varying importance.

“ Noting the request put forward by several experts, the delegation urges that every country should frame a list of programmes characteristic of its culture and national genius, which would help towards a better understanding between the peoples.

“ As regards broadcasting from an international standpoint, the delegation considers it desirable that the Institute should be authorised to convene, after consultation with the International Broadcasting Union, a committee of experts which would define the various fields of study to be explored and draw up a programme of work or action, and desires to bring specially to its attention the important problem of the broadcasting of reliable news concerning international events.”

### *Travel and Interchanges for Young People.*

The delegation took note of a fully documented report on the enquiry into international interchanges and travel for school pupils. It also examined a proposal by Dr. Schellberg for the organisation of national centres for the international travel and interchanges of young people. The delegation approved this proposal and requested the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its efforts in this direction.

The resolution adopted reads as follows :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on interchanges and travel for young people, and, more particularly, the methods and principles adopted for such international interchanges, especially for educational purposes :<sup>1</sup>

“ Notes that this documentary material already embodies a considerable mass of experience, and that the conclusions arrived at as the result of this enquiry are deserving of wide publicity in the official and private circles concerned ;

“ Considers that co-ordination may be recommended, on a national basis, between the activities of the various bodies concerned with the international travel and interchange of youth ;

“ Recommends that there be set up, in accordance with the methods of work in use in each country, national offices or co-ordination centres responsible for collecting information on all questions concerning the organisation of such travel and the material facilities which might be obtained by means of common action, more particularly as regards railway rates, visas, insurance against accidents, sickness, etc.

“ The Institute will, if necessary, ask for the opinion of experts on questions requiring technical knowledge.”

### *Libraries and Publications.*

As various questions concerning publications had already been dealt with in connection with the circulation of League publications, the delegation merely took note of a statement by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the difficulties which had been encountered in regard to the publication of interesting and objective works on the League's activities.

The delegation decided to refer this question to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

### *National Educational Information Centres.*

The Institute submitted to the delegation a report on the results of the meeting of experts held in Paris on February 11th and 12th, 1932.

The delegation approved the conclusions of this report and the programme of work in the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report of the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres and the documentary material collected by the Institute on the organisation and activities of the centres for educational information and pedagogic studies of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy :<sup>2</sup>

“ Recommends that there be set up in every country a National Educational Information Centre. With a view to ensuring liaison between these centres, the delegation

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document B.18.1932.

<sup>2</sup> See Institute documents B.9, B.11 and B.14.1932.

considers it highly desirable that a permanent Committee of National Centres should be set up, the Secretariat for which would be provided by the Institute.

“ This permanent Committee, while respecting the characteristics peculiar to the different centres, and without interfering with their autonomy or with the special relations which they might have established with one another, would be responsible for promoting the establishment of National Centres in countries where these do not yet exist.

“ It would inform the Institute of the main lines of the work to be carried on in collaboration with the different centres and in regard to all problems of international co-ordination in the matter of primary and secondary education.

“ The delegation trusts that the setting up of this permanent Committee may be preceded or followed by a more comprehensive meeting of representatives of the principal National Centres already in existence, or of the departments of primary and secondary education.

“ It stresses also the expediency of publishing periodically a selected bibliography of useful works and articles on the subject of education.”

#### *Work of the Major Associations which collaborate in the Instruction of Youth regarding the League of Nations.*

The delegation took note of the report submitted to it on this matter by the Liaison Committee of the major international organisations.<sup>1</sup> It requested the Director of the Institute to inform the Liaison Committee that the delegation greatly appreciated the collaboration of these bodies. It also expressed the hope that henceforward the Liaison Committee would submit to it a short list of the questions to which it desired to draw the delegation's attention.

#### *Anti-war Education.*

The delegation discussed a draft resolution submitted by M. Destrée, which reads as follows :

“ The teacher must imbue his pupils with a horror of war. When commenting on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, he must take care to point out that, while the defence of the native country is a sacred duty, a war of aggression is a crime in which no citizen can in any way take part.”

After a warm discussion, which revealed considerable divergencies of opinion, the delegation, whilst unanimously recognising that the idea underlying M. Destrée's proposal deserved the most careful consideration, nevertheless found that the question upon which it had been asked to express an opinion was not yet ripe for decision. It therefore decided to keep the item on its agenda for further examination at its next session.

#### *Moral Disarmament.*

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the present position of the discussions concerning moral disarmament in the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The Secretary explained the origin of the preliminary draft text submitted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the Committee for Moral Disarmament. In taking note of these statements, the delegation expressed great satisfaction at the keen interest shown by the members of the Conference in the questions on its programme. In the course of the discussion, the delegation endorsed various observations on the preliminary draft text. In particular, it unanimously recommended that in all texts positive action should come before negative and repressive action. The Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was requested to transmit these observations to the Chairman of the Committee for Moral Disarmament.

#### *Exchange of Views on the Action to be taken on Connection with Continuation Classes and Adult Education.*

Mme. Dreyfus-Barney explained the reasons for which she advocated systematic action to promote instruction on international questions among young people and adults. During the discussion, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation informed the delegation of the various angles from which the Institute had approached the problem of adult education (popular libraries, popular arts, broadcasting, etc.).

M. Thélin informed the delegation of what had been done by the International Labour Office to promote the better use of workers' spare time.

The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Considering the importance of post-school and adult education, and desirous alike of witnessing its further progress in the various countries and of making better known the advantages of international collaboration and organisation and of a spiritual rapprochement between the peoples ;

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document C.E.97.

“ Approving the work already done in this connection, more particularly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and by the International Labour Office, whether separately or jointly :

“ Asks that systematic action may be further extended, in accordance with the same methods, both among the masses and in professional circles, with a view to employing the increasing spare time of a large number of persons for the purpose of supplementing their education and improving their general culture.”

#### *World Conference of Educationists.*

At the twelfth session of the Assembly, a motion was brought forward in the Sixth Committee to convene a World Conference of Educationists. The proposal was referred to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The delegation wishes to draw the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the fact that it does not consider it possible to modify the decision taken by it in regard to an identical proposal made at its 1930 session. It therefore requested the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to pursue the study of the question, which it would keep on its agenda.

#### *International History Manual.*

The delegation took note of a proposal made by the Conference on the Teaching of History held at The Hague from June 30th to July 2nd, 1932, for the publication of an international history manual to serve as a kind of complement to the pamphlet *The Aims and Organisation of the League*.

Although it was unable to take a decision on the matter, the delegation unanimously recognised that this proposal deserved careful consideration.

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### Appendix 3.

C.I.C.I.279.

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

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### REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE, SUBMITTED BY M. A. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

As Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome and as a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, I am particularly glad to be able to inform the latter body of the work done by the Institute since July 1931.

During this period, a meeting of the Governing Body was summoned by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and was held on October 13th and 14th. Two meetings of the Permanent Executive Committee were held, one on October 15th, immediately after the meeting of the Governing Body, with the object of giving practical effect to certain of its discussions ; and a second on April 8th and 9th last. As an exceptional measure and in view of the present need for economy, which applies also to international bodies, the Council had decided that the three statutory meetings of the Committee should take place during the financial year 1932 as follows : one in April, to which reference has just been made ; the second immediately before the conclusion of the work of the Governing Body ; and the third immediately afterwards.

You are no doubt acquainted with the report on the activities of our Institute, prepared by Dr. Krüss and submitted to the Council of the League,<sup>1</sup> and also with the report of the Rapporteur to the Council of the League,<sup>2</sup> and you have no doubt been glad to hear the favourable opinions on the work done which have been expressed in both these reports.

The work of the Institute has, for budgetary reasons, been confined within the same limits as during previous financial periods, but the development of its activities has none the less been very encouraging. Expressions of approval are being received in daily increasing numbers from producers and users in all countries, and we have witnessed the rapid extension of a network of national corresponding bodies well qualified to reinforce the efforts of the Institute.

Corresponding Committees of the Institute have been formed in many countries, and have acquired importance from the adhesion of eminent persons or the participation of public authorities and official bodies interested in the subject. I may refer, by way of example, to the French Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, the German Committee (recently set up on the initiative of Dr. Krüss), the Roumanian Committee (set up on the initiative of M. Oprescu), the Dutch, Hungarian and Chilian Committees, the Argentine Committee which will shortly be set up, the Czechoslovak Committee and, finally, the British

<sup>1</sup> See document C.922.M.487.1931.XII.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Journal*, thirteenth year, No. 3 (Part II), page 455.

Committee, which, although exercising independent activities of a more complex nature, has nevertheless undertaken to act as one of the Corresponding Bodies of the Institute.

The Committee in which you will be most interested is, however, the Chinese Committee, which has been working successfully for some months past. In spite of the difficulties of distance, the Director of the Institute has succeeded in arousing among many eminent educationists in both the international and Chinese communities of Shanghai, and also in the most important cultural, scientific and educational centres of China, a direct interest in the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

It has thus been possible to set up an institution which is busily preparing an active propaganda; the articles appearing in the entire international and Chinese Press are evidence of the energy with which this Committee has started on its work, directed towards a definite practical object — namely, the creation of a National Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Meanwhile, the Institute has continued to maintain and develop relations with all international bodies. A mutually satisfactory arrangement has been come to with the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting, and also with the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute has also been able to co-operate in the work of the Moral Disarmament Committee by submission of a report on the part to be played by the cinematograph as a means of mutual understanding between the peoples, and has made certain definite proposals which were the subject of a special resolution by the Committee.

Assistance has also been given by the Institute in an enquiry into the best means of improving cinematographic propaganda in favour of the League of Nations and for the instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

The Child Welfare Committee expressed its gratitude to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute for its assistance, and at its April session adopted a resolution in this sense which was greatly appreciated by us.

Last year I informed the Committee of the draft International Convention for the abolition of Customs' barriers against educational films. As a result of observations made by various Governments, and in view of the necessity for accurate cataloguing by the Institute and for strict national supervision, this Convention has been to some extent modified in the direction required. In order to hasten the coming into force of the Convention, the decision was taken not to have recourse to a diplomatic conference, which would have involved considerable expense, but to prepare a definite draft Protocol open to the signature of the Powers — a course in which the Economic Committee of the League concurred. This draft will be submitted for discussion to the League Assembly in September next.

Among the matters on the programme approved by the Governing Body which may be of interest to the Committee, I will mention the following :

1. An enquiry into the possibility of the systematic employment, in the national and consequently in the international sphere, of talking films for purposes of ethnical, linguistic and folklore records. This work is to some extent connected with the enquiry which the Paris Institute is conducting into the large problem of gramophone libraries. By the help of sound and talking films, it will be possible to extend this work into other fields, supplementing the recording of speech and sound by the visual representation of persons, things and traditional performances.

2. The enquiry, of a purely technical nature, which has been made into the moral right to copyright in respect of works which have become public property; the question of cinematographic archives, in considering which the Institute has had the advantage of the valuable assistance of the Committees of the Paris Institute concerned with archives or library experts; the question of the preservation of films of historical interest; the continuation of the extensive enquiries already carried out or in course of completion, which have aroused keen and general interest and have attracted the special notice of the Council of the League.

Acting on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Institute has carried out a rapid and most successful investigation into the possibility of including educational films in public entertainments. In many countries, draft laws have been, or will shortly be, submitted with the object of encouraging the exhibition of educational films in cinemas.

The report of the Institute on this matter appeared in the Institute's *Review*, which, in spite of the crisis, has been not merely maintained, but improved from the point of view both of form and of matter. A fall in the advertising receipts, on which it largely depends, was immediately made up for by strict economies and by a reduction in the price paid for paper and printing, measures which in no way interfered with the circulation of the *Review* or the excellence of its make-up. There has been no falling off in the number of subscribers, and the figure of 2,500 subscribers reached last year may be exceeded during the current period. The circulation of the *Review* is spreading in intellectual circles, such as libraries, schools, universities, cultural and scientific research centres, etc., and I take this fact as evidence that the *Review* is succeeding in its aim.

As I have already said, the *Review* — and, in general, the various publications of the Institute — is not in any way a financial charge on the budget; on the contrary, for the period 1931-32 there was a slight profit on the publications item of the budget, which made an addition to the general revenues of the Institute.

This year will see the publication, in one of the five official languages of the Institute, of a work of particular importance — namely, the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*.

Since the first appearance of cinematograph films in the last years of the past century down to the present day, several thousands of words have been brought into use in all countries in connection with matters of technique, production and artistic presentation. The absence of any real lexicon raised, and continues to raise, many difficulties in the understanding of the fundamental terms, both technical and artistic, employed in this powerful industrial and intellectual movement. For this reason, the Institute has drawn up the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, which will contain approximately 3,600 words arranged according to subjects, illustrated and accompanied with every possible aid to explanation, such as diagrams, illustrations, etc. From a scientific point of view, this will be one of the most important achievements of the Institute over which I have the honour to preside.

At the same time, we have continued with the preparation of international catalogues of films of educational value. The object of this work is to bring to the notice of users — actual or potential — the wide choice of material in existence, which, for want of means to publish all these films, remains unknown. It will no doubt be possible during this year to begin the publication of general catalogues arranged according to subjects. The authorities of all countries have given very extensive assistance to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in this matter.

Finally, I think I should inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that, in order to enable the Institute to draw up its budget without encroaching upon its reserve funds, the Italian Government has granted for the current financial year (1932) an additional extraordinary subsidy of 200,000 lire. The Institute has thus been enabled to keep intact its reserve fund, which has been increased by a surplus from the year 1931 and has now reached a considerable figure. In spite of the reduced figure of the budget, this surplus has reached 8 per cent of the total credits.

The Institute follows faithfully the instructions of its Governing Body and its Committee, and carries out an excellent and useful task with the help of an extremely small staff. I can give the assurance that strict and careful administration enables the Institute to work at full efficiency in spite of the modest means at its disposal.

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Appendix 4.

GENERAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, APPROVED BY THE  
PLENARY COMMITTEE.

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## I. INTRODUCTION.

The programme for the year 1931-32 was determined by the resolutions voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1931; they were approved, in the following September, by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, which, as shown by their reports, unreservedly expressed themselves in favour of the working plan and the methods adopted.

The Committee had placed a number of new questions on its agenda. Special attention should first of all be called to the importance attached to all matters relating to education; the Committee had, for example, provided for a first meeting of the Directors of Higher Education, who not only included in their programme questions concerning the international exchange of teachers and students, the equivalence of degrees and the overcrowding of universities and intellectual professions, but also devoted their attention to establishing what one of the directors termed a "policy of science"; this meeting decided to examine fundamental questions such as the relations between universities and Governments and the adaptation of teaching and research in certain fields of science to the requirements of present-day life. Other questions of international collaboration of direct concern to universities and higher education were broached by the meeting of International Student Organisations; it was decided to establish a centre of liaison and exchanges between university institutes and institutes for the history of art and archæology.

Leaving the field of higher education, it is to be noted that steps have been taken with a view to the establishment of national educational reference centres, to bring them into regular contact one with the other and to organise relations between the departments of primary education; a comparative study has been made of the methods adopted in the exchange of school-children; a procedure has been proposed whereby the League of Nations could exercise a beneficial influence on the drafting and compilation of school text-books; interesting and fully detailed conclusions are emerging from the enquiry undertaken on broadcasting for schools; and several contributions have been made to post-school education by popular libraries, popular arts and the utilisation of mechanical means of disseminating knowledge in completing the education of the masses.

All who took a part in this work were prompted by the principles which dictate the action of the Committee: to make known through the channels of collaboration the progress realised in education, to facilitate fresh undertakings through the urging of joint action, to raise the intellectual standard of workers and persons who have been obliged to leave school at an early age and, lastly, to promote a better mutual understanding between nations.

The decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding these questions were received with the keenest interest in all quarters. The work which it entrusted to the International Institute has been carried out with the support not only of the major associations and private organisations, but also of official departments, heads of public services and the ministries of public education. Thus, new bonds have been formed between countries, and international activities have developed by the combination of national effort, by the establishing of contact between existing institutions, by promoting or facilitating relations, exchanges and comparisons, without there being any necessity to form new organisations.

International work has also been pursued in the other fields of intellectual activity in which the Committee had undertaken to develop mutual relations and to further co-operation. With regard to the exact and natural sciences, a programme has been drawn up for the co-ordination of their terminologies and is already being put into operation; the recommendations concerning the drafting of summaries are meeting with constantly growing support; studies are proceeding in connection with research laboratories and scientific museums. Special mention should be made of the more sustained collaboration which the International Institute has been able to establish with the scientific unions and various international commissions; a draft agreement with the International Council of Unions is, moreover, submitted to the Committee.

The International Museums Office has, for its part, developed its connections with the national institutions and departments of fine arts. The latter sent a great number of delegations to the Athens Conference, and their competence is proved by the high standard of the work there accomplished. Further results have been obtained in the matter of archives and libraries. Finally, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Committee regarding the dissemination of the product of the mind, the promotion of exchanges of ideas and personal contact between intellectual workers, the Institute undertook the work of preparing "conversations" along the lines of that held at Frankfort on the occasion of the Goethe Centenary celebrations, and an "exchange of letters"; it also made a study of the use that can be made of broadcasting for making known the masterpieces of literature and music and examined a number of questions bearing upon culture in general. The Institute has begun the publication of the *Index Translationum*, a work which, in the field of bibliography, will constitute a fresh, although limited, contribution to a question which concerns both literature and science.

The majority of the conclusions submitted to the Committee have been reached thanks to the meetings of committees of experts, who were invited to express their opinion on the placing on the agenda of a question accepted for examination by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation or to draw up a working programme. The convening of these

committees of experts had been decided last year, and especial attention must be called to the satisfactory results obtained by this procedure; each of these meetings was attended by only a small number of experts, but they nevertheless made it possible, on the whole, to benefit by the advice of a body of international experts of the highest standing. These experts were, for the most part, heads of administrative departments, university professors, directors of major national institutions, representatives of recognised scientific organisations and personalities occupying positions of authority in the world of art and letters, who had responded to the Committee's invitation to place their experience and talent at its disposal. These contacts, which were completed by a regular exchange of correspondence and, in so far as was possible, by visits undertaken by various officials, served to assure the strictly international character of the work accomplished; all the countries and official departments concerned associated themselves with the activities of the League of Nations, with the guarantee that their different points of view would be taken into consideration in the work pursued in common under the impartial authority of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

The same collaboration and the same facilities were forthcoming for the conduct of the numerous enquiries which the Institute had been instructed to undertake and, in this field also, the indications of future success were most encouraging. These enquiries related to a great variety of subjects and, at the close of the year, were dealt with in a number of reports: popular libraries, the utilisation of popular arts in the employment of workers' spare time, educational broadcasting, the international aspect of broadcasting, methods adopted in the exchange of school-children — to mention only the most important of the questions examined. In this connection, it should be noted that the system of addressing questionnaires to numerous organisations does not seem to be the most suitable method of procedure; in the majority of cases, the most valuable results were achieved by approaching qualified persons. In this respect, the collaboration of the National Committees was extremely valuable; they either undertook themselves to ask one of their members to reply to the questionnaire or furnished the Institute with the names of the most competent authorities in their respective countries. By this means it was possible to obtain real studies, which were frequently of the highest value, and, by a system of comparison, to extract principles and, according to each particular case, provisional or definite conclusions of considerable interest.

Another feature to be noted is the ever-growing contribution being made by national organisations and centres to the general activities of the League of Nations Committee. First and foremost in this collaboration stand the National Committees. Apart from these committees, and in a general manner, there is a marked tendency towards the formation of national centres, between which communications, exchanges and the co-ordination of work is relatively easy to organise. This is the method envisaged by various committees — for example, the Committee on National Centres of Educational Documentation.

This method of work, which is calculated to permit of the comparatively easy development of useful undertakings in the future, would perhaps be of assistance in effectively taking up a question which has, on different occasions, already been brought to the notice of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and which, in several forms, is again submitted to it: the question of documentation. Whether it be through the *Index Translationum*, the rules for the drafting of scientific summaries, the educational bibliographies, the information supplied by the Museums Office or through the proposals made by the library experts, numerous efforts have already been made to meet, in a satisfactory manner, the need for collaboration which, in this field, is manifesting itself to an ever-increasing extent every day, at a time when it seems more and more difficult to keep pace with the steady progress of human learning.

Mention must be made of the entire success which attended the Milan Conference. For the first time on record, institutions for the scientific study of international relations undertook to carry out concrete work by concerted action; in a very short space of time, they collected basic information on a question which, more than ever in the past, is becoming of capital interest: State intervention in economic life, and, in the course of an open discussion, the different arguments and views on this problem were heard. The institutions drew up a very full programme for the next meeting of the Conference, which will be held in London in 1933; it was unanimously agreed to intensify the application of this new method, and there can be no doubt that, during the twelve months that will elapse between the two Conferences, the institutions will devote their whole attention to this matter and that next year they will succeed in reaching conclusions of capital interest. A first step has thus been made in the study of international relations, which elsewhere form the subject of new proposals by Professor James T. Shotwell.

One of the most notable proofs of the hopes placed in the work of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation is to be found in the fact that a Special Committee on Moral Disarmament has been set up within the Disarmament Conference. Having been invited to study the proposals and projects submitted by the Polish Government, this special Committee solicited the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Committee and of the International Institute; it also drafted a number of principles which have been submitted to the approval of the Governments and which, if they are adopted, cannot fail to impart fresh impetus and new life to the action undertaken.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### 1. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

(a) When, at the beginning of the year, the Disarmament Conference met at Geneva, it was apprised of a question the solution of which, for the greater part at least, falls within the province of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation — namely, the question of

“ moral disarmament ”, submitted in a memorandum by the Polish Government dated September 23rd, 1931. It was defined as follows : the determination of the means best calculated to bring about a moral *détente*, to dispel mistrust and anxiety and to prepare the way for the establishing of a lasting peace. Although the proposals submitted to the Disarmament Conference referred to certain points which were not dealt with by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation, such as the amendment of home legislations, the revision of penal codes for the safeguarding of peace, etc., all the other efforts envisaged for a *rapprochement* of nations had already engaged the attention of the International Committee and of its executive services.

Thus, in a letter addressed on this matter to the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference, Professor Gilbert Murray stressed the necessity for a regular policy of international co-operation in the fields of science, art and letters to bring about moral disarmament, and offered the services of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation for the successful undertaking of any new task that might be entrusted to it by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

(b) The question of moral disarmament was discussed on March 15th before the Political Committee of the Conference. The Polish delegate, in submitting the request formulated by his Government, explained the scope of the problem in the following terms : “ The question is not only one that envisages the disarming of minds, but also their transformation with a view to creating a solid psychological basis for the future development of international society ”. A reply to this programme was furnished by a documentary memorandum prepared by the Institute and distributed a few days beforehand to the members of the Conference ; this memorandum, which was drafted in the light of the experience acquired by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation, developed the considerations set forth by Professor Gilbert Murray. It stated that the exhaustive and far-reaching work to be undertaken must be based, above all, on teaching and on the education of nations, more particularly of the younger generation ; that complete success must be reached in stages but that, once attained, it would no doubt be of a decisive character. It added that, to hasten this success, the support of the Governments, all of whom were represented at the Conference, would be an invaluable factor.

The points to which the memorandum called especial attention cover a considerable portion of the programme of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. After recalling to mind that questions relating to the Press had not, up to the present, been dealt with by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the framework of the League of Nations, but that the machinery set up by the Committee might, in this field also, be of value, in view of the extremely important part played by journalism in the intellectual life of our time, the memorandum rapidly reviewed the most urgent questions : the teaching of the aims of the League of Nations ; the teaching of international relations ; study of contemporary history ; school text-books ; the utilisation of broadcasting for making foreign people, their civilisation and characteristic attainments, better known ; and, lastly, the cinematograph and this vast field of opportunities which every class of teaching opens up for a policy of peace. Special reference was made to the new relations which, under the auspices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, had been recently established and in which the Governments themselves had already collaborated through the intermediary of their Ministries of Public Education and the dependent institutions, as well as to the support given to this work in the cause of peace by the disinterested action taken by the major international associations and teachers' and students' organisations. Finally, the efforts made to secure the co-operation of intellectual circles were briefly described, followed by an outline of the vast work of co-ordination whereby new contacts are being created between so many institutions concerned with intellectual problems.

(c) Simultaneously with the examination of these questions by the Conference, a certain number of intellectual organisations were initiating a movement for the furtherance of the all-important task of moral disarmament through representations to the Governments ; these organisations were : the principal international student associations, the Liaison Committee for the Major International Associations and the leading international women's organisations.

(d) After taking cognisance of the memorandum and other papers prepared for its information, the Conference set up a sub-committee entrusted with the special task of examining the question of moral disarmament. This sub-committee has held several meetings at Geneva under the chairmanship of M. Perrier (Switzerland).

After a preliminary general discussion, it concentrated its attention on the scheme drawn up by a Drafting Committee on the basis of the information furnished by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is this scheme which has since been discussed, more particularly at the last two sessions of the Committee on Moral Disarmament on May 3rd and 4th, 1932. It consists of four chapters :

- Instruction of the younger generations ;
- Collaboration by intellectual circles ;
- Utilisation of technical means of dissemination (films and broadcasting) ;
- Ways and means to be adopted for bringing into operation the measures recommended with a view to moral disarmament.

The text prepared in this connection will be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July session. It is at present in the hands of the Governments. Upon their receipt of the observations, which are to be forwarded not later than June 25th, the Committee on Moral Disarmament will examine the results of this consultation and, with the help of its Drafting Committee and the Institute secretariat, will endeavour to adjust this provisional text to the desiderata of the States.

The insertion of a Protocol in the final Convention on the reduction of armaments would constitute further official recognition of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. It would place on record a programme approved by the Governments as a guide to the action to be taken nationally and internationally for furthering collaboration in all intellectual quarters. It is possible, however, that such a programme cannot include detailed legal engagements, since a considerable number of the points which have arisen call, in fact, for careful study by experts. Some require investigations and comparative studies to be made; others call for the establishment of uninterrupted contact between the existing organisations; some would entail the setting up of special national bodies; they are all bound up with that flexible and varied procedure which the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has endeavoured to establish. But a comprehensive engagement on the part of the Governments to do all in their power to bring this tremendous task, open to international initiative, to a successful issue would be invaluable and would set the undertaking on a solid basis.

## 2. THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF BROADCASTING.

It will be remembered that, last year, the League of Nations Assembly asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake an enquiry on all the international questions arising from the use of broadcasting from the standpoint of friendly relations between nations.

(a) In carrying out its enquiry and in order that the question might be clearly defined, the Institute this year confined itself to inviting a number of official personalities to state their qualified opinion on the subject; it has received several considered studies containing an abundance of suggestions; the line of action along which this work may be pursued is already becoming clear.

The conclusion to be reached from these studies is that, although wireless broadcasting does not lend itself to the same kind of propaganda as mass meetings, where the spirit of a crowd stimulates the energy of the speaker, it none the less permits of the instantaneous dissemination to every part of the world of false or misleading news; the broadcasting of literary or artistic works may also include passages prejudicial to foreign nations. Finally, consideration must be given to the case where a national transmitter broadcasts messages to its nationals residing abroad or to ethnical, political or denominational groups living in another State.

Furthermore, if broadcasting can, by developing along unfavourable lines, contribute to enmity and misunderstanding, it is, on the other hand, a powerful instrument of *rapprochement* and mutual understanding; the opportunities which it offers, in this respect, are infinite.

(b) With a view to excluding from wireless programmes everything of a nature to prejudice amicable relations between nations, the experts were unanimous in advocating *international agreements* on this point. Agreements of this description may assume the character of official conventions either between Governments or between broadcasting organisations. They may be bilateral or regional, and may even lead to the introduction of a general convention.

In point of fact, a question here arises on which the authorities consulted are not in agreement: some would wish to see the prohibition of all broadcast items likely to disturb friendly international relations or to offend the national feelings of a foreign nation. The conventions to be drawn up should therefore cover not only the broadcasts made within a country, but also those intended to be heard abroad. Other experts, and particularly the British expert, are of the opinion that the conventions to be concluded should be aimed exclusively at broadcasts made with the intention of exerting a direct influence on the mind of listeners in another country. The programmes intended to be heard within the country would, in these agreements, form the subject of general recommendations only.

This conception derives from an interesting principle, according to which it is not sufficient to eliminate controversial subjects; in order to create a true spirit of international understanding, it is, on the contrary, necessary to furnish listeners with complete information, to acquaint them with the various arguments advanced on different questions, to bring to them the conceptions of foreign countries — in short, to furnish them with all the data of the problems which arise.

(c) Many other points for study are brought to light by the enquiry: programmes dealing with literature, art, the characteristics and civilisation of countries, arranged in such a way that they can be relayed by foreign transmitters; recommendations to be given by the Governments to the broadcasting companies of their country regarding the issuing of information of a strictly accurate nature; the question of frontier transmitters, concerning which the experts raise purely technical problems in addition to problems of general agreement, etc.

(d) In any case, the authorities consulted unanimously agree that an international agreement is highly desirable; until it can be concluded, they even suggest that certain

guiding principles could be laid down for observance by the broadcasting stations of every country. All these points will require careful examination — in the course of the year and in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union — by a committee of experts whose duty it would be to define the scope of the studies to be undertaken and to draw up a plan of action.

### 3. THE MILAN CONFERENCE AND THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Last year, at its session held at Copenhagen, the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations decided to hold, in 1932, a first meeting devoted to the study of questions, at which the different groups represented would conjointly endeavour to bring the examination of a specific question to a successful issue.

The subject chosen at Copenhagen was : " The State and Economic Life, more particularly from the Standpoint of International Economic and Political Relations ".

At a meeting held at the beginning of February at the International Institute, the Executive Committee of the Conference approved, on the recommendation of a small committee of experts, a detailed programme of action and discussion.<sup>1</sup>

Owing to the short time allowed to the groups concerned, the Committee had recommended them to limit their studies, as far as possible, to the measures affecting international trade, without omitting, of course, the reasons which had led to the taking of such measures, and the resulting consequences.

The memoranda requested were forwarded by the prescribed date by practically all the members of the Conference. Thanks to the generosity of the Italian Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, the meeting took place at Milan, where the municipal and provincial authorities displayed a most commendable spirit of hospitality and extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates. The proceedings, which lasted from May 23rd to 27th, took place under the chairmanship of M. Rocco, President of the Italian National Committee. Every possible facility was accorded to the Conference, which, in the most favourable conditions, was able to accomplish the difficult and new task it had undertaken.

Two principal rapporteurs had been designated to open the discussion and to sum up the reports — Professor Bonn, of the Berlin Handelshochschule, and Professor Dalton, of London University.

The representatives of the different institutions had enlisted the services of eminently qualified experts in view of this working meeting. All were specialists in research work and belonged to universities or institutes concerned with teaching and with the study of political and economic sciences.

In these circumstances, a debate of a particularly high standard was possible and the proceedings at all times remained within the limits of a disinterested and objective discussion, in spite of the fact that divergent theories were advanced on an extremely topical and controversial subject which concerns the very organisation, the rôle and the responsibility of States. Members were thus able to exchange their personal views — one of the essential aims of the Conference — verify their information, and obtain, through direct channels, details and interpretations which they could not have obtained under other conditions.<sup>2</sup>

All the delegates agreed as to the manner in which the limits of their work should be defined. The Milan Conference constituted a first phase ; as will be seen below, it made possible the delimitation and initiation of the work to be undertaken in common on the basis of collaboration and comparison. In a second stage, this work will be continued in the course of the year ; in London, next year, a more detailed discussion will take place, when, by the same method of free exchange of opinions, considerations of a general and immediate interest will be placed on record.

The delegates also agreed that this first experiment, carried out at Milan, was, in their view, a complete success and therefore should be developed to its full extent.

Next year, since each group is to set to work forthwith, a scientific study of the problems to be examined will be submitted by each one of them. It was definitely agreed, as an essential principle, that the Conference would not meet subsequently for the purpose of defining its policy, but for the purpose of providing, by means of an exhaustive discussion, the requisite complement to the conclusions already reached by each of the institutions. It is hoped, however, that the comparisons and contrasts provoked by this discussion will lead to a certain unanimity of opinion among the different schools.

The subject chosen last year, " The State and Economic Life ", has been left on the agenda. Members of the Conference have, however, been invited to direct their attention more particularly to certain specific questions arising out of measures affecting international trade, measures affecting international finance, and the intervention of the State in private economic affairs.

The Committee wished it to be remembered that, as the discussions would be directed to the international consequences of the measures taken, the preparatory studies should consider such measures from the international point of view.

In order to assist the groups in keeping themselves informed of the work being undertaken and to facilitate the discussions at the London Conference, it has been agreed that, through the intermediary of a qualified expert or of a rapporteur, who would remain in touch with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, information would be exchanged in the course of the year and contacts established. In addition, the Institute would endeavour

<sup>1</sup> See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 651-653 and 698-699.

<sup>2</sup> For the resolutions of the Milan Conference, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, Nos. 17-18, pages 974-975.

to arrange a meeting of some of the authorities concerned, in order that they might express a qualified opinion in good time on the progress of the work. The latter should be terminated before March 1st, in order to allow the principal rapporteurs sufficient time.

Furthermore, the Milan proceedings, with short extracts or summaries of the memoranda, will be published in English and French under the auspices of the Institute.

#### 4. COLLABORATION OF INTELLECTUAL CIRCLES IN THE PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL WORK : " EXCHANGE OF LETTERS " AND " CONVERSATIONS " .

Last year, the Committee on Arts and Letters, desirous of associating research workers and representative thinkers more closely with the work of intellectual co-operation, asked the International Committee " to encourage an *exchange of letters* between leaders of thought, on the lines of those which have always taken place at the great epochs of European history " .

With a view to discussing the action to be taken to give effect to this recommendation, the Institute convened a meeting, on November 30th, 1931, of the members of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (Professor Gilbert Murray, M. Jules Destrée, and M. Gonzague de Reynold); the meeting was attended also by the members of the Committee present in Paris (M. de Madariaga, M. Paul Valéry and M. Henri Focillon).

During this exchange of views, it was agreed that the first book would, in so far as was possible, be devoted to the following subject : " The Means of ensuring the Representation of Intellectual Activity in the Social, Economic and Political Fields of To-day " , and that a certain number of personalities in Europe, America and Asia would be invited to collaborate ; having been asked to contribute to this " exchange of letters " , the majority of these personalities have expressed their willingness to participate in this work.

At its meeting held in Frankfort, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters decided that a fresh subject would be studied and that the first letters would be exchanged between M. Focillon, M. Ojetti, Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Strzygowski. This discussion by correspondence will continue the controversy which arose in the course of the conversation on Goethe regarding the differences that exist between the Latin and the Northern mind.

It will be seen, therefore, that this project promises to develop in an interesting and satisfactory manner ; by means of this exchange of correspondence, it will be possible in the future to study, in collaboration with the most representative thinkers, important questions of general interest which have an immediate and lasting influence on the moral and political life of peoples.

The first of the *conversations* arranged by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, on all the elements that contribute to a lofty definition of mankind and civilisation, was held from May 12th to 14th last, on the occasion of the celebrations organised in memory of Goethe. We cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to the municipal authorities of the City of Frankfort for the admirable way in which this session of the Committee had been prepared ; the generous and cordial welcome extended to its members gave full significance to this gathering and contributed to its brilliant success. The " conversations " took place on the basis of the following papers :

" How I see Goethe " , by Paul Valéry ; " Goethe's Career as an Author " , by Thomas Mann ; " Goethe and European Lyricism " , by Hélène Vacaresco ; " *Faust* and Europeans of the Mind " , by Salvador de Madariaga ; " Goethe and Hellenism " , by Professor Gilbert Murray ; " Two Drawings by Goethe " , by Professor Strzygowski ; " Goethe and Architecture " , by M. Ragnar Östberg ; " Goethe and Romantic Art " , by M. Henri Focillon ; " Goethe and Switzerland " , by M. Gonzague de Reynold ; " Goethe and the Popular Genius " , by M. George Oprescu ; " Goethe in Rome " , by Dr. Waetzoldt ; and " Goethe in Rome " , by M. R. Paribeni.

After the reading of each group of papers, a discussion was opened in which the members of the Committee took part ; it led to an exchange of views which, starting from one or other of the innumerable aspects of Goethe's remarkable genius, were directed to the momentous questions arising out of the intellectual training of modern man, and intellectual action from the aspect of the future of Europe.

It was thus realised that certain enquiries, conducted with the help of contributions from qualified authorities or, in certain cases, by means of correspondence, could at times be usefully supplemented by this system of " conversations " . The Committee forthwith decided to arrange for an exchange of views on the destiny and future of Europe, on the occasion of its meeting to be held next year.

#### 5. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION : BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

In the course of the year, a question, viewed from its various aspects, several times engaged the attention of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation — namely, that of documentation in all its forms. The need for organisation, agreement and systematic treatment is asserting itself in this field ; the intellectual world is experiencing growing difficulty in keeping itself informed on research and discoveries, in keeping abreast of the progress of knowledge ; the traditional forms of organisation, exchanges and information are to-day being outpaced by realities.

Many of the committees of experts who met during the year found it necessary to formulate requests regarding new bibliographical publications, thus giving evidence of an urgent desire for co-ordination.

The Institute, for its part, endeavoured to augment the services which it can render to the various organisations with which it is already in contact, by the publication of new information bulletins; furthermore, it received communication of a memorandum dealing with the establishment of National Information Centres and the liaison between these centres, prepared by the Secretary-General of the Union of Chemistry. This memorandum, which defines the principal aspects of the question, was submitted to the Committee of Library Experts, whose recommendations are elsewhere presented to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

With regard to analytical bibliographies — one of the chief aspects of the problem at issue — further efforts have been made, as will be seen in the chapter dealing with the sciences, to bring about the adoption of the approved rules.

It would seem, however, that a comprehensive solution will be reached, covering all the aspects of the problem: bibliography, analytical digests, distribution and dissemination, etc.

Pursuant to a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a small Committee of Experts, entrusted with the task of determining the technical conditions in which an *Index Translationum* could be published, met at the Institute on December 18th and 19th, 1931.

The proposals of this Committee were approved by the Executive Committee last March.<sup>1</sup>

The Institute therefore set to work immediately, and early in July issued the first number of the international repertory of translations which it had been instructed to publish.

In conformity with the general decisions taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1931, the *Index Translationum* will be a quarterly publication and, for the time being, will announce the translated works appearing in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United States. The entries will be compiled exclusively from information on these translations given in the different national bibliographies.

It is interesting to note that, up to the present, this new departure in the field of publications has been very favourably received by bibliographical organisations and in publishing circles. The *Index Translationum* will, in fact, make its appearance with the full agreement of the different national bibliographies. Some of the authors of these bibliographies are even taking immediate steps to facilitate the work of compilation undertaken by the Institute. For example, the *Bibliographie de la France* has, in response to the wishes expressed by the experts, agreed to indicate monthly and in one section all translations published in France and to adopt, in this connection, the system of classification by subject-matter recommended by the Institute. In another quarter, the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, of Leipzig, which publishes the *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie*, is considering the suspension of the publication of its periodical supplement devoted to German books translated abroad; in this way, the Börsenverein will avoid overlapping with the *Index Translationum*. The *Bolletino delle Pubblicazioni Italiane* will communicate in advance to the editorial offices of the *Index Translationum* its proofs of the lists of translated works to be published in its general bibliography, classified according to subject-matter. The *Publisher and Bookseller* (English bibliography) and the *Publisher's Weekly* (American bibliography) have also signified their readiness to give effect to the recommendations of the experts.

## 6. THE MISSION TO CHINA.

Last year, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation favourably received the request addressed by the Chinese Government to the Council of the League of Nations that a body of advisers be sent to China with a view to co-operating in the reorganisation of her system of education and to facilitating exchanges between the intellectual centres of China and those of foreign countries.

Complete agreement was reached between the League of Nations experts and the Chinese authorities. The trend of events in the Far East at that date in no way hampered the execution of the programme which had been drawn up.

The opinions which the eminently qualified experts chosen by the International Committee for this mission were invited to give supplemented the technical collaboration arranged by the League of Nations, in agreement with the Chinese authorities, for the economic restoration of the country. The representatives of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation were thus called upon to enter into contact, more particularly, not only with the Ministry of Public Education, but also with the body constituted by the Chinese Government for the centralisation and control of the work of reform. When the mission arrived in China, this central body — the Economic Council — had just defined and published the guiding principles of the action it proposed to take. It announced its intention of drawing up a programme without delay, setting forth the most urgent tasks that could be successfully undertaken in the course of the coming years. It declared its conviction that the work of the first few years would be in the nature of an experiment, limited in its object and field of application, that would serve usefully to prepare the way for a more extensive plan covering a much longer period. Its intention was to determine by this method the most suitable means to be employed and, by a process of partial but appropriate application, to set up, with the assistance of the provincial and local authorities, models for the new undertaking which it was endeavouring to bring into operation.

In so far as public education was concerned in this general plan, the Government and the Economic Council had recently affirmed the importance which they attached to the reform

<sup>1</sup> For the Committee's resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 625-627.



of the status of teaching and announced their express wish to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the presence of distinguished educationists to introduce in the country, in the conditions defined above, the requisite technical improvements. They also suggested that these reforms should be effected in the light of the requirements that would be confirmed in the execution of the general plan envisaged by the Economic Council, thus emphasising the importance of technical education and the training of professional units.

The League of Nations mission was able to collect all the information it required for the successful performance of the task entrusted to it. As the first experiments must be of a limited character, they will of course be carried out more especially in the more highly developed provinces, precisely those which the League experts were able to visit in detail. They visited, in particular, the districts of Tientsin and Peiping, the provinces of Che-Kiang and Kiang-Su, establishing contact with the school and administrative authorities, the heads of universities and of the primary and secondary schools; they made a study of the system of technical education and of the schools already organised; noted the initiatives already taken in the more important towns and centres in connection with adult education, and spent a month in Nanking in consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Public Education.

Before leaving the Chinese capital, they were afforded an opportunity of discussing with the Sub-Committee of the Economic Council, which deals more especially with educational matters, not only their main conclusions, but also the conditions in which it would be possible to establish regular collaboration with the League of Nations Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

The members of the mission, who were unanimous in their conclusions, communicated their preliminary recommendations to the Ministry of Public Education and, since their return to Europe, have drawn up a complete report based entirely on the actual facts noted in the course of their visit.

The proposals are inspired by the principle that the organisation of public education is an essential factor in the national unity of a country, and, although this principle has always been recognised in China, the reforms introduced as a result of intercourse with foreign countries have none the less compromised the unity of China's national culture.

The problem which remains to be solved is more a question of adaptation and, in certain respects, even of creation, than of limitation pure and simple. It is not a matter of abandoning and setting aside the vast experience which China has acquired, but of allotting to it the position which it should rightly occupy in the vast sphere of world culture.

In order that the tremendous task of restoring the country may be successfully accomplished, at a time when Chinese society is in the throes of grave problems, education may serve as a powerful instrument if it is organised in the public interest.

The advice given by the mission concerns, first of all, the improvements or administrative simplification that can be introduced in all grades of education. It underlines the paramount necessity of obtaining the services of a qualified staff of teachers and of providing for the training of schoolmasters, not only in the ranks of higher education, but also, and perhaps in a greater degree, in secondary and primary grades as well as in the different branches of science; attention is also called to the need for recognising a personal status of professors and teachers whereby they would be assured of stable and permanent positions. The mission also directed its attention to the regrouping of the universities and to the organisation of secondary education, especially in its technical sections. In this connection, it saw several encouraging examples of schools organised on an inexpensive footing, but which nevertheless provide efficient tuition and train foremen for agricultural and industrial occupations. However this may be, there is, in this field, an urgent need to be met in China, who must organise her ranks of technicians if she wishes to make a success of her economic development and reform. Primary education, which is of capital importance for the masses of the Chinese people, and adult education also form the subject of exhaustive study and practical conclusions. The same is true in regard to the question of school text-books written in Chinese, the compilation of a scientific vocabulary, etc.

Further, one of the experts, designated on the recommendation of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, studied the question of the utilisation of educational films in China. Following the suggestions made by the Chinese authorities, he approached the question from a threefold aspect: new facilities to be introduced in education (films illustrating professional training, health measures, agriculture and the teaching of sciences, and documentary films, etc.); collaboration in the work of reform undertaken in China by making it known and understood within the country; means of interesting foreign countries in China.

An admirable set of documentary reels was shown to groups of Chinese educators in the most important towns, accompanied by explanatory lectures. The conditions in which educational films might be produced and utilised in China were studied in the light of experiments carried out in European countries and communicated to the Chinese authorities.

With a view to facilitating the application of the measures recommended by the experts, the Chinese Government has, moreover, decided to send a small mission of educators to visit Europe; at the Government's own request, this mission will visit a few countries selected by the Government, for the purpose of studying their administrative machinery from the point of view of public education, their principal university and educational centres. The mission, which will be composed of distinguished departmental chiefs, was to have arrived in Europe in the spring, but it was obliged to postpone its departure and will not begin its tour until the autumn.

The mission will also take back with it a collection of standard text-books, which, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts, will be studied by Chinese educationists and serve as models for the preparation of national school-books.

There is every reason to hope that the assistance rendered by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation to the Chinese Government and the cordial spirit in which it was able to collaborate with it, through the intermediary of the mission of experts, will lead to fruitful results and will mark the beginning of a period of uninterrupted concerted action and the establishment of that "continuous collaboration" envisaged by the Chinese Government in the request addressed to the League of Nations Council last year.

### 7. THE UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The documentary enquiry envisaged last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as a result of the proposal made by Professor Tanakadate, has been successfully pursued during the past year. The National Committees of the countries in which roman characters were not currently used have been consulted, as well as a number of linguistic experts, official departments and learned societies. Information was thus collected from the following countries: Annam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Greece, India, Japan, Madagascar, Persia, Turkey, Palestine and Yugoslavia.

Replies are still pending and will complete the information collected with regard to China, Siam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

These documents clearly indicate, however, that the immediate adoption of Professor Tanakadate's proposal would encounter serious difficulties; not only does a whole series of different problems arise according to the country considered, but, in the interior of many of the countries themselves, a multiplicity of questions call for careful examination; in China, for example, the romanisation of the written language would immediately raise the problem of spoken dialects in the different provinces; the question of orthography is also of no little importance for the writing of Chinese and Japanese in roman characters.

Apart from these technical difficulties, however, there is one essential point that calls for special mention: the decisions to be taken in this matter are, in a general manner, regarded by the interested countries as falling exclusively within their competence; in these circumstances, it would appear that no effective action can be taken immediately and that it would perhaps be advisable to await the necessary further information before the Institute turns its attention to new aspects of this question.

## III. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

### 1. MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

For the first time, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has, this year, made an attempt at establishing direct collaboration between the higher departments of ministries of public education or institutions of a like nature.

In pursuance of the decisions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, this first meeting was of a limited character; it assumed a twofold aspect in that it was constituted as a committee of competent authorities, eminently qualified to express an opinion on the problems which had been previously submitted to it and, at the same time, sat as a programme committee called upon to state its views regarding the methods to be adopted in the future for ensuring collaboration between the department of higher education, the agenda to be followed for such collaboration, the preparatory and comparative studies to be undertaken in common and the composition of the committees which would subsequently be convened.

Reports had been prepared by the members of the meeting on the different questions placed on the agenda: the establishing of an international policy in regard to scientific questions; the international exchange of teachers; university exchanges and international scholarships; the overcrowding of universities and intellectual professions; the equivalence of foreign degrees and study pursued abroad.

The results of the discussions may be divided into two parts: on the one hand, various recommendations were voted, the chief points of which are summarised below, and, on the other, a working programme was drawn up with a view to a further meeting and the execution of which would, subject to the approval of the International Committee, be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, working in conjunction, of course, with the national departments concerned.

1. The principal recommendations voted were as follows:

(a) Teachers regularly engaged in teaching abroad should retain, in their own country, their status and rank, their right to promotion and, in general, should suffer no prejudice in the development of their career;

(b) The fullest possible use should be made of the services of foreign teachers for the teaching of modern languages;

(c) Every facility should be offered by official authorities for the exchange of teachers;

(d) Studies and enquiries regarding the social and cultural standing of students as well as on the intellectual labour market should be encouraged in the different countries, to serve as the bases required for a study of the question of congestion in the field of higher education, and, finally, the Institute should be invited to draw up a list of the information which should figure in national university statistics in order that they might be compared from the international standpoint.

If these recommendations are approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, they will be communicated to the different national departments interested.<sup>1</sup>

2. The Directors of Higher Education, having unanimously agreed as to the useful purpose served by their first meeting and having decided to meet again in the course of the coming year, drew up a list of the questions which would be studied in the interval and which would form the subject of future discussion. These questions are as follows :

- (a) Relations between universities and governments ;
- (b) Super-university organisations (e.g., the *Notgemeinschaft* in Germany) ;
- (c) The legal constitution of a system of higher education in the different countries (e.g., the Fascist laws on higher education in Italy) ;
- (d) The importance of biological studies resulting from the development of the sciences and from the expansion of economic activity in tropical countries ;
- (e) The practical teaching of modern languages in universities ;
- (f) The co-ordination of national university statistics.

As regards the various items on the above programme, and irrespectively of the work and information that will be contributed by the members of the meeting themselves, it would be well if the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took steps to have a few comparative studies prepared, so that the Committee might be able to adopt appropriate measures at its next session.

## 2. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The seventh annual session of the Committee of Representatives of International Student Organisations was held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation from April 18th to 20th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. Oscar de Halecki, professor in the University of Warsaw. Continuing and developing a method which had already been adopted at its two previous sessions, the Committee devoted a considerable part of the proceedings to the joint study of a special question bearing upon student life. The subject chosen for this year's discussion was "Student Social Service". The debate, which occupied a whole day, was opened by three special rapporteurs, each of whom dealt with a different aspect of the question. The standard of these studies, as also that of the discussions, was remarkably high. By advancing and comparing their points of view on the educative value of student social work, working settlements, groups of student-workers and all the similar initiatives calculated to further the *rapprochement* of university youth and agricultural and industrial workers, the various associations represented brought out a certain number of principles, based on their past experience, which will serve to guide them in the social work which they propose to undertake in the future.

The meeting devoted two further days to the consideration of a number of practical questions, such as the organisation of student travel; the publication, under the auspices of the World Students' Christian Federation, of a list of student houses and hostels, etc.

Several of the recommendations voted by the meeting are addressed to the international student associations, whose activities they are intended to guide. One of these recommendations, concerning the publication of schedules of university fees and charges, will be communicated to the Directors of National University Offices.

The other recommendations adopted by the Committee refer to moral disarmament;<sup>2</sup> they have already been submitted, together with a memorandum, to the Disarmament Conference Committee dealing with this question. They have a twofold bearing : on the one hand, they assure the Disarmament Conference and, consequently, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the active and sincere support of the international student associations, which undertake to follow a line of action conformable to the main principles laid down for the *rapprochement* of nations and for the promotion of intellectual collaboration ; on the other hand, they urge the Governments assembled at Geneva to facilitate, by every means within their power, the work of international understanding in the cultural sphere by supporting and encouraging, amongst other activities, the essential work undertaken by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation in the matter of education.

The Committee also expressed its earnest desire to meet again in 1933. The agenda of this meeting will be drawn up by the representatives of the international students' organisations when they meet next autumn at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

<sup>1</sup> See the various resolutions reproduced in *Bulletin de la Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 15, page 756.

<sup>2</sup> See *Bulletin de la Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 16, pages 831-834.

### 3. UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES.

(a) *Students abroad* (" Bulletin of Organisations concerned with Students abroad ").

Under this title, the Institute has published the first two numbers of a biannual bulletin. It has thus met the wishes conveyed to it by the International Conference of organisations concerned with foreign students.

This new organ, which is published in its English and French editions, is intended for all institutions which regularly concern themselves with young people pursuing their studies outside their own country (day-club committees, student travel bureaux, national university offices, university exchange committees, students' associations, international foundations, etc.). Its aim is to give publicity to the latest measures taken, not only nationally, but also by international bodies, with a view to rendering foreign students moral and material assistance.

The great number of congratulations received on the occasion of this new initiative proves that the publication in question is filling a real need.

(b) *University Exchanges in Europe.*

The *Handbook of University Exchanges in Europe* was published in 1928 with the aid of a financial grant made by the American Council on Education ; it appeared in three editions : English, French and German ; a second English edition was issued in 1929 and an enlarged and revised French edition has just been published, making the third addition to this work.

(c) *Holiday Courses in Europe.*

In January 1932, the Institute published, for the fifth time since 1928, a booklet on higher holiday courses in Europe ; this was issued in three editions : English, French and German. The 1932 edition gives particulars of 135 courses organised in seventeen countries. An index of the subjects taught in the different courses has been added at the end of the booklet, thereby increasing the practical value of this work. Supplementary information is given in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*.

### 4. LIAISON BETWEEN INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorised the Institute to convoke a small committee of experts to examine the project submitted by Professor Focillon for the establishment of a co-ordinating centre for institutes of archæology and the history of art. The scheme would make it possible to ensure liaison between these institutions formed for the purpose of instruction and research ; would promote useful collaboration between them by exchanges of every description and assure the study of a certain number of questions concerning the branches of knowledge to which they devote their activities.

The Committee of Experts, which met at the Institute in January 1932, unanimously recognised the desirability of establishing this liaison between university institutions and similar organisations concerned with the history of art and archæology — that is, organisations which are not entrusted with the protection of artistic property such as art galleries and museums, but which devote their attention to research work for the furtherance and development of their particular branch of science.<sup>1</sup>

The discussion that ensued definitely showed that there could be no question of establishing a " super-institute ", but simply of organising collaboration between the numerous and important institutions already in existence, in the interest of scholars and their pupils, and, if warranted by circumstances, in conjunction with the International Academic Union, the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of History of Art and other similar bodies.

The main points dealt with in the recommendations which were voted by the experts and which will determine the activities of the centre were as follows : study material ; scientific training ; research *in situ* ; publications ; propaganda.

At its meeting held in March 1932, the Executive Committee expressed itself in favour of these suggestions. For its part, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, at its meeting held last May in Frankfort, proceeded to an extremely interesting exchange of views on this new plan for international liaison. It was of opinion that this undertaking constituted a most fitting complement to the technical work of intellectual co-operation in the field of fine arts. The hope was expressed that the programme of exchanges envisaged in regard to study material and the existing collections of photographs would also be of service to contemporary art. Finally, certain members of the Committee emphasised the urgent need for facilitating scientific work and research in the field of art as in other fields.

The proposals summarised above constitute a general working plan. It was not the intention of the experts that the Institute should give effect to their recommendations in one single operation ; they represent a series of successive tasks to be accomplished in stages.

<sup>1</sup> For the resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 692-694.

### 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND LIAISON BETWEEN THESE CENTRES.

At its meeting held in July 1931, the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, having taken cognisance of the report by the Institute on educational museums, expressed the wish that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should authorise the convening of a small committee at the Institute with a view to examining, in particular, the following questions : the desirability of establishing an educational information centre in each country ; the means of assuring liaison between these centres.

This resolution was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and on February 11th and 12th, 1932, the Institute convened, in Paris, a small Committee composed of directors of primary education and representatives of educational information and study centres.

The Committee was therefore of opinion that, while respecting the specific character of these institutions, it would be possible, in the case of each country, to recognise or to establish a national information centre which would be attached to an institution capable of carrying on this work.

The main proposals formulated by the experts on which the Committee will be called upon to take a decision deal with the link to be set up between the national information centres and the convening, in due course, of a conference of representatives of all these centres.<sup>1</sup>

With regard to the first point, the experts were unanimously of the opinion that a Permanent Committee for National Educational Centres should be formed. This project would, more particularly, deal with the documentation, either of a bibliographical nature or relating to teaching material ; cinematograph films, gramophone records, practical experiments and initiatives in the field of education, etc. It would also indicate the details to be given concerning student travel and, later, the circulation of books on the civilisation and customs of the different peoples of the world and on international organisations.

As regards the second point — the convocation of a Conference — a measure of capital importance was recommended by the experts : without wishing their views in this respect to be regarded as a necessary condition, they considered that, before the International Liaison Committee was constituted, it would be desirable to arrange for the holding at the Institute of a general and advisory meeting of representatives of the national educational information centres. There is no need to emphasise the desirability and importance of such a meeting. It would bring together, in a practical manner, the representatives of all the departments which, in the different countries, are concerned with questions relating to primary and, possibly, secondary education. It would meet certain wishes frequently expressed in a number of circles. It would mark a decisive step forward along the path of international collaboration, under the ægis of the League of Nations, in the field of education.

There is another interesting point connected with the question of educational information. It has been suggested that each of the national centres should undertake to collect a specially selected bibliography limited to notable works and review articles and that its publication at regular intervals should be entrusted to the Institute. This would entail the issue of a new *Bulletin*, which would probably appear every six months. It might perhaps be argued that there are already a great number of bibliographical publications dealing with educational matters ; but these publications are frequently of a fragmentary and unequal character, and, in this connection, one of the problems which arise is precisely the necessity for having authoritative opinions ; no organisations could be better qualified to give them than the national centres, and the selections they would make would not run the risk of overlapping other works of this nature already existing.

### 6. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

In the course of the year, the International Institute made the final adjustments to, and arranged for the printing of, the report on the revision of school text-books which had been submitted in draft form to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1931. A Committee of Experts met under the Institute's auspices on February 15th and 16th last.<sup>2</sup>

Most of the recommendations of these experts call for decisions by the International Committee. The most important of these concerns the strengthening of the provisions of the Casares resolution ; if this recommendation is approved, the rôle of the national Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and the action they would be called upon to take with a view to eliminating from school text-books all passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations will undoubtedly be far greater than in the past. The observations which they would communicate to the committees in foreign countries would not be final and without appeal ; not only would the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be kept informed of this correspondence, but it might be invited to assume the same rôle of mediator as that which has already devolved on other technical organs of the League of Nations in similar circumstances.

Among the other recommendations put forward by the Committee of Experts, that relating to the part to be played by the Governments and the steps which they should take to ensure that the text-books in use in their respective countries contain no passages of a nature

<sup>1</sup> For resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 14, page 697.

<sup>2</sup> For resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 694-697.

to prejudice friendly international relations will, after approval, need to be communicated to those Governments. It would, moreover, be the means of establishing a happy collaboration between the National Centres of Educational Information and the International Committee, which associates them with the work undertaken in this field in the interests of peace.

In communicating the experts' third recommendation to the major international associations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would furnish them with a further opportunity of participating in its activities as they have done in the past.

It should also be noted that the Committee expressed the wish (Resolution 4) that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should continue to collect official information on the revision of school text-books; further (Resolution 5), it urges the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation to encourage, in the different countries, the drafting of text-books which, while respecting historical accuracy, would be calculated to promote a spirit of international understanding.

Lastly, two recommendations of a general character (Resolutions 6 and 7) might give rise to collaboration with various international organisations concerned with the question of school text-books or with the teaching of history — for example, the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

With the authorisation of the Executive Committee, the International Institute has already opened preliminary negotiations with the national Committees with a view to facilitating the application of the Casares proposal. It has already received assurance that, in England and Germany, special committees will be set up to deal with this question. A similar decision will probably be taken in Italy, while, with regard to France, this duty would be assumed by the Peace Sub-Committee of the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

## 7. EXCHANGES AND TRAVEL OF PRIMARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The enquiry on this subject was undertaken on the proposal of the Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations and after approval by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was directed to the methods and principles on which international exchanges of youth are based and, by a process of comparison, stresses the principal points on which the efforts of official or private organisations could henceforth concentrate their attention.

The enquiry was conducted along systematic lines, and was preceded by documentary work on the exchanges already effected and on the institutions responsible for such exchanges in the different countries. By this method, it was possible to determine the questions deserving of especial consideration and to select the personalities or organisations who were invited to contribute a study on the subject.

Among the great number of initiatives of an extremely varied character which have been taken with a view to promoting contact between school-children, the Institute devoted its particular attention to those which have led to the most fruitful collaboration. It received some very detailed and helpful replies to the questions which it had asked in this connection; these questions had been drafted in such a way as to permit not only of a definition of the essential aspects of the different forms of exchange, but also to determine the main features of the methods adopted and to judge of the value of the results obtained.

The enquiry sheds light, first of all, on the principal forms of exchange and travel: individual exchanges, collective exchanges of two kinds — holiday homes and group exchanges between two institutions — holiday camps, holiday settlements, excursion and travel parties.

These various forms of contact are not always aimed at educational objects; some are organised in the interest of sport and tourist travel, and, although they may all contribute to paving the way to better international understanding, it would nevertheless be a mistake to place them in the same class.

Consideration should be given to the suggestion which has frequently been made regarding agreement between the organisations concerned with the international circulation of school youth from the practical standpoint, more particularly with a view to facilitating the organisation of travel or exchanges, to ensuring better preparation, to obtaining material facilities, the reduction of the expenses of these institutions, etc.

## 8. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

### *Broadcasting for Schools (General Education; Teaching of the Aims of the League of Nations).*

In conformity with the resolution voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session, the Institute has continued the enquiry which it had begun and has made a study of the different aspects of broadcasting, in collaboration with the International Broadcasting Union and other organisations concerned with this question.

The object of this study is to ascertain the advantages offered by broadcasting to schools and adults either in connection with the teaching of the aims and activities of the League of Nations or in the field of general education.

Following an exchange of views between the Institute and the International Broadcasting Union, the work was distributed as follows: The Union addressed to the transmitters a questionnaire on the experiments which they had carried out in the field of educational broadcasting and on the parts of their programmes devoted to the improvement of international

relations. The Union addressed this enquiry to the different wireless stations in order to obtain information on what they had done. The Institute, on the other hand, placed itself in touch with educators and organisations specialising in educational broadcasting, with a view to obtaining their views and suggestions on the methods adopted and the results achieved; the work undertaken was therefore not only of documentary but also of constructive value.

The International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting, for its part, undertook an enquiry on the utilisation of wireless in post-school courses intended for young people who have left school but who cannot yet be ranked as adults.

The questions asked by the Institute were drafted in such a way that the replies furnished by the educators consulted might be in the form of a monograph. This procedure was a further application of the method of enquiry by the comparison of detailed studies. Thirty replies from twenty-two different countries have been received.

This enquiry has made it possible to determine the limits of, and the possibilities offered by, instructional wireless.

Broadcasting, which is a purely auditive and, to a certain extent, mechanical instrument of instruction, cannot supplant the personal teaching of the schoolmaster and, naturally, does not suffice for education properly so called. Its rôle will be merely of a supplemental character. Subject to this reservation, however, broadcasting can render valuable service, principally in those fields which are more particularly suitable for completing education — for example, in connection with literature, languages, history, etc. In these domains, wireless talks widen the intellectual horizon of the pupils by giving them information on life, the movement of ideas and the outstanding events in history which they would not easily find in school text-books and in the normal systems of education, since the latter do not always permit of such generalisation.

Similarly, for the teaching of modern languages, geography and the natural sciences, broadcasting is an auxiliary medium of considerable value.

The report prepared by the Institute contains a number of practical suggestions on the most appropriate form to be given to this kind of instruction, the drawing up of programmes and the steps to be taken in order that the schools may take an active part in the wireless courses.

With regard to the teaching of the aims of the League of Nations and the promoting of the international spirit in schools, the experts generally give their preference, especially in the field of primary education, to talks on the customs and living conditions of the different peoples, their folklore, and to the recital of folk-songs, rather than to lectures dealing directly with the League of Nations. The latter are apt to make the League of Nations appear as a very remote reality, frequently of a tedious character, whereas talks on concrete facts appeal more to the imagination of the pupils and develop within them the feeling that they belong to civilised society — the best means of inducing them to look upon the work of the League of Nations in a favourable light.

The report drawn up by Mr. Burrows on behalf of the International Broadcasting Union at Geneva constitutes, in part, the practical demonstration of the suggestions contained in the Institute's report; he furnishes information on the educational subjects which have been broadcast by the wireless transmitters; he also calls attention to the importance of providing for good reception. It is on this technical aspect of the question that the success of wireless courses for schools largely depends.

In general, the study undertaken by the Institute has led to the formulating of a certain number of very interesting conclusions, not only from the technical point of view of the lessons to be broadcast and the subjects that can be handled, but also as regards the methods of organisation. Many of the experts consulted pointed out, in this connection, that the questions raised (choice of subjects, method of presentation, preparation by the lecturer, publication of programmes and preparation by the school-teacher) are questions the solution of which must be sought methodically. They should form the subject of studies conducted in permanent centres in collaboration with the representatives of the school authorities and with due regard to the special requirements and conditions of each country.

To facilitate this work, the Committee might, for example, decide to communicate the results of the Institute's enquiries to the organisers of school broadcasting programmes in the different countries; thanks to the co-operation of the national Committees of the Union and of our correspondents, the studies prepared by the Institute embody the fruits of an experience which, even in its present stage, should be of considerable value.

The Institute would keep itself informed on the constant progress which is being made in educational broadcasting. It would remain in touch with the International Broadcasting Union, on the one hand, and with the educational centres concerned, on the other.

As regards instruction in the aims of the League of Nations, it may, in a general manner, be said that much still remains to be done. It is true that there have been a number of movements started in this connection, but they have been of a rather scattered nature and of unequal importance according to the country in which they were initiated, and it would be a mistake to conclude, from the fairly numerous examples brought to the notice of the Institute, that any systematic attempt has been made to make known the League of Nations through the medium of wireless broadcasting.

In this connection also, it is highly desirable that the work begun should be continued. The results achieved in the countries which have displayed the greatest initiative in this matter should be developed.

Work of considerable importance would thus figure on the agenda for the coming year. It should be added that, as a result of the decisions which the Disarmament Conference may

take, on the proposal of its Committee on Moral Disarmament, the action of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may be notably strengthened; with the support of the Governments, it will no doubt be easier to assure, on the one hand, the broadcasting of programmes dealing with the League of Nations in each country and, on the other, to promote international *ententes* and exchanges.

## 9. ADULT EDUCATION.

### (a) *Broadcasting.*

The comprehensive study undertaken by the Institute on broadcasting from the international point of view and on its educational aspects included also the services that can be rendered by this medium in the domain of post-school instruction and adult education.

It would seem that it may be definitely concluded that, although broadcasting is becoming a valuable auxiliary to the teaching given in the schools, it is far from having attained the same position of prominence in adult education or as a means of improving international relations.

In this connection, broadcasting will not bear full fruit until it has formed the subject of an exhaustive study to be carried out beforehand by specialised groups, which would endeavour to arouse public interest in this aspect.

It would seem, in fact, that no very substantial results are to be expected from wireless talks in which the listener is left to himself as an isolated unit; in certain countries, "study groups" have been formed whose duty it is to prepare listeners for the subjects of the lectures which they are to hear and also for their discussion. This method seems to have produced by far the best results. It is to be hoped that the formation of such groups will be generalised in other countries. These systematic movements are, however, extremely rare, especially in connection with instruction primarily organised for adults.

But this situation is chiefly due to the fact that all countries do not devote the same attention to adult education; when this method of instruction is effectively employed, it will be much easier to induce transmitters to broadcast matter of a purely educational character for adult listeners and to provide programmes calculated to improve their knowledge of the culture of foreign peoples and to contribute to a better international understanding.

### (b) *Popular Libraries and Workers' Leisure.*

In April last, the Institute communicated to the International Labour Office the results of the enquiry which was undertaken at its request with a view to determining in what manner popular libraries could be rendered more accessible to, and more fully utilised by, workers in their spare time.

In addition to the admirable reports submitted by the experts and organisations consulted, a general study of the question was prepared by M. Lemaître, an expert whom the Committee of Library Experts had themselves designated for this work. This study is a comprehensive survey of the question of popular libraries from the point of view of premises, installation and equipment, hours of admission of the public, conditions of access, the different classes of books that should be found in a popular library, the preparation of catalogues, home lending, public information service, propaganda on behalf of libraries, and the training of librarians.

The Institute, moreover, in a brief synthetic report on the information received from the different countries, draws attention to the various types of popular libraries at present utilised and the very interesting methods adopted for placing books at the disposal of workers in urban and rural areas.

This résumé also emphasises the four points on which international action should be concentrated: increasing the number of popular libraries, the publication of special works, the training of librarians and the training of the public, more particularly through the intermediary of schools.

On all these points, the report as a whole contains certain definite suggestions; in many cases, they involve governmental or municipal intervention and might serve to encourage donations on the part of private individuals. The report also strongly emphasises the urgent necessity of organising courses for the training of professional librarians, and recommends special measures in regard to the fitting up of library buildings and the drawing up of school programmes with a view to teaching the younger generation how to make full use of the opportunities which libraries offer to workers during their spare time.

### (c) *Popular Arts and Workers' Leisure.*

The enquiry undertaken by the Institute, in execution of a further request addressed to it by the International Labour Office, in the matter of popular arts has also been completed. It was conducted, as in the case of the other enquiries, by consultation with the national committees on intellectual co-operation, the national committees on popular arts and the major international associations. The Institute also sought the views of competent experts, who furnished it with reports of a detailed and highly interesting character. A comprehensive study, setting forth the conclusions deduced from the information so collected, has been prepared by the Institute.

The general conclusion is that, while a decline in popular art is to be noted in every country, particularly in those which have been highly developed industrially, it seems possible and desirable, from the social as well as from the cultural point of view, to interest workers in this traditional form of artistic production.



In view of the difficulties of the task, however, the work to be undertaken will have to be preceded by a thorough preparation of the ground to be covered. Above all, a taste for popular arts must be encouraged among adult workers; numerous suggestions have been made in this connection regarding the plastic arts, in the broadest sense of the expression. Greater possibilities are offered in the spheres of music, dancing, drama and popular festivals. A certain number of measures in this direction have already been initiated, all of which will serve as a guide for future action.

A question of still greater importance, perhaps, is the instruction of youth in this matter. Systematic action should be inspired, more especially by the methods already adopted with success in certain countries to safeguard manifestations of folk-art, to make them known, to prove that it is to the interest of the population not to allow them to die out, and to foster this valuable form of cultural activity. The second chapter of the Institute's report, which deals with the practical results achieved in a number of countries, suggests several alternative methods that might be adopted.

#### 10. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As in previous years, the Institute has endeavoured to work in close liaison with the major international associations concerned with the *rapprochement* of nations, more particularly through the medium of education. This contact has almost invariably been assured through the agency of the Liaison Committee for Major International Associations, which — in virtue of the number of organisations which it represents, their importance and the multiplicity of views and tendencies for which it stands; thanks also to its national branches — is naturally led to deal with many of the activities coming within the province of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

It was therefore through the intermediary of this Committee that the international associations communicated their opinions or furnished information on the numerous questions considered by the Institute: practically every question, for example, figuring on the agenda of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, educational questions in general, the teaching of the principles of the League of Nations, broadcasting, the revision of school text-books and moral disarmament.

It would seem, henceforth, desirable to associate the major international associations as closely as possible with the study of these problems, so that full use may be made of their influence in furthering the *rapprochement* of minds aimed at by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It would, however, be possible to make the collaboration already established of a more constant and regular character. By way of example and precedent, mention may be made of the collaboration established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the international students' associations, which has proved highly satisfactory. Their committee meets once a year at the Institute for the purpose of discussing an agenda prepared beforehand by a small annual meeting of delegates held in the intervals between the annual sessions of the Committee itself.

Taking advantage of the elasticity of the procedures open to it, the International Committee might, if it concurs in this view, examine the possibility of setting up similar machinery in regard to the major associations. Their Liaison Committee could, for instance, meet once a year to discuss an agenda prepared by the International Institute in conjunction with the Bureau of the Committee and which would be confined to questions directly concerning the activities pursued by the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. The associations would thus have an opportunity of formulating their suggestions, which would later be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and of determining the extent to which they could collaborate in the work being done.

Various international associations or organisations have, moreover, collaborated, in the course of the year, in several of the enquiries undertaken by the Institute or in certain of its activities; regular contact has been established with the International Education Bureau; the assistance afforded by the International Broadcasting Union was particularly valuable; representatives of the different organisations consulted were invited to sit as members of certain committees of experts.

#### IV. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The programme put into operation during the year was laid down by the Committee, in July 1931, on the basis of the recommendations formulated by the Committee of Scientific Advisers who met at that date under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska. The principal results obtained are set forth hereunder.

##### 1. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

###### (a) *International Council of Scientific Unions.*

During the year, the Institute has been engaged in negotiations, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of that body, which promise to be successful in every respect. The Executive

Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions itself examined the question at its session held in London on May 17th and 18th. It was apprised of the correspondence exchanged between its Secretary-General (Sir Henry Lyons) and the Director of the International Institute, in the terms of which the International Council of Unions was to be regularly consulted before any scientific question was placed on the agenda of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Council having the faculty of referring to the Organisation any questions which, in its opinion, called for examination.

(b) *International Scientific Unions and Other Similar Organisations.*

Relations of an uninterrupted character have been maintained with the International Unions of Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Physics and Mathematics. This year for the first time, a Committee, composed exclusively of representatives of scientific unions and of the International Electrotechnical Commission met at the Institute for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the co-ordination of scientific terminology.

## 2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Definite rules were drafted last year by the scientific advisers for the drafting of summaries, the Institute being instructed to bring them to the notice of interested circles in every country and to induce scientific journals to adopt them as far as possible. To this end, the Institute, through the intervention of competent personalities, got into touch with several important associations — in particular, the Royal Society, the Federation of Biological Societies, the French Association for the Promotion of Science, the Belgian Federation of Scientific Societies and the "Sociedad española de Física y Química".

The American and Japanese National Committees were consulted, as also various authorities, among whom may be mentioned Professor Haber, Professor Racovitza, and Professor H. H. Dale. Finally, an enquiry was instituted in the United States by Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the American National Committee, on the advisability of taking steps to obtain the adoption of the rules agreed upon.

The first results obtained in this intricate question, which had already formed the subject of numerous conversations in the past, are most encouraging. The Royal Society has expressed a favourable opinion and has invited the authors of scientific articles to append, to their reports and memoirs intended for publication in the *Proceedings* or in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, summaries drafted in accordance with the rules proposed.

With a view to bringing these rules to the notice of each society and of every publisher of scientific journals in Great Britain, the Royal Society caused the recommendations of the Committee of scientific advisers to be inserted in the periodical *Nature*.

The Roumanian Academy, after devoting one of its sessions to the discussion of these rules, decided to recommend their adoption to writers and to the editors and publishers of scientific reviews.

Since that date, two important scientific institutions in Roumania have directly informed the Institute that, in their publications, they would observe the recommendations of the experts concerning the drafting of summaries.

Favourable replies have also been received from France and Belgium, which justify the hope that satisfactory results will be obtained in the near future.

## 3. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

On March 17th and 18th last, a Committee met at the Institute, composed of two delegates of each of the International Unions of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, and a representative of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

This Committee unanimously recognised the desirability of co-ordinating and unifying the results so far obtained in the matter of scientific and technical nomenclature through the remarkable work accomplished by the different international organisations. It invited the institute :

(1) To take such steps as might be necessary with a view to collaboration with the International Unions and other competent bodies, in order to establish, at the Institute, an International Information Centre which would facilitate the unification of terminologies used in physics, chemistry and biology and the other natural sciences ;

(2) To centralise the material already collected by the international organisations and to co-ordinate this material with a view to reporting the results of this work to a further meeting of the representatives of the interested organisations, which would examine the proposals received and the possibility of arriving at final definitions of the terms common to several sciences ;

(3) To collect the scientific glossaries already in existence and to provide for the drafting of a critical report on these glossaries.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The full text of the Resolutions is to be found in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 15, page 757.

Furthermore, the Committee requested the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to give the widest possible publicity to the wishes expressed at the meeting concerning the unification of the metric systems.

The Executive Committee, at its March session, noted with satisfaction the interesting work which had been undertaken in agreement with the Unions and which cannot proceed without their approval. It authorised the Institute to take all requisite steps for the collection of the documentary material envisaged. This work is at present in hand.

#### 4. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS.

This question figures on the agenda as the result of the action initiated by the American National Committee. An appreciable number of directors of scientific museums have been consulted and their replies have made it possible to determine the points on which collaboration appears to be desirable.

#### 5. HANDBOOK OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

Having been instructed to examine the possibility of publishing a handbook of research laboratories, the Institute endeavoured to determine, with the help of expert opinion, which branches of science should first be dealt with in this work. Its choice fell on the physical laboratories and a questionnaire has been prepared, together with a list of the authorities to be consulted. This heavy work of documentation is proceeding.

### V. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

#### 1. LIBRARIES.

The Institute has prepared or caused to be issued three new publications : the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, which is a work of reference on the current bibliographies on all subjects, compiled by M. Godet and M. Vorstius ; the *Supplement to the Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals* ; the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, the first edition of which, issued in 1930, is exhausted and a new edition of which was prepared in the course of the year with the assistance of the National Information Centres.

Last year, the Library Experts voted certain recommendations concerning the adoption of standardised *formats* for periodicals, the *format* of the international index card and the bibliographical cover note. These recommendations were communicated to the Standardisation Committees of twenty-one countries, and the correspondence exchanged proves the keen interest aroused by these questions of standardisation ; furthermore, the International Federation of National Standardising Associations signified its readiness to collaborate with the Institute and to submit the recommendations of the experts examined by the members of its bureau with a view to urging their adoption by the national associations, members of the Federation.

The Committee of Library Experts had also suggested that steps be taken, in each country, to establish or to develop an official organisation composed of bibliographers, librarians and other competent authorities, who would remain in direct touch with the Committee on Decimal Classification and who would collaborate with it in the work of improving the decimal system, account being taken of the diversity of requirements to be met in this connection. The Institute communicated this resolution to the Decimal Classification Committees of the International Information Institute. A number of replies have been received and there is every indication that interesting results have already been obtained.

With a view to providing a practical substitute for the former periodical booklet *Notable Books*, the Institute, acting on the suggestion of the Library Experts, asked all the directors of national or central libraries to indicate the organisation which would be the best qualified to supply information on the most notable works published in their respective countries. This enquiry produced an appreciable amount of information, which was published in the *Guide*.

Lastly, with regard to the recommendation of the Committee of Library Experts on the utilisation of libraries for making known the League of Nations, the Institute assured the widest possible circulation to this recommendation ; it was communicated to the Librarians' Associations and to the Chairmen of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in those countries where no such association existed. The libraries displayed a marked readiness to classify, in special groups, the publications of the League of Nations and to call the attention of the public thereto ; several libraries addressed a request to the Institute, asking that the League of Nations take steps to assure a more extensive distribution of its publications.

As in the past, relations were continued throughout the year with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, which has always rendered most valuable service to the Institute ; the Institute was, moreover, represented at the annual session of the Committee of the Federation.

As the 1932 session of the Committee of Library Experts was not held until June 16th, its report was addressed direct to the members of the International Committee.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For a report of the meetings see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, Nos. 17-18, page 920. The text of the Resolutions will be found on pages 978-982.

## 2. ARCHIVES.

Last year, the Committee approved the proposals for the establishment of liaison between central archives departments, drawn up by a Committee composed chiefly of directors of such departments. The object of the programme laid down was, not only to facilitate exchanges of experience acquired in the matter of archives, but also to obtain the solution of various administrative or technical questions of an international order, or susceptible of being dealt with as such; for example, the accessibility of archives, the preservation of documents, loans, etc.

The Committee of Expert Archivists, which met at the Institute on December 20th and 21st, 1931,<sup>1</sup> considered that, in order to prepare the ground for the work to be accomplished, it would first of all be necessary to publish an *International Guide to Archives Services*, giving the outstanding features of the laws which govern the functioning of these services in each country and making it possible to adapt or standardise certain legal regulations. This *Guide* would consist of two volumes, compiled after consultation with competent authorities on this question. The Institute suggested, and the Executive Committee agreed, that attention should, for the time being, be devoted to the first volume, which would deal with European countries; the work of collecting the requisite data is already in progress.

The other work envisaged by the Committee of Directors of Archives Departments has also been put in hand; the principal subjects on which studies have been undertaken are as follows.

### (a) *Unification of Archivistic Terminology.*

The object of this work would be to facilitate the technical designation and classification of documents and the compiling of references. The requisite material must be collected beforehand, and the Institute is at present engaged in obtaining it along the lines of the practical suggestions formulated by the Committee of Experts.

### (b) *Exchanges of Paleographic Facsimiles, Courses, Lecturers, etc.*

The aim is here to promote direct and active co-operation between the institutions, schools and savants concerned with paleography and the auxiliary historical sciences. In addition to institutions which are fully equipped and keep themselves informed on the progress made in this field, there are some which, through lack of suitable means, are unable to follow the improvements introduced. With a view to establishing a policy of mutual aid, the Institute has begun the necessary negotiations, and it may be expected that the first exchanges of facsimiles and the interchanges of lecturers will take place early in the coming school-year.

### (c) *Preservation of Documents.*

This question had already formed the subject of study by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the recommendations which it made, after consulting qualified experts, had already brought forth a number of replies and produced certain results. The Committee of Directors of Archives Departments asked the Institute to confine itself, for the time being, to communicating its recommendations to the services concerned, inviting them to submit a certain number of technical points to further careful examination.

### (d) *Film Libraries.*

This question was submitted to the Committee at the request of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; the latter has received useful suggestions, more particularly in connection with the adoption of a system of legal deposit; the matter has also been brought to the notice of the Committee of Library Experts.

## VI. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

### 1. ENQUIRY ON THE TEACHING OF POETRY.

On the proposal made by Mr. John Masefield and M. Paul Valéry, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, "emphasising the supreme worth of poetry and desirous of arousing greater public interest in this activity of the human mind, asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to carry out an enquiry as to the means by which a taste for poetry and knowledge and understanding of it are cultivated in teaching, and to inform the relevant departments of State in the various countries of the results of such enquiry".

To give effect to this resolution, it was thought that the best method of procedure would be, first of all, to obtain the views of a small number of personalities in this field.

These opinions were then embodied in a report which was submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its second session, thus enabling it, with the aid of this preliminary documentation, to determine either the conditions of the enquiry to be conducted by the Institute or the main lines of the general action to be taken.

<sup>1</sup> For resolutions see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 627-632.

The following were accordingly invited to express their views : M. Babits (Hungary), M. Curtius (Germany), Mr. H. P. B. Lyon (Great Britain), M. Guido Manzoni (Italy), M. Ramón Pérez de Ayala (Spain), M. Albert Thibaudet (France).

The report, submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, was very favourably received by its members, some of whom, Mlle. Vacaresco and M. de Reynold in particular, added certain suggestions to those made by the distinguished writers who had been good enough to reply to the Institute's enquiries. The Committee asked the Institute to continue its enquiries by seeking the views of authorities in educational circles.

## 2. BROADCASTING OF POETRY.

A circular letter was prepared by the Institute informing all the interested institutions of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Arts and Letters, in which broadcasting organisations were requested :

" (a) To devote a place in their programmes to the recitation of poems taken from the chief foreign literatures, as well as from that of their own nation ;

" (b) To supervise the quality of diction in such cases, in order to ensure that those speaking the poetry do not mutilate its rhythm and its musical value."

In agreement with the International Broadcasting Union and the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, which communicated to the Institute a complete list of wireless transmitters, a circular explaining the wishes of the Committee on Arts and Letters was addressed to sixty centres, representing 1,190 stations ; contact with every country in the world was thus established. A certain number of replies have already reached the Institute from Europe and overseas ; they are all of favourable tone ; the stations from which these replies emanate signify their readiness to take the Committee's decisions into account ; some of them even express the wish that their activities in this direction be properly guided.

## 3. DRAMA FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT.

Four main points were considered by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its first session : touring companies abroad ; travelling companies in a given country ; collections of printed plays ; exchanges of plays through the agency of publishers.

With a view to obtaining authoritative opinions on these questions, the Institute got into touch with various theatrical organisations and persons of note in the theatrical world ; it consulted the National Committees and brought the questions enumerated above to the notice of the Congress of the Universal Theatre Society held at Rome in May last. The results of this enquiry were contained in a report submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on the occasion of its session in Frankfort. This Committee decided that the following points could form the basis of a programme of international collaboration : (a) the founding of an international theatre ; (b) the constitution of international archives concerning the theatre ; (c) exhibitions of stage scenery ; (d) compilation of an international repertory ; (e) utilisation of workers' spare time for the development of drama.

Especial importance was attached to the last-named point ; in this connection, consideration was given to the possibility of developing travelling theatres, such as those organised in Italy.

The Committee on Moral Disarmament also discussed the question of the theatre, from the point of view of promoting friendship between nations and from the aspect of its educational value, in the broadest sense of the term ; the Committee will probably call the attention of the Governments to this aspect of the question.

## 4. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

In July 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the plan for the reorganisation of the Ibero-American Collection proposed by M. Gonzague de Reynold. In pursuance of this decision, and with the approval of the members of the Publication Committee, the latter henceforth assumed the character of a Committee of experts convened at regular intervals to assure the literary supervision of the collection. This Committee meets under the chairmanship of M. Gonzague de Reynold, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretary-General being M. Dominique Braga, literary counsellor at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee met at the Institute on November 28th, 1931, and on March 29th, 1932. It drew up a general programme of publications for the coming years. Its attention was called, in particular, to the desirability of supplementing the purely literary series in the collection by a series of illustrated works devoted to the folklore of the republican States of Latin America, which represents one of the greatest literary treasures of the New World.

In addition to the grant of 500 dollars made to the Institute by the Marti Committee, of Havana, for the translation of José Martí's book of essays, the Municipality of Havana have decided to provide the sum of 600 pesos annually in three successive budgets, to cover the cost of publishing, in the Ibero-American Collection, a volume dealing with the musical

folklore of Cuba. Negotiations have been opened with other countries with a view to the publication of works devoted both to plastic folk-art (monuments, costumes, popular arts) and to literary folklore (legends, songs).

The following works are at present being translated at the request of the Publication Committee : *Facundo*, one of the great Ibero-American classics, by the Argentine author Sarmiento ; the *Letters and Discourses of Bolivar* and *Don Casmurro*, by Machado de Assis, one of the most eminent novelists of Brazilian literature.

## 5. CINEMATOGRAPHIC LITERATURE.

At the meeting organised by the League of Nations Secretariat for the purpose of examining the question of instructional films on the League of Nations, one aspect of the cinematograph was considered, which should be dealt with in collaboration with literary and artistic institutions — namely, the undertaking of an enquiry, among authors of literary works and dramatists, on the production of films calculated to facilitate a *rapprochement* of minds and to contribute to the general education of the spectators.

The suggestion was viewed with interest by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters which was of opinion that a study of the question might be undertaken along the same lines as those followed for the enquiry on the teaching of poetry, and that it would undoubtedly lead to the formulation of interesting ideas and suggestions.

## VII. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

### 1. PRESERVATION OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS : THE ATHENS CONFERENCE.

Continuing its studies on the preservation of works of art, which, in 1930, led to the summoning of the Rome Conference, confined to painting and sculpture, the International Museums Office organised a further meeting of experts during 1931 ; this meeting was the Athens Conference, which was held from October 21st to 30th last ; its agenda consisted of problems concerning the protection and preservation of architectural monuments. One hundred and twenty experts, belonging to twenty-four countries, took part in the proceedings.<sup>1</sup>

This Conference was, in a way, the introduction to the studies which the Office proposes to pursue in this field ; it afforded the experts an opportunity of examining a number of questions of a general order and, at the same time, of drawing up a programme for this future activity of the Office.

#### (a) *Legal Questions.*

The Conference first directed its attention to the legal questions arising in connection with the protection of artistic and historical monuments.

It was agreed that the attention of legislators should be called to the following points, representing a threefold necessity :

(a) The granting to the public authorities, in each country, of adequate powers for taking immediately, and without awaiting the completion of formalities in the matter of classification, all indispensable measures for the preservation of monuments threatened with destruction ;

(b) Compensation for the sacrifices imposed on private property, by the payment of indemnities or the granting of other considerations in various forms, conceived in such manner that the owner of a monument need have no reason to fear the consequences of classification ;

(c) The establishment of a protective zone around each monument.

The discussions emphasised the general tendency which, in this matter, recognises a certain right of the community to the enjoyment of private property. The Conference approved this manner of viewing the problem, but thought that the different legislations should be adapted to local circumstances and to the state of public opinion, so that the least possible opposition may be encountered.

#### (b) *Nature of the Materials to be employed in the Restoration of Monuments.*

Technical questions form the subject of a number of papers. With regard to the materials to be employed in the restoration of monuments, the experts approved the judicious use of all the resources offered by modern technique and, more especially, of reinforced concrete. They recommend that these materials should, whenever possible, be concealed in order not to detract from the character and original design of the building undergoing restoration. It was recommended that such materials and methods should be used more especially when the risks of dismantling and reassembling of the portions to be preserved could thereby be avoided.

Notwithstanding the variety of cases to be considered and the multiplicity of the solutions envisaged, the experts were of opinion that these solutions should be based on certain general rules.

<sup>1</sup> For the resolutions of the Athens Conference, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 10, pages 469-482.

In the case of a monument in a state of ruin, scrupulous preservation is to be strictly observed, with reinstatement of the original portions found on the site (*anastylosis*), whenever such a course is possible; the new materials required for this work should always be recognisable. When the preservation of ruins brought to light during excavation operations proves impossible, the experts recommend that they should be buried again, after making accurate records and plans thereof.

(c) *Protection against Destructive Agents.*

Following out the same idea, and to protect buildings against destructive agents and atmospheric influences, the Conference recommended the collaboration, in each country, of museum curators and architects, assisted by representatives of the physical, chemical and natural sciences, in order to determine the treatment to be applied.

(d) *Ornamental Sculpture.*

The experts were of opinion that the removal of sculptures from the setting for which they were designed constituted, in principle, a practice that should be discountenanced. They recommended the preservation of original models, when they still existed, and, failing this, the taking of casts.

(e) *Surroundings and Vegetation.*

Dealing with questions of an æsthetic order, the Conference gave special consideration to the surroundings of monuments and the part played by vegetation. It recommended that, when new buildings are being erected, the character and aspect of the towns should be respected, particularly in the neighbourhood of ancient monuments, the surroundings of which call for specially careful treatment. Certain groupings and perspectives of a particularly picturesque character should also be preserved. A study should also be made of the plantations and ornamental vegetation most suitable for certain buildings or groups of buildings from the point of view of preserving their ancient character. The Conference finally recommended the exclusion of any form of publicity, the abusive erection of telegraph poles and lines, the installation of noisy factories and high chimney shafts in close proximity to artistic and historical monuments.

(f) *The Protection of Monuments, and International Solidarity.*

Special mention must be made of the tendency manifested by the Conference to establish collaboration between national departments to assure the preservation of certain monuments considered as belonging to the common patrimony of mankind. It would seem that we are here witnessing the development of a new principle of international solidarity in the field of art, to which it would be desirable to see the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Assembly of the League of Nations itself devote their official support. The Conference therefore adopted a resolution the principle of which it hopes the Assembly will uphold.

(g) *Education of the Public regarding the Respecting of Monuments.*

The Conference, taking the view that the most reliable guarantee that could be offered in the matter of preserving monuments and works of art resided in the respect and attachment shown for them by the people themselves, and, considering that these sentiments could be very largely fostered by suitable action on the part of public authorities, expressed the wish that educators should accustom children and youth to refrain from disfiguring monuments of every description and, in a general manner, to devote more interested attention to the protection of these marks of civilisation throughout the world.

(h) *Preservation of the Monuments on the Acropolis at Athens.*

An account of the proceedings of the Athens Conference would be incomplete if we omitted to mention the important exchange of views that took place at a special meeting devoted to the Acropolitian monuments. This meeting, held on the Acropolis itself, under the chairmanship of Professor Georg Karo, Director of the German Institute of Archæology at Athens, afforded the experts an opportunity of expressing their views on the following points:

- (a) Reinstatement of the north colonnade of the Parthenon and of the south peristyle;
- (b) Use of cement as a coating for the drums to be replaced;
- (c) Choice of metals to be used for the dowels;
- (d) Desirability of using casts in completing the *anastylosis*;
- (e) Protection of the frieze against weather.

(i) *Handbook of Legislative Measures relating to Historical Monuments.*

In order that its work might be followed by practical results, the Athens Conference entrusted the International Museums Office with a certain number of definite tasks — in particular, the preparation of a handbook and a comparative schedule of the legislations in force in the different countries, concerning the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments. The Office has accordingly approached a number of Departments of Fine Arts with a view to obtaining the necessary documentation.

(j) *Excavations and the Methods employed.*

In March last, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation communicated to the Institute a request emanating from the American Council of Learned Societies that the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation should collect, for presentation in a handbook, the legislative texts at present in force in the different countries regarding excavations, and the agreements concluded between administrative departments and scientific institutions on this subject.

This question had already formed the subject of important discussions at the Athens Conference. It directed its attention to a study of the question of excavations from the two-fold aspect of technique and legislation. The juridical aspect of the question, however, was the subject of special consideration. In point of fact, the preservation of archæological sites and objects brought to light is closely bound up, on the one hand, with the lesser or greater readiness with which the national departments grant excavation permits and, on the other, with the loyalty shown by the concessionary parties in the fulfilment of their contractual obligations.

The Athens Conference therefore thought that the International Museums Office would be rendering a valuable service by undertaking the compilation of the legislative and administrative measures governing excavation operations in the different countries.

(k) *National Archives and Inventories.*

In execution of another recommendation, inviting the States or national institutions to draw up an inventory of their historical buildings, the Office has asked the Departments of Fine Arts to communicate to it a memorandum on the work already undertaken in this connection. These particulars will enable it to determine what inventories or archives have already been prepared and the bases on which it will be possible to complete them or to promote their preparation in countries where none exist.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL PROTECTION OF PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already given favourable consideration to the proposal made by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the promotion of an international agreement on the measures to be taken to prevent or check the sale of objects withdrawn from public collections or clandestinely exported abroad.

A detailed report on this question was submitted by the Italian Committee to the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office in 1931; it indicated the main points of the problem and outlined the conditions in which it might be solved. The Directors' Committee of the Office, after confirming the desirability of an international agreement of this kind, approved, in principle, the conclusions reached in the report by the Italian National Committee. It instructed its secretariat to examine the positive law of the different countries, in collaboration with the Legal Adviser of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to determining the texts that could serve as a basis for the establishment of an international control in this field.

With reference to the classification of works of art implying the prohibition to export, the members of the Committee unanimously expressed the wish that the competent departments should be prompted by the desire to facilitate the circulation of works of art and, in consequence, that they place an embargo only on the exportation of objects possessing a really unique interest from the point of view of the artistic patrimony of the country in which they were situated.

Lastly, it was pointed out that, if an agreement were concluded, it should not have retro-active effect, so as to avoid, at all costs, claims or protests in respect of transactions which may have taken place in the past.

## 3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CASTING WORKSHOPS.

Pursuing its enquiries with a view to encouraging the organisation of collections of casts, the Office has endeavoured to establish the bases of an agreement between the official casting workshops in the different countries, the aim of which would be to reduce the cost of casts and, consequently, to facilitate their dissemination.

Stress has repeatedly been laid on the desirability and utility of such an agreement from the educational point of view, not only for countries possessing no collections of original works, but also, and more generally, for educational institutions.

The preliminary negotiations, opened by the Secretariat of the Office, justify the hope that an agreement in this matter is realisable, as the interested workshops seem inclined to accept the principle of *surmoulage*, subject to a system of control, the essential features of which could be as follows :



(1) Permission to take a *surmoulage* should be granted only to an official casting workshop of the most dependable character.

(2) Permission to take a *surmoulage* should not be granted once and for all by a general agreement, but should form the subject of a special contract for each piece of sculpture exploited.

(3) All contracts authorising the exploitation of sculpture by *surmoulage* should provide for the delivery, by the workshop exploiting the original model, of a specimen casting bearing its stamp, which would be used for the making of the second mould. When this mould is no longer fit for use, the specimen cast alone should be utilised for the making of a new mould.

(4) All casts made by the workshop executing the *surmoulage* should bear the stamp of that workshop, in order to prevent imitation.

(5) The International Museums Office should be entrusted with the supervision of the rigorous application of the international agreement and, in the event of dispute, may be appealed to by the parties concerned or, if necessary, act as arbitrator.

Such are the main principles, the final terms of which will be examined by the Office in collaboration with the representatives of casting workshops.

#### 4. PUBLICATIONS.

Since the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Office has continued the publication of its quarterly review *Mouseion* and has endeavoured to widen the scope of its documentation. Five further volumes have been added to the collection: the first two gave an account of the last part of the proceedings of the Rome Conference; the three others contain an account of the first part of the work of the Athens Conference. The separate printing of all the papers submitted to this latter Conference will make it possible to publish them later in a special volume.

In addition to these studies, which represent a substantial quantity of material, *Mouseion* receives communications of such an abundant and varied character that it is becoming difficult to make use of them, as and when they arrive, in a review issued only every three months. Since, moreover, certain of these communications are chiefly of current interest, the secretariat of the Office has undertaken their publication in a monthly supplement. Relieved in this way, *Mouseion* will in future be confined exclusively to the publication of scientific studies and research work, all news items proper being left to appear in the *Informations mensuelles*.

#### 5. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

##### *Organisation of Open-Air Museums of Popular Art.*

At its annual session held in 1932, the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts decided to summon, for this summer, the third plenary session of the Committee. The questions figuring on the agenda of this session include the organisation of open-air museums of popular art. At the request of the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts, the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office has authorised its secretariat to collaborate, in so far as it is concerned, in the technical preparation of this session.

##### *Broadcasting Service of the International Museums Office.*

This service, which has been functioning under the auspices of the Office since 1930, continues to give satisfactory results. In addition to information of current interest on the activities of the Office, broadcast at regular intervals, three further wireless talks were organised during the period 1931-32.

##### *Preservation of the Monuments at Philæ.*

The Secretariat of the Office was apprised of a wish expressed by the American Association of Museums, which, on the occasion of its Congress held at Pittsburg in 1931, had asked that the International Museums Office take the initiative with a view to international action for the preservation of the monuments at Philæ. A recommendation to the same effect was communicated to the Office by the Congress of the Latin Press, held at Cairo in February 1932. The Secretariat of the Office deemed it advisable to defer any action in this connection until the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the conclusions of the Athens Conference, which included a recommendation that a system of international collaboration should be established for the preservation of certain notable monuments. While confining itself to the strictly technical aspect of the question, the secretariat of the Office nevertheless approached various personalities with a view to ascertaining to what extent the protection of the monuments at Philæ was realisable in practice in present circumstances.

### *International Exhibitions of Fine Arts and Climatic Influences.*

The attention of directors of museums, responsible for the safety and preservation of the valuable objects entrusted to their care, has frequently been engaged on this question; hesitation, often resulting in a refusal to participate in international exhibitions, has had the effect of diminishing the value of these demonstrations. At the request of the Directorate of the Berlin Museums, the International Museums Office, confining itself to the purely scientific aspect of the problem, is taking steps to collect the opinions of qualified experts with the intention of placing them at the disposal of the parties concerned.

### *Regulation of the Right to copy Works in Museums.*

The International Museums Office has undertaken an enquiry on this question, the first results of which point to the need for regulation in this field. The absence of any definite by-laws in certain countries has led to cases of abuse, which have, in a disquieting manner, encouraged the production and circulation of fakes. This question also will be laid before the Advisory Committee of Experts of the Office at its next meeting.

## VIII. MUSIC : POPULAR ART.

### A. MUSIC.

#### 1. *Recorded Music.*

Documentary material was collected during the year by the Institute in execution of the proposal made by M. Béla Bartok and approved last year by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, concerning collections of recorded music. This material was examined by a small Committee of experts, who met at the Institute on December 21st and 22nd, 1931.<sup>1</sup>

The Institute also inaugurated an exchange service for the leading gramophone journals, the most important of which it receives periodically, and for the catalogues of gramophone record companies in practically every country where such firms exist.

The wishes expressed by the experts were approved by the Permanent Committee at its session held in Frankfort; they are now submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the favourable recommendation of the Permanent Committee. They envisage the organisation of national gramophone record depositories in countries where no such collections have as yet been constituted, and the establishment of collaboration between them.

#### 2. *Musical Editions.*

After having heard a statement by M. Béla Bartok at its second session held at Frankfort, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters approved his proposal for the safeguarding of the integrity of musical compositions in their various editions; the aim of the proposal is to encourage the publication, at prices accessible to the general public and especially to students of the history of music and conservatory students, of editions of works strictly in accordance with the indications figuring on the original manuscripts of great composers.

#### 3. *Musical Broadcasts.*

Pursuant to the resolution voted by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, for promoting a better knowledge of national music by means of wireless broadcasting, the Institute was instructed to examine, with the International Broadcasting Union, the means whereby international programmes fulfilling this purpose might be prepared.

At its meeting held at Rome in October 1931, the Council of the International Broadcasting Union, to whom this recommendation had been communicated, voted a resolution inviting the members of the Union to answer a questionnaire, in which the following specific question was asked:

“ Do you currently broadcast complete programmes of the literary and *musical* works of foreign nations or really characteristic national programmes of other countries? Are these broadcasts accompanied by appropriate commentaries, and would it be desirable for countries, *the musical past of which is less known*, to prepare, for the purposes of exchange, a syllabus drawn up in a European language to ensure better commentaries before the microphone of foreign stations?”

This resolution was the first practical result of a cordial and effective collaboration between the Union and the Institute in the field envisaged by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. Technically such developments are quite feasible, as the notable progress made in recent times in the adaptation of the European telephone system to the technical requirements of broadcasting now make it possible to organise, by means of relays, first-rate concerts, which can be broadcast, not only in the country of origin, but throughout every State linked up with it by telephone lines capable of reproducing the musical frequencies essential for good reception.

<sup>1</sup> For resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 632-634.

## B. POPULAR ART.

### 1. Collaboration with the International Committee on Popular Arts.

In conformity with the agreement reached last year, regular collaboration was established with the International Committee on Popular Arts. The Committee's Bureau met at the Institute last August<sup>1</sup> and discussed, among other subjects, the organisation of a centre for folk music. In this matter, the work undertaken by the Institute is proceeding in co-ordination with the execution of the programme concerning "recorded music". The Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts has also solicited the collaboration of the Institute for an enquiry on collections of folk music. Mention should also be made of the question which directly interests the Institute—namely, the preparation of an international exhibition of popular art, and the organisation of "open-air museums", which concerns the International Museums Office.

### 2. Publication of the "Acts and Memoranda of the Prague Congress".

The publication *Art populaire — Actes et mémoires du Congrès de Prague* — was issued at the end of 1931. It consists of two heavy volumes printed on fine-quality paper, irreproachable both from the iconographic and typographic point of view. They contain nearly 500 pages of text, with numerous illustrations and 200 plates. This work, which is the first of this magnitude on popular arts, constitutes a document of immense value on architecture, wood-carving, metal-working, jewellery, ceramics, costumes, weaving, music, dancing and drama in every country. *Art populaire* has met with a very favourable reception, not only from experts in these subjects, but also from the public interested in popular arts.

## IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conformity with the resolution voted by the Executive Committee at its meeting held in November last, the results of the studies undertaken in this domain were submitted to the second annual session of institutions concerned with intellectual rights. This session took place in Paris, on June 4th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. Jules Destrée.<sup>2</sup>

### 1. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

Following out the suggestions made at last year's meeting, close liaison was established between the respective activities of the institutions concerned with intellectual rights. This liaison consisted, on the one hand, in the regular exchange of information and, on the other, in the compilation by the Institute of documentation on the proceedings of congresses organised by international groups the activities of which extend into the field of intellectual rights.

With regard to the exchange of information, the Institute's work was greatly facilitated by the lists periodically received from the International Labour Office, giving the result of the examination of legislative texts concerning intellectual workers. The Institute also continued its analysis of the review *Le Droit d'Auteur*, published by the Berne International Bureau, from which it has obtained a considerable part of its documentation on the question of authors' rights as exercised in the different countries.

Lastly, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law contributed extremely valuable studies on several technical points figuring on the programme of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in particular on the material right of the artist (*droit de suite*) and the endeavours made to harmonise the texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions.

### 2. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS (*Preparation of the Brussels Conference*).

In the plan for the distribution of work, adopted at the meeting of March 16th and 17th, 1931, and approved by the International Committee in July 1931, the Institute was allotted the special task of examining the two following questions in connection with authors' rights :

(a) The material rights of the artist (*droit de suite*);

(b) The harmonising of the texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions on authors' rights.

(a) "*Droit de suite*".

Action was taken with a view to obtaining, in pursuance of the recommendation adopted by the Rome Conference on the proposal of M. Destrée, the insertion in other national legislations of provisions similar to those in force in Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia and which have established the principle of the right of artists and of their descendants to share in the proceeds derived from commercial transactions in the works of these artists. Bills to this effect have recently been introduced in Spain and Germany.

<sup>1</sup> For resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 16, page 782.

<sup>2</sup> For account and resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération Intellectuelle*, No. 17-18, pages 912-920 and 975-978.

Further, the Institute, in collaboration with the International Association of Arts and Letters and the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, is endeavouring to bring about the formation, by the groups concerned with the collection of the "*droit de suite*", of an international committee the duty of which it would be to prepare the ground for the adoption, by the Brussels Conference in 1935, of the draft of the new article to be inserted in the Berne Convention on "*droit de suite*"; this draft was adopted in 1929 by the International Congress of Arts and Letters at Cairo, on the recommendation of the Institute.

(b) *Harmonising of the Texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions on "Droit de suite"*.

At the request of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation made further representations to the National Committees of Latin America with a view to obtaining, from interested quarters, positive suggestions concerning the points on which the desired concordance between the two Conventions could be realised.

Up to the present, these negotiations have added no fresh factors to the information already set forth in the reports respectively drawn up by the two Institutes. On the other hand, the action initiated by the American National Committee has made it possible to take a considerable step forward in this connection.

As a result of this Committee's intervention, the Organising Committee of the Seventh Pan-American Conference has decided to place this question at the head of the programme of the Conference. At the last session of the Directors' Committee of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was asked to prepare, for the information of the States Members of the Pan-American Union, a memorandum setting forth the conclusions already reached by the two Institutes in the course of their preliminary studies. The Legal Adviser of the League of Nations Secretariat, who attended the Rome meeting, has kindly promised to facilitate the communication of this memorandum to the Governments concerned.

At its March 1932 session, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution noting the importance of the initiative taken by the Pan-American Union and authorising the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to place all necessary information at the disposal of that Union. According to the latest news received, the Pan-American Conference, originally fixed for December 1932, has been postponed until December 1933. This postponement should be sufficient to enable the Governments, which are to be represented, to be fully informed of the various aspects of the problem. The fact that the Havana Convention of 1928 has so far been ratified by only two States (Guatemala and Panama) is, moreover, of a nature to facilitate the extension to the American continent of at least some of the principles laid down by the Rome Protocol revising the Berne Convention.

The question was submitted to the meeting of Institutions concerned with intellectual rights held at the Institute on June 4th. On the proposal of M. Alvarez, Minister Plenipotentiary for Chile, who attended the meeting, the Committee expressed the wish that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in agreement with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Berne Bureau, should convene a meeting of a special committee, which would work in liaison with the Organising Committee of the Seventh Pan-American Conference; this special committee would be invited to prepare proposals calculated to obtain the adherence of the States signatory to the two Conventions, both from the point of view of their improvement and concordance.

Furthermore, the meeting examined questions bearing upon authors' rights in the matter of mechanical sound production; it heard, in particular, a statement by M. Ostertag, Director of the Berne International Bureau, and took cognisance of a report drawn up on this question by the Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The meeting also recognised the desirability of entrusting to a special committee, in view of the Brussels Conference, the task of examining the possibility of the present text of Article 13 concerning rights in the matter of mechanical sound production; this special committee would be convened by the Institute, in agreement with the Berne International Bureau.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF THE SCIENTIST.

The Institute has continued to centralise the replies addressed by the Governments to the League of Nations Secretariat concerning the desirability of the draft international Convention submitted to them for their consideration. In this connection, the Institute received a certain number of observations, which were brought to the notice of the Committee and its Executive Committee. The text of these replies was communicated to the Berne International Bureau as and when received.

Up to the present, twenty-one replies have reached the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Of this number, only seven can be regarded as being in favour of the immediate summoning of an international conference for the drawing up of a convention on the basis of the preliminary draft.

The remainder of the replies, while recognising, for the most part, that the anxieties which led to the preparation of the preliminary draft are justified, express the view that the application of this text would encounter certain difficulties in present circumstances. The arguments against the system of international protection of the right of the scientist provided in the preliminary draft can be reduced to two: (1) lack of definition, which, in the present state of

economic life, would become dangerous from the point of view of determining what discoveries were to be protected by the new convention ; (2) difficulty of reconciling the new system of protection with present legislation in the matter of patents.

Certain replies, especially the last to be received, contained proposals for amendments of the highest interest. Several of them are in accord with the suggestions already formulated by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. One of the amendments proposed by this Committee aims at fixing a time-limit in which scientists should give notice of their discoveries, whereas the framers of the preliminary draft sought to make it possible for the author of a discovery used in industry long after its publication, or for his heirs, to reckon the period of protection only as from the date at which his discovery was utilised.

The Institute devoted its attention to developing the interest already aroused in the different countries by the movement in favour of the recognition of the right of the scientists. A discussion opened at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, after the reading of a paper by M. Lucien Klotz, led to the constitution, within that body, of a Committee the Rapporteur of which, Mme. Curie Sklodowska, emphasised the sound moral and social reasons invoked in this matter of scientists' rights. The Academy declared itself in favour of the establishment of the right of the scientist ; it recommended that the recognition of this right " be expedited by the initiative of public authorities ".

It would seem that one of the first consequences of this recommendation should be the early resumption of the work undertaken by the Inter-Departmental Commission set up in France, in 1927, under the chairmanship of M. Edouard Herriot, for the purpose of drafting the text of a national Bill protecting the authors of scientific discoveries.

In the United States, notable developments are taking place in favour of the right of the scientist. Since the movement of opinion created by the awarding of the *Linthicum* Prize, legal circles are manifesting constantly growing interest in this question.

Two important American organisations — the Michigan Patent Law Association and the American Bar Association — have each undertaken an enquiry on the question.

#### 4. NEW QUESTIONS.

The Committee of representatives of institutions concerned with intellectual rights recommended the inclusion of the following questions in the programme of future work : Authors' rights in journalism ; authors' rights in the matter of cinematography.

#### X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ; " DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTATS ".

During the year, liaison with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation was developed, and the collaboration established has been most fruitful. The execution of the working programme which the Committee had outlined for the Institute has, moreover, been greatly facilitated by the frequent intervention of the *délégués d'Etats*.

##### (a) ORGANISATION.

No new National Committees were formed during the year 1931-32. Interesting exchanges of views have, however, taken place with a view to the organisation of committees in China, Colombia, India and Palestine. Special documentary material was placed at the disposal of leading authorities in Chinese intellectual circles, while conversations were conducted in connection with this matter by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the occasion of his visit to the Far East ; in response to the wishes of the Chinese Government, a plan was drawn up to facilitate cultural relations between China and foreign countries.

Three National Committees — those of Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland — have been reorganised. In this connection, reference should be made to the growing tendency to associate with the work of the National Committees the personalities who collaborate in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the capacity of experts.

Four Committees — those of Germany, America, Belgium and Switzerland — took the initiative of placing the names of all their members on the list of subscribers to the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*. This course has the great advantage of furnishing the members of a National Committee with accurate information on all the activities pursued by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The work and activities of the Japanese Committee were referred to in the report on the visit to the Far East undertaken by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

##### (b) COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Several Committees have forwarded to the Institute reports on their activities or Minutes of the meetings which they have held during the year. The Institute was particularly happy to publish this information in the *Bulletin*. The Committees of the following countries have availed themselves of the special section placed at their disposal : Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Poland, Roumania and Spain.

Furthermore, the Institute was obliged to have recourse to the collaboration of the National Committees for several of its enquiries. It was thus possible to obtain information which was often of an extremely interesting and complete character. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation wishes to express its deep gratitude to the Committees for the assistance they have rendered in this manner. They were invited, in particular, to avail themselves of the services of a representative of the national student organisations, to collaborate in the preparation of the third edition of *University Exchanges in Europe*, to complete the 1932 edition of *Holiday Courses in Europe*, to furnish information concerning the bibliography of translations, to collaborate in the enquiry undertaken by the Institute on educational broadcasting, to forward particulars concerning collections of recorded music, to urge National Librarians' Associations to reserve a place for League of Nations publications, to send material for reports on the utilisation of popular libraries and folk arts for the employment of workers' leisure, to take a general interest in the publications of the Institute and to supply information on the unification of characters used in writing.

As in the previous year, the Institute has forwarded complimentary copies of all its publications, including periodicals, to the chairmen of the forty National Committees now in existence. Three special reports furnished the National Committees with detailed information on the programme of work undertaken by the Institute during the year 1931-32 and on the progress made in the execution of this programme as at March and June 1932.

The *délégués d'Etats* accredited to the Institute were also supplied free of charge with the same documents and information as that supplied to the National Committees. Many of them accorded their effective support to the Institute in the course of the year and, with the National Committees, are deserving of its warmest thanks.

## XI. PUBLICATIONS.

### 1. PERIODICALS.

- (a) *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle.*
- (b) *Mouseion.*
- (c) " *Students Abroad* ".
- (d) *Bulletin of International School Correspondence.*
- (e) *Information Bulletin in English.*
- (f) *Index Translationum.*

### 2. VOLUMES AND "CAHIERS".

The following have been published and are now on sale :

*Revision of School Text-Books.*

*Holiday Courses in Europe, 1932* (in French, English and German editions).

*International Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.*

*Art populaire* (VOLUME II).

*Index bibliographicus.*

Second French edition of *University Exchanges in Europe.*

*The Reorganisation of Education in China* (editions in English and French).

*The State and Economic Life* (discussions of the Milan Conference).

Volume I of *Conversations* devoted to Goethe.

The following are in the press :

*Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges.*

*International Repertory of Scientific Research Laboratories.*

*The Preservation and Protection of Artistic and Historical Monuments.*

Ibero-American Collection (third literary volume and a volume on folklore).

Volume I of *Exchanges of Letters.*

Notwithstanding the economic crisis through which we are passing, the sale of Institute publications is developing fairly satisfactorily, especially when it is remembered that the majority are of a technical character. The proceeds from sales during the year 1931 amounted to approximately 60,000 French francs.

## XII. CONCLUSION.

As will have been seen in the different chapters of this report, the programme drawn up by the Committee covers most of the fields of intellectual activity. The work does not seem to have been unnecessarily distributed; certain important subjects were selected in the various branches, certain guiding principles have been laid down and, at least for the time being, efforts are being concentrated on those problems which, in their order of urgency, have been given a prominent position in the programme. It is interesting to note that the majority of the new questions are, in reality, nothing more than a development of the research work carried out during the year; they remain within the limits fixed for their investigation without there being any need to extend them; to deal with them, it will suffice to carry the studies already begun a little further or to improve the methods of liaison and co-ordination which have been outlined or adopted. At most, an extension of the methods of co-operation may, perhaps, in certain instances, be advisable, more particularly to avoid undue distribution — for example, in the question of documentation.

It sometimes happens that a specific aspect of a given question reveals itself and, at first sight, would seem to warrant the setting up of new machinery; but it is generally found that its examination falls within the competence of a committee already functioning or that it can be dealt with in accordance with the system of comparative studies so often applied during the year and in so many fields; correspondence, enquiries, conversations, joint discussions and work resulting from research or personal examination.

There are, moreover, two questions on the agenda of the Committee which are not mentioned in this report, although they are closely connected with the questions engaging its attention. The first is formulated in a note from Professor James T. Shotwell and relates to the application of international methods to the human sciences, to the study of economic, juridical, social and political relations; this note emphasises the interest attaching to this question.

The other proposal, made by Sir Frank Heath, is only a restatement of one recommended by the Committee of Enquiry in 1930.<sup>1</sup> In the opinion of that Committee, a series of comparative studies should be conducted in such a way as to bring to light the deeper and subjacent causes, conceptions and forms of national organisation, in order that nations may be imbued with a spirit of better understanding and in order that the work of harmony and *entente* undertaken by the Committee may be facilitated.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the machinery already set up could, without disturbing its functioning, be used for fresh activities; its use is, however, limited by material possibilities. It should also be observed that the questions studied are awakening ever-increasing interest and that Intellectual Co-operation may now be regarded as having established itself in the programme of the League of Nations.

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<sup>1</sup> See document A.21.1930, Appendix 3, paragraph B. 4 (d), page 27.

Geneva, October 6th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION  
FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY**

*Rapporteur* : His Excellency M. Joseph BECH (Luxemburg).

Having been entrusted by the Sixth Committee with the task of presenting the report on the work done during the year by our Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, I think that a brief account of the results obtained may be of use to the Assembly.

In the words of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, the past year has been one "of labour and achievement". I should like, in the first place, to inform the representatives of the Governments assembled here of the progress made in regard to the establishment of administrative liaison between the National Departments dealing with intellectual questions, which enables them to co-operate with each other with a view to improving their methods and the organisations which they control.

Among the most important of these international activities are educational questions. A glance at the reports submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and at the report drawn up by it at its July session will show that the machinery for regular co-operation is being created ; it is being established in higher education by exchanges of views between the competent representatives of the administrations of universities, by cordial co-operation with students' associations, bureaux, offices or departments dealing with questions of university exchanges, and also in schools, by co-ordination of the measures adopted and by the beneficial effect of common efforts.

Naturally, for the League of Nations one of the most important aspects of educational problems is that of instruction concerning the aims and work of the League. The *Educational Survey*, which is published by the Secretariat, deals with this problem as a whole. Two enquiries have also been instituted, the results of which will no doubt permit of useful comparisons and draw attention to some interesting activities : one enquiry deals with the training of primary and secondary school teachers from the point of view of instruction regarding the League, and the other with the services which can be rendered in this matter by the schools of political science.

After carefully examining the methods applied, the results obtained and the programme laid down by the Committee, the Assembly will certainly encourage by its approval this creation of links between university organisations and national educational information centres. It should also, it seems to me, lay stress on the advantages obtainable from a new orientation of broadcasting and the cinema, with the assistance and guidance of teachers. By their promptness in replying to the enquiries addressed to them, the latter have proved the utility of the decisions taken by the Assembly last year, in regard to broadcasting in particular ; for this reason, you will doubtless recommend this year that efforts should be made to ascertain more fully the services which can be rendered by this means to the cause of international *rapprochement*.

The Assembly might also approve the Committee's efforts in the field of continuation courses and adult education, and the valuable co-operation established in this sphere at the instance of Albert Thomas, whose loss we all deplore, between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Not merely to train workers for their technical work, but by the proper utilisation of their spare time to raise their intellectual level and to interest them in popular libraries and art, is possibly one of the most useful tasks which the Governments can set themselves.



As regards educational questions, the most interesting exchange of views, in which several delegations took part, dealt with the subject of the reform of school text-books.

All the speakers agreed in expressing the hope that the procedure laid down in the Casares resolution would receive an ever wider application through the activities of the National Committees.

The German delegate expressed the fullest confidence in the initiative and conciliatory spirit of the National Committees and deprecated the institution of recourse to international organs, requesting, at the same time, that his observations be recorded.

This standpoint was supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, who, however, admitted the possibility of recourse to the friendly conciliation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation whenever the National Committees might desire it.

This procedure is the one which was laid down in the resolutions of the International Committee itself, the judicious and moderate character of which was clearly emphasised by its rapporteur, M. de Reynold, who was good enough to attend the meeting.

I need only refer briefly to the other administrative links which are also growing stronger: in the first place, those between the Fine Arts administrations of different countries, the great utility of which was revealed by the Athens Conference. Most of the departments concerned sent their best technicians to this meeting to compare the latest scientific improvements in regard to the study and preservation of the treasures of the past, and you will be called upon to pronounce upon certain of their proposals — the co-operation of the important libraries and archives, proposals in regard to documentary material with a view to preventing loss of time and money, co-operation with the scientific unions comprising representatives of the exact and natural sciences.

There is another feature of the work undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to which I should like briefly to call your attention. In order to enlist for the League the help and support of the intellectual world and to utilise for its benefit the great currents of thought throughout the world, the Committee on Arts and Letters is preparing a series of volumes — “Exchange of Letters” and “Conversations”, to which the excellent papers on Goethe, and the European or universal aspects of his thought, read at Frankfort on the occasion of the centenary celebrations, constitute the most auspicious introduction.

In a similar connection, I should also like to mention the studies entrusted to important research institutions in regard to problems of a political character. A first report was drawn up at the Milan Conference held last May on the problem of the intervention of the State in economic life. Investigations will be continued during the year and will lead to a free discussion at a further meeting of scientists, who will compare the results of enquiries carried out in an objective and disinterested spirit.

During the discussion in the Sixth Committee, the representative of France, M. de Tessan, emphasised the important part played by the Press in our time as regards the intellectual development of the masses.

On his proposal, a resolution was adopted asking the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to study this problem in the course of the coming year and to obtain authoritative advice and opinions on this subject.

Finally, I should like to mention in particular the successful co-operation established with the Chinese Government, at the latter's request, for the purpose of facilitating the extensive schemes of re-organisation which it has drawn up in regard to education. The report of the mission of educational experts sent to China by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should interest all the Governments by reason of the lofty spirit in which it is conceived and the valuable ideas which it embodies regarding the establishment of a system of public education. The same applies to the report presented by the representative of the Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Committee will doubtless agree with me in hoping that, in the words of the Chinese National Government itself, continuous co-operation will be established in this connection; this has been begun by the arrival in Europe of a mission of Chinese administrators and educationists whose journey was prepared by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The Chinese delegate, in a statement which the Sixth Committee greatly appreciated and the insertion of which in the Minutes he specially requested, conveyed his Government's fullest acceptance of this co-operation with the organs of the League of Nations.

The budgetary restrictions imposed by the last Assembly had also affected the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, but, in order not to hamper the development of the work in progress, the Council decided in January 1932 to ask the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself for a provisional scheme of adjustment. The latter devoted particular attention to the request of the Council, to whom it has lately submitted a reply the lofty tone of which was deeply appreciated by the Sixth Committee.

In conclusion, let us hope that, through its work of intellectual co-operation, the League may lay the solid foundations on which it should build. You are aware that, as the outcome of the memorandum submitted by the Polish Government to the Disarmament Conference, the latter has set up a special Committee for Moral Disarmament. On this subject, I should like to say that, once the programme for this movement has been definitely drawn up, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should consider it as its own charter, and convert, with the help of our Governments, all the conclusions into tangible realities. You will see from its own report that it now has full confidence in the methods which it is applying

and that loyal assistance is being offered to it on all sides. With the help of our National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, in regard to which the Secretariat has recently published a booklet, the *Handbook of National Committees*, the International Institute has completed during the year the enquiries entrusted to it. The satisfaction expressed by the International Committee and the Council itself with the work of their executive organs makes it unnecessary for me to deal with questions of method, which formerly constituted a somewhat controversial matter; these expressions of satisfaction should, I think, entirely reassure the Assembly.

\* \* \*

In addition to this general account, I have also to refer briefly to the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. It has progressed satisfactorily.

The International Institute has increased the number of its national committees. These are now to be found in Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Chile, Hungary, the Netherlands, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and China, the latter being formed as a result of the mission of educational experts to which an expert appointed by the Rome Institute was attached. The Institute has continued to collaborate with the various international organisations both official and private.

The adoption by the thirteenth Assembly of the draft Protocol for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, in which the Institute has taken an active interest for some years past, would, in the opinion of the Sixth Committee, represent an important step forward for the Institute.

The Institute has studied, *inter alia*, the following questions: the cinema and the workers' spare time, the film and the prevention of accidents, censorship, public health regulations in cinematograph halls, authors' rights in regard to scenarios, the film as a means of education.

Among the Institute's publications, reference should be made this year as in the past to its monthly review, which appears in five languages, and also to the preparation of an encyclopædia of cinematograph terminology, a work of great importance.

#### RESOLUTION.

##### *General Resolution :*

The Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its fourteenth session and the report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Noting the contents of the reports submitted by the representative of France to the Council at its last session, both on the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and on its methods of work and organisation:

(1) Observes with satisfaction the important results obtained during the past year, and

Approves as a whole the programme of work of the Organisation for the year 1932-33;

##### *Education :*

(2) Emphasises the importance of the formation of national educational information centres and the establishment of direct relations between those organisations, with the help of the International Centre constituted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and trusts that the other forms of international co-operation which are now being organised in regard to the various stages of education will be developed;

##### *Revision of School Text-books :*

(3) Appreciates the results of the efforts made to provide a procedure for facilitating the revision of school text-books, and attaches the greatest importance to the documentary material collected on this question by the Institute;

Subject to the explanations given in the Committee's report, approves the more extensive application of the Casares resolution, as recommended by the Committee;

##### *Instruction on the League of Nations :*

(4) Emphasises the importance which it attaches to all questions connected with the instruction of youth in the aims of the League and to the promotion of an international spirit;

Is glad to note the action taken in this sphere both by the Educational Information Centre at Geneva and by the Paris Centre, and draws the attention of Governments in

particular to the enquiry now in progress concerning the education of teachers in training colleges with a view to their giving instruction regarding the League ;

*Re-organisation of Education in China :*

(5) Desires to place on record the special value of the assistance given by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the study of educational problems in China and in the work of re-organisation which the Chinese Government proposes to undertake ;

Thanks the distinguished persons who have been good enough to co-operate with the League in this matter and through whose zeal the important achievements realised have been made possible ;

Expresses the hope that this co-operation, so successfully begun, will be further extended in the same spirit of comprehension and practical activity ;

*Broadcasting :*

(6) Notes that the Organisation has given effect to the recommendations made by the Assembly at its last session concerning the international aspects of broadcasting ;

Attaches special importance to the meeting of experts whose duty it will be to examine the conditions which international agreements concerning broadcasting should fulfil ;

*Moral Disarmament :*

(7) Expresses its satisfaction with the valuable co-operation which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has been able to afford to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, with a view to the study of the problem of moral disarmament ;

Trusts that the Conference may find it possible, on the completion of its work, to include among the documents setting forth its results an act in a form to be determined later, which would assist the efforts that are being made to bring about the intellectual *rapprochement* of the peoples ;

Is convinced that, in this field, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can place at the disposal of Governments means of action of proved effectiveness ;

*Scientific Study of International Relations :*

(8) In connection with the scientific study of international relations, the Assembly trusts that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will extend still further its activities in this sphere and will endeavour to give wide publicity to the results of conferences such as the Milan Conference ;

*Intellectual Rôle of the Press :*

(9) Whereas the Press plays a part of the first importance in the education of the masses, and may be counted upon to provide powerful assistance in raising their intellectual level ;

The Assembly asks the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation to seek the most effective means of completely attaining this end, and

Requests it, in consultation with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and representative journalists, to study the methods by which the Press might contribute to a better understanding between the peoples by perfecting their knowledge. The conclusions of this study shall be submitted to the fourteenth Assembly ;

*National Committees :*

(10) Recognises once again the important part played by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and the necessity of encouraging those already in existence and of affording them additional means of carrying out the more and more numerous tasks of increasing importance which they have to perform ;

*Preservation of Historical Monuments :*

(11) The Assembly,

Approving the resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and acceding to the latter's request that it should communicate to the Members of the League the recommendations drawn up by the Athens Conference concerning the preservation of historical monuments and works of art ;

Entrusts to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation the task of transmitting the said recommendations to the Governments on its behalf ;

*Administrative Questions :*

(12) Having noted the results of the administration of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as shown by the report of the Governing Body of that Institute ;

Expresses its satisfaction with the excellent methods employed which have made it possible to develop the activities of this organisation and, at the same time, to consolidate its financial position ;

*International Educational Cinematographic Institute :*

(13) Having considered the report of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute :

Expresses its satisfaction with the systematic development of that Institute's work and, in particular, with the results of the numerous enquiries already completed or at present in progress ;

Has pleasure in recognising once again the value of the *International Review* published by the Institute and the friendly reception given to it both in educational circles and by the technical experts of the film industry ;

Trusts that the Institute, by extending its activity in those spheres which already engage the attention of the League of Nations, may be able to promote the use of the powerful means of dissemination represented by the cinema in favour of the League's work.

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Geneva, August 10th, 1933.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS  
FIFTEENTH PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fifteenth session at Geneva from July 17th to 22nd, 1933. Its Executive Committee sat on July 14th and 15th. The following were present: Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. Emile BOREL (replacing M. Painlevé), M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. Isak COLLIJN (replacing M. G. Forssell), M. H. A. KRÜSS, M. B. C. J. LODER, M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. A. ROCCO, Mr. J. T. SHOTWELL, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, M. H. L. TIENSHE HU (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee) and M. TANAKADATE. M. Sanin Cano wrote regretting his inability to be present.

Sir Frank HEATH attended the meetings as a member of the Executive Committee. M. ROLAND-MARCEL, also a member of the Executive Committee, wrote regretting his inability to be present.

The meetings were also attended by representatives of five National Committees on intellectual co-operation: M. H. CHRISTENSEN (Danish National Committee), M. Ch. VITTAS (Greek National Committee), M. Z. GOMBOCZ (Hungarian National Committee), M. K. LUTOSTANSKI (Polish National Committee), M. M. IBROVAC (Yugoslav National Committee).

The International Labour Office was represented by M. F. MAURETTE and Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET; and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute by its Director, M. L. DE FEO.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman; as Vice-Chairmen it elected Mme. Curie and M. Rocco, and appointed M. de Reynold Rapporteur.

During the year 1932-33, the characteristic feature of the work of the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation was its continuity—a fact which was to lead the Committee to modify and simplify the method of work which it had followed for a number of years past.

Its Executive Committee, which met three times during the past year—twice at Paris, in December 1932 and April 1933, and once at Geneva, immediately before the meetings of the plenary Committee—had itself taken steps in virtue of its own powers to lighten the Committee's very heavy agenda.

There were a large number of questions which had appeared regularly on the agenda for a number of years and were under constant consideration. In regard to this class of question, the Executive Committee proposed that the Committee should confine itself to formally ratifying the proposals put forward by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, by the Secretariat of the Organisation or by the Committees of Experts. At the same time, it proposed the discussion of all questions the importance and novelty of which were such as to call for consideration by the Committee and for the adoption of resolutions.

The first category included the following questions: Co-ordination of centres of documentation; intellectual rôle of the Press; the whole of the vast field of education, comprising the meetings of directors of higher education and those of the international student associations, university exchanges, liaison between university institutes of archæology and the history of art, the enquiry on the study of international relations, educational information centres, school journeys and interchanges between pupils of elementary and secondary schools, school broadcasting and, lastly, liaison with the major international associations; the whole field of the exact and natural sciences; relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and international scientific organisations, co-operation between science museums, co-ordination of scientific bibliographies; literary questions; Ibero-American collection; relations between the Institute and international literary organisations; art questions; the International Museums Office; folk arts, recorded music and, lastly, intellectual rights.

It need hardly be said that, though the Committee might confine itself to recording the results obtained and giving its approval to proposals for the future and to the work in hand, there were in the case of each of the questions enumerated above what might be described as "reserved points".

The second category consisted of general questions with a certain number of special questions.

The following is a list of the general questions: in the first place, Professor Shotwell's proposal regarding the social and political sciences; "correspondence" and "conversations"; the scientific study of international relations; lastly, the educational mission to China and, of course, moral disarmament.

The special questions were as follows: Education: adult education, revision of school text-books; scientific questions: handbooks of research laboratories; literary questions:

the *Index Translationum* and the method to be followed ; proposals by the P.E.N. Clubs ; art questions : repatriation of works of art, *Bulletin of Folk Arts*, international committee of architects ; intellectual rights ; scientific rights ; grants for scientific purposes ; international federation of inventors ; documentation ; archives and libraries ; broadcasting and international relations ; the cinematograph and the League of Nations film ; and, lastly, the question of Roman characters.

In this list we have left on one side certain questions of an administrative nature : Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

## I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Committee has always regarded it as essential that the National Committees should co-operate in its activities. As at the present time financial considerations preclude the possibility of calling a meeting of the representatives of these committees at Geneva, it was decided last year to invite certain of them to take part in the Committee's meetings.

Those invited were the delegates of the following Committees : Denmark (M. Christensen), Greece (the Secretary, M. Vittas), Hungary (M. Gombocz), Poland (the Chairman, M. Lutostanski) and Yugoslavia (the Chairman, M. Ibrovac).

The reports submitted by these delegates strengthened our conviction that, generally speaking, the work of the National Committees is a very real matter. They represent, in respect of intellectual co-operation, and consequently of the League in general, agencies which are indispensable for maintaining contact with the intellectual life of the various countries. In addition to this international importance, they are also of the highest importance nationally as centralising influences.

This year's experience has been conclusive. The Committee is determined to follow it up at each of its future sessions with a system of rotation which will enable it to reach in turn all the National Committees of Europe at least. It may be added that the members of the Committee itself included chairmen of National Committees, who were thus able to speak in the name of their respective committees.

The participation of these five representatives of National Committees in the proceedings of the plenary Committee and the interest they took in our activities and achievements is one of the outstanding successes of the present session.

The Committee expressed the hope that a new and more complete edition of the handbook of National Committees might be published at the earliest possible moment, and expressed its gratification at the news that a Chinese Committee is shortly to be set up.

## II. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

### I. PROFESSOR SHOTWELL'S PROPOSAL.

Last year, Professor Shotwell drew attention to the great importance of the social and political sciences at the present day. He pointed out, in the first place, that these sciences were still young ; though their origin dated from the eighteenth century, they had not really been developed. Their method, and frequently even their scope, had not been truly defined until the nineteenth century, and, indeed, the second half of that century. Since the war, he continued, the numerous and important political and social problems claiming attention had considerably broadened the scope of these sciences and had brought them into peculiarly close contact with current affairs. Hitherto, however, they had not received any attention from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As, however, the Committee's intention—with a view to serving better the cause of the League—was to study the problems before the League and to study them from the scientific point of view, the Committee would inevitably be brought sooner or later to incorporate this group of sciences in its programme. In other words, it unanimously accepted Professor Shotwell's proposal. Like him, it realises that, in the vast field of the moral and political sciences, it will have to deal with the most varying conceptions which, to begin with, will have to be ascertained and understood. Again, like Professor Shotwell, it realises the influence which these sciences are exerting upon international relations, and *vice versa*. Lastly, it appreciates the service they are capable of rendering to the work of peace and moral disarmament.

At present, all that can be undertaken is work of a preliminary character, such as consultation and investigation. When sufficient progress has been made, it will be possible to draw up a programme of enquiries.

### 2. "CORRESPONDENCE" AND "CONVERSATIONS".

In its purpose, the scheme of "correspondence" and "conversations" may be regarded as the culmination of intellectual co-operation. They go beyond the phase in which the primary concern is to forge administrative links, consult experts and investigate particular and limited questions, and represent an attempt to come to grips with the general problems which dominate the whole life of our age and lie at the root of our present discontents. It is, as it were, the quest of the idea which has begun or, to use M. Paul Valéry's phrase, it is a "League of Minds" ; for a League of Nations presupposes a League of Minds.

For the time being, only tentative experiments have been made: conversations on Goethe at Frankfort in May 1932; conversations on the future of civilisation at Madrid in May 1933; correspondence on the "League of Minds" and "Why War?"

The success of these first attempts has been sufficient to justify our continuing them while at the same time improving our methods by preparing the discussions from the intellectual standpoint, carefully defining the questions and ensuring the homogeneity of the meetings called.

The point of departure of this new phase will naturally be the Madrid conversations, their subject and conclusions. We take this opportunity of thanking the Spanish Government for its invitation to Madrid and for all it did to ensure the success of the important conversations which took place there.

### 3. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

This is the standard example of progressive effort at co-ordination, methodically carried forward step by step to the farthest point attainable.

From 1928 to 1931, efforts had been confined to co-ordination between the institutes of higher international studies. The purpose of such co-ordination was exchanges of all kinds and the compilation of a lexicon of political terms—in other words, of an implement with which to work. In 1931, at Copenhagen, the representatives of these institutes decided to go further and to undertake the investigation of some important question. That chosen was State intervention in economic matters, which was discussed at Milan in 1932. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation published the reports and proceedings in a volume which met with great success. In June 1933, the discussion of the same subject was resumed in London and brought to a conclusion. At the same time, a new question was placed on the agenda—viz., collective security. This question will be discussed in 1935, the year 1934 being devoted to preparatory work.

Preparations are thus being made for a scientific contribution to the work of the League, as the proposed subject is directly and fundamentally related to the essential problem of disarmament.

In this connection, we must thank the organisers of the London meeting, and more especially the London School of Economics, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the perfection of whose preparatory work made the high standard and success of the meetings a foregone conclusion.

### 4. RE-ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In 1931, as was announced at the time, the Chinese Government requested the League of Nations to send four experts, to be appointed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to make a first-hand study of the system of public education and its re-organisation. In due course, the experts proceeded to China, where they remained three months (1931 to 1932), and on their return drew up a report to the Chinese Government, which was published by the Institute. This document was discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which also took note of certain criticisms of the report, by Dr. James Yen, Director of the Mass Education Movement; by Dr. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York; and Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The Committee also heard a statement by M. Langevin setting out the point of view of the experts.

As regards American educational systems, the Committee, it need hardly be said, has no desire to pronounce upon their value. These systems are, in their diversity, admirably adapted to the varied needs of the United States, where they have produced excellent results. But, as regards their influence in China, it is always dangerous to copy foreign educational systems closely and without attempting to adapt them to entirely new conditions or to bring them into harmony with the requirements and peculiar genius of the people amongst whom they are to be transplanted. That is a universal truth which the Committee emphasised.

In the meantime, the Chinese Government had itself sent a mission of educational experts to Europe. The programme of their visit was drawn up by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the assistance of the National Committees in the countries where the Chinese mission made a stay: Poland, Germany, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Austria and Italy. Before its return to China, the mission also stayed in the U.S.S.R.

The Committee attaches high importance to the mission of Chinese educationists in Europe, and considers that this experiment should be widely imitated.

The Committee desires to pay its tribute to the memory of Professor Carl Becker, who died suddenly, after a short illness, on February 10th last. Dr. Becker had been one of the four experts appointed by the Committee as members of the mission to China. He was a statesman, a scholar and an educationist whose loss will long be felt.

### 5. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has followed with unflinching interest the proceedings of the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, and was glad that the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Paris Institute were able to assist that Committee in its work. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asks nothing better than to contribute its assistance and support to the future achievement of this great purpose.



The Committee took note of the new draft texts which are to be submitted to the Committee for Moral Disarmament and which it views with the most lively sympathy. These texts deal with education, the co-operation of intellectual circles, and the use of technical means of disseminating information and ideas. The Committee again noted that several of these questions have been appearing on its agenda for some years past. It has therefore ventured to draw up a draft text. It proposes to request the Committee for Moral Disarmament not to discuss this text but, should opportunity offer, to give due weight to the considerations which it sets forth.

### III. SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

#### I. EDUCATION.

##### (a) *Adult Education.*

Hitherto, the Committee had approached this vast and complex but very pressing question indirectly through popular libraries and folk-arts, both of which were examined from the point of view of the workers' spare time. It now proposes to deal with it directly. As, however, the funds at its disposal are limited, it will begin by investigations in a few countries only. The enquiry will therefore be of a comparative character, with special emphasis on methods and the collection of documentary material.

##### (b) *School Text-books.*

It will be recalled that last year, after discussing the Casares proposal—which it both extended and defined—the Committee laid down a form of procedure in which the principal part was to be played by the National Committees. This year, the Committee confined itself to adding atlases and dictionaries to the works to which the above-mentioned procedure may be applied.

##### (c) *Training of School-teachers with a View to teaching the Aims and Activities of the League of Nations.*

The necessity of teaching the interdependence of nations in all grades of educational establishments with a view "to accustoming the rising generations to regard international co-operation as the best method of conducting world affairs" remains one of the major concerns of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the fact that twenty-nine Governments had replied to its enquiry on the training of the teaching profession in this respect. It approved the programme drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts with a view to following up the various suggestions put forward by the education Ministries consulted.

##### (d) *Enquiry on the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

This enquiry was conducted under the auspices of a joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference of International Studies and of the Sub-Committee of Experts. Its purpose is to collect data regarding the progress made in the various countries in encouraging the study of the legal, social and political sciences.

This enquiry is based upon ideas which are closely related to the guiding principles of Professor Shotwell's proposal. Such being the case, the latter has had a detailed report on the study of international relations in the United States prepared by the Social Science Research Council as a continuation of the enquiry.

Hitherto, eighteen countries have, by their replies, helped in the enquiry, and it is already clear that the documentation collected will furnish sufficient data for a comparative study.

#### 2. SCIENTIFIC QUESTION.

##### *Handbook of Research Laboratories.*

The programme of intellectual co-operation in the sphere of science was, as will be remembered, drawn up in 1931. It comprises *inter alia* the preparation of an international handbook of research laboratories and institutes. On the proposal of the scientific experts themselves, the Committee decided to begin with physics laboratories. The purpose of this publication will be to supply information such as may be of interest and practical assistance to foreign scientists and students.

#### 3. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

##### (a) "*Index Translationum*".

The *Index Translationum* appeared for the first time in July 1932. The time has now come to prepare a fuller edition embracing six new countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Sweden. In this connection, the question of method has claimed attention: Shall the system of classification adopted be based on the original languages of the works translated, or should the Committee confine itself to a system of classification by countries? For practical reasons, the Committee pronounced in favour of the latter system, on the understanding that supplementary particulars should be supplied with regard to the languages from which works are translated.

(b) *Proposals of the P.E.N. Clubs.*

The P.E.N. Clubs have proposed the foundation of an international prize for literature under the auspices of the League of Nations ; it has not appeared possible to recommend any such step.

The P.E.N. Clubs also requested the Committee to consider means of promoting the free circulation of literary works. The Committee has instructed the Institute to collect material for a subsequent enquiry.

4. ART QUESTIONS.

(a) *Repatriation of Works of Art.*

This question is one of the elements in a much vaster problem : the legal protection of the artistic heritage of mankind. It is well known that the component parts of highly important works of art have been separated and dispersed. The question to be solved is how such dismemberment can be prevented in the future. Such would be the purpose of a proposed international Convention, the draft of which, prepared by the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office, is to be submitted, if the League of Nations so decides, for preliminary examination by the Governments before being opened for signature.

(b) *Bulletin of Folk-Arts.*

The publication of this little bulletin, which was proposed by Professor Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Arts, will begin in a modest way and will serve as a link between all those interested in this question, and more especially between the National Committees on folk-arts which have been set up in several countries as a result of the Prague Congress of 1928.

(c) *International Committee of Architects.*

At the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Council of the League requested the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to state its opinion on a proposal to draw up conditions with which international architectural competitions would in future be required to comply.

The Committee appointed three of its members—Sir Frank Heath, M. Rocco and M. Oprescu—to consider procedure, though not the substance of the question itself. The Committee's conclusions are embodied in a report to the Council, which is annexed to the present document (Appendix 3).

5. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Committee began by formally approving the resolutions adopted by the Committee of representatives of institutions specialising in the study of intellectual rights which met at Paris last June with M. Loder in the chair.

(a) *Rights of Science.*

The Committee has itself decided—not so much with a view to investigation, which has, indeed, already been carried as far as possible, but to propaganda in favour of a just and indispensable principle—to resume active interest in the rights of scientists and science. This problem, which came before it at its first session in 1922, the Committee has not the least intention of abandoning.

In this connection, it formally recommended that the grants made for scientific purposes and to scientific establishments should not be unduly reduced, in spite of the necessity, under which all States are labouring, of applying a programme of strict economy in all spheres. Culture in general is at stake.

(b) *International Federation of Inventors.*

A proposal on this subject was put forward by the Italian Committee and was considered by the Committee on Intellectual Rights, whose point of view was subsequently ratified by the Committee after hearing a statement by M. Piola-Caselli.

6. DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES.

In all matters relating to the co-ordination of libraries and archives, the Committee approves the experts' proposals.

The Italian Committee is preparing an international congress of archivists for 1935. The Committee, through the instrumentality of the Institute, will do everything in its power to support this important undertaking.

7. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Assembly requested the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to investigate the international aspects of broadcasting, on which the Institute has since published a volume. Furthermore, it called together a Committee of directors of broadcasting undertakings with a view to drawing up a draft international agreement. This instrument will subsequently be submitted to the Government authorities for examination and approval.

#### 8. THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FILM.

The Committee noted with keen interest the activity displayed during the past year by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. Among its activities may be mentioned the forthcoming publication of a vast encyclopædia of cinematography, which should prove of great value.

As regards more especially the League of Nations film, reference may be made to the resolution on this subject. This scheme is to be reconsidered with the assistance of a Committee of Experts, consisting of representatives of important cinematograph undertakings.

#### 9. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The Committee has always taken a great interest in this problem, the development of which it follows through the instrumentality of the Institute. The latter continues to make a very specialised collection of material, which may subsequently be published.

#### 10. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.

Professor Ibrovac, who was representing the National Yugoslav Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, submitted to the International Committee on behalf of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers, of which he is the Vice-President, a recommendation in favour of free passport visas, and urging that travelling facilities should be granted to members of the teaching profession travelling for official study purposes.

This recommendation was sympathetically received by the Committee.

### IV. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

#### I. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

At its sixty-sixth session, in January 1932, the Council of the League of Nations requested the Committee to consider "what arrangements might be made for safeguarding the whole of the work of the Organisation during the period of financial restriction". It put certain questions to the Committee, to which the latter replied in its report dated August 20th, 1932.

The question raised by the Council with regard to the activities of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had already led the Committee to reply that it would be possible to reduce the number of members of which that body consists.

Last year, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation asked the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to draw up suggestions for submission to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was on the basis of these suggestions that the Committee adopted the following resolution :

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having regard to the arrangements contemplated at its fourteenth session with reference to the re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and to the recommendations made on that subject in the report submitted by the representative of France to the Council of the League of Nations on September 27th, 1932 ;

"Considering that, according to the provisional rules of the Permanent Committee, three of its members are not re-eligible ;

"And bearing in mind that, since the formation of the Permanent Committee, two of its members have resigned :

"Decides :

"That the two members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters who have resigned shall not be replaced ;

"That three of the remaining members shall retire as from the next session of the Executive Committee and shall not be replaced ;

"That the total membership of the Permanent Committee, which is now nineteen (including the representatives of the Plenary Committee), shall thus be reduced to fourteen.

"These arrangements shall be submitted to the Council of the League for its approval, together with the report on the fifteenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation."

If the Council approves these arrangements, the Executive Committee will be called upon to name, at its session immediately following that of the Council, the three members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters who, having ceased to be members, are not to be replaced.

Having regard to the views expressed on this subject by the Council at its sixty-eighth session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is of opinion that this substantial reduction in the regular members of the Committee should enable it, in certain circumstances, to call in the aid of distinguished persons who are not members of the Committee, belonging to various countries and representing the widest possible range of cultures and forms of art.

2. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH  
IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In his report, which was submitted to the Council on September 27th, 1932, the French representative took note of the Committee's intentions with regard to the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee of Experts. Guided by the opinions expressed by the Rapporteur in his statement to the Council, a special Sub-Committee, set up by the Executive Committee of the Organisation, drew up a complete scheme of re-organisation. The Committee is submitting this scheme of re-organisation to the Council in the form of a draft resolution.

Should the Council decide to approve the following resolution, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be able, without delay, to take such steps as may be necessary for the application of the new scheme :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Taking duly into account the recommendations which it made at its fourteenth session, together with the remarks of the representative of France on the Council of the League of Nations concerning the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations,

“ Notes that it is necessary :

“ (1) To reduce the number of members of the Sub-Committee ;

“ (2) To establish a closer relationship between the Sub-Committee and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ (3) To enable that advisory organ of the Committee to have recourse on occasion to experts who have specialised in various branches of teaching and also in the use for educational purposes of the cinematograph, broadcasting, etc. ;

“ Considers, further, that the collaboration of representatives of private associations may in various circumstances prove very fruitful ;

“ Submits the following proposal to the Council of the League :

“ There shall be substituted for the Committee of Experts, as constituted hitherto, an advisory organ of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the members of which shall be appointed by the latter.

“ It shall consist during a first period of three years of three members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of two persons at present members of the Sub-Committee of Experts. The International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute will be represented at the sessions of the Committee.

“ The questions to be submitted to this Committee will be selected each year by the Executive Committee, with due reference to the desirability of devoting each of the sessions of the Committee to as homogeneous a group of questions as possible.

“ According to the nature of the questions submitted to this advisory organ, the Executive Committee will appoint not more than five assessors to collaborate in the Sub-Committee's work in studying the questions included in the agenda of the session.

“ The Executive Committee will have the fullest liberty in the choice of these assessors. It can appeal to representatives of the Ministry of Public Education, to experts who have specialised in the use for pedagogic purposes of technical means of diffusion, to representatives of international or national associations, such as the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, professional associations of the teaching profession, women's organisations, students' organisations, etc.

“ The Advisory Committee, whose duties and composition have been defined above, would be entitled ' The Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching '.”

Should these provisions be approved, the Executive Committee, at its next session, would have to give effect to the resolution and to prepare, for next year, the first meeting of the Advisory Committee thus newly created.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION WITH THOSE OF CERTAIN  
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee has always interested itself in the progress of international co-operation as promoted by the establishment, under the auspices of the League, of co-ordinating links between international institutes, bureaux or associations.

It expresses the hope that, in the efforts which are being made in this direction, due account will be taken of the experience gained by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the assistance which it might afford in certain circumstances.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is almost three years since the work of intellectual co-operation entered upon the stage of results—and realities. The progress it is making is continuous, regular and uninterrupted. Accurate and reliable in its methods, which are tested by daily experience, it is constantly discovering new ways of improving their application. In almost all spheres progress is marked—hence a reassuring impression of security.

The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the value of the work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation gave cause for congratulation. The French Government's intention in founding the Institute was to place at the disposal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation an executive organ capable of progressive adaptation to requirements which would be brought to light as the work developed.

The Committee takes pleasure in recognising that the Institute is constantly perfecting its methods of work, that it is able to cope with an extension of the programme while at the same time retaining nothing of the thoroughness with which it continues to carry out the principal tasks entrusted to it. The Institute therefore deserves both the praise bestowed upon it by members of the Committee and the confidence and support which it receives from certain Governments in the shape of regular subsidies.

The report of the Director of the Institute was used as a basis for the Committee's discussions. It was designed, not merely to serve as a means of information likely to be of use to any person interested in the work of intellectual co-operation, but also as an excellent practical instrument, of which the members of the Committee have made full use.

The Committee could not but be gratified to note the excellent results of the close co-operation which has been established between the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Institutes of Intellectual Co-operation and Educational Cinematography respectively. Ever since the re-organisation of intellectual co-operation, it has been realised that such collaboration is one of the essential factors in the success of our work.

The Committee was glad to note how fully the hopes voiced in this connection have been fulfilled.

Attention must also be drawn to the increasing number of publications. The fact that these publications are increasing, that circulation in each case is also on the upgrade, that several of these works are being republished, and republished with improvements, together with the fact that the proceeds of such publications are now definitely one of the Institute's assets, prove the increasing interest which the intellectual public is taking in our work. We have succeeded—and it has always been one of our objects—in supplying that public with practical instruments. Our work is beginning to tell. We are emerging from the preliminary period of dossiers and discussions. Our efforts have begun to bear fruit.

A further point which is worthy of special notice is the constantly increasing numbers and higher intellectual standard of the contributions received from the various countries. It is to them in a very large measure that the success of our publications and activities is due. They are evidence of the active interest which intellectuals in almost all countries are taking in our work and of their desire to participate in it.

The work of intellectual co-operation is evolving on three different planes.

First, there is the service of the various States. On this plane, indeed, the Organisation endeavours to render intellectual services to the States themselves through their scientific establishments and educational institutions. Apart from our publications, the most important aspect of our work in this connection is the efforts we have been making to co-ordinate the work of various administrations of an intellectual character. Ministries of education, through higher education and secondary and primary education; museums of fine arts and archæology, science museums, archives, libraries, centres of educational information—the system is almost complete, and our activities are achieving their purpose.

On the next higher plane comes the service of the League of Nations. We are, indeed, endeavouring to make an effective contribution to the work of the League by disseminating its spirit in all grades of educational establishments, by undertaking the scientific investigation of the great international problems with which the League is called upon to deal, and, lastly, by co-operating in the indispensable work of moral disarmament.

It is the highest plane of all which is the most characteristic province of intellectual co-operation—that is to say, the service of intellectual activities for their own sake, the service of ideas, the service of the mind. This highest plane we are still in the process of reaching; the upward march has barely begun. In order to reach the goal, however, we have only to follow our natural tendency sincerely and logically. Starting from concrete facts, such as a mere administrative contact, we were led first to the investigation of problems also concrete and restricted in scope, until at last, as our study of these problems became more searching, we reached the general problems by which they are dominated and determined; we had touched the realm of ideas.

These three planes are linked together by a close network of connecting links which gives our work a character both of homogeneity and harmony. Such an undertaking would, however, remain hazardous, and perhaps even vain, unless endowed with a spirit to make it live with a life of its own, and to lead it to take part in the work that is being done under the auspices of the League.

Without this spirit to quicken our activities, their value might have been doubted even from the practical point of view; but, in the various spheres of international life, present results are of no avail unless they mark the beginning of a new stage towards the ends which the authors of the Covenant held up to the goodwill of thinkers and men of action alike. At this fifteenth session, these deep-rooted convictions, which are shared by all the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, again created a unique atmosphere, while the methods adopted facilitated the completion of a very comprehensive programme. The discussions nevertheless reached a higher plane than almost ever before. It would appear that, in the difficult times through which the world is now passing, the Committee has thus afforded proof of the intellectual classes' determination to face the crisis and to do their share in overcoming it; for this crisis is not merely economic, but to an equal degree intellectual and moral.

## Appendix 1.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 22ND, 1933.

#### I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was glad to welcome at its fifteenth session the delegates of five National Committees. It recognises the great value of the reports submitted to it on behalf of these Committees ;

It considers that the success of this first attempt shows the great value of direct participation by the National Committees in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

It thanks the Information Section for its assistance in this undertaking ;

Decides to continue the collaboration thus begun ;

Relies on the Executive Committee to continue this collaboration in accordance with a general programme to be drawn up later ;

Expresses the hope that a new and enlarged edition of the " List of National Committees " will shortly be published ; and

Takes this opportunity of thanking the National Committees once more for the work they have accomplished.

#### 2. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES : PROFESSOR SHOTWELL'S PROPOSAL.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard Professor Shotwell's proposals and having taken into consideration the statement submitted to the Executive Committee on this matter by Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor Rocco :<sup>1</sup>

Notes :

(1) That differences of conception exist as to the scope and methods of the social and political sciences ;

(2) That there is a connection between Professor Shotwell's proposals and the enquiry now in progress concerning the study of international relations, and that they should therefore be helpful to the enquiry ;

(3) That those proposals form an important contribution to the programme and work of moral disarmament.

The Committee consequently expresses the opinion that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should extend its activities in the sphere of the social and political sciences and should with that object appeal, in a form to be determined later and whenever this may be necessary, for the co-operation of as many specialists as practicable and for the co-operation of the International Labour Office and the competent organs of the League of Nations.

It decides that this work of organisation will be undertaken without delay ; that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation may possibly be asked to take part in it ; that Professor Shotwell should be requested to draw up more detailed proposals which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will submit to competent persons ; that, as the outcome of these consultations, the Institute will determine the principles and methods of work and will lay proposals before the Executive Committee as to the first studies to be undertaken.

A committee will then be appointed in accordance with the usual procedure to supervise the carrying out of the programme.

#### 3. " CORRESPONDENCE " AND " CONVERSATIONS ".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Notes the declarations and conclusions unanimously adopted by the participants in the Madrid " Conversation " ;<sup>2</sup>

Recognises that the general declarations set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 are in every respect in conformity with the spirit of the League of Nations, and accordingly endorses them ;

Hopes that satisfaction will be given to the desire expressed by the Committee in paragraphs 5 and 6 :

(1) That the study of the fundamental problem of the future of culture should be continued ;

(2) That for this purpose attention should be concentrated on these two essential parts of the problem :

(a) Conditions which should be fulfilled in education in order to avoid excessive specialisation ;

(b) Measures which should be taken to provide access to the benefits of the highest culture to those who are most worthy of them.

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document Com. Ex./Institut/15.1932.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 5 of the present document, page 24.

As regards this last point, the Committee observes that the Madrid Committee's draft is in harmony with that submitted by M. Magyary at the last meeting of the Directors of Higher Education. The Committee considers that, in accordance with the Madrid Committee's wishes and with the eloquent statement of M. Magyary, it would be extremely useful to institute an international policy of scientific research.

The Committee expresses its gratitude to the Spanish Government for its cordial invitation and its generous hospitality, which led to the creation of an extremely favourable atmosphere for the discussions pursued at Madrid.

#### 4. COLLABORATION IN THE RE-ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, deeply moved by the death of Professor Becker, desires to pay a tribute to his memory and expresses its admiration for the signal devotion and enlightened assistance which he brought to the work of the re-organisation of public education in China.

The Committee is gratified to note the constitution in China of a committee for the organisation of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

It is also gratified to learn that the study tour of the Chinese educationists in Europe, which took place during the year, proved a complete success. It takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to the Governments and to the public education authorities and the National Committees of those countries which received the mission.

It decides to continue the collaboration of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with China which the Chinese Government has been good enough to ask for.

In view of the success of the Chinese educationists' mission in Europe, the Committee hopes that similar missions will be set on foot, particularly among European countries, and that the same facilities will be granted as in the case of the Chinese mission.

#### 5. EDUCATION IN CHINA : THE MASS EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes that, in his excellent statement, Professor Langevin has rendered full justice to the efforts and zeal of Dr. Y. C. James Yen and the Mass Education Movement which he directs. It also notes that Professor Langevin has given due prominence (1) to the admirable work being carried on in the Ting Hsien district for combating illiteracy and promoting adult education ; (2) to the possibility of developing this work in accordance with the suggestions made in the report of the Mission of Educational Experts sent to China.<sup>1</sup>

It approves the action of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in giving the widest publicity to Dr. James Yen's letter<sup>2</sup> concerning the passage which refers to the Mass Education Movement in the report of the Mission, and in thus making public the exact figures concerning the Mass Education Movement's means of action.

It is happy to be able once more to satisfy itself that the sole aim of the Mission of Educational Experts was to facilitate the co-ordination of the efforts being made by the Chinese Government to re-organise education, and that its main object was to furnish advice, when requested to do so, regarding what it considered to be the best means of ensuring to China the benefit of Western experience in the development of her own culture.

#### 6. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
Having examined Professor Gilbert Murray's report on the session held at Geneva, on July 10th and 11th, 1933,<sup>3</sup> of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :

Approves the resolutions submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts subject to the amendments which it has itself made to them concerning, in particular, the preparation of films on the League of Nations and broadcasting.

It emphasises the importance of the scheme of work drawn up with a view to the revision of school text-books, the execution of which has been entrusted to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

#### 7. ADULT EDUCATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorises the Institute to undertake a comparative enquiry into the methods of adult education. This enquiry would be carried out according to the possibilities at the Institute's disposal and within such time as may appear to it necessary ; it would deal with a limited number of countries.

<sup>1</sup> See " The Re-organisation of Education in China ", by the members of the League of Nations' Mission of Educational Experts : M. C. H. Becker, M. Paul Langevin, M. M. Falski and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

<sup>2</sup> See the publication *Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 29-30, pages 259-267.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 18.

## 8. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

### I. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the chapter in the report of the Director of the Institute dealing with what has been done in the matter of the exact and natural sciences;<sup>1</sup>

Having heard the statements by Mme. Curie, M. Borel and M. Langevin with regard to the possible publication of a list of physics laboratories :

Considers that the work which the Institute has begun in this matter should be continued, it being clearly understood that the purpose of the publication will be to provide, in regard to research institutions, information such as may prove of interest to foreign scientists and students.

### II. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Thanks the Spanish Government for the valuable assistance it has given the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by making possible a second meeting of the Committee for studying the co-ordination of scientific terminology ;

Recognises the importance of this action and requests the Institute to proceed with the work in hand, which may lead to the constitution of a permanent committee to ensure the continuation of what is being done in this sphere.

## 9. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM".

### The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After noting the communications from M. Julien Cain and M. Ernst Reinhardt<sup>2</sup> and the explanations furnished by the Institute concerning the *Index Translationum*,

Recognises the arguments in favour of a classification by languages in the *Index Translationum* ;

Is, however, of opinion that in present circumstances classification by countries is the safest practical method, since a strictly systematic classification by languages would not be possible ;

Is accordingly in favour of maintaining the present system of classification by countries.

Nevertheless, with a view to meeting the suggestions expressed, the Committee requests the Institute to add, as far as possible, to the classification by countries, systematic indications concerning the original languages of the translations ; and

Instructs the Institute to decide, with M. Julien Cain, President of the Committee of Experts for the bibliography of translations, on the most practical methods by which this end may be attained.

## 10. PROPOSALS OF THE P.E.N. CLUBS.

### The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the proposals made by the Organisation of P.E.N. Clubs regarding the following two questions :

(a) The institution under the auspices of the League of Nations of an international prize for literature ;

(b) Means of promoting the free circulation of literary works,

Decides as follows :

With regard to the first proposal :

Requests the Secretariat to inform the Organisation of P.E.N. Clubs that, for constitutional and budgetary reasons, the Committee finds it impossible to recommend any measure of this kind ;

As regards the second proposal :

Notes that the free circulation of literary works, as of scientific and technical publications, has already been considered both by the League Assembly and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

Is of opinion that this question might with advantage be further investigated and relies on the Institute to collect the necessary material.

## II. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the Institute's report on the work of the International Museums Office during the administrative period 1932-33,<sup>3</sup> endorses the proposals contained in this report with regard to the future programme of the Office and the changes to be made in its methods.

The Committee recognises the desirability of setting up, in the International Museums Office, an international historical monuments commission consisting of delegates of the national arts administrations. It hopes that this scheme will receive sympathetic consideration from the Council and the Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section IV, page 48.

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document F.12.1933.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VII, page 51.



(b) The Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office has submitted to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee a preliminary draft Convention,<sup>1</sup> providing that States shall assist one another in the return of objects removed from their respective national artistic heritages.

The Committee approves this preliminary draft. It requests the Council to be good enough to invite the Assembly to instruct the Secretary-General to transmit this preliminary draft to the Member and non-member States for their observations.

The Committee decides forthwith to place this question on the agenda of its next session, during which it proposes to consider, on the basis of the observations received, what action should be taken.

(c) The Committee approves the programme of the International Conference of Experts convened by the International Museums Office for April 1934. It expresses its gratitude to the Spanish Government for its generous invitation to hold this meeting at Madrid and for all the help it proposes to give to the Conference.

(d) The Committee notes with satisfaction that the draft international agreement between the producers of casts has been accepted in principle by the competent authorities of the following countries : Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Spain.

## 12. FOLK ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After hearing the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and after taking cognisance of the suggestions made by Professor Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk Arts :<sup>2</sup>

Instructs the Institute to publish a half-yearly bulletin for the purpose of establishing liaison between the organisations interested.

## 13. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report by M. Loder, Chairman of the Committee of Representatives of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights, on the meeting held at Paris on June 9th, 1933 :

Approves the resolutions adopted by that Committee,<sup>3</sup> subject to the following amendments :

*Resolution II (Journalist Authors' Rights) :* Add a third paragraph as follows :

" . . . Directs the attention of the International Labour Office to the expediency of providing in the collective contract of journalists for clauses safeguarding the full efficacy of the rule designed to ensure that the journalist shall have the right to use his work for the purposes of a new publication."

*Resolution VI (Inventors' Rights), amended as follows :*

" (1) Recognising the importance of the proposal communicated by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to the grouping of inventors of the various countries in a professional federation ;

" Taking into account the points of view expressed by the representatives of the International Bureau at Berne and of the International Labour Office, together with the fresh considerations put forward by M. Piola-Caselli, the Chairman, in support of the scheme, and more particularly his information concerning the possible convening under the auspices of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of an International Congress with a view to the constitution of the future federation :

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VII, paragraph C, page 52.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VIII, page 55.

<sup>3</sup> Institute document E.19.1933 :

### " II. JOURNALIST AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

" The Committee,

" Noting with pleasure the evolution of the conceptions of jurisprudence towards a better protection of works published in the Press and specially the hopes expressed at the International Congress of Comparative Law held at The Hague in August 1932 :

" Is of the following opinion :

" (1) Authors' rights should be recognised in the case of an author of works published in the Press, on the same terms as those accorded to other authors protected by the Berne Convention, the new ruling with regard to the conditions of borrowing envisaged in Article 10 of that Convention being considered sufficient for the prevention of abuses ;

" (2) The author of a work published in a periodical, unless he makes a stipulation to the contrary, retains the right to use it, provided that the use be such as not to entail disloyal competition with the periodical."

### " VI. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

" The Committee,

" Recognising the importance of the proposal transmitted by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to grouping the inventors of the various countries in a professional federation ;

" Taking into account the points of view expressed by the representatives of the International Bureau at Berne and of the International Labour Office :

" Thinks this tentative measure desirable and recommends, amongst the objects to be attained in order to respond to the considerations expressed by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the insertion in the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property of a disposition allowing the author of every invention to claim the authorship of it and have his name attached to it."

“ Recognises the importance of this suggestion as a means of safeguarding the material and moral rights of inventors ;

“ Also recognises the importance of the suggestions made by the American National Committee with a view to obtaining the insertion, in certain national bodies of law, of measures permitting inventors to have their inventions patented in certain cases in which they have had to be prematurely divulged.

“ (2) Recommends the inclusion in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of a provision permitting the author of any invention to claim the authorship and to have his name mentioned in the patent, without prejudice to any regulations giving effect to national laws regarding patents and designed to co-ordinate such mention with the system of issuing patents.”

*Resolution VII* (Ratification and Revision of the Rome Act) amended as follows :<sup>1</sup>

“ . . . Suggests to the Council of the League of Nations the expediency of recommending to the Assembly of the League of Nations that it should invite the States signatories to the Rome Act which have not yet been able to ratify that Act to do so as soon as possible.”

The Committee notes that there is at present some urgency as regards certain problems relating to intellectual rights—namely, those connected with the revision of the Berne International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

It accordingly requests the Institute to follow these problems, under the direction of M. Loder and with the assistance of the competent institutions and persons, with a view to the meeting, to be held next year, of the Committee of Representatives of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights.

#### 14. RIGHTS OF SCIENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes to reaffirm the importance which it attaches to the question of the rights of the scientist, or more generally the rights of science. It declares its intention of reverting to this problem as soon as possible, so that the technical studies already completed may contribute towards a solution which would obviate the difficulties raised by the individual form of the rights of the scientist, by devoting a portion of the profits resulting from the application of those rights to the maintenance and development of scientific research as a whole.

#### 15. GRANTS MADE BY STATES TO NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS.

At its fifteenth session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered, in connection with grants made to libraries, the general question of the funds placed by States at the disposal of national educational and scientific research organisations. It recognises the exceptional gravity of the present crisis and the necessity for strict economy on the part of Governments.

However, it feels that it would be neglecting its duty if it did not once again draw the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the serious consequences which further restrictions might produce on the level of contemporary culture.

#### 16. LIBRARIES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
After hearing the reports of Dr. Krüss and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

Approves the resolutions adopted by a delegation of the Committee of Library Experts, which met at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, and instructs the Institute to take appropriate action thereon.<sup>2</sup>

#### 17. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
After noting the Institute's report on the work of the Committee of Experts appointed to determine the conditions which should govern broadcasting agreements designed to serve the cause of peace :<sup>3</sup>

Considers that these questions have been studied in sufficient detail to make it desirable to prepare, in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the experts' recommendations, a more precise draft text in appropriate legal form ; and

<sup>1</sup>

“ VII. RATIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ROME ACT .

“ The Committee, having learned of the appeals addressed to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by several professional groups :

“ Thinks it would be desirable to secure, within the briefest possible delay, the ratification of the Rome Act by all the signatory States in order to avoid having to adjourn the Brussels Congress ;

“ Expresses the hope that a recommendation to this effect may be formulated and addressed to the Government in question by the competent body of the League of Nations.”

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document C.I.B.17.1933.

<sup>3</sup> See Intellectual Co-operation Series : “ Broadcasting and International Peace ”.

Instructs the Institute to cause this draft text to be framed by qualified persons, and to submit it as a basis of discussion to the Governments and broadcasting enterprises with a view to the preparation of a draft agreement which might be submitted later to the official authorities for approval.

#### 18. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with interest the report submitted by M. Rocco, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, on the work accomplished by the Institute during the year 1932-33.<sup>1</sup>

The Committee expresses its satisfaction with the results obtained, notes that the Institute's work is developing under favourable conditions, and approves all the arrangements made to ensure closer co-operation between the Institute and the other branches of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee wishes to emphasise the value of the personal contribution towards the work made by the Chairman of the Governing Body and by the Director of the Institute; it regards this as a guarantee of success.

#### 19. PROBLEM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of a resolution submitted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations concerning the preparation of educational films on the League and more generally the international problem of the cinematograph;

Having heard the proposals and observations made by M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and by M. de Feo, Director of the Institute:

Notes that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is now called upon to consider the international problem of the cinematograph in all its aspects: its educational function, its cultural function, the utilisation of the cinematograph as a means of moral disarmament, the utilisation of news films for making known the League of Nations and its work, etc.

It recalls that the Organisation has assumed obligations towards private associations desirous of having educational films on the League of Nations at their disposal;

It considers that, during the forthcoming administrative period, the following measures should be taken. Those measures relate to:

- (1) Liaison to be established with the film industry organisations;
- (2) Preparation of educational films on the League of Nations;
- (3) Consideration of the general aspects of the problem of the cinematograph;
- (4) Subsequent procedure.

##### (1) *Liaison with the Film Industry Organisations.*

Last year, representatives of the film industry offered to co-operate with the International Committee. The latter greatly appreciates this offer, which has since been confirmed. It is solely on account of fortuitous circumstances that the Educational Cinematographic Institute has been unable to convene this Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry. The Committee accordingly recommends that the latter be convened as soon as circumstances permit, and that the whole of the questions relating to the cinematograph considered from the point of view of the League and its work be submitted to it.

##### (2) *Preparation of Educational Films on the League of Nations.*

At the present stage of the investigations, all that can be done is to encourage the preparation of films of an educational character dealing with the League of Nations; moreover, for the moment, only films of that character were recommended by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth and by private associations.

M. Jules Destrée's kind offer to assist in preparing a scenario and in making a film on the League has been gratefully noted by the Committee.

The Committee recommends that every facility for carrying out this scheme should be given to M. Destrée.

The Chairman of the Governing Body of the Rome Institute has also offered to devote the Institute's activities during the forthcoming administrative period more especially to the preliminary steps and work connected with the preparation of a film on the League. The Committee thanks the Institute for this offer.

It relies on the Governing Organs of the Institute to take the necessary action.

It requests the Secretariat to continue the consultations already begun, to obtain more definite proposals and to submit them for examination by the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and the Educational Cinematographic Institute.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 7 of the present document, page 27.

(3) *General Aspects of the Problem of the Cinematograph.*

The Committee considers that a general programme should gradually be drawn up covering all the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of the cinematograph.

The Committee proposes to undertake the study of this problem by stages and to ask for all useful assistance for this purpose.

As regards, more particularly, the educational aspects of the cinematograph, the Committee attaches very great importance to the results of the International Congress on Education by the Cinematograph, which is being organised by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, in concert with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and is to be held at Rome in April 1934. It is convinced that this Congress will be able to extend the field of studies already in progress in a very opportune manner.

It recommends the appointment of a Preparatory Committee to prepare the Congress's work on this matter. This Committee would consist of representatives of the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of the Information Section of the League Secretariat, of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Lastly, it expresses the hope that the Congress's conclusions will be dealt with in a special report. This report will appear on the agenda of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at its next session.

(4) *Subsequent Procedure.*

Finally, the Committee requests the Executive Committee to supervise the carrying out of this programme, to examine, in particular, the results which will certainly be achieved at the meeting of the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry, and to consider what action should be taken on their proposals.

As regards the preparations for the International Congress on Education by the Cinematograph, the Executive Committee will take whatever decisions it may deem to be necessary on the basis of the data with which the above-mentioned Preparatory Committee will supply it as its work progresses.

20. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its appreciation for the study undertaken by the Institute on the question of the universal adoption of roman characters,<sup>1</sup> and requests the Director so to continue the work that the result of the investigation may be likely to be of special service to countries where the question is of particular importance.

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Appendix 2.

MORAL DISARMAMENT.

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LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, TO M. KOMARNICKI, RAPPORTEUR TO THE MORAL DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Geneva, July 22nd, 1933.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has followed with constant interest the work of the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. It is gratified to note that the Secretariat of the Organisation and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation are collaborating in the studies undertaken by that Committee. It will be happy to do its utmost in future to facilitate the carrying out of the proposed work.

It therefore noted with the keenest interest, in the course of its present session, the new draft texts which you propose to submit to the Committee on Moral Disarmament, dealing, in particular, with education, the collaboration of Government departments and intellectual circles in the work of moral disarmament, the utilisation of technical means of spreading ideas, etc. Those questions have also had the attention of the Committee, some having been included in its agenda for several years past. It was thus led to draw up a draft text based on various suggestions submitted to it. In framing this draft, the Committee had no intention whatever of recommending new bases of discussion to the Government representatives. It simply thought that it might possibly be able to add useful material to the data at their disposal.

I have accordingly the honour to send you herewith the draft prepared by the Committee, which is, however, incomplete, and I leave it to you to take such action as you may think fit in the matter.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,  
*Chairman of the International Committee on  
Intellectual Co-operation.*

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<sup>1</sup> See Institute document A.2.1933.

Sub-Appendix.

PROPOSALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION  
REGARDING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT TEXTS CONCERNING MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The High Contracting Parties,

Considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments depend to a large extent upon the growth of reciprocal confidence between nations ;

Considering that moral disarmament is one of the essential aspects of the general work of disarmament, and that, moreover, each stage towards the realisation of the limitation of armaments implies a parallel effort in the domain of moral disarmament ;

Taking into account the fact that the success of the measures adopted in one country to ensure moral disarmament is largely dependent on the application of similar measures in other countries ;

Recognising that the League of Nations possesses in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as established by the Assembly of the League in its resolution of September 1931—comprising the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—an instrument adapted to accomplish certain tasks connected with moral disarmament :

*Article 1.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to recommend to the competent authorities of their respective countries that education, at every stage, including the training of teachers, should be so conceived as to promote good understanding and mutual respect between peoples and to emphasise the importance of international co-operation.

To this end, school text-books should be prepared in the spirit indicated in paragraph 1, and teachers should be guided by the principles contained therein.

*Article 2.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to urge their competent education authorities to provide for the teaching of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and the application of these principles in practice, and to cause these subjects to be included subsequently by the competent authorities in the list of subjects prescribed for the entrance examinations to the more important official careers, and, in particular, such careers as may entail relations with other Governments.

*Article 3.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to contribute to the enquiry instituted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation into the services that the cinema, the theatre and broadcasting can render to the cause of international understanding and the means of increasing the spirit of tolerance, equity and justice between nations.

They will endeavour, in accordance with the provisions of their respective Constitutions, to prevent and discourage the performance of plays, the showing of films and the broadcasting of programmes likely to wound the legitimate sentiments of other nations.

*Article 4.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate by the most appropriate means the co-operation of the Government departments of their respective countries in the work of moral disarmament.

They undertake to encourage the creation and development of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to their collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The States Members of the League of Nations undertake to grant to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of their respective countries an annual sum amounting to not less than 2½ per cent of their annual contribution to the budget of the League of Nations.

*Article 5.*

The High Contracting Parties shall take steps to ensure that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of their respective countries report every year (or every . . . years) to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the action taken in their countries in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

These reports shall be published by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

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Appendix 3.

PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT FOR THE CREATION  
OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS UNDER THE  
AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At its seventieth session, the Council of the League of Nations had before it for consideration a proposal submitted by the United Kingdom representative for the establishment of an International Committee to be appointed by the League as an advisory body in respect of any proposed architectural competitions of an international character.

On the motion of the United Kingdom representative, the Council adopted the following resolution :

“ The Council,

“ In order to regularise the organisation of international architectural competitions, and in order to avoid the complaints to which numerous competitions of this kind have given rise,

“ Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, for their consideration, the proposal to establish, under the auspices of the League of Nations, a Technical Commission composed of five architects whose task will be to examine the programmes of international architectural competitions, to foster the sound organisation of these competitions and to settle every difficulty or complaint concerning them ;

“ Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Council with a report which will allow it to decide upon the desirability of proceeding to the realisation of this proposal at its next session.”

Subsequently, the United Kingdom representative supplemented the report submitted to the Council by sending a memorandum; which was circulated to all the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

On the basis of these data and of the opinions advanced by the Legal Section of the Secretariat, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after having the question studied by a special Committee consisting of three of its members, submits the following considerations to the Council of the League :

“ 1. The actual principle of the creation of the contemplated Committee as part of the organisation of the League does not encounter any immediate legal obstacle, inasmuch as the Committee in question would be an advisory body placed by the League at the disposal of those concerned, while the League could not incur any responsibility on that account.

“ 2. The five members provided for in the proposal of the United Kingdom Government might be appointed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation after consultation with the most competent and representative organisations. It is felt that they should be chosen from five different countries. Their term of office should not exceed . . . years and they should not be immediately re-eligible.

“ The Chairman should be elected annually by a simple majority. Until such time as that majority could be secured, the chair should be temporarily occupied by the eldest member.

“ 3. The International Council for International Architectural Competitions—that seems the most suitable title—would be required, as soon as it came into existence, to draw up a standard code of regulations for international competitions. This code would be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its approval. In drafting it, account might usefully be taken of the suggestions formulated by the successive international congresses of architects, especially the ninth congress held at Rome in 1911 (equality among competitors, strict anonymity, publicity, fixed proportion between prizes (if any) and cost of the works, public exhibition of plans).

“ 4. The standard code of regulations should lay down certain rules for the composition of juries and should leave the organisers of competitions free to apply to the Council either to act as jury, or to appoint the members of the jury, or to supervise the conduct of the competition, or to arbitrate upon any disputes that may arise.

“ 5. The application of the standard regulations would always be in the discretion of the organisers of an international competition. The same would apply to any recourse to the Council in any of the forms contemplated in paragraph 4 above ; in such case, official application would have to be made by the organisers of the competition to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

“ 6. The Council would meet when summoned by the Chairman by arrangement with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

“ As a general rule, the Council would meet only when formally requested to act in an international competition and only provided that, in the Chairman's opinion, such request should be complied with.

" 7. Unless otherwise decided by the Council of the League of Nations in exceptional cases, the expenses of every meeting would be chargeable to the organisers of the competition.

" The expenses of the constituent meeting of the Council would, however, be defrayed by the League of Nations.

" 8. The secretarial staff of the Council would be provided by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation."

The Committee feels that it has accomplished the first part of the task entrusted to it by the Council. It does not, however, feel itself able to express a final opinion.

The Committee thinks that, owing to the complexity of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved, it could not recommend a decision to the Council or any particular procedure, until it has consulted a committee of architectural experts.

For this purpose, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes the following procedure :

The Permanent International Committee of Architects would be invited to supply a list of names, from which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—or, failing it, the Executive Committee—would choose three. Further, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—or, failing it, the Executive Committee—would appoint two persons, making its selection in such a way as to ensure the adequate representation of the main architectural movements of to-day.

The Committee of five members so formed would be asked to give an opinion on the observations made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and if necessary to complete and revise them.

If the Council also thought such a consultation desirable, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be prepared to arrange for it in the manner indicated above, as soon as the requisite funds were placed at its disposal.

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#### Appendix 4.

### REPORT ON THE MEETING OF A DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 10TH AND 11TH, 1933.

SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

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A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations held a session at Geneva on July 10th and 11th, 1933, under the Chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the discussions : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. Jules DESTRÉE, Professor Ivan DJAYA, Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Professor G. GALLAVRESI, Dr. W. SCHELLBERG, Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, Professor A. ZIMMERN and M. J. ARTUS (International Labour Office).

The following were present as observers : M. H. CHRISTENSEN, Member of the Danish National Committee ; M. M. IBROVAC, Chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee ; M. Ch. VITTAS, Secretary of the Greek National Committee.

The delegation examined the various items on its agenda at four meetings.

#### *Collaboration with the Conference on International Studies : Enquiry into the Study of International Relations.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee examined Professor Gallavresi's report on the meeting of the Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference on International Studies and the Sub-Committee of Experts. It noted with satisfaction that eighteen countries had already sent in their reports. It approved and supplemented the decisions of that Committee.

The following resolution was adopted :

- " The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,
- " Having heard Professor Gallavresi's report on the meeting of the Joint Committee,
- " Expresses its gratification at the results of that meeting,
- " And, in general, endorses the resolutions adopted.
- " It thinks it desirable, however, to amplify them on the following points :

#### " I. *On the Enquiry into Instruction in International Relations.*

" The delegation endorses the request that the League Secretariat should take all necessary steps to pursue and extend the enquiry until March 1st, 1934. With that object, the Secretariat should secure further reports and furnish the national groups with all information that may help them to make their replies to the enquiry as homogeneous as possible.

" It emphasises the expediency of the Joint Committee's recommendation that members of that Committee should be supplied, as soon as possible, with an analytical study of the replies received. As it is most important that the results of the enquiry should be published, it hopes that there will be numerous consultations on the question, with a view to securing all such assistance as may contribute to the completion of the actual work and the removal of the material difficulties.

“ 2. *On Professor Shotwell's Proposal.*

“ The delegation emphasises the importance of this proposal, and notes with satisfaction that the new draft text before the Committee on Moral Disarmament contains a paragraph inspired thereby.

“ It hopes that, when examining the draft text on the subject of moral disarmament, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will pay special attention to Professor Shotwell's proposals.

“ 3. *On Unofficial Meetings of Professors of International Relations.*

“ The delegation recognises that the Secretariat can be of much assistance at these meetings, and hopes that, if so requested by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretary-General will give effect to the Joint Committee's recommendation.”

*Enquiry made of Governments with regard to the Training of Teachers in Methods of giving Instruction on the League of Nations.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee examined the replies which have been received from twenty-nine Governments. While it is gratified to note the willingness shown by Governments in replying to the questions asked and the progress made in the instruction on the League of Nations given to future teachers, the delegation wished to emphasise, more especially with a view to giving effect to the enquiry, the advisability of communicating with those Governments which have made definite requests in their replies as to the assistance which the Secretariat could give them with a view to the extension of such instruction.

In this connection, the delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted with the keenest interest the results of the enquiry into the training of members of the teaching profession who are required to give lessons on the League of Nations :

“ Considers that it should mention the promptitude and willingness with which the countries consulted have replied to the questions put to them as a result of the resolution of the 1930 Assembly ;

“ Is gratified by the encouraging progress shown by the tenor of the replies, particularly as regards adapting programmes of training colleges with a view to giving instruction on the League of Nations ;

“ Notes that the results of the enquiry open a wide field of action to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and should enable the latter to render valuable assistance to Governments in improving the measures already adopted or contemplated by them ;

“ Draws special attention to the importance of selecting in each reply the points on which the various Governments have made definite requests, and recommends the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to communicate with Governments on this subject and supply them with all necessary information ;

“ Expresses the opinion that it would be inexpedient at the present to initiate a fresh enquiry, but thinks that the Secretariat could already begin to collect data likely to facilitate the choice of subjects of enquiry for subsequent years ;

“ Recommends the members of the Sub-Committee of Experts to submit, before January 1st, 1934, opinions and suggestions regarding the action to be taken as a result of the enquiry just completed and also the future enquiries.”

*Educational Films on the League of Nations.*

The delegation noted that difficulties stood in the way of the rapid completion of a programme which demands much consultation. Notwithstanding those obstacles, the delegation was of opinion that the studies already undertaken should be continued and even extended. The production of films on the League of Nations should be encouraged, not only in itself, but also as constituting one of the aspects of a more general problem—namely, the international rôle of the cinema.

The delegation considers that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might usefully examine the question of the cinematograph as a whole, with a view to the framing of a definite programme, with the assistance of the competent circles.

These considerations led the delegation to adopt a resolution, which was later examined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The decisions of the latter on the subject are reproduced on page 15 of the present document.

*Publications of the League of Nations.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts examined a report on the booklet entitled “ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ”. It emphasised the importance of having in hand a sufficient stock of this publication in the two official languages of the League. It also considered the recommendations put forward by Governments which had sent replies in connection with the enquiry concerning the training of teachers with a view to instruction in the work of the League of Nations. The delegation endorses the suggestion received from a large number of Governments regarding the issue of an annual booklet containing current information as to the League's work for the use of members of the teaching profession. It also considered the most appropriate means of encouraging the publication of school text-



books on the League of Nations. With regard to the monographs published by the Information Section, it expressed the hope that the suggestions of Governments would be taken into account. The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having examined the various questions raised by publications of an educational nature dealing with the League and taking into account particularly the wishes expressed on this matter by Governments in their replies to the enquiry into the training of teachers to give instruction on the League,

“ Expresses the following opinion :

“ I. *Concerning the Booklet ‘ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ’.*

“ Emphasises the value of this text-book for the use of the members of the teaching profession, the seventh English edition having already been sold out ;

“ Notes that it has proved to be extremely useful, as is shown by the fact that it has been translated into twenty-seven languages and is widely distributed in several thousand copies in many countries ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should take all necessary steps to keep this publication up to date and to maintain a sufficient stock in the two official languages of the League of Nations for the use of teachers ;

“ Expresses its profound satisfaction that, at its request, the Information Section is proposing to reprint a revised and enlarged English edition.

“ 2. *Concerning the Publication of an Annual Booklet containing Current Information as to the League’s Work for the Use of Teachers.*

“ Associates itself with the wishes expressed by a large number of Governments for a publication of this nature ;

“ Notes with satisfaction that the Information Section is prepared to lend its assistance in preparing this booklet ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take the necessary steps to give effect to this recommendation by appealing, if need be, to the major international associations that have specialised in the publication of popular works on international questions, and particularly on the League of Nations.

“ 3. *Concerning the Publication for Young People of Illustrated Text-books on the League of Nations.*

“ Considers it advisable to encourage, by all appropriate means, the publication of such works in the various countries ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to ask the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation :

“ To prepare, with the help of the Information Section, a collection of texts giving useful information as to the aims, organisation and work of the League ;

“ To form a collection of text-books already in use.

“ Through the agency of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, or any other appropriate body, this material might be placed at the disposal of any persons or organisations desirous of publishing a text-book dealing with the League for use in a particular country.

“ 4. *Concerning Monographs on the Various Activities of the League of Nations.*

“ Emphasises the value of these publications, and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to arrange that, when such monographs are issued or re-issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat, account should be taken of the desire expressed by Governments that they should be edited in such a way as to make them accessible to members of the teaching profession who have no special knowledge of the League’s work.”

#### *Revision of School Text-books.*

The delegation examined and approved a report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work done during the year and the programme of work for the following year. It noted in particular the English edition of the work “ School Text-book Revision ”. It also examined a request for the amendment of the Casares resolution submitted by the Hungarian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ I. The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts once more emphasises the importance of the Casares resolution with regard to the revision of school text-books, and expresses the hope that, in the cases referred to in that resolution, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation will adopt the procedure recommended.

“ In response to the request of the Hungarian National Committee, the delegation suggests that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should add geography atlases and dictionaries to the list of the various categories of school text-books given in paragraph (a) of that resolution.

“ Further, the delegation recommends that, in revising school text-books, the National Committees should obtain the help of specially qualified experts—for example, historians, geographers, etc.

“ II. The delegation has noted with great interest the second edition (in English) of School Text-book Revision, revised and enlarged, which forms a documentary basis for all work of this kind, and hopes that it will have a wide circulation.

“ III. The delegation has followed carefully the section devoted, since 1932, to the revision of school text-books in the review *Intellectual Co-operation*, which it requests the Institute to continue. In addition, it considers that it would be well to publish reports on the steps taken in certain countries, either by the school authorities themselves or by associations, to improve the present text-books.

“ IV. The delegation, having taken note of the co-operation between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and the Major International Associations and their national branches, requests the Institute to continue this work. Above all, it desires to emphasise the importance of the editing of text-books for use in two or more countries, and requests the Institute to devote special attention to the study of this aspect of the problem.

“ V. The delegation requests the Institute to make a collection of school text-books and legislation, such as school syllabuses, lists of text-books approved in the various countries, laws and decrees governing the selection of school text-books, the teaching of history, etc.”

#### *Educational Broadcasting.*

The delegation, having noted the results of the enquiry conducted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into educational broadcasting, paid special attention to the problems raised by broadcast transmissions beyond national frontiers, as discussed by the Committee of Experts on the International Aspects of Broadcasting. In this connection, the delegation noted with interest a verbal statement by Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union. The delegation also dealt with the broadcasting of information on the work of the League.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the further results of the enquiry conducted by the Institute into the educational aspects of broadcasting and the exchanges of views which have taken place on this subject with the official authorities and the educational centres of the various countries :

“ Considers, in view of the almost universally favourable reception given by teachers to the suggestions in this report, that these exchanges of views and enquiries should be continued ;

“ Trusts that the Institute will continue to keep teachers and specialist circles regularly in touch, as it has done hitherto, with fresh initiatives and experiments in the various countries ;

“ Having taken cognisance of the proposal of the Norwegian National Committee that broadcasting enterprises should be placed under the control of the Ministries of Education, considers that it should be studied simultaneously with the international problems raised by the use of wireless, so that the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may be enabled to express its opinion on that proposal and to decide whether to refer it to the national authorities that would ultimately have to put it into execution ;

“ Draws attention to the importance of the question of programmes, which seems to belong more particularly to the sphere of national education ;

“ Seriously concerned by the international aspects of broadcasting, once again affirms that this powerful means of action should be employed for purposes of international *rapprochement* ;

“ Hopes that the League of Nations, which possesses a wireless station, will study the possibility of broadcasting unbiased statements regarding its work still more widely ;

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its studies during the coming year in the spirit in which it has so far conducted them, giving particular attention to the possibility of drafting bilateral or multilateral agreements which might be proposed in the near future to Governments and, in particular, to national broadcasting organisations.”

#### *Travel and Interchanges for Elementary and Secondary School Pupils.*

The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League,

“ Having examined the volume *L'Entente des Peuples par la Jeunesse*, containing the report submitted by the Institute in 1932 on travel and interchanges for young people, and also the further particulars which have reached it since that date :

“ Recommends the Institute to continue its efforts, which have already led to the establishment of national centres in several countries ;

“ Also recommends that any useful information as to the action taken, the methods employed, the results obtained, and the possibilities of improving these interchanges should be secured from national centres, or, in countries where these do not exist, from the national committees on intellectual co-operation ;

“ Lays special stress on the importance of the methods employed in planning and carrying out travel ;

“ Recommends that propaganda be undertaken and preparations made in conjunction with the Liaison Committee of the major international associations in countries where little progress has so far been made in regard to the interchange and travel of young people.”

#### *National Educational Information Centres.*

The delegation examined the report of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and was gratified to note the creation of educational information centres in twenty-three countries. It also approved the Institute's programme of work for the year 1933-34, which provides for the establishment of liaison between those centres and for a first experiment in selected bibliography.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having considered the report of the Institute on the organisation and work of the national educational information centres set up in twenty-three countries and the projected selected international bibliography compiled by the delegation of the Advisory Committee of Experts :

“ Recommends that an experiment in specialised international bibliography be made by calling at first on a few national centres and submitting the results to the Advisory Committee, which could be convened at the Institute during the coming year, for the purpose of laying down the final rules for this bibliography and linking up the national centres ;

“ Recommends also that, in collaboration with the centres, a list should be compiled of the chief educational reviews published in their respective countries, and of reviews dealing with special subjects ;

“ Trusts that the Institute will be authorised to complete and publish the material it has collected with regard to the organisation and work of national educational information centres, as well as the bibliography of books and articles and the list of educational reviews with which it will be supplied by those centres.”

#### *Co-operation between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.*

The delegation noted the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the re-organisation of the Liaison Committee and its work during the past year. It regarded as of special importance the establishment of permanent liaison between the members of that Committee and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having taken note of the annual report of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations submitted to the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Congratulates the Liaison Committee on its work ;

“ Expresses its entire satisfaction at the regular collaboration which has been established between it and the Institute in conformity with the resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of July 1932 ;

“ Expresses the hope that the major associations which concern themselves with problems of intellectual co-operation will give increasing prominence to such problems in the agenda of their principal meetings and will request their members most competent on the subject to submit reports to them thereon ;

“ Recommends also that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should supply the directing committees of these associations with the names of those of their members who have occasion to collaborate directly in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in order that these committees may request such persons to submit statements on such activities in the matter of intellectual co-operation as are of special interest to the associations.”

#### *Adult Education.*

The delegation examined the Institute's proposals for the preparation of a comparative study of the teaching methods employed in a certain number of countries where adult education is known to have assumed its most distinctive forms. The delegation also heard an oral statement by the representative of the International Labour Office regarding the enquiries conducted by the latter into workers' education, and emphasised the importance of such work under the conditions now prevailing throughout the world, as a result of which large numbers of young people are unemployed. The delegation expressed its gratification at the close co-operation which had been established between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to such questions. The delegation approved the Institute's programme of work, which will supplement the work it has already accomplished in this sphere and place it in its proper setting.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts considers that a comparative enquiry into adult education, supplementing the work already done in that sphere by the Institute and carried out in agreement with the International Labour Office, might usefully be undertaken under the conditions suggested in the Director's report.”

#### *Moral Disarmament.*

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the progress made by the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. It took note of a draft Convention submitted to the Governments through the Rapporteur of the Committee for Moral Disarmament. Without pronouncing upon the provisions of this draft, the delegation again emphasised the great importance which it attaches to the problem of moral disarmament, and for this purpose requested its Chairman and Professor Shotwell to communicate its views to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

#### *World Conference of Educationists.*

Professor Gallavresi directed the delegation's attention to a recommendation adopted by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies regarding the summoning of a world conference of educationists under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The delegation considered that present circumstances made it impossible for it to modify the decision it had taken on an identical proposal at its 1930 session. It therefore instructed the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to pursue his enquiries on the subject, which would be kept on the agenda.

#### *Anti-war Teaching.*

At the delegation's 1931 session, M. Destrée submitted a draft resolution on anti-war teaching. As the delegation did not regard this question as yet ripe for discussion, it decided to keep it on the agenda with a view to its reconsideration at coming sessions. On M. Destrée's proposal, the delegation postponed the examination of the draft resolution until such time as it should become necessary to consider the publication of a new edition of the brochure “ How to make the League of Nations known ”.

The Chairman called the Sub-Committee's attention to the possibility of extending the teaching of peace principles to certain countries which, though they were not Members of the League and therefore could not be expected to favour instruction in the aims and work of the League, had nevertheless signed the Pact of Paris and other treaties of peace or non-aggression, and might therefore be willing to undertake some engagements to teach their younger generation the principles of those treaties and to accustom their minds to the conception of a permanently peaceful world.

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### Appendix 5.

#### CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED AT THE “ CONVERSATION ” HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS AT MADRID FROM MAY 3RD TO 7TH, 1933.

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1. The Committee assembled at Madrid under the auspices of the League of Nations expresses the opinion that the future of civilisation in all its forms is closely bound up with the maintenance of general peace, and that all other conditions of a more specialised and technical character depend on this primary condition.

2. The Committee expresses the opinion that the future of civilisation, even within the various national units, is essentially bound up with the development of its universal elements, which in its turn is conditional upon the organisation of mankind as a moral and legal entity.

3. That national civilisations can only be conceived in relation to one another and to the universal civilisation which includes all countries and that, in consequence, man can only reach full civilisation when there is complete liberty of intellectual intercourse between individuals, nations and institutions.

4. The Committee expresses the opinion that the reasons which justify limitation of the liberty of the individual within the national group remain valid for the nations themselves both in their individual conduct and in their dealings one with another ;

That, having reached its present stage, universal civilisation cannot develop or even be maintained unless nations in their own interests consent to a limitation of their freedom of action by moral and legal rules, the moral and legal unity of mankind being, as the Committee has already affirmed, a necessary condition of the future of civilisation.

5. In order to protect civilisation against the dangers which may result from the egoism or instinct of conformity of individuals or groups, from excessive specialisation or the indifference

of the majority of mankind, it is suggested that there should be organised and extended to all an education on the broadest lines based on active approach to the various subjects and scientific methods ; in particular, this education should aim at a progressive development, having regard to individual aptitudes and without premature specialisation, of a general conception of civilisation.

6. The Committee expresses the opinion that, the future of civilisation being bound up first and foremost with that of the most gifted individuals, it is of the most vital importance that a study should be made of means of recruiting and selecting the young people destined for higher education, in order to ensure that, as far as possible, natural aptitudes will be discovered and developed.

The Committee requests that this important question should be thoroughly studied.

The Committee expresses the opinion that, without in any way sharing the pessimistic outlook of those who proclaim the decadence of European civilisation, there is reason to think that the future of that civilisation is bound up with certain conditions, some of the more important of which, apart from those enumerated above, are as follows :

(1) The creative efforts of the leaders of thought to give value and excellence to the achievements of the human mind ;

(2) Elasticity and diversity in the forms of life giving free play to original initiative and avoiding the dangers of uniformity ;

(3) An organisation of labour that will correct the inevitable disadvantages of specialisation which foster a sense of fundamental unity in the productions of the mind.

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## Appendix 6.

C.I.C.I. 325.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ORGANISATION ON THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE PAST YEAR.

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#### I. EXECUTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions of the Committee the execution of which falls more particularly on the Secretariat of the Organisation, mention should be made of the resolution relating to the co-operation of the National Committees, and also that which refers to the assistance offered to the League of Nations by representatives of the film industry.

##### *National Committees.*

On December 12th, 1932, the Secretariat transmitted to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, in the form of Circular Letter No. 5.1932.XII, four resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1932 and confirmed by the Assembly at its thirteenth session. These four resolutions, which concern more particularly the National Committees, deal with the following questions : (1) moral disarmament ; (2) relations of the National Committees with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ; (3) possible co-operation between representatives of the students' associations and the National Committees of their countries ; (4) means of spreading knowledge of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Secretariat has received only a few replies to this communication—viz., from the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Ukrainian Academic Committee.

The British Committee transmitted to the Secretariat the Minutes of its session of May 9th, 1933, recording the following decisions :

(1) The *British Committee* has decided to appoint a sub-committee, which will be entitled to co-opt experts for the study of special questions, the terms of reference of the sub-committee being to study moral disarmament from the point of view of the United Kingdom. It also decided to bring to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government the recommendation adopted by the Committee that the Disarmament Convention should contain a general declaration on the subject of moral disarmament, the details being left to the National Committees of each country.

(3) Co-operation with students' organisations : The British Committee was of opinion that it was unnecessary to provide for students' organisations to be represented in the National Committee, since the honorary secretary of the Committee and the assistant secretary are in constant relations with the British representatives of these organisations.

(4) In execution of a recommendation of the plenary Committee, concerning the means of spreading information on the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the British Committee has co-opted Mr. Wickham Steed, or, failing him, Mr. Barrington Ward, to advise on Press questions.

(1) With regard to moral disarmament, the Catholic Union of International Studies, of which the *Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation* is an organ, arranged, at Geneva, in October 1932, the fourth international Catholic Week for the discussion of moral disarmament in Christian thought.

(2) It endorsed the proposal that the National Committees should take part by rotation in the sessions of the International Committee, and referred to this plan as "an excellent means of ensuring co-operation between our Committees and the International Committee".

(3) Co-operation with the students' organisations is provided for in the Catholic Committee by the fact that it works in conjunction with "Pax Romana".

(4) The Catholic Committee has requested its President, Mgr. Beaupin, to represent it as a member of the Press in connection with the study for assuring the widest possible publicity for the work of the organisation.

The *Ukrainian Academic Committee* merely replied on May 22nd 1933 to point 4 of the Committee's circular letter. It has instructed its member, Professor S. Siropolko, President of the Union of Ukrainian Authors and Journalists abroad, to transmit to the Ukrainian Press any information relating to the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

#### *Representatives of the Film Industry.*

The assistance offered by representatives of the film industry was to be the subject of a preliminary examination by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and a decision was then to be taken by the Executive Committee.

At its fifth session, held in Rome in October 1932, the Governing Body of the Institute adopted a resolution proposing that a committee of experts should be appointed and attached to the Institute, but should be at the disposal of the League of Nations as a whole.

The Executive Committee, during its eighth session, held in Paris on December 17th and 18th, 1932, adopted the proposals of the Governing Body of the Institute, and thus left it to the latter to appoint the Committee of Experts representing the film industry. The Secretariat and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute have since then co-operated closely in the appointment of this Committee of Experts and in preparing for its first meeting, which was convened for July 3rd, 1933, at Geneva, but was postponed to a later date.

#### *Protection of Historical Monuments.*

On November 23rd, 1932, the Secretary-General forwarded to the States Members of the League, by Circular Letter No. 176.1932.XII, the resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and subsequently by the Assembly at its thirteenth session, concerning the protection of historical monuments and works of art. Those resolutions represented one of the results of the Athens Conference of October 1931.

The following replies have so far been received by the Secretariat :

The Chinese Government says that it is in full agreement with the recommendations of the Assembly.

The Colombian Government has referred them to the Ministry of Education.

The Governments of Guatemala, Haiti and Iraq state that they have duly noted them.

The Mexican Government refers to a law promulgated on January 31st, 1930, concerning the protection and preservation of monuments and natural beauties, which contains provisions identical with the first four recommendations embodied in the resolution. As regards the fifth recommendation, the competent authorities will study it with a view to the introduction of new provisions in the existing law.

The Governments of Nicaragua, New Zealand and Peru have taken note of the recommendations.

The Government of Salvador and that of Uruguay have referred them to the Ministries of Education of their respective countries.

Siam and Venezuela have acknowledged receipt.

## 2. ENQUIRIES.

### A. *Enquiry concerning the Training of Teachers who have to give Lessons on the League of Nations.*

This enquiry, which has been carried out by the Educational Information Centre at Geneva, was begun early in 1932. On February 10th, the Secretary-General addressed to the States Members a circular letter, to which was attached a detailed questionnaire. On March 31st, 1933, twenty-nine countries had sent detailed replies. Five Governments informed the Secretary-General that they considered it unnecessary to prepare a special report, since in their view the whole of the questions covered by the circular letter had been dealt with in earlier communications from them. The reports sent by Governments were analysed in detail in the last number of the *Educational Survey* (Vol. IV, No. 1, March 1933).

### B. *Enquiry into the Study of International Relations.*

With a view to giving effect to a resolution of the Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference on International Studies and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Information Centre, on January 19th, 1932, addressed a memorandum-questionnaire on the study of international relations to all the members of the Conference. Subsequently, the enquiry was extended to other countries which might be interested in it, but which did not possess institutions

affiliated to the Conference. The enquiry concerns the extension and organisation of international studies in higher educational establishments and the means by which they contribute to the teaching of international relations in training colleges and secondary schools, and in adult education. Eighteen countries have sent in information to the Secretariat and the enquiry is prolonged until March 1st, 1934.

### 3. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

In a resolution which it adopted at its fourteenth session, the Committee had expressed its gratification at the close collaboration between the Committee on Moral Disarmament and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

That collaboration has continued, despite the long suspension of the work of the Committee set up by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

In point of fact, it was only on May 26th that the Committee on Moral Disarmament was able to resume its proceedings. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the Committee on Moral Disarmament devoted its special attention to the text which it had adopted on first reading last year, dealing more particularly with questions of education, the collaboration of intellectual circles, and technical means of diffusion. It will be remembered that, with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Paris Institute, the Committee on Moral Disarmament had framed a draft text with twenty-six articles dealing with the various questions.

In the opinion of members of the Committee, these earlier texts should be very carefully revised. It seemed preferable to detach from the earlier texts such essential provisions as could actually be embodied in articles to be inserted in the future Disarmament Convention. The remaining subsidiary provisions might, in a new form, appear separately, either in the Final Act of the Convention, or in an annexed Protocol, or in a report. M. Komarnicki, Rapporteur of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, subsequently drew up two separate texts, which were communicated to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.<sup>1</sup>

### 4. PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE SECTION.

The Section continued the publication of the *Educational Survey*, one number being devoted to moral disarmament—several members of the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments contributed articles—and the second to the enquiry into the training of teachers who give instruction concerning the League of Nations.

In order to supplement the series of translations comprising twenty-seven languages of the booklet "*The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations*", four texts in the following Indian languages were published : Bengali, Hindi, Mahratti and Urdu. The Secretariat made a grant to cover the cost of translation, the cost of printing being defrayed by the publishing firms in the country concerned.

### 5. DRAFT CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

At its fourteenth session in 1932, the Plenary Committee was informed that a draft Protocol was to be submitted to the Assembly for approval in September 1932. A Sub-Committee of delegates of the First and Second Committees of the Assembly studied that draft and introduced certain amendments, concerning which the Assembly decided to consult the Governments. The new draft Convention, to be found in document A.62.1932.II.B, was sent to States Members of the League and to certain non-member States for their observations. These have been communicated to the States invited to the meeting. Further, the Council of the League decided, at its session in January 1933, to convene a meeting of the Government delegates called upon to discuss the draft at Geneva on July 5th, 1933. This meeting, however, has been adjourned, by decision of the Council, until the next session of the Assembly, as the date originally chosen coincided with the meeting of the Economic Conference in London.

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## Appendix 7.

C.I.C.I.323.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR A. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

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Since last year, the Institute's work has been pursued without intermission. The details of that work it is, however, unnecessary for me to discuss. I would, nevertheless, like to draw the Committee's attention to certain essential aspects of the Institute's activities, and to mention in particular, its publications, the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the *Information Bulletin*; cinema legislation, the enquiry into the effects of the cinema on peoples belonging

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<sup>1</sup> See also in Appendix 2 to the present document a letter by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the Rapporteur of the Committee on Moral Disarmament.

to non-Western civilisations, and the International Congress on Education through the Cinematograph.

In spite of the effects which the world economic depression has had upon the periodical publications of all countries, the Institute's *Review* has been able, thanks to the ever-widening circle of its collaborators (it is open to writers from all countries), to continue its career, improve its outward appearance and make its contents more interesting and at the same time more attractive.

I think it well to point out that all this has been done without cost to the Institute. Indeed, the small independent budget of the *Review* showed a balance of 40,000 lire, which, when transferred to the account of the Institute, enabled the latter to balance its ordinary budget. In addition, the budget of the *Review* had to bear considerable expenditure resulting from the preparation of the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*. Circulation has been maintained at the same level as in previous years, which is nothing short of a miracle when it is realised that, to the difficulties of the general situation, have been added the restrictions placed by many States upon the export of their national currency.

We venture, lastly, to express the hope that the *Review* will not lack the funds which it will need if it is to continue and justify in a constantly increasing degree the confidence of its readers in all countries.

As regards the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the preparations have made such considerable progress as to modify the very basis of this great work, whose compilation the Institute is pursuing indefatigably.

As the compilation progressed, new problems arose: Was the work to be merely a large reference dictionary, or was it to be boldly transformed into a real and comprehensive encyclopædia of the cinema? The Director of the Institute did not hesitate to choose the second alternative—a courageous decision on which he is to be congratulated, especially when one considers the limited means available.

The *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, which will be a work worthy of an international institution, may be expected to appear early next year. It will be published in two large volumes, British Encyclopædia format, and will contain approximately 2,000 pages of text, in two columns, with about a thousand illustrations.

As the work goes forward, suggestions continue to reach the Institute from various quarters. The fact, for example, that the encyclopædia is to include an index in the principal languages, with a translation of all the terms employed—to facilitate reference—suggested the idea that, when the work is published, an international committee might investigate the possibility of assigning to each of those several thousand words an international definition to be used, for instance, in the compilation of a correspondence code.

Although its funds—a fact which I am anxious to emphasise—are now even less than in previous years, the Institute has undertaken during the period under review several new schemes which have been received with keen interest by film producers and the film public, and also by the technical and political Press. I refer more especially to the fortnightly *Information Bulletin*. At the present moment, the *Bulletin* amounts to some 500 cyclostyled pages containing upwards of 1,200 valuable and interesting items of scientific, legal, cultural, and other information. The *Bulletin* gives a summary of part of the material which the Institute's Information Service selects from the technical and trade Press of the entire world or from the daily Press, and also from the reports of its own correspondents. In any case, the publication of the *Bulletin* has extended the activities of the Information Service in a way which entitles the latter to be regarded as one of the most important centres of reference on matters appertaining to the cinema.

During the period under review, the Institute decided to complete its study of cinema law and legal practice. That work has now been almost terminated. It is proposed to publish the results in the near future, giving a survey of the subject from every angle and dealing with it by a threefold method—informative, explanatory and comparative. It is thought that at least four or five volumes will be required.

To the achievements which, though of a definite character, will, like all others of their kind, be open to periodic revision and expansion, must be added the results of the important investigations which were begun three years ago and are being rapidly and actively pursued, yielding abundant material for fresh enquiries and researches, especially in relation to modern social life.

Among these enquiries is one which, though quite recently undertaken, may be said without exaggeration to be already far advanced—that is, the enquiry into the influence of the cinema on peoples whose civilisation and mentality differ from those of the Western world. This is a problem of the greatest importance and is deserving of the most careful and thorough-going investigation. Over 1,500 replies have already reached the Institute. Their contents—which the Institute intends to lay before the public as soon as the enquiries are complete—gives food for serious thought as to the disastrous effects which the cinema has had in a number of countries and even throughout whole continents as regards the manner in which our Western civilisation is conceived of and judged by peoples who in many cases have identified it with the more or less immoral, doubtful and amoral visions which the screen conjures up for them.

Having completed its work of investigation in the various spheres where the cinema might be of assistance (agriculture, public health, social welfare, professional guidance, etc.) and co-ordinated all the problems relating to the use of the cinema in education (methodology, composition of films, etc.), the Institute is now making very careful preparations for the International Congress on Education through the Cinematograph, to be held in Rome in April 1934.



The Congress may, and, indeed, must, represent the worthy commencement of an initial phase of this activity ; it must, in the first place, define, and, as far as possible, solve, a number of fundamental, though still controversial problems, and in the second place bring together the producers and users of educational films. Lastly, it must afford an opportunity for the discussion of many questions which still excite the liveliest interest in the educational world.

Before the meeting of the Congress, the Institute will publish a series of monographs, for the information of those interested, concerning the progress made in all countries of the world in the several branches of the subject. In this way, the Institute will obviate unnecessary discussion and supply a documentary and practical basis for fruitful debate.

It will then be possible to initiate a new phase of practical activity under the happiest auspices. The luxuriant crop of national institutes, National Committees and corresponding organisations which have been founded in various parts of the world at the Institute's suggestion or with its assistance proves that the work accomplished has not been barren of results and that a problem which only a few years ago was never raised except theoretically—when it was not entirely ignored—has now reached the stage at which a solution is possible.

### Appendix 8.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The characteristic feature of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in 1932-33 is the constant development recorded in every branch of activity. Abundant evidence of this progress is to be found in the study of problems of general interest in which this movement of intellectual collaboration is seeking to define itself and to determine exactly the general purport of the influence it wishes to exercise ; it is found also in the improvement of the machinery set up for effecting contacts and exchanges ; in the more substantial contribution which national organisations are making to the common enterprise, and in their efforts towards adaptation and creation with a view to assuming a more prominent part in international activities ; in the studies undertaken and the effect given to their conclusions ; in the draft texts of conventions or agreements established, and, lastly, in the increase in the number of publications and their wider distribution.

For the first time, the decision to take up general problems concerning the immediate future of international relations and the organisation of mutual understanding has led to tangible results. The aims of education, the trend of human culture and the paving of the way for a rational and voluntary peace represent some of the essentials that are beginning to emerge from personal exchanges of thought and correspondence. A great effort has been made, in the same spirit but in another sphere, to establish certain principles that would be beneficial to the economic organisation of States ; this collective study was directed, not only to the rôle of Governments considered individually, but also to their reciprocal relations which are constantly extending and being consolidated as a result of a natural evolution—an evolution which must not, however, outpace the power of adaptation of the mind.

In the present state of uncertainty of world affairs, the resources of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which have thus asserted themselves might be utilised to a greater extent than in the past. In actual practice, a method has come into being which has not the inflexibility of routine ; it can be applied to the study of a great variety of problems, if only they call for a disinterested effort of comprehension—and this is generally the case—and for an analysis of facts by men who have devoted the best of their learning and science to research of this kind. The very nature of their scientific work frees them from the urgent anxiety of the present and from the necessity of partial solutions or adjustments.

In this general framework of its activities, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has, moreover, continued with due restraint, but consistently, to promote new intellectual relations. It cannot confine its task to participating in the endeavours pursued to solve general problems of international organisation, however valuable this participation may be. Its work should lead to the installation of permanent machinery for exchanges and collaboration. The principle which continues to be strictly applied and which is the only one that can be deemed appropriate in this connection is that of co-ordinating national efforts. It is only by the bringing into operation of a spirit of confederation that one can hope to achieve concrete results without developing costly international organisations or institutions overburdened with administrative duties.

It is therefore most gratifying to note the development of new connecting links between intellectual services and organisation of every class during the past year and, still more, the spirit of devotion so often displayed in the work undertaken by the national centres concerned.

The perusal of this report will give a comprehensive idea of the progress made in every field : university exchanges, where, thanks to a network of relations which is constantly being extended, a veritable centre of information and international co-operation now functions at the Institute without being officially labelled as such ; educational centres, which are being established in an ever-increasing number of countries ; collaboration in school questions in a variety of fields ; revision of history text-books ; numerous interventions in the important problem of documentation ; closer collaboration with the scientific unions and the solution of concrete problems such as the co-ordination of terminology ; more thorough participation on the part of fine-art departments in the work of the International Museums Office ; centres of exchange and collaboration between institutes of archæology and history of art, libraries, records offices, institutions concerned with intellectual rights ; draft agreements relating to broadcasting, etc.

Closer relations are being established with existing national institutions, and, when these institutions are lacking, steps are taken to promote their formation. Generally speaking, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the work of international *rapprochement* is perhaps that the administrative and legal systems of each country have been designed to meet the

requirements of that country, as is only natural, and not with a view to collaboration with other States. The development of these systems has, in many instances, been the outcome of measures of defence and protection. The first step towards a solution of the general problem is being made by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation promoting the creation of organs adapted to international collaboration and by securing the adoption of new methods to that same end. The report also cites numerous examples of changes which, in the light of common experience, have been introduced in the various forms of national activity, not with a view to arriving at artificial uniformity, but in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the contributions forthcoming from all civilisations.

This conception of the work which is to be accomplished and which is constantly expanding is the only one that permits of a gradual broadening of the field of action. In the absence of material aid which, even if it were very limited, would allow of more complete results in practice, this conception assures a regular and steadily increasing contribution of effective work. The rôle of executive bodies is thereby facilitated; their relations, which are continuously developed and supported by practical and concrete collaboration, enable them to carry out, as a whole, the programme drawn up by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

There is no need to refer this year to the questions which have already engaged the attention of the Committee or to the methods which it has approved.

During the year, the Institute continued to concentrate on the collaboration of qualified experts or competent international committees. Most of the enquiries, save in very exceptional cases and according to the wishes of the experts themselves, were conducted along the lines adopted last year—that is, no attempt was made to collect world documentation, but a small number of exhaustive studies were made of the subjects chosen. The data obtained by this method served as a basis for analysis, comparison and comprehensive investigation, or furnished a *point de départ* for the discussions held by the committees of experts. The results of these different enquiries are now submitted to the Committee. In some cases, they open the door to the practical execution of a definite programme to be followed in conjunction with the services, departments or organisations concerned; in others, they furnish a working plan for the different international technical institutions attached to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; or, again, some carry the question into the field of conventions and agreements and, in these cases, the direct consultation of the Governments will be necessary with a view to establishing new agreements on definite questions—broadcasting as a medium of international understanding, to quote one example among many.

An examination of the work accomplished as a whole reveals the fact that no fewer meetings of experts were held than last year. It was, however, found necessary to postpone some of the sessions figuring on the programme; but these were replaced by consultations on a more limited scale when, for the continuation of its work, the Institute required the advice or opinions of qualified personalities. This method was adopted in connection with folk-arts, educational bibliographies, the co-ordination of documentation, the directory of archives services and the co-ordination of the principal libraries. The extensive range of the work and the need for economy in the present period of crisis would seem to prescribe the convening of technical committees only after the work entrusted to the Institute has been completed and adjusted and regarding which a final exchange of opinions should be held. In view of the difficulties offered by a given task, it may happen that this period of indispensable preparation may not be wholly comprised within the ten months of effective work between the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the plenary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which takes place in July of the following year. But, although certain drawbacks may result—since, in this case, it would be impossible to submit a final and complete report to the Committee on a given point—it seems none the less desirable to establish a rule according to which no meeting should be held until the completion of the enquiry or study which the Committee is called upon to verify, approve or direct into the proper channels for the future.

In this respect, the encouraging conclusions which, in the foregoing observations, point to an extremely promising development of national collaboration would seem to indicate new facilities for future undertakings. Certain activities have developed to such a degree that, as will be seen in the course of this report, they necessitate uninterrupted and direct contact with the responsible authorities or organisations in each country; and, in such cases, it is not impossible that meetings may be arranged to enable the representatives of these countries to come into touch with each other without any expenditure in this connection being charged to the budget of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In recent years, certain committees have grown to the proportion of real conferences, thanks to the co-operation given in this way by national departments or organisations. It is to be hoped that, as time proceeds, it will be possible to organise, in this spirit, certain meetings of an official character. The stage now reached in regard to collaboration with fine-art departments will no doubt make it possible to begin by arranging meetings with those bodies. Definite proposals will be submitted to the Committee in this connection. This new procedure will, moreover, be quite in conformity with that hitherto followed in international matters, as evidenced by a certain number of conferences or meetings on different questions officially held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

From a general standpoint, no better conclusion could accompany this brief introduction than a tribute to the valuable assistance afforded to the Institute in the execution of the work entrusted to it. This collaboration has been of such a varied character, both on the part of official departments and private groups and associations, that a detailed enumeration is

impossible. This general support furnished by public opinion proves that the planning of intellectual co-operation activities is not a vain undertaking and that, notwithstanding certain indications of a contrary nature, there exists a strong unity of thought as to the future of mankind and the spheres in which these activities should be pursued.

## II. GENERAL QUESTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

### I. OPEN LETTERS AND CONVERSATIONS.

The first two volumes of "Open Letters" were published during the year and a second "Conversation" took place in May at Madrid on the future of culture. With the exception of the meeting held last year at Frankfort, in connection with the Goethe centenary celebrations, these proceedings constitute the first steps towards the realisation of the projects conceived with a view to assigning to intellectual circles the work they are to perform in the building of the future, and to obtaining the direct participation of thinkers in the organisation of peace, in the search for plans and guiding principles.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was formed for the purpose of studying general questions "which, in the present state of the world, directly concern the future of human culture," and for promoting the concord of minds, without which legal conventions would be both powerless and lifeless. In order to ensure this spiritual co-operation, the Permanent Committee decided to proceed by direct exchanges of thought, in writing and in speech, and by the joint discussion of the uncertainties with which everybody is faced. Its aim was thus to create an intensive flow of considered convictions and to gather the elements of a world doctrine.

This intention, which is only just beginning to materialise, is carried out by the publication of "Open Letters" and by "Conversations". The success which has attended the first experiments in this direction is, however, sufficient to indicate the interest which was rapidly awakened by the "Conversation" organised at Madrid and confirms the hopes which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can place in the movements of thought it has started. The general framework of its numerous activities is thus outlined and their object and scope defined.

#### A. *Open Letters.*

The first exchanges of letters brought together Europeans of note such as M. Einstein, M. Focillon, M. Freud, M. de Madariaga, Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Paul Valéry, as well as South Americans like M. Osorio de Almeyda and M. Alfonso Reyes, and one Asiatic, M. Tsai Yuan-Pei—men of science and letters, professors, research workers and authors. Their reflections were brought to bear more particularly on the means of delivering mankind from the menace of war, a question discussed by Professor Einstein with Siegmund Freud, and on the duty of intellectuals and the assistance they can render to the League of Nations in the present state of world affairs.

Taken as a whole, these documents already constitute a manifesto, an expression of the common thoughts of men who are devoting their lives to the quest for truth, an urgent appeal to the intelligence of mankind for the organisation of relations between men. It defines certain elements of programmes of work summarised in the conclusions of Professor Freud: "Whatever makes for cultural development is working also against war".

#### B. *Conversations.*

1. The "Conversation" held in Madrid served to bring together eminent personalities of the most varied culture, origin and schools. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska. The exact or natural sciences were represented by Mme. Curie herself; M. J. B. Haldane, of London University; M. Paul Langevin, of the Collège de France; M. G. Marañón, of Madrid University; M. A. R. Severi, member of the Italian Academy. The world of letters was represented by Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, M. Agustin Calvet, M. Salvador de Madariaga, M. Jules Romains, M. Unamuno, M. Paul Valéry and M. Genaro Estrada; philosophy, ethnography, economics, the history of art and civilisation and philology by M. Viggo Brøndal, of Copenhagen University; Mr Edwin Gay, of Harvard University; M. Otto Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Arts; M. Julio Dantas, of the Lisbon Academy; M. Georges Oprescu, of Bucharest University; M. Francesco Orestano, of the Royal Italian Academy; M. Pinder, of Munich University; and M. Josef Strzygowski, of the University of Vienna. Music was represented by the composer M. K. Szymanowski.

2. The conversations were held at the Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid, the Director of which, M. Gimenez Fraud, had closely collaborated in the perfect organisation of the meeting.

M. Zulueta, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, opened the inaugural meeting and, in an address which in itself served as an introduction to the "Conversation" proper, he called attention to the anxiety of our time and the inadequacy of the teachings of the past, and justified these exchanges of views on civilisation and the taking of measures that must not only safeguard it but also ensure its development.

"Does human intelligence, which has been instrumental in realising the marvellous progress in the domination of man over matter, contain germs of destruction, and is there any danger of its leading the world to ruin through its inordinate success and through the impossibility of adjustment to the physiological conditions prescribed by nature? A difficult subject for debate, no doubt, but one which provides proof of common goodwill and evidences the faith placed in the future." This statement was made by Mme. Curie-Sklodowska in her inaugural

address and was developed by M. Garcia Morente, Dean of Madrid University, in a remarkable introductory statement. He defined the perils with which the culture of to-morrow seemed to be threatened, suggested the answers which might be given to allay these apprehensions, and indicated the measures which might be taken for the attainment of these lofty ideals, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the world was now confronted.

It would be superfluous to give a summary of the debate in this report, since the full proceedings are to form the subject of a volume to be published by the Institute. It should be mentioned, however, that the conclusions were adopted unanimously. In the debate, no attempt was made, of course, to lay down any definite rules. The general purport of the joint observations of the Committee must be sought first in the comprehensive declaration which several of the members, and more particularly Mme. Curie-Sklodowska and M. Garcia Morente, made at the end of the session and, secondly, in a few general principles specially drafted in the course of the closing meetings.<sup>1</sup> They constituted instructions for the guidance of intellectual co-operation and an appeal to all organisations and personalities representing the intellectual structure of the different nations, either individually or collectively.

The ideas expressed will thus serve, not only to inspire the general activities pursued by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, but will also determine a definite line of action in the field of education. From this latter standpoint the personalities who took part in the "Conversation" as well as the writers of "Open Letters" unanimously agreed that attention must be concentrated on the training of the younger generation if the elements of a common moral doctrine were to be safeguarded for the future.

The volume devoted to these "Conversations" contains such a wealth of thought, principles and suggestions that it calls for further contributions and a continuation of similar discussions. It furnishes material for fresh "Conversations", which might perhaps be of more limited scope to begin with, as well as for further pamphlets or volumes of "Open Letters".

Special thanks are due to the Spanish Government, whose courtesy and generosity made this meeting possible. At the close of the discussion, the Committee was given an opportunity of expressing its gratitude to M. Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, who extolled the rôle of culture, to the advancement of which his efforts were being devoted in his country with ever-increasing perseverance and ever more fruitful results.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The sixth International Studies Conference was held in London from May 29th to June 2nd. It was organised as a continuation of the meeting held last year in Milan and the same subject, "State and Economic Life", was further discussed.

(a) A tribute must first be paid to the high value of the preparatory work accomplished, during the interval which elapsed between the Milan and London Conferences, by the scientific institutions of fourteen countries and by the five international institutions grouped together as a single permanent body under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Each of these institutions had prepared a series of memoranda and studies, which in some cases amounted to real books, on the different aspects of the subject to be debated. This research work had not been conducted without a preconceived plan. A programme drawn up in due time and communicated to the institutions indicated the points on which the preliminary studies and the discussions were to be focused.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute had, moreover, been able to secure the collaboration of a Rapporteur-General, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, who, during the year, had, in agreement with the Institute, established contact with the different national study groups concerned.

One of the essential conditions governing this new form of collaboration was thereby fulfilled. Although conducted in the national field, the investigations of each group were designed to complement each other and to emphasise the international repercussions of the different Government policies. Studies, which, in the past, had developed in an isolated field, therefore assumed a new character. This method, which this year was applied to an economic problem, will from now on be adopted for political, legal and social investigations.

Prepared well in advance, the discussions—although confined within the narrow limits of a five-day session—threw light on several important points. Subjects which, from the point of view of present interest, were sometimes of a delicate character, were broached and the philosophy of different schools of thought were brought face to face. It should be said, however, that the debate never for one moment suffered from the influence of political preoccupation. It was conducted in accordance with a scientific plan and started from an objective analysis of facts. It was nevertheless possible to obtain a consensus of opinion on several points and to place on record joint agreement as to the requirements of the community of nations for the restoration of normal economic and financial relations adjusted to the complexity of present-day world affairs.

In conformity with the procedure agreed upon for the Conference, these conclusions formed the subject of neither votes nor resolutions, but they seemed to be of sufficient interest for them to be communicated immediately to the World Monetary and Economic Conference which was meeting in London on June 11th.

These propitious circumstances, which permitted of a rapid utilisation of the scientific work accomplished by the International Studies Conference, serve to enhance the value of

<sup>1</sup> For the conclusions adopted at Madrid, see Annex 5 to the present report, page 24.

the activities pursued in the course of the last few years. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has succeeded in building up a technique which it places at the disposal of the League of Nations and, more generally, at the service of the cause of international organisation. This technique can be of incontestable value ; it might perhaps be no exaggeration to regard it as indispensable, in the midst of present difficulties, for the regularisation of international relations and still less to express the hope that it may be brought into operation more generally than in the past.

(b) In reviewing the proceedings of the London Conference, it is impossible to over-estimate the value of the effort made by the British Co-ordinating Committee, to which too high a tribute cannot be paid for the methodical manner in which it contributed to the preparation of this meeting. The collaboration of the London School of Economics, where the opening sitting was held, and of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which placed Chatham House at the disposal of the Conference, alone made it possible for the Institute to carry out satisfactorily the secretarial duties in connection with this important session.

The inaugural meeting was opened by Lord Eustace Percy, formerly President of the Board of Education, whom M. Charléty, Rector of Paris University, thanked on behalf of all the delegates present. The Chairman of the Conference, Sir Arthur Salter, President of the British Co-ordinating Committee, reviewed and defined the work of the Conference, assigning it a place among the various international enterprises arising out of the material and moral dividing up of the world.

Dr. Arnold Wolfers, the Rapporteur-General, then read his general report.

The preparatory memoranda dealt with the two questions figuring in the programme drawn up last year after the Milan Conference—measures affecting international trade and finance ; State intervention in private economic enterprise.

The first group of questions examined by the First Commission of the Conference covered the following points : the most-favoured-nation clause and an analysis of its operation, possible exceptions ; the principle of the open door and colonial trade policy ; international movement of capital, international investments and international borrowings.

The second group of questions discussed in the Second Commission of the Conference related to State intervention, within the frontiers, in industry, transport, agriculture and finance, and in relation to capital and labour. Documentary material had also been prepared on the systems of intervention, particularly the corporative State, and on the general principles of intervention as an economic theory. Last year, the Milan Conference had asked the Italian delegation for a special contribution on these aspects of the problem.

After the opening meeting, the Conference, which comprised about eighty delegates, resolved itself into two commissions. The first sat under the chairmanship of Professor Henri Hauser, of the Sorbonne, and nominated as its Rapporteur Professor William Rappard, of the Post-Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies. The second was presided over by Professor Edwin Gay, of Harvard University, and appointed as its Rapporteur Professor J. H. Richardson, of Leeds University and School of International Studies, Geneva.

With Sir Arthur Salter, the President of the Conference, Professor Ettore Rosboch, Vice-President-elect, Dr. Wolfers, the Rapporteur-General, and Professor Eisenmann, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the above personalities composed the Conference Bureau, which controlled the general trend of the discussions.

(c) The two Commissions devoted six whole meetings to an exhaustive study of their agenda. The Minutes of these meetings will be published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The First Commission reached a certain unanimity of opinion on such a controversial subject as the most-favoured-nation clause. It also felt that, in the present state of economic interdependence of the States, an international economic organisation should be formed both for the arbitration of disputes and for establishing a sort of moral code of international relations.

An extremely interesting debate took place within this same Commission on the principle of the open door, from the point of view of relations between non-autonomous colonies and the home Government, as well as in regard to the system of imperial preference, in the light of the Ottawa Conference. Interesting suggestions were also advanced in connection with international movements of capital and the possibilities of international organisation and control in this matter.

The Second Commission heard an extremely detailed and philosophical debate on the principle of State intervention in private economic enterprise. The practical aspect was also thoroughly studied, together with the various methods of intervention and the international consequences of such Government action within national frontiers. Concrete and especially topical problems were touched upon in the course of these exchanges of views—for example, the wheat question, competition and the lowering of prices, the dangers of subsidising unproductive undertakings, and, lastly, the question of setting up an international organisation for the adjustment of tariffs.

(d) To conclude this brief review, it may be asserted, with the concurrence of the Conference itself, that the new enterprise should be continued. A Programme Committee, which sat during the London meeting, had already chosen the subject for the next session. The experience acquired in the last two years will make it possible to prepare the work even still more thoroughly and to ensure closer and more sustained collaboration between the national groups. They will, moreover, have longer time at their disposal, since the actual Study Conference will not be held until 1935. In the interval, and as a first stage, a small meeting

will be held in 1934. This will make it possible to organise the exchanges of views and the apportionment of work among the groups, and also to give a more definite orientation of their efforts towards the most interesting problems.

In order that the institutions may no longer confine their investigations to the economic sphere, but may turn their attention to other aspects of the great international problem, the subject chosen for the next Conference will be "Collective Security : The Principles and Methods involved"—a consideration of the changes in the notions of sovereignty and neutrality which would be involved through the development of a system of collective security (sanctions, etc.).

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The Conference also held an administrative meeting, at which it determined the conditions of admission to the Conference and discussed a report on the institutions existing in certain countries and not yet affiliated. It welcomed Spain, which was represented for the first time at the session, and decided to admit the Netherlands, where a Co-ordinating Committee had already been formed and was represented at the London meeting. The Conference agenda included the question of the "Lexicon of Political Terms".

The title of the Conference was modified as follows : in French, "Conférence des hautes études internationales" ; in English, "International Studies Conference", and in Italian, "Conferenza di Studi Superiori Internazionali". The title in German remained unchanged.

### 3. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The International Institute has, in conjunction with the Secretariat, continued to collaborate closely with the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments. This collaboration resulted in the preparation of various draft texts, the object of which was to establish a series of international rules concerning teaching, collaboration between intellectual circles and the utilisation of certain means of dissemination, such as the theatre, broadcasting and films.

Active correspondence has, moreover, been exchanged, for example, with Professor James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, regarding the new proposals which might be made before the Moral Disarmament Committee on the resumption of its discussions. This exchange of views revealed the existence, in American circles, of tendencies more and more favourable to recognised international action in the field of moral disarmament. The measures advocated in regard to this form of disarmament might eventually assume the character of definite engagements and not of a simple declaration. A further suggestion made by Professor Shotwell was that the programme of qualifying examinations for all public posts involving relations with foreign countries should include a knowledge of the methods permitting of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The foregoing remarks, together with the texts reproduced in Appendix 2 to the present document, page 16, will suffice for an estimate of the progress which the principle of moral disarmament is making in the public mind. If, as there is every reason to hope, this idea appears in the future Disarmament Convention, the goodwill of the States will be formally placed on record, and at the same time the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be permanently associated with the application of the measures envisaged, measures which cover the entire field of its own activities.

### 4. THE PROBLEM OF DOCUMENTATION.

A. In view of the ever-increasing number of requests brought to the notice of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, some of which advocated the publication of new documentary periodicals while others recommended that the activities of the numerous reference centres should be co-ordinated and linked up, the Committee last year decided that the International Institute would undertake an enquiry with the object of determining a practical working plan.

Before being examined by the Committee, this question had formed the subject of study and discussion by the Committee of Library Experts in June 1932. Two very interesting papers were read before the Committee, one by Mme. Dupuy, of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, on the formation of the "Union française des organismes de documentation" only a few weeks previously, and the other by M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry, who, in an extremely detailed memorandum, proposed the formation, in other countries, of organisations similar to the "Union française" and the establishment of regular and systematic contact between them.

B. The movement initiated for the purpose of systematising the work of documentation—at a time when the intellectual world is so rich in new ideas—dates back several years.

At the end of the nineteenth century, an endeavour was made to constitute universal documentation centres. However, the very vastness of the field to be covered by these undertakings rendered practical realisation both costly and difficult. Another movement has since developed in the opposite direction, and aims rather at the creation of definitely specialised centres.

The consequences of this movement along different lines might, moreover, not be wholly satisfactory if a proper remedy is not found for the drawbacks which may arise. There is undoubtedly a danger of inordinate multiplication of these centres, of divergences between

the methods adopted for classification, not to mention overlapping and duplication. Although decentralisation is a sound and fruitful principle for the case in point, two corrective measures need to be introduced—the unification of methods and the co-ordination of existing centres.

As regards the unification of methods, it should be mentioned that the International Institute of Documentation has been devoting its attention continuously to this question since 1895. On the other hand, work in connection with co-ordination shows far less progress. Up to the present, only a few countries have established National Unions of Documentation and, strictly speaking, there is no international link between these independent federations.

This brief survey would be incomplete without a reference to another international effort—to which we will return later—which aims at constituting documentation centres for individual branches of science and which has found its most characteristic expression in the establishment of major scientific unions for chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, etc.

C. The activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have, in several fields, resulted in correcting certain lacunæ that existed in the matter of documentation. Its various studies and publications were all undertaken in response to urgent requests communicated through different but authorised channels to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, in each case, with the object of furnishing persons and organisations with information on the present situation of problems in which they were interested and indications of the reference centres to which they could apply.

D. The enquiry entrusted to the International Institute was, in the view of the librarians, to be conducted chiefly by consulting the principal national centres of documentation already existing, which were to be invited to communicate their opinions and suggestions.

The material thus collected was to serve as a basis for a working plan, which, in the opinion of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, might eventually be submitted to a committee of experts.

The Institute's enquiry was conducted, therefore, with the collaboration of the following organisations or persons : (1) the national unions of documentation organisations or similar institutions ; (2) international documentation organisations ; (3) persons of recognised authority on the subject ; (4) leading chemical, physical and biological journals which publish abstracts.

E. A special report, submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, set forth the results of the enquiry ; these results cannot yet be regarded as final. Some of the replies, notably those received from American institutions, are highly encouraging, but there still subsists a divergence of views on many points. Without entering into details, we can nevertheless indicate some of the conclusions reached.

A first question arises : Should international co-ordination have as its basis the national unions already functioning, which group a great variety of documentation centres and seek to bring about the establishment of similar unions in those countries where none so far exist ? This federative movement can doubtless render inestimable service, but it is evident also that there is a tendency to proceed along totally different lines.

The several branches of science are very differently equipped from the point of view of documentation. In these conditions, it would perhaps be preferable to confine our preliminary action to separate branches of science or to such branches as have common interests instead of attempting a comprehensive action that would embrace centres of the most varied character. Would not this method make it possible to take the fullest advantage of scientific equipment already existing and, at the same time, to promote certain agreements which, up to the present, are lacking ?

Lastly, would it be possible to combine these two methods, both of which have their staunch supporters ?

## 5. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

A. It was on September 24th, 1931, that the League of Nations Assembly asked that the enquiry on educational broadcasting be extended and made to embrace all the international questions which arise out of the use of broadcasting from the point of view of friendly relations between nations. For its part, the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments was apprised of this question in relation to moral disarmament.

B. A preliminary investigation was made last year by the Institute. For this investigation the most cordial collaboration was established with the International Broadcasting Union and its Secretary-General, Mr. Burrows. The first consultations, all of which took place with official personalities in the different European countries, or with qualified experts, had made it possible to outline the chief points of the problem. After taking cognisance of this documentation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to convene during the year a committee of experts to examine the conditions to be fulfilled by broadcasting agreements in order to serve the cause of peace ; to examine existing agreements, in particular, the German-Polish agreement ; and possibly to consider the conditions for the drafting of an international Convention.

C. In preparing the work for this meeting of experts, the Institute again sought the collaboration of qualified specialists. The Institute thus obtained a number of studies from the following : Major Atkinson, Director of the Foreign and Oversea Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation, made an essential distinction between broadcasts given within the frontiers of a State for the nationals of that State and broadcasts intended to be heard by the



nationals of a foreign country. He discussed more specifically the preventive and repressive measures calling for consideration in both these instances.

Reviewing the action taken in the field of moral disarmament by the International Broadcasting Union, Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the Union, drew attention to the beneficial effects of this corporative jurisdiction.

Commandante Gino Montefinale, Chief of the Radio Division at the Italian Ministry of Communications, indicated the conclusions to be drawn from the Madrid Conference on telecommunications as regards *rapprochement* between peoples and, more particularly, frontier transmitting stations.

M. L. Sourek, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Company, also dealt more particularly with the question of frontier stations.

M. Giesecke, Ministerial Councillor and Director of the *Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft*, contributed a study on the principles underlying the German-Polish agreement.

M. Arnold Raestad, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, examined the question of the legal responsibility of broadcasting undertakings.

Lastly, M. Mario Roques, Professor at the Sorbonne and Vice-President of the Association of Wireless Listeners, studied the positive means whereby the spirit of international understanding could be promoted.

D. The Committee of Experts appointed to examine the conditions to be fulfilled by broadcasting agreements if they were really to facilitate *rapprochement* between peoples met on February 23rd and 24th, 1933, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the chairmanship of M. Arnold Raestad. The persons mentioned in the preceding paragraphs attended as experts. The Institute had also secured the collaboration of the following : M. R. Homburg, Jurist, Secretary-General of the International Committee on Broadcasting ; M. Joseph Raeber, Doctor of Law, Director of the International Bureau of the Berne International Telegraph and Wireless Telegraphy Union, and M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Observer, representing Mexico.

The following points were examined in turn :

(1) The provisions of an *international world Convention*, or at least a European Convention.

(2) The extent to which it might, in certain circumstances, be necessary to limit this action to *regional agreements* satisfying the individual requirements of the contracting countries and to be concluded either between the Governments or directly between the broadcasting undertakings.

(3) The *professional intervention of international organisations consisting of broadcasting undertakings*.

(4) The questions which should be settled *within each country* by means of instructions issued by the Governments to the broadcasting undertakings.

The experts also discussed certain specific cases, such as that of frontier stations and the possibilities of making use of the League of Nations station.

The measures envisaged may be divided into two classes : *preventive and repressive measures* introduced with a view to eliminating from broadcast programmes any matter likely seriously to compromise good international relations ; *positive measures* destined to promote a spirit of understanding between nations. In the opinion of the experts, the importance of the preventive measures should gradually decrease as the positive measures which they had recommended were adopted in the planning of programmes.

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Reference must be made to the exact scope of the work entrusted to this meeting of experts. It unanimously agreed that it was, at this stage, impossible to draft appropriate juridical formulas, but that this delicate work should be accomplished in several stages. At the meeting of experts held at the Institute, attention was confined to determining the substance of the recommendations or agreements to be envisaged later ; the result was therefore of the highest value and represents an indispensable preparation for later stages. Furthermore, there can be no doubt but that this undertaking, which must necessarily be spread over a fairly long period, however difficult it may prove to be, is filling a recognised need and satisfying definite requirements, and action by the League of Nations in this matter seems to be warranted.

The results of the work undertaken by the Committee of Experts, together with the memoranda submitted by some of its members, have been published by the Institute in English and in French in a volume entitled " Broadcasting and International Peace ".

## 6. RELATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

### A. Reorganisation of Public Education in China.

#### 1. Report of the League of Nations Mission.

The report of the four experts sent to China by the League of Nations at the request of the Chinese Government to study on the spot the system of public education and the possibilities of reform met with a most favourable reception in the educational world. The numerous articles which have appeared on this work pay a unanimous tribute to the wisdom

of the rapporteurs and congratulate them on the manner in which they took local circumstances into consideration and for having laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the invaluable elements of the ancient civilisation of China.

In the United States, where the keenest interest is taken in education problems in general and in all matters concerning China, where there are numerous American schools, the Mission's report was discussed more than in any other country, save, of course, in China itself. Two of the criticisms that have been made call for special attention, not only on account of their length (36 and 12 printed pages), but chiefly in consideration of their authors: Mr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York; and Mr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. As was to be expected, each of these writers devotes the greater part of his observations to passages in the report which contain more or less direct criticisms of the American educational system, the influence of which has predominated in China during the last few decades. The essential parts of these two articles have been reproduced in the *Monthly Bulletin* in order that qualified representatives of a great country directly interested in this undertaking might have an opportunity of expressing their views in an official organ of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The information received at the Institute from the Chinese Ministry of Education shows that, in China itself, the report met with an excellent reception. The directors of the Mass Education Movement of Ting Hsien, however, thought that the three pages of the report in which reference is made to this organisation contained certain errors of fact and expressed too drastic a judgment. The letter addressed to the Institute on this matter by M. Y. C. James Yen, the distinguished Director-General of the Mass Education Movement, has already been published in the *Bulletin*. It is also submitted to the International Committee, which will no doubt wish to pay a tribute to the zeal and initiative displayed by the Ting Hsien directors in the vast work they are undertaking in the cause of adult education.

## 2. *Mission of Chinese Educationists to Europe.*

The sending of a mission of Chinese educationists to Europe constituted one of the first practical measures of collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation recommended by the League of Nations experts. This mission reached Europe at the end of August 1932, and was composed as follows:

- CHI-PAO, CHENG, Chairman, Ph.D. Columbia, Director of the College of Education, Nanking; M.A. (Chicago University).
- SHI-MOU, LEE, M.A. (Harvard, U.S.A.), Director of the College of Engineering, National Chekiang University, Hangchow.
- LIEN, YANG, M.A. (Columbia), Professor in the National Peiping University; B.A. (Peiping).
- YOU-SHOU-KUO, D.Litt. (Sorbonne), Director of Higher Education at the Ministry of Education, Nanking.
- CHIA-HSIANG, LEE, of Jena and Heidelberg Universities (Germany), author of educational works.
- HOHSIEN, CHEN, Ph.D. (Paris), former Commissioner of Education at Kiangsu; delegate to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The mission was to study the systems of public education in different European countries and to acquaint itself with Western methods. The general preparation of the visit was entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which planned the programme in agreement with the Chinese educationists and the members of the League of Nations mission of experts, and with the assistance of the Governments, Ministries of Education, other authorities concerned, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and reception committees formed through the instrumentality of the Institute in the countries visited.

The Institute was attempting an undertaking of this kind for the first time, and the experience acquired during the eight months or so of study-travel fully justified its efforts. Special gratitude and thanks are due to all the persons and official and unofficial bodies—particularly the Ministries of Education and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—which responded to the appeal issued by the Institute with a readiness and hospitality that will remain indelibly fixed in the memory of the Chinese educationists. The scientific results of the study tour exceeded, if possible, the moral effect of this visit. The Chinese mission was brought into contact, in each country, with the most highly qualified authorities on educational questions; it was afforded every opportunity to discuss the different problems of organisation with the directors of national education in person. A judicious selection of model institutions had been made in order that the Chinese educationists might see a striking and condensed picture of the educational system in force in the countries they visited. We give below a brief account of these visits in the order of the schedule followed.

*Poland.*—The Chinese mission arrived in Poland on September 3rd, 1932, and remained in the country until September 28th. Special attention was given to primary schools, to the campaign against illiteracy and to vocational training. The educationists also inspected several health institutions and made a special study of the distribution of rural schools, the training of teachers and the material conditions of the teaching profession. The mission made an exhaustive study of adult education and visited several university departments and research institutes, especially those concerned with the exact and applied sciences.

*Germany.*—A booklet was printed for the guidance of the mission giving a description of the organisation of public education machinery in present-day Germany. The chief German towns were visited, together with such educational establishments as schools of horticulture, professional schools of handicraft, schools of mines, a higher school of machine construction, pedagogical academies (teachers' training schools), higher technical schools, and such institutions, as the Central Institute of Education and Teaching.

*Denmark.*—The visit to Germany was interrupted for a week (October 4th to 11th), which the mission passed in Denmark. The schools, and more especially the world-famed adult educational establishments (folk high schools) were visited.

*France.*—The mission's tour of France lasted from November 10th to December 5th. A 150-page booklet was issued giving a concise description of the essential features of the organisation of public education in France.

The mission visited the various institutions which were selected as best representing the types forming part of the French public educational system, amongst them being elementary schools, secondary schools and professional training establishments.

As examples of institutions of higher technical education, and the organisation of scientific research establishments, visits were paid to the Collège de France and the Caisse Nationale des Recherches. With regard to adult education, visits were paid to social education institutions and professional training schools.

*United Kingdom.*—Following the method adopted throughout the whole of the European tour of inspection, visits to the various educational institutions were preceded by explanatory addresses and lectures. The mission paid fairly long visits to Oxford and Cambridge, and to Eton College. At the Board of Education it studied the system of inspection, the functioning of the school health services and the organisation of the local education authorities, and also visited the most typical infant schools, elementary and secondary schools, and various special institutions, together with a number of elementary and secondary technical education establishments in London. The mission also visited the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of acquainting itself with the organisation and functioning of broadcasting as an instrument of classroom teaching and adult education.

*Italy.*—The programme included, not only visits to schools and cultural and political institutions of present-day Italy, but also visits to some of Italy's artistic collections of past centuries. The mission began by visiting Milan, the Polytechnic University, several primary schools, including the new school based on the Pizzigorni method, and the Conservatory of Music. At Genoa, a special study was made of various clinical establishments and institutes of scientific research. The mission afterwards visited Florence and Venice. Among the establishments visited in Rome, mention may be made of the rural schools of the Roman Agro and the Pontine Marshes, the Royal School of Industry and the University. The International Institute of Educational Cinematography gave the visitors much useful information on the production of educational films and the use to which they could be put for the culture of the Chinese people. Furthermore, the Chinese educationists were received in audience by the Pope, by the Head of the Government and by the Governor of Rome.

*Austria.*—The mission then travelled to Vienna, where for a week it studied the new post-war educational institutions for which the Austrian capital is renowned. The delegates were also shown over a number of institutions representing the system of education in Austria—for example, elementary primary and higher schools for boys and girls and trade schools with workshops; they also inspected school hygiene measures and social welfare organised by the schools.

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*—The last stage of this extensive study tour of Europe was Moscow, to which the mission paid a fortnight's visit at the beginning of February 1933 in response to the invitation of the Soviet Government. Different types of schools, factories, museums and other centres of culture were visited and lectures were arranged on the "Polytechnicisation" of education, the central control of technical colleges, the campaign against illiteracy, the Romanisation of Chinese writing and juvenile art. Visits were also paid to the "House of the Scientist", and to the Bolshevik Commune, where about 1,200 deserted children, most of whom are now grown up, are being morally reformed and taught a trade.

### 3. *Future Collaboration with the Chinese Government.*

We must await the report which the Mission of Chinese educationists is to communicate to the Institute after it has consulted the Ministry of Public Education at Nanking and the principal education authorities of the country.

The first stage in co-operation with China in this matter will then have been completed. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will thus be informed as to the working plan to be adopted by the Chinese Government, drawn up in the light of the report prepared by the four experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the knowledge acquired by the Chinese mission in Europe. In the meantime, the Institute is remaining in touch with the competent authorities in China and with the Committee which, in the Geneva Secretariat, deals with all matters relating to technical collaboration between the League of Nations and

China. In order to ensure still closer liaison with the Ministry of Public Education in Nanking, it is possible that a technical representative of the League may be specially entrusted with educational questions and a qualified person may be appointed for this purpose.

These exchanges of views with China have, moreover, been very much facilitated by the recent formation of a Chinese delegation to the International Organisations for Intellectual Co-operation, with offices in Geneva and Paris. This delegation, which was organised by M. Li Yu Ying, president of the National Academy of Peiping, is composed of representatives of the different branches of Chinese intellectual life. It remains in direct contact with the academic institutions and education establishments of China and it has constituted, in Europe, a centre of documentation and information, equipped with a library.

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This survey of the reorganisation of public education in China would be incomplete without a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Karl H. Becker, who died after a short illness on February 10th last. The premature death of Dr. Becker, a statesman, scientist and educator, is an irreparable loss to all who at the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are more particularly concerned with the question of collaboration with the Chinese Government in educational matters.

#### B. *Exchange Professors in China.*

Two years ago, the League of Nations sent three professors to Nanking University in accordance with the exchange plan approved; these professors were M. Edouard Parejas, Professor of Geology at Geneva University; M. Hermann von Wissmann, Professor of Geography at Vienna University, and Mr. H. N. Davy, Professor of English Literature at Nottingham University.

The information received from official and unofficial sources in China shows that their services have been entirely satisfactory and that they have considerably exceeded the limits of their professional obligations. The contracts of these three professors expire in September 1933. As the major portion of their salary has been paid by the League of Nations during their stay in China, they will be unable to continue to discharge their duties unless some new arrangement is made on their behalf. The prolongation of their stay in China is desired by all the university and scientific authorities. The Minister of Education himself, M. Chu Chia Hua, associated himself with this wish in a letter which he addressed to the League of Nations in February last.

To facilitate, if possible, the solution of this difficulty, the Institute has approached the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund at Nanking and has asked it to assume the League's obligation to pay Professor Davy's salary. No reply has as yet been received to this request and the Institute is unable to say whether it will be favourably considered.

With regard to Professors Parejas and Wissmann, it seems possible that, in view of the need for technicians in connection with the reconstruction work proceeding in China, an agreement may be reached with the Economic Council, the Geological Survey and the Academia Sinica.

#### C. *Formation of a Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

M. Li Yu Ying and M. Ho Shien Chen, one of the members of the Chinese mission of educationists to Europe, who last year attended the meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, undertook, on their return to China, to form a Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a permanent secretariat. They had taken advantage of their visit to Europe to collect, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, all the necessary data for this purpose.

### 7. THE INTELLECTUAL RÔLE OF THE PRESS.

In October 1932, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was instructed by the League of Nations Assembly to study the question of the intellectual rôle of the Press.

It was the feeling of the Assembly that this question was quite distinct from that discussed in another committee on the "collaboration of the Press in the organisation of peace", more particularly with regard, on the one hand, to the preventive measures which might be taken to hinder the circulation of inaccurate information and, on the other, to various positive measures calculated to facilitate the publication of reliable news. These questions, which are essentially connected with that of inaccurate news, had already been examined at Press conferences, and formed the subject of a resolution voted after the discussion of the "collaboration of the Press in the organisation of peace".

Apart from these questions, however, which are to be resumed by Press conferences jointly with various Governmental services and a few technical organisations of the League of Nations, the Assembly took the view that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was more specially qualified to study the "intellectual rôle of the Press". In this connection, it emphasised the influence exercised by the Press on mass education, the powerful aid which can be expected from it for raising the intellectual standard of the people and the need for examining the methods whereby the Press could promote better mutual understanding between nations by circulating more complete information on the different peoples, on their culture and the part which each plays in the general movement of world progress.

To meet the Assembly's wishes, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation thought it desirable to seek the views of qualified journalists and to publish their suggestions. It therefore approached :

M. B. Sanin Cano, of the *Nación*, Buenos Aires ;  
M. Henry de Jouvenel, formerly Chief Editor of *Le Matin* ;  
Mr. Kingsley Martin, of the *New Statesman and Nation* ;  
Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, of the *Chicago Daily News* ; and  
M. F. Sieburg, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

The question is whether the Press at present fills as completely as it might the great educational rôle of general interest devolving upon it, whether it takes into account the evolution of the public mind and whether it endeavours to furnish its readers with the fullest possible material enabling them to stimulate their judgment and understanding. Is it possible to raise the intellectual standard of the people through the Press ? If so, how can this be achieved ? The consultation undertaken should therefore lead to definite proposals. The persons consulted were therefore invited to state their views on :

(1) The means of increasing information of every kind on foreign peoples, by assigning an ever more important place to culture in general and to every factor which contributes to the progress of civilisation.

(2) The means of placing the research and discoveries of scientists, their technical applications and the contemporary forms of art and literature at the service of the public.

In their replies, which were expressed in more or less optimistic terms, the persons consulted<sup>1</sup> unanimously recognised the value and urgency of the question raised by the League of Nations Assembly. None of them fails to realise the difficulties that will always result from the latent conflict between the commercial character which must inevitably be associated with the Press and the anxiety to attain ideals destined to raise the intellectual standard of society. The replies furnish valuable technical indications as to the practical means of lessening this difficulty, particularly in regard to information, its drafting, presentation, diffusion and remuneration, and some go so far as to envisage Government intervention to ensure that the Press shall assume functions of a definitely educative nature.

In any case, the enquiry clearly shows that the question raised by the League of Nations Assembly should engage the attention of qualified persons and that the time has now come to consider it. The enquiry should indisputably be followed up by further consultations, and, in the meantime, the first results of the exchange of views published by the Institute might be communicated to the next Press Conference, which is to be held at Madrid in the coming autumn.

#### 8. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN REGARD TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

At its fourteenth session, held in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation discussed an introductory memorandum on the study of international relations, which had been communicated to it by Professor James T. Shotwell. In this memorandum, Professor Shotwell urged the Committee to assign a position of greater importance to international co-ordination, to studies and to research in the sphere of social and political sciences, first by extending its membership to representatives of these sciences, and, secondly, by giving greater prominence to the humanities in its programme of work.

Under this proposal, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should, by giving the social and political sciences a fair share of attention, take international circumstances into account, and especially the grave problems at present studied by other organisations of the League of Nations. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would consequently furnish to these latter bodies objective and scientific reports on " questions of principle or general doctrine constituting one of the aspects of political problems which are not studied by Governments but the comprehension of which is essential to good politics ".

This proposal has since engaged the attention of the Executive Committee, in which Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor Alfredo Rocco had been particularly entrusted with its examination. They envisaged, for example, the possibility of constituting a programme committee for the social and political sciences, and a memorandum was prepared for the purpose by the Director of the Institute.

Too great stress cannot be laid on the interest attaching to Professor Shotwell's proposal. The success of the International Studies Conference in London provides an illustration of this, as does its decision to take up, in the course of the coming year, the problem of " collective security ". But there are many other problems over which intellectual circles are exercised. The machinery of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is such that it is possible to approach them from the angle of joint research in an impartial spirit.

#### 9. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

This question, which is rather difficult to review as a whole—the documentation that the Institute had been instructed to collect cannot be obtained without the collaboration of

<sup>1</sup> Up to the present replies have only been received from M. Sanin Cano, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Scott Mowrer and M. Sieburg.

philologists and specialists—was dealt with in a preliminary report last year. In the course of this year, the work has been continued and a quantity of fresh material has been received, more particularly from countries which had not previously furnished the requisite information—for example: China, Greece, Siam, U.S.S.R. and various African provinces.

The report will be completed by a bibliographical list.

### III. EDUCATION.

#### I. MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The work accomplished at the first meeting of Directors of Higher Education met with a very favourable reception last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It had been gratified to note that the Public Education Departments were associating themselves with the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It approved the proposals made by the Directors and authorised the Institute to continue the work which had been begun—in particular, to make arrangements for a second meeting.

The programme laid down was to embrace, not only administrative questions concerning the ministerial departments of higher education, but also questions relating to the organisation of universities and scientific research. Among other points, the Committee had emphasised the special importance, in present circumstances, of the organisation of biological studies.

The meeting was held at the Institute on April 28th and 29th, 1933, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Heath.

Last year, the members of the Committee had already been able to broach the numerous problems of organisation at present engaging the attention of higher education authorities, the study of which might hasten their solution. This year, they were to carry the examination of a certain number of these questions a step further. Twenty or so reports and studies, contributed partly by the members themselves and partly by experts chosen by the Institute in agreement with the Directors of Higher Education, served as a basis for the discussions. These reports contained extremely detailed and first-hand information on higher education and scientific research in the countries concerned.

In accordance with the preparatory character of the conference, no hard-and-fast rule was laid down for the discussions. Statements were made by the authors of the different reports to explain, in greater detail than had been possible in writing, the essential principles of the various university systems. The exchange of views which followed fully enabled the Directors present to attain their object—namely, to compare the experiences of the official directors of higher culture in the countries represented and thereby to arrive at a living synthesis rather than a written and documentary survey of the different university systems.

In the space of this brief report it is impossible to give a faithful picture of discussions the value of which was unanimously recognised by the members of the meeting. We will merely give an outline of the debate, pointing out, however, that the interdependence of the questions dealt with frequently stimulated the conversations and threw light on problems which were not actually being discussed.

#### A. *Legal Status of Higher Education and the Relations between Universities and Governments.*

At the first meeting, it was proposed that these two questions should be examined separately, but after a preliminary consideration of the reports it was decided to deal with them together, since the legal status of higher education necessarily includes the question of the relations between universities and Governments. The reports submitted explained the constitution of the State departments to which the higher education authorities were responsible, or, in the countries where the State did not concern itself with higher education, indicated the organisations entrusted with this branch of education. They explained how these organisations functioned from the legal standpoint, the status of the staff and the administrative working of higher education establishments. The discussions made it possible to develop certain points, to raise fresh questions, to determine the spirit in which the various systems of higher education functioned in practice and to define their present tendencies.

These exchanges of information threw light, thanks to the statement made by Dr. Krans, on the evolution of universities in the United States; on the historical development of British universities, traced back by Sir Frank Heath; on the adjustment and later stages of the autonomous rights enjoyed by French universities and the prerogatives of the central authority, explained by M. Cavalier; on the new provisions of the Gentile Law in Italy, outlined by M. Frasherelli; and on the scientific policy adopted by Hungary, as commented upon by M. Magyary.

This exchange of information revealed the diversity and multiplicity of the elements which go to make up any documentation on university systems. It also proved the necessity, on the one hand, for establishing this documentation on a unified basis so that the various systems might be compared, and, on the other, for extending the documentation to a greater, but perhaps limited, number of countries, selected according to the interest which their university systems offered for the purposes of this study.

It was therefore decided: (a) to invite the members present at the meeting to remodel their reports in accordance with a common plan (indicated below), and (b) to ask certain other countries to furnish similar reports.

The main lines of the unified plan were laid down by the chairman of the meeting and summarise the results of the foregoing discussion. The reports to be prepared would be

entitled "Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions" and would consist of the following chapters :

- I. History and Fundamental Principles.
- II. Relations between the State and Universities.
- III. Interior Organisation of Higher Education Establishments.
- IV. Examinations, Academic Grades and Degrees, Expenses of Study.
- V. Scholarships and Student Welfare Organisations.
- VI. University Buildings.
- VII. Finance (Detailed Composition of Budgets).

The meeting approved this plan, the final text of which will be drawn up conjointly by the Institute and Sir Frank Heath. A list of the countries to be consulted was also proposed ; in addition to those represented at the meeting, and including Germany, these countries would be the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the U.S.S.R.

*B. Major Extra-University Organisations for the Promotion of Scientific Activity.*

By discussing the reports prepared on the subject, the Committee's aim was to stress the existence of certain gaps in present systems and, at the same time, to throw light on the influences governing the development of these activities in the different countries. The information thus furnished showed that it was necessary to draw up fresh documentation, taking advantage of the data collected during the discussion. This work could be undertaken in various ways. In this connection, the Directors of Higher Education decided that the documentary work to be undertaken should embody all the measures taken in a given country for the advancement of scientific research, whether within or without the universities. The rôle of the State should be specified, together with the methods adopted for the furtherance of research work. It was agreed, however, that laboratories answerable to authorities other than those concerned with higher education would not be investigated.

*C. Practical Teaching of Modern Languages.*

The measures initiated by higher education establishments in France, Hungary, Italy and the United States of America to enable students to acquire a practical knowledge of modern languages were given in special reports which, from the point of view of suggestions and information, will be of the utmost value for the departments concerned. They will therefore be communicated to the competent organisations.

*D. Co-ordination of National University Statistics.*

M. Vincenzo Castrilli, Professor of Statistics in the University of Bari, had prepared a study in two parts on this question. The first part reviewed the situation and the sources of university statistics in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary and Italy. The conclusion reached is that, for the time being, it is impossible to establish a comparative university statistical statement. The second part indicates the information which should figure in the university statistics of these countries in order that a comparison may be drawn between them. It also contains a list of the most important data which might forthwith and without any difficulty be incorporated in university statistics and serve as a starting-point for the co-ordination of statistics relating to higher education.

While recognising the difficulties to be overcome in this work, the members of the Committee undertook to communicate M. Castrilli's study to the national statistics offices with a view to obtaining, for the next meeting, replies of a definite character. The Institute will then be in a position to reply, in a certain measure, to the enquiries addressed to it from various quarters, and even from certain national committees, concerning the question of statistics.

*E. Organisation of Biological Studies.*

Special reports on this question were contributed by Professor Alfred Kühn, of Göttingen University ; Professor Henri Laugier, of the Sorbonne ; Professor V. H. Blackman, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London ; and Professor Carlo Foa, of the Royal University of Milan. The reports received from Professor Kühn and Professor Laugier deal with the entire organisation of biological studies in Germany and France as functioning at present, and indicate the opportunities offered to students in this field. They also contain concrete proposals for the improvement of instruction and biological research with a view to their adaptation to scientific and practical requirements.

The report submitted by Professor V. H. Blackman lays special stress on the place assigned to biology in programmes of secondary and higher education and puts forward suggestions for the amelioration of these programmes of study.

The Italian report advocates centralising in one single faculty of biology all the biological research work now being carried out in the several faculties of science and medicine, in the schools of pharmacy, veterinary colleges and schools of agriculture. This central faculty would constitute a homogeneous and well-balanced whole and would lead to the creation of new branches in the sphere of biological research.

The Institute has been authorised to obtain similar reports from other scholars. This series of reports will be submitted by the members of the Committee to the competent scientific societies in their respective countries and, later, the whole of this documentation, together with the suggestions resulting from this procedure, will be laid before the next meeting of the Directors of Higher Education, if possible, in print.

### F. *Development of International Policy in the Field of Science.*

In an extremely detailed and comprehensive report, M. Magyary stated the reasons which, in his opinion, obliged the higher education authorities in the different countries to adopt a definite course of action for the development of scientific research and to ensure the best possible results from the intellectual efforts of a nation. An international policy with regard to science will develop, co-ordinating national activities and placing at the disposal of international science the benefits of experiment and progress in other countries, thus leading, perhaps, to a rational distribution of the work to be accomplished. The studies undertaken by the meeting of Directors of Higher Education help to lay the foundation of this international policy for the advancement of science.

### G. *Composition and Place of the Next Meeting.*

It was decided that a representative of the United States of America should be invited to attend as a full member of this body. The Committee will hold its next meeting on March 15th, 1934, this date being subject to postponement if the requisite documents are not ready in time.

The following agenda has been drawn up : (1) Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions ; (2) Scientific Research Institutions responsible to Secondary Education Authorities ; (3) Co-ordination of National University Statistics ; (4) Organisation of Biological Studies ; (5) The Distribution of Chairs in the Different Universities.

## 2. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The Committee composed of representatives of international student organisations held its eighth session at the Institute on April 4th and 5th, 1933, under the chairmanship of Professor Oscar de Halecki, of Warsaw University. As at past meetings, the following seven major associations were represented : the International Confederation of Students, the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, Pax Romana, and the World Union of Jewish Students.

The advantage derived from these meetings, which afford the major international students' organisations an additional opportunity of coming into contact with each other, is no doubt increasing as a result of a tradition which is tending to establish itself after eight years of collaboration. Students also have an opportunity of taking a direct interest in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and, from a more general standpoint, in the activities of the League of Nations for the promotion of a *rapprochement* between intellectuals.

There can, of course, be no question of confining the action of student associations to giving their support to official decisions. No organisations are better fitted to work, with all possible freedom, for the cause of international understanding by exercising a direct influence on the classes which they represent ; but, in certain respects, student activity should be able to render useful assistance to the organisations for intellectual co-operation. At the same time, it is easier for them to discuss at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation certain problems which depend solely on their own decision, but which relate to delicate points.

With a view to increasing the interest of these meetings, it was decided last year that they would study and discuss questions of general importance, such as "Student Social Service", and several extremely interesting reports were submitted and useful discussions held on this subject. This year, two main problems were included in the programme for special consideration : "The Student Press" and "The Racial Problem in the Universities".

A meeting on Moral Disarmament intended to co-ordinate student activities in this matter was held at Geneva from March 31st to April 2nd, 1933, under the auspices of the International Students' Service. An opportunity was thus given to student organisations to affirm, on the one hand, their adherence to the cause of moral disarmament and, on the other, to examine the various suggestions which had been made regarding the influence and action they should exercise—the incontestably essential factor for young and independent associations.

## 3. UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES.

The work proceeding in this field is of capital importance from the standpoint of the promotion of a spirit of understanding through better mutual knowledge. The Institute has succeeded in organising a service for university information—an international reference centre which follows the measures taken by official and unofficial institutions in the different countries for the promotion of university exchanges.

Special attention is devoted to the encouragement of studies abroad. The half-yearly bulletin, *Students Abroad*, has made the Institute a kind of international Secretariat for the agencies which receive foreign students in the different countries.

We would here recall the annual publication of the booklet on holiday courses, completed by a section regularly inserted in the *Information Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*, in view of the continuous interest attaching to this question.

Lastly, numerous enquiries on the living conditions available to students abroad, the equivalence of studies and degrees, exchanges between families and *au pair* exchanges,



scholarships and students' hostels are received by the Institute, which, thanks to the international contacts established, is in a position to supply considerable data on these subjects.

The chronicle of the *Bulletin* furnishes evidence of the remarkable quantity of information already received and circulated.

#### 4. LIAISON BETWEEN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

A centre of liaison was to be established this year between the institutes of archæology and history of art in accordance with the decisions taken last year by the Committee, which, in this connection, had been apprised of a number of concordant opinions expressed in the most authoritative quarters. A detailed working plan was submitted for the consideration of the International Committee. This had been prepared by a committee of experts specially convened for the purpose and was intended to define the functions of the liaison centre, the points on which regular exchanges might be effected between the institutes concerned, not only as regards their collections, but also in the matter of working methods, research, etc.

A Directors' Committee has just been formed. Further, the Institute has drawn up a list of the institutions of archæology and history of art qualified for membership of the proposed Centre. This list has been revised either by the members of the Directors' Committee themselves or by the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation. A large number of acceptances have already been received, some of which emanate from several of the most important institutes of archæology and history of art.

When addressing its invitations to these organisations, the Institute asked them to draw up a brief report on their work and the scientific equipment at their disposal. The material thus obtained will provide the contents for the first number or the first two numbers of the periodical bulletin which the Institute has been instructed to publish for the information of the Centre and interested circles.

#### 5. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

A. Following a meeting held by directors-general of primary education and directors of educational museums or similar organisations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommended that a National Educational Information Centre should be established in each country. These Centres would serve as information services, equipped with what might be termed living records on all matters relating to education in all its aspects.

To ensure regular contact and exchanges of information between the national Centres, secretariat work of a limited character would suffice and might be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This work would be supervised by a permanent committee.

B. The outstanding task of the Institute in this field has this year been to promote the establishment of national educational information centres in the greatest possible number of countries.

After collecting information from various sources, more particularly from the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, it was able to place itself in touch with thirty institutions qualified to serve as the national centres envisaged. The negotiations conducted with these institutions have already resulted in the formation of educational information centres in the following twenty-two countries : Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America.

The Institute has also collected detailed reports on the nature and principal activities of these institutions and on the manner in which the national educational information centre to be attached to them would materialise and function. It is to be noted that several of these centres have already started operations, that direct contact has been established between them and with the International Institute, and that some of them are already publishing periodical information sheets.

There is certainly scope for concrete work in this sphere, which will no doubt develop regularly as time proceeds and through which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will render service of indisputable value to the cause of intellectual organisation.

C. It has not been possible to arrange for an extensive consultation of the representatives of the Educational Information Centres, or of the departments for primary and secondary education. In the meanwhile, however, an Advisory Committee has been constituted and a small delegation of this Committee was convened in Paris on May 11th, 1933, for the purpose of assisting the Institute to prepare the publication of a selected bibliography of notable works and articles appearing in the different countries and dealing with education. This documentation was to include aids to study. The small delegation gave special consideration to the question of introducing a model bibliographical index card. It made no attempt definitely to fix the principles according to which the international bibliography was to be compiled, but it formulated certain general rules which will be supplemented in the light of experience.

D. The task devolving on the Institute for the coming year will therefore be as follows : to promote the formation of new national centres and to arrange for a meeting of the Committee of Experts ; compile an international educational bibliography ; prepare a publication containing a list of existing information centres and reproducing the reports which they have supplied on their organisation and work. Bibliographical references might be appended to the

repertory in question, both as regards educational works and catalogues of teaching material and information of like character.

#### 6. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Last year, a number of extremely important resolutions were adopted by the Committee on this question. Consequently, the revision of school text-books, which, in the international field, had for several years past continuously engaged the earnest attention of all concerned with the training of the younger generation and the future of the spirit of understanding and *rapprochement*, redoubled in interest.

Almost simultaneously the Committee on Moral Disarmament endorsed the initiative taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the support of a body composed of Government delegates. Among the general engagements which it would like to see assumed by the responsible authorities in the different countries, it specially emphasised the need for supervising the quality of school text-books. It unanimously associated itself with a proposal made by M. de Monzie, French Minister of Education, for the encouragement of the publication of works of an international character and for ensuring that, in books dealing with international relations, an explicit and objective statement of other arguments and other interpretations of facts should figure side by side with a statement of national views.

The various texts submitted to the Committee on Moral Disarmament have not yet been established in their final form; but there seems to be every reason to hope that, in any case, the Protocol on Moral Disarmament now in course of preparation will assign to the question of the revision of school text-books the prominent place it deserves.

Furthermore, the International Committee had considerably improved and extended the procedure for friendly understanding between the National Committees for the Revision of School Text-books laid down in the Casares resolution. Its proposals were communicated to official quarters and to the National Committees. A movement is on foot for the re-organisation of the National Committees with a view to introducing the new procedures. At present, seven National Committees have formed special sub-committees for the examination of this question or have come to an arrangement with existing committees. The committees here referred to are those of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia and Switzerland. Several committees notified the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation that they were conducting an enquiry regarding a certain number of school text-books. This work needs to be carried out with great care and method, and it will not be possible to judge of the results until a few months have passed.

In this connection, mention must be made of a controversy raised by the Japanese National Committee, which complained of Chinese text-books; the Institute is endeavouring to obtain a reply and explanations.

The Institute has prepared an English edition of its volume on the revision of school text-books containing passages prejudicial to good understanding between peoples. It did not confine itself to preparing a translation of the original volume, but produced a new work, taking into account the resolutions adopted at Geneva and the recent experience acquired.

The new English edition therefore appears as a practically new book, one-third of which consists of hitherto unpublished matter.

Among the aspects of the problem examined in this connection, special reference should be made to one of the tasks envisaged by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—the study of the means of encouraging the drafting of school text-books in a spirit of international *rapprochement*.

The work as a whole will be very largely facilitated by the constitution of a collection of school text-books at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. As a preparatory step, the Institute has asked the National Committees to furnish it with a list of the school text-books approved in their respective countries. These lists communicated to the Institute were published, as and when received, in the *Information Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*. They have also been reproduced in the new English edition of the work "School Text-book Revision". Mention should also be made of the success of the section devoted to school text-books which appears regularly in the *Bulletin*.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work undertaken in connection with this problem has begun to produce results. The action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has the advantage of centralising the efforts which, in this sphere, were very much scattered. Needless to say, some of these efforts are being carried out outside the League. In no other field is it possible to place greater faith in private initiative, and there can be no question of superseding such action in its entirety. It is possible that circumstances will hamper certain efforts which have not been mentioned in this report, because they do not directly concern the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation; but the support of public opinion in many quarters may be relied upon without hesitation. The work being pursued by independent congresses, by major committees and the principal federations will also continue to contribute effective aid to the common enterprise, especially as the intervention of the League of Nations in this matter is leading to the formation of a centre of action and already resulting in a process of concentration of the utmost value.

#### 7. EXCHANGES AND TRAVEL OF PRIMARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL PUPILS.

The International Institute has taken steps to assure the widest possible circulation of the comparative study prepared on the question of exchanges and travel of schoolchildren.

This study set forth the main conclusions reached regarding the most appropriate methods to be adopted in organising exchanges of primary- and secondary-school pupils. Further

particulars having been received, however, the report was entirely revised and completed before being published in English and French in the "Intellectual Co-operation Series".

In accordance with one of the important conclusions of the report and also a recommendation adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute turned its attention to promoting the establishment of national centres and to arranging for the adaptation of existing centres to this work, the latter being chosen from among those which, in each country, displayed the greatest activity. These negotiations led to positive results in the following countries : Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. As regards other countries, there is every reason to hope that definite measures will be adopted in the near future. It is the intention of the Institute to use the national centres as sources of periodical information on the initiatives being put into operation, on the methods employed and the results obtained, and on the possibilities of improvement. It will act as an international secretariat for these activities without involving any additional expenditure or extra calls on the staff.

In view of the moral importance attaching to these contacts between the rising generation, it is desirable that the Institute should make special efforts :

- (1) To encourage the formation of new national centres ;
- (2) To collect, from the national centres in existence, useful information regarding the initiatives, methods, results and possibilities of improvement in this sphere ;
- (3) To ensure, in particular, with the collaboration of the Liaison Committee of the major international associations, the taking of propaganda and preparatory measures in those countries where initiatives in the matter of exchanges and travel of youth are lacking.

#### *International School Correspondence.*

The Institute has continued to provide the Secretariat of the Permanent Committee on International School Correspondence and has prepared the fifth number of the *Bulletin* of this correspondence.

### 8. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Last year, a report was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation setting forth the initial results of the investigations and comparative studies undertaken by the International Institute. This work was completed, brought up to date and published at the beginning of 1933. The chief concern of the Institute, therefore, was to take such steps as might be necessary for bringing these conclusions to the notice of educators and interested departments, and, secondly, to continue the exchanges of views on this subject in order that these same quarters might be kept informed of the constant progress made in this field. School broadcasting is, in fact, still in the experimental stage ; the eminent authorities who collaborated in the investigations asked to be informed of the results obtained in the different countries where this supplementary medium of teaching is employed.

The International Institute, therefore, first invited all the experts who had taken part in the enquiry to communicate to it a report on the results obtained in the latter half of 1932. It also drew up, in the fullest possible detail, a bibliography of the works and monographs which had appeared in the different countries on the question of school broadcasting.

In accordance with the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute next addressed the report to the official authorities and educational centres of every country.<sup>1</sup> In addition, a special number of the *Bulletin* was devoted to this question in order to give the widest possible publicity to the general conclusions.

In order that interested circles may be kept informed of the progress made, the Institute has introduced a section in the *Monthly Bulletin* to be devoted specially to questions of educational broadcasting.

A further aspect of the question is the possibility of attaching broadcasting services to the Ministries of Education, rather than to the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Departments—at any rate, in so far as concerns the planning of programmes and the budget to be allotted thereto. The Norwegian Government has recently adopted a decision to that effect. In any case, it would seem that this question should be studied in conjunction with the general problems arising out of the use of broadcasting from the international standpoint, and should therefore be submitted to the qualified persons who will continue to deal with the problem as a whole.

### 9. ADULT EDUCATION.

The question of adult education under numerous aspects engaged the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It came up at a time when the full play of technical progress facilitates international relations, whereas the problems relating to primary, secondary and higher education are bound up with the conditions that ruled in a bygone era when questions resulting from modern forms of Western civilisation did not arise. It meets difficulties which are being experienced wherever this civilisation becomes the predominating factor of social life. This new educational effort does not claim to satisfy the primary needs of every social unit which is developing from the intellectual point of view ; but it satisfies the specific requirements engendered by the industrial and intellectual evolution of the nineteenth century. Owing to the disturbance of equilibrium which has, at least temporarily, been

<sup>1</sup> This publication, *School Broadcasting*, will serve as a basis in the United States of America for the discussions to be held in 1934 between the high schools and colleges on the status and rôle of broadcasting.

provoked by modern civilisation in the normal functioning of the intellectual life of peoples, special measures need to be envisaged in order that adult culture may have an opportunity of developing.

It is therefore a general phenomenon, and for that reason one that offers international characteristics, which has in modern times resulted in the establishment of the institutions that it is proposed to study. Notwithstanding the diversity of circumstances due to the variety of national cultures, these institutions always satisfy similar requirements.

The history of adult education shows that it has reached a stage where an international statement of progress would seem to be necessary and, at the same time, promises extremely interesting results. In 1929, a first International Congress of Adult Education was held at Cambridge. As an illustration of the present international importance attaching to this question, we would refer to the International Labour Office's enquiry on "Professional Organisations and Workers' Education" (1932); and, again, the investigations which it invited the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake regarding the rôle of popular libraries and folk-arts in the employment of workers' spare time. The work of the Institute in the field of broadcasting also touched upon the question of adult education. But it is the problem viewed as a whole and not in any such specific aspect that calls for enquiry and comparative study.

This work should emphasise the essential aspects of the question, particularly from the international standpoint. For the time being, it would be advisable to confine this enquiry to a limited number of countries in which adult education has assumed the most characteristic forms—the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, France and the United States—by bringing out the essential aspects of the different methods employed.

#### 10. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

With a view to facilitating contact with the major associations which devote the whole or part of their activities to educational questions, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year authorised the Institute to propose to the Liaison Committee of those associations that one of its annual sessions should be set aside for the discussion of an agenda containing only questions which were being studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. In agreement with the Liaison Committee, it was decided that the plenary meeting held in February would henceforth be reserved for that purpose, and the first experiment in this form of closer collaboration was carried out for the first time this year. The questions on the agenda included the following: (a) school text-books; (b) school broadcasting; (c) travel and exchange of schoolchildren; (d) the Press and children.

(a) The Committee decided to continue its collaboration in the revision and improvement of school text-books generally through the agency of its National Liaison Committees. It further decided to have inserted in the publications of its associations a note on the work undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the revision of school text-books.

(b) After an exchange of views on school broadcasting, the delegates agreed to call the attention of their national branches to the desirability of forming study groups within the organisations concerned with post-school and adult education.

These same national branches would endeavour to encourage the inclusion, in broadcasting programmes, of subjects dealing with the civilisation of the different countries (music, literature, folklore, etc.).

(c) Having taken cognisance of the report published by the Institute on the travel and exchanges of youth, the associations decided to take part in the formation of national co-ordinating centres in countries where none so far existed.

(d) A study group was formed for the purpose of examining what action might be taken to influence the Press and, more particularly, the daily newspapers which contained children's pages, with a view to ensuring that their educative rôle might be effective and favourable to the *rapprochement* between nations.

#### IV. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Institute has continued to apply the programme drawn up in July 1931 and already developed last year. The greatest headway has been made in the co-ordination of scientific terminology, the compilation of the repertory of laboratories and in the collaboration with science museums.

##### I. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

###### A. *International Council of Scientific Unions.*

In the course of the year, the Institute—conforming to the essential rule laid down in the 1932 agreement, which provides for exchanges of views with the International Council of Scientific Unions on all matters of organisation connected with the exact and natural sciences and their application—kept the Secretariat of the Council informed on all the activities proceeding in this field.

## B. Unions and Other International Scientific Organisations.

Relations with the Unions have continued to develop. They were more numerous with the Unions of Physics and Chemistry owing to the work undertaken in connection with the co-ordination of terminology.

### 2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

A first Committee of Experts met in Paris last year under the chairmanship of Professor Cabrera. Their resolutions were submitted to and approved by the International Committee. To give effect to these resolutions, two reports were drawn up by the International Unions of Physics and Chemistry indicating the terms common to the two sciences and for the definition of which agreement was desirable. These reports were next examined at a further meeting held in Madrid in May 1933, under the chairmanship of Professor Cabrera, of the Physics Union. The members present at this meeting had been appointed by the Unions themselves, viz. :

For the Physics Union : Professor CABRERA, of Madrid University ; Professor BRUNI, of the Polytechnic School, Milan ; Professor COTTON, of the Sorbonne, and Professor LANGEVIN, of the Collège de France.

For the Chemistry Union : Professor BODENSTEIN, of Berlin University ; Professor COHEN, of Utrecht University ; Professor LOWRY, of Cambridge University, and Professor Charles MARIE, of the Sorbonne.

The Committee examined in detail a certain number of terms which form the subject of controversy or misunderstanding between chemists and physicists, and established technical definitions which will be communicated to the Unions and to the International Council of Scientific Unions for final approval.

The work thus accomplished is of the highest interest to research, and still more so for teaching and scientific publications. The task undertaken is, however, one of vast scope and, apart from its technical work, the Committee has sought to maintain its continuation. In order that it may proceed without interruption, the experts propose that a permanent committee be set up to work in accordance with an agreed procedure and consisting of four members to be chosen from each of the Unions in collaboration with their International Council. It should be added that the Committee of Experts considered the possibility of supplementing the definitions of the different terms with a translation in several languages, which would be supplied by the appropriately co-ordinated national organisations and would be communicated also to the International Esperantist Scientific Association.

Lastly, various technical recommendations were formulated. These refer to neologisms, similar terms employed with different interpretations, and the means of giving practical effect to the resolutions adopted. In this connection, the Committee was of opinion that it might be advisable to envisage a meeting of the directors of the principal journals of physics and chemistry.

### 3. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

Last year, the Institute was authorised to organise an information and documentation centre for all questions concerning science museums, and begin to execute the general programme laid down by a Committee of Experts.

The principal studies provided for have been taken in hand. The Institute has thus begun to collect a considerable quantity of valuable material for the mutual information of these institutions—inventories of collections, duplicates, types of unique models in the possession of certain museums, etc.

Special mention should be made of the abundant and most interesting documentation received from the United States, thanks to the activity of Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, who occupied the chair last year at the meeting of the Committee of Experts.

The work envisaged to ensure collaboration between general and central museums, on the one hand, and specialised or local museums, on the other, has also been started.

Finally, the Institute has begun to receive documentation on the educative rôle of science museums. From the point of view of instruction in general, this question is of capital importance. In due course it will be necessary to consider the most suitable method of bringing this material to the notice of competent quarters.

In the last place, one of the most important 1932 resolutions has been brought into operation by the publication of a periodical information bulletin, *Scientific Museums*. This monthly information bulletin, published in French and English, gives items of general information concerning museums, scientific expeditions and administrative changes. It is an indispensable instrument for the promotion of regular exchanges of information between museums, and the results obtained by the first few issues justify the hope that a considerable proportion of its contents will be directly contributed by the institutions concerned.

### 4. REPERTORY OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

The Institute has collected the material required for the publication of a repertory of scientific laboratories during 1933. It has received, moreover, from Professor Magrini, of Rome University, and member of the Physics Union, a courteous offer of collaboration, Professor Magrini having himself already collected and verified a complete dossier of information on this subject.

## 5. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

In 1931, the Committee of Scientific Advisers which met under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska drafted the rules for the writing of abstracts. Even last year these rules had been widely circulated, and it will be remembered that this initiative met with a most favourable reception. An ever-increasing number of editors of scientific journals are now inviting the writers of articles to append an abstract of their contributions. The Institute will continue its efforts to arrive at the general application of the rules recommended.

## V. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

### I. LIBRARIES.

During the past year, the Institute revised and adjusted the report on the use of public libraries for the employment of workers' spare time.

Special studies received from Switzerland, Spain and the U.S.S.R. have been added. The authors of the different memoranda have been asked to furnish a bibliography.

The results of the enquiry were recently issued in the "Studies and Information Series on Intellectual Co-operation".

Further, the Committee of Library Experts asked the Institute to conduct an enquiry into the question of professional training for librarians. It was found that the solutions of this problem varied very considerably according to the country, and that, in some cases, no administrative measures had been taken in the matter.

The different aspects of the question were set forth in a provisional report, of which note was recently taken by the Committee of Library Experts. Moreover, a number of experts were consulted. Their replies will fittingly complete the remainder of the material and, in all probability, the whole of this information will be published in due course.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has issued the second edition of the "Guide to National Information Services". It has also invited the librarians' associations to draw up, for their respective countries, a list of inexpensive series of works which might be included in public libraries, and requested the principal libraries to establish and publish a catalogue of their collections of reproductions and facsimiles.

The Institute has also communicated to the Governments, with a favourable recommendation, the resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the maintenance in State budgets of the credits assigned to libraries. The replies prove that this initiative was well received, and several Governments have expressed their willingness to carry out the said resolution, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they were faced.

### 2. ARCHIVES.

The first stages in the work to be accomplished to meet the requirements formulated by the different archives departments and approved by the International Committee were as follows : publication by the Institute of an "International Guide to Archives", the compilation of a comparative Lexicon of the relevant terminology, and exchanges of lecturers and instructional material.

(a) The work of the Institute with regard to the publication of an International Guide is proceeding satisfactorily. The first volume, the only one under consideration at the moment, will deal exclusively with European countries.

(b) The comparative Lexicon of archives terminology is also nearing completion. For the time being, it is limited to terms in current use in about twelve countries—those represented on the Committee of Archives Experts—and contains only the principal terms.

(c) Various negotiations have been opened in connection with the exchange of lecturers, but it will not be possible to judge of the results obtained until the next academic year.

## VI. LITERATURE.

### I. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM".

At its session in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered the first number of the *Index Translationum*, approved this publication, and asked the Institute to take such steps as might be necessary for its development.

The Institute has accordingly devoted its attention, on the one hand, to improving the composition of the bibliographical entries appearing in the *Index* and, on the other, to making arrangements for its extension to several other countries.

(a) As regards the first point, the Institute has, by repeated representations made to private publishing firms and official bibliographies, endeavoured to obtain the regular mention of the language from which translations are made and the original title of the works. These negotiations have already produced results.

The number of original titles given in the *Index Translationum* is also increasing with each issue. Much still remains to be done, however. Publishers must gradually be induced to abandon some of their former methods and to adopt new ones. It is when they inspect the *Index Translationum* and realise the advantages offered to them by this publication that they decide to take the measures recommended to them. It must here be pointed out that, in this respect, the Institute has found the national bibliographies most willing to collaborate.

Certain bibliographies, which up to the present had not classified their entries according to subject matter or which will shortly be included in the *Index*, either supply the Institute with current issues bearing conventional manuscript signs enabling the compilers to determine a classification by subject-matter, or have adopted this classification in their publications. Lastly, certain bibliographies which hitherto seemed to be rather behindhand are now gradually making up lost time and are issuing their lists at approximately the same dates as the others.

The editors of these bibliographies are in constant touch with the Institute and furnish it with all requisite information. We have here a remarkable instance of sustained co-operation and goodwill which go to prove that these organisations have realised the international value of our publication.

(b) With regard to the second point—extension of the *Index Translationum* to other countries—it had been decided that the Executive Committee might authorise the Institute to arrange for a progressive extension of the *Index*. As the necessary conditions were fulfilled, the Executive Committee decided to extend the *Index* to countries publishing bibliographies in conformity with the criteria laid down by the experts, and the July 1933 number contains bibliographical lists for six additional countries—namely, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The Institute has also come to an understanding with the Central Chamber of Bibliography at Moscow and, as from October next, will publish lists of translated works appearing in the U.S.S.R. Negotiations are proceeding with other countries.

(c) In the course of the year, a difficulty arose in connection with countries the political frontiers of which do not coincide with the linguistic frontiers. The Institute has abstained from taking any decision in this matter pending a ruling by the International Committee.

## 2. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

A meeting of the Publication Committee was held on December 16th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. de Reynold, and the programme of publications for 1933 and 1934 was drawn up.

The translation of "Facundo" entrusted to M. Marcel Bataillon has now been completed. The text has been revised by M. Roberto Levillier, who has also contributed the preface. The manuscript will be handed to the printers during the summer vacation and the volume will make its appearance early in the autumn.

The translation of "Lettres et Discours de Bolivar" undertaken by M. Aubrun and the Notes and Commentaries of M. Vallenilla-Lanz will be ready in June. M. Parra Perez has been invited to write a biographical foreword to this publication.

M. Francis de Miomandre has terminated his translation of "Essais de José Martí"; the prefaces, by three Cuban authors, are expected to arrive during the summer.

The translation of "O Mulato" by Aloisio Azevedo was entrusted to M. Manoel Gahisto.

A Hostos Committee has been appointed at Porto Rico with a view to collecting subscriptions to defray the cost of translating the essays of Hostos, the Porto-Rican writer.

A Florencio Sanchez Committee was formed at Montevideo, under the honorary chairmanship of M. Enrique Diez Canedo, Spanish Minister to Uruguay and member of the Publication Committee for the Ibero-American Collection, to provide for the translation of that writer's plays.

## 3. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ORGANISATIONS.

The Institute has remained in contact throughout the year with the international organisations which concern themselves with literary questions and, more particularly, with questions relating to translations—viz. : the Bureau of the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors, the International Congress of Publishers, and the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs.

## VII. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The competence of the International Museums Office has now been established and its utility recognised; national fine-arts and museums departments now regard the Office as the normal centre for every kind of research work coming within the scope of the activities allotted to it. It renders service, not only as an organ of information and liaison, but also as a centre for technical studies pursued for the common benefit of the administrations concerned. But this new position has not been conquered without the creation of more and more numerous and definite obligations to which it would be difficult for it to remain indifferent; it has therefore been compelled to seek out the necessary adaptations of procedure and the working methods appropriate to these new requirements.

This process of adaptation applies both to the administrative field and to the technical organisation of its meetings.

The Athens Conference emphasised the need for continuous action in the sphere of the preservation of historical monuments. The whole of the administrative aspect of this question of preservation, without which technical investigations would be ineffective, cannot be examined without the direct collaboration of the competent bodies responsible in each country for the application of the laws and regulations concerning the preservation of historical and artistic buildings.

In this connection, the constitution of an International Committee on Historical Monuments at the International Museums Office is necessary; it should be composed of representatives

of official organisations who are qualified to give the Office that assistance which alone will enable it to make its action in the international field of practical value and importance.

As regards the new adaptations of a more strictly technical character, the Conference to be held in Madrid in April 1934 will give the Office an opportunity of applying a new method of work. In the preparation of the agenda of this important assembly—the text of which is given later—the arrangement of the questions to be examined has been planned as follows : for each group of questions, a qualified technician will be invited to express his views and, on the basis of the documentary material placed at his disposal by the Office, will submit a general report to the Conference. The discussion will be conducted with the memoranda submitted by the rapporteurs as a basis. In this way, the text of these reports and the results of the discussions will, as soon as the Conference comes to an end, constitute a comprehensive record in which it will be easy to find, organically distributed, the subjects which engaged the delegates' attention.

During the period 1932-33, the International Museums Office devoted its activity to concrete questions of immediate utility to museums and fine-arts departments. Among the questions with which it was called upon to deal during that period, particular mention should be made of the preservation of artistic monuments and works of art, the legal protection of national artistic treasures and the organisation of the Madrid Conference.

#### A. *Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings.*

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Rome Conference, the Office convened, on March 30th and 31st, 1933, a Committee of experts for the purpose of determining the different aspects of the question of the preservation of paintings on the basis of the work, studies, publications and enquiries undertaken since 1930. The general opinion which emerged from this exchange of personal views was that, on several essential points, definite agreement, which at the time of the Rome conversations still seemed to be remote, could now be reached. It was partly for this reason that a " Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings ", the compilation of which had been entrusted to the Committee in accordance with the terms of a resolution of the International Conference, was regarded as possible within a relatively short space of time.

It is agreed that the handbook, the first of a series to be devoted to the preservation of works of art in general, would be limited to canvases ; mural decorations, for example, which involve associated questions (particularly of an architectonic order) of capital importance, will be dealt with in this first volume in a chapter outlining the general precautions to be taken in connection with this class of works of art when they are transferred to a museum. In view of the importance attaching to this subject, a special volume will be devoted to it later.

#### B. *The Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments.*

The Athens Conference had expressed the wish that the collection of documentary material laid before it should be published by the International Museums Office. This work appeared at the beginning of 1933.

The International Museums Office, in publishing this volume, had no intention of presenting it as a treatise on the preservation of ancient monuments ; neither was this the mission of the Athens Conference. Its sole aim was to state the aspects of the problem. The book is therefore only an introduction to the studies which the International Museums Office proposes to pursue in this sphere.

The Athens Conference did not merely aim at initiating a system of co-operation so long awaited and eminently desirable, but also at determining certain points of a programme which remains to be fulfilled in this field ; it further succeeded in calling the attention of the public authorities to the most appropriate means of combining hitherto scattered efforts.

As has already been said, in order to work towards this two-fold objective, it will be necessary to set up an International Commission on Historical Monuments.

#### C. *Legal Protection of Artistic Property.*

The question of the signing of an international Convention designed to prevent or to check the sale of objects withdrawn from public collections or illicitly exported abroad was exhaustively discussed by the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office. The preliminary draft is in conformity with the conclusions of this discussion.

It will be recalled that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asked the League of Nations Assembly, at its 1932 session, to address to the States Members of the League a number of recommendations with a view to international collaboration in the protection of national artistic treasures and urging mutual assistance in the recovery of objects withdrawn from national collections ; on October 10th last, the Assembly agreed to give effect to this suggestion. In order to give definite form to these recommendations, the International Museums Office submitted the text of this preliminary draft Convention for the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Text of the preliminary draft Convention :

" The High Contracting Parties,

" Being anxious to conform to the spirit of the recommendations made by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 10th, 1932 ;

" And desirous of attesting their mutual confidence and friendship by ensuring one another mutual assistance in the recovery of objects removed from their respective national artistic heritages :



It is true that, at first sight, the formula of an international agreement may appear inadequate in a sphere where considerations with regard to home police organisation occupy the foremost position. Nevertheless, the examination of national laws reveals that there is absolute concordance between the preoccupations of a large number of countries. By express constitutional measures, several of them have prohibited the exportation of their national artistic treasures. This is the case in Germany (Constitution of Weimar, 1919), Spain and the Free City of Danzig. Other countries have confined their action to the enactment of legislative measures—for example, Austria, Estonia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland and Tunisia, to mention only those from which documentation on this subject has been received.

Consequently, it cannot be denied that, from the point of view of international solidarity, a duty devolves on the countries which have themselves recognised the necessity of reserving the ownership and enjoyment of their own artistic treasures—the duty of respecting the artistic property of other countries in so far as these countries intend retaining them in their possession.

The preliminary discussions at the Directors' Committee of the Office referred chiefly to the prevention and punishment of exportation proper. They were thus focussed on the examination of the means that would permit of the claiming of objects of art illicitly exported abroad, even when these objects had been neither stolen nor lost. The observations contained in the memoranda submitted in this connection emphasised the need for envisaging another question, that of placing a commercial embargo on certain objects claimed on behalf of the artistic patrimony of a country. Among the countries considered, there are several the legislation of which prescribes the inalienability of all or part of the objects belonging to public collections: Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and Spain. A nullity clause prohibits as of full right transactions to which these objects might unduly give rise. In Italy and Spain, this rule extends to alienation agreed to by bodies corporate; it finds its justification in the collective character of the enjoyment of the property held by these corporations.

With regard to objects belonging to individuals, the commercial embargo would be difficult to carry out. In point of fact, no provisions in this sense are to be found in the legislative texts that we have examined. In general, certain formalities are provided for, which enable the administrative department to follow the alienated object when in the

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“ Have concluded among themselves the following Convention :

“ *Article 1.*—The High Contracting Parties undertake not to recognise the validity of transactions in regard to movable or immovable objects of an artistic, historical or scientific character in the event of any breach of the provisions whereby any one of the said Parties may, in accordance with its legislation, have prohibited the alienation or export of such objects.

“ *Article 2.*—The High Contracting Parties undertake to lend one another their good offices with a view to the restitution or repatriation as speedily as possible of any object covered by the definition given in Article 1 of the present Convention which may have been introduced into their territory in consequence of loss, theft or alienation or illicit export.

“ *Article 3.*—The *bona-fide* purchaser shall be entitled to compensation not exceeding the price and the genuine costs of the contract actually paid by him.

“ *Article 4.*—The *bona fides* of the purchaser may not be admitted if notice of the disappearance of the object and a description enabling it to be identified have been given, prior to the purchase, in an official publication of the International Museums Office attached to the League of Nations.

“ *Article 5.*—In the event of the disappearance of any objects covered by the present Convention, the institutions or persons entitled to claim them must notify the International Museums Office, which will publish periodical lists of objects that have disappeared.

“ *Article 6.*—No claim can be accepted unless notice has been given of the disappearance of the object, as specified above. Claims must be made within five years of such notification; otherwise limitation shall operate.

“ Furthermore, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to require, as an additional condition, the insertion of a notice in a Government publication, such Party itself to arrange for the insertion within fifteen days of the receipt of the publication of the International Museums Office in which notice of the disappearance of the object is given.

“ *Article 7.*—Should any dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and should it be impossible to reach a satisfactory solution of such dispute through diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with the provisions in force between the Parties with reference to the settlement of international disputes.

“ Should no such provisions exist between the Parties to the dispute, the latter shall be submitted to an arbitral or judicial procedure. Failing agreement upon the choice of some other tribunal, the Parties shall, at the request of any one of them, submit the dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice if they are all Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, regarding the Statute of the aforesaid Court, or, if they are not all Parties to that Protocol, they shall submit the dispute to a Court of Arbitration constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

“ *Article 8.*—The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are equally authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open until . . . . . for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League shall have communicated a copy of the said Convention for that purpose.

“ *Article 9.*—The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding article.

“ *Article 10.*—On and after . . . . ., any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State referred to in Article 8 may accede to the present Convention.

“ The instruments of accession shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the aforesaid article.

“ *Article 11.*—The present Convention shall come into force when the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have received two ratifications or accessions.

“ It shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

“ *Article 12.*—The present Convention may be denounced by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after its receipt.

“ The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 8 of any denunciations so received.”

possession of the new owner ; but the non-observance of this formality does not involve the cancellation of the sale.

A two-fold international rule may therefore be envisaged : first, with regard to objects illicitly exported by their owner, the obligation to repatriate them ; secondly, with regard to objects illegally alienated, the cancellation of all transactions to which these objects may have given rise. This second rule is of particular importance. It constitutes an answer, in fact, to the hypothesis already put forward at the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office, in which the withdrawal or removal of the object may have been effected by a person responsible for its custody. The law at present in force sets aside the possibility of claim.

It has not seemed possible to consider expropriation as a means of permitting the recovery of objects withdrawn from the artistic patrimony of a country. Recognition of this procedure, which is always costly, would in fact deprive the contemplated international agreement of the greater part of its value. A system of expropriation consisting in the payment of compensation to *bona-fide* purchasers, calculated exclusively on the basis of the sum actually paid for the object, would introduce into civil law a conception contrary to the very principle of expropriation. It is therefore preferable to adhere to the two rules enunciated above.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the rights of *bona-fide* third parties deserve careful consideration. Their cause may, moreover, be merged with that of intermediary parties whose legitimate interests must be protected. In the preliminary draft submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, there is a clause which recognises that the *bona-fide* purchaser shall, in the event of loss, theft, alienation or illicit exportation, be entitled to compensation not exceeding the amount paid for the acquisition of the object. This solution is, for example, in conformity with the principle of French civil law ; but an endeavour has been made also to facilitate the recognition of good faith, and it is suggested that a system of embargo should be instituted by means of announcements to be made by the International Museums Office. The bringing into operation of such a system would involve no appreciable expense or difficulty. If it were accepted, dealers in works of art would soon acquire the habit of consulting the lists periodically issued by the Office. Claimants would, moreover, be advised to notify only the disappearance of objects which were really of value and, to prevent misuse of this service, a small charge might even be made for each announcement.

Lastly, it would be necessary to fix a time-limit for the presentation of claims. Most of the legislative enactments relating to lost or stolen property prescribe that no claims shall be valid after a period of three years. Experience has shown, however, that it is very easy to conceal an object for such a short period and then to dispose of it with impunity. It would therefore seem reasonable to prescribe a time-limit of, say, five years, which would apply to claims of every kind—that is, not only in cases of loss and theft, but also in cases of alienation and illicit exportation, the two latter cases being those for which no solution can be conceived outside the framework of an international Convention.

#### D. *Museum Architecture and Equipment.*

*The Madrid Conference.*—The organisation of an international conference of experts for the study of questions of general museography constitutes the logical and necessary consequence of the studies undertaken in this sphere by the International Museums Office since its inception.

These studies had hitherto been inevitably of a somewhat theoretical character. It was therefore indispensable to find an opportunity of comparing the ideas expressed in these studies with a view to deducing therefrom certain principles of general application. Thanks to the courteous invitation of the Spanish Government, it will be possible to hold this conference at Madrid in April 1934. The proceedings, the agenda for which is reproduced below,<sup>1</sup> will bear upon museums and collections of art, archæology, history, ethnography and folk-art. We have already explained elsewhere the system of the technical organisation of the Conference and stated the reasons which have made certain innovations necessary.

#### E. *Collaboration of the Office in the International Exhibition to be held in 1937.*

In 1931, in anticipation of an international exhibition of art, the Secretariat of the Office submitted for the consideration of its Directors' Committee a plan for collaborating in this exhibition and, in July 1932, the International Committee authorised it to offer its services to the organisers of the exhibition, which, as has since been confirmed, is to be held in Paris.

The scheme drawn up by the International Museums Office provided for the erection, subject to the adjustments which might have to be made to conform to the general plan of the exhibition, of :

1. A museum of contemporary art ;
2. An open-air museum of folk-art.

With a view to the realisation of these two projects, which would necessitate detailed previous study, the International Museums Office will place its technical documentation at the disposal of the organisers of the exhibition.

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<sup>1</sup> Museum Architecture; Museum Equipment; Special Questions; Presentation of Collections; Loans, Deposits and Exchanges between Museums; Exhibition of Museographical Documents.

The Office will also have a most favourable opportunity of giving concrete and practical effect to the museographical progress that will be confirmed by the Madrid Conference.

#### F. *Museums of Ethnography and Folk-Art.*

The studies published in *Museion* on this subject emphasise the need for co-ordination in this sphere in view of the rôle and importance of local museums.

In a memorandum presented to the Directors' Committee, the Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Art accordingly expressed the wish that special activity on behalf of ethnographical and folk-art museums should be developed within the International Museums Office. This suggestion met with a favourable reception and, in the view of the Directors' Committee, the setting up of a small committee composed of directors of this class of museum would be useful in assisting the Office in the accomplishment of this task.

#### G. *Technical Enquiries.*

This branch of activity in the International Museums Office, which underlies all the work it undertakes and represents the most direct means of supplying material to its documentation service, is constantly developing. In addition to the initiatives of the Office Secretariat or of the Directors' Committee, official departments have adopted the course of asking for the intervention of the International Museums Office for the pursuit of systematic investigations of points in which they are specifically interested; they thus avail themselves of the technical and administrative facilities which the Office has at its disposal in the international field.

Without embarking upon a technical and detailed review of the consultations which took place under this head during the period 1932-33, we will mention some to which attention should be called: (1) The preservation of ancient tapestries and fabrics; (2) the transportation and packing of works of art; (3) organisation of excavation sites from the point of view of the education of the public; (4) possibilities of establishing international collaboration between numismatic collections; (5) annual topographical surveys of excavation sites; (6) organisation of open-air folk-art museums; (7) professional tuition of restorers of works of art; (8) system for the compilation of inventories and organisation of records concerning historical monuments, etc.

#### H. *Agreement between Casting Workshops.*

Continuing its efforts with a view to the formation of collections of casts in countries or in connection with educational institutions possessing no original works, the Secretariat of the Office, after establishing the basis for an agreement between the official casting workshops of the different countries, took steps to obtain the adoption of this agreement by the national departments concerned; the following countries have already signified their adhesion: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy and Spain.

The object of this co-operation between the workshops is to reduce the price of casts by authorising new casts to be taken from existing casts in accordance with international regulations, and thus to lead to their wider dissemination.

#### I. *Publications.*

*Informations mensuelles*, published as a supplement to *Museion*, will henceforth be presented in a form that will facilitate the circulation of this publication, which, according to the draft international Convention on the protection of national artistic treasures, is to be used for the periodical issue of lists of works of art placed under embargo.

The first booklets in a new series entitled *Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées* were published this year.

As regards the *International Repertory of Museums*, the Office has issued, in this series, a new edition of the repertory of museums in the Netherlands, the Dutch Indies and France.

Two further volumes are in preparation: *Archæological Excavations* (a compendium of legislative texts and international agreements) and a *Compendium of Comparative Legislation concerning Historical Monuments*.

### VIII. FOLK-ARTS : MUSIC.

#### I. FOLK-ARTS.

##### A. *Collaboration with the International Committee on Folk-Arts.*

The Institute has, during the year, continued to collaborate with the International Committee on Folk-Arts. An exchange of views took place at the Institute on April 29th with the Chairman of the Committee, Professor Otto Lehmann, and its Secretary-General, M. Richard Dupierreux, for the purpose of establishing the working programme which the Institute might bring into operation immediately the work now proceeding has been completed.

It was decided that the Institute would continue and terminate the studies which it had undertaken regarding the organisation of museums of folk-art and regarding the proposal for a folk-art cartogram, which gives rise to many delicate questions and for which it will perhaps be possible merely to make recommendations as to the methods to be employed.

During this exchange of views, however, it became evident that, if the efforts made in the sphere of folk-arts were to be usefully co-ordinated, and if the questions which really deserve to be treated on an international basis and which were likely to bring new elements to the major problems of culture were to be given their proper importance, it would be necessary to devote a periodical publication to these matters; there could, of course, be no question of issuing a monthly bulletin, but, in the opinion of Professor Otto Lehmann, the collaboration of the most eminent authorities and the advice of men who have devoted their main activities to the study of questions connected with folk-arts and folk-lore would be easily and promptly secured.

B. *International Information Centre for Folk-Music and Folk-Songs.*

The Institute is conducting an enquiry with a view to the establishment of an information centre.

C. *Folk-Art and the Employment of Workers' Spare Time.*

The report submitted to the Committee in July 1932 on this question was, it will be remembered, incomplete. During the year, further data have been collected; a concise bibliography of folk-arts, prepared in conjunction with the national folk-art committees and various experts, will complete this study, which it will be possible to publish very shortly.

2. RECORDED MUSIC.

The Institute devoted its attention to compiling data concerning collections of recorded music. It intensified the service of exchange established between the *Information Bulletin on Intellectual Co-operation* and the principal gramophone record journals, as well as with the catalogues of record-publishing firms.

These journals and catalogues are being systematically analysed and classified, and it will be possible to publish a booklet on the most important collections of recorded music.

On February 22nd, 1933, the Institute addressed a circular letter to the Ministries of Education in sixty countries concerning the formation and organisation of national gramophone record depositories. The first few replies that have come to hand show that, in principle, the Governments are in agreement regarding the constitution of national record depositories and that steps in this direction have been or are about to be taken in some countries, but that present economic conditions do not permit of giving effect to the proposal in the near future.

IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conformity with the method agreed upon in July 1930, the International Institute has continued its studies in regard to intellectual rights, working in close collaboration with other official institutions concerned with this question. On June 9th last, the problems arising in this field were examined, for the third time, by a Committee of representatives of interested institutions which met in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. B. C. J. Loder.

In pursuance of the recommendation formulated last year, considerable attention was devoted to the activity displayed by unofficial groups, more particularly in connection with authors' rights. This contribution to the solution of these problems will, when the time comes, facilitate the framing of proposals which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be called upon to draft, in so far as it is concerned, in view of the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Brussels for the revision of the Berne Convention.

Among the questions submitted to the meeting for examination, it was deemed preferable to exclude those the technical study of which is now sufficiently advanced to permit of moral action being undertaken in the quarters directly concerned with the solution of these questions: scientists' rights; *droit de suite* in favour of artists to the proceeds of successive sales of their works; concordance of the Berne and Havana Conventions in the matter of authors' rights.

With regard, more particularly, to the right of the scientist, mention must, however, be made of a proof of the interest which this problem continues to awaken in new countries. The recently enacted Mexican Civil Code, in force since October 1st, 1932, has, in the terms of Article 182, formally recognised that the author of a discovery or original scientific invention shall be entitled to the relevant rights for a period of fifty years, even if, at the time of the publication of his discovery or invention, he omits to indicate the possibilities of exploitation in practice or if the applications enumerated do not render exploitation possible. According to the same article, any person who industrialises a discovery and patents a process is required to allot to the author of the discovery a portion of the profits, to be determined, in each case, by expert valuation.

The points examined by the meeting have, for the purposes of this chapter, been divided into two sections: first, those the study of which has been pursued in accordance with the programme adopted last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, secondly, those which, in virtue of a later decision of the Committee, might be included in the programme of future activities.

The first group comprised the following:

(1) The Brussels Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention:

- (a) Authors' rights in the matter of films,
- (b) Authors' rights in journalism,
- (c) Authors' rights in mechanical sound reproduction,

- (d) International juridical sanction of conventional rules relating to authors' rights ;
- (2) Performers' rights ;
- (3) International measures destined to ensure the protection of national artistic treasures.

The second group included :

- (1) The photo-copying of documents (from the point of view of the respective rights of authors and publishers), taken up at the request of the International Institute of Documentation ;
- (2) The international protection of inventors, examined in pursuance of a decision taken last April by the Executive Committee following a suggestion made by the Italian National Committee concerning the formation of an international federation of inventors.

Performers' rights have been left entirely to the International Labour Office ; international measures to ensure the protection of national artistic treasures are dealt with in the chapter devoted to the International Museums Office.

## I. BRUSSELS CONFERENCE FOR THE REVISION OF THE BERNE CONVENTION.

### A. *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Films.*

The studies undertaken up to the present, at the request of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and already reviewed last year, have made it possible to reduce the problem to two main questions :

- 1. Determination of the author of a film ;
- 2. Moral rights in respect of literary works adapted to cinematography.

The diversity and inequality of the collaboration required for the production of a film makes it difficult, if not impossible, to express in a text, especially in an international text, the extent of the rights to be assigned to each class of interested parties. National legislators have themselves hesitated to take any steps in this direction.

There is, however, one point on which general agreement seems to have been reached—namely, the recognition of a film as an artistic work, within the meaning of the Berne Convention.

The scope of the present report does not permit of dwelling any longer on the applications of the principle of moral rights in the field of cinematography as formally endorsed by the Diplomatic Conference in Rome. In recent years, authors in every country have had occasion to complain of certain abuses which were prejudicial, not only to their interests, but also to those of art in general. They therefore unanimously hope that no derogation will be made by the Brussels Conference to the inalienable right conferred upon them by the first paragraph of the new Article 6 *bis* of the Convention.

Furthermore, consideration must also be given to the case of works which have become public property. The cinematographic art has, of late, been borrowing its material from classic works, with the result that certain masterpieces of literature have been subjected to changes against which public opinion has revolted, but which no measure has yet succeeded in checking.

In the terms of the present international regulations, the moral rights of an author come to an end at his death. The survival of these rights has, however, formed the subject of a recommendation of the Diplomatic Conference at Rome, which urged the States to consider the adoption of rulings under internal law guaranteeing these rights after the author's death.

The Committee's resolution leads to the following three-fold conclusion :

- (1) The inclusion of cinematographic works in the enumeration given in Article 2 of the Convention ;
- (2) The maintenance, in their entirety and on behalf of the author of the original work, of the guarantees conferred by Article 6 *bis* regarding moral rights ;
- (3) Examination, outside the framework of the Convention, of the expediency of measures calculated to protect works which have become public property.

### B. *Journalists' Copyright.*

The attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has already been called to the protection at present afforded by the Berne Convention to authors' works published in the Press. The technical studies undertaken in this sphere with a view to the further revision of the Convention were made to bear on two distinct questions : the first with a view to determining in what measure it is possible to dispense with the present condition requiring formal mention of reservation of rights for the protection of articles of current interest and articles dealing with economic, political or religious discussions, published in the Press ; the second with a view to determining the respective rights of the author and the proprietors of a paper or journal in the event of republication.

A preliminary draft text prepared by the Berne International Bureau proposes to give partial satisfaction to journalists on the first point by restricting, in a redrafting of the second paragraph of Article 9, the right of reproducing articles of current interest dealing with

economic, political or religious questions, to the case in which they would become the subject of discussion or appear as abstracts. Further, the same text, in a draft for the new Article 9 *bis*, guarantees, unless otherwise stipulated, for the author of an article published in a periodical series, the right of exploitation, provided that such exploitation in no way prejudices the interests of the periodical.

The study undertaken by the International Institute in connection with this important question have led it to suggest that the following solutions would be desirable :

1. Authors' rights should be recognised to be held by authors of articles published in the Press, in the same conditions as those applying to all other authors protected by the Berne Convention, a new ruling on the right to borrow material provided by Article 10 of this Convention being sufficient to prevent abuse.

2. Unless otherwise prescribed, the author of an article published in a periodical retains the right to make further use of it, provided that this exploitation does not involve, in so far as the periodical is concerned, unfair competition. (This new formula, which introduces the definite principle to which unfair competition corresponds in every country, seems preferable to that which refers to prejudice of any kind to the interests of the periodical.)

The Committee adopted a resolution which was fully in conformity with these two suggestions.

### C. *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Mechanical Sound Reproduction.*

At its session held in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation contemplated the convening, by the International Institute in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau, of a meeting of a special committee which would be asked to study, in view of the Brussels Conference, the possibility of improving Article 13 of the Convention concerning the right of reproduction and mechanical sound production. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has not yet thought it desirable to convene this special committee. It considered it preferable to postpone the meeting until the studies undertaken by the International Labour Office on the associated question of performers' rights were sufficiently advanced to ensure that no confusion would arise between these rights and authors' rights proper.

### D. *International Jurisdictional Sanction of Conventional Rules concerning Authors' Rights.*

The general considerations which would render desirable the institution of a procedure that would permit of assuring the unity of the interpretation and application of the Convention have, for many years past, engaged the attention of competent jurists. The operation of the Convention will undoubtedly be impaired so long as the assurance is not forthcoming that an identical interpretation, at least of the essential questions, will be given by all the countries affiliated to the Union.

The disputes which might arise from the interpretation and application of the Convention may be divided into three classes : disputes between States ; disputes between States and individuals ; disputes between individuals. Disputes between States and individuals would not seem to call for special examination, since individuals have a natural protector in their Government, with whom rests the initiative of converting the dispute into an interstate dispute. It will therefore be sufficient to consider in turn : (1) disputes between States, and (2) disputes between individuals.

(1) *Disputes between States.*—Apart from jurisdictional appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the States may adopt a less formal procedure, the principle of which is set forth in Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations : " The Court may give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly". Up to the present, the Court has not been called upon to give an opinion on authors' rights. But the fact that this request for an advisory opinion may emanate, not only from the Council of the League of Nations, but also from the Assembly, on which, with very few exceptions, all the States Members of the Berne Union are represented, is of a nature to facilitate this procedure. This consideration, side by side with the recent extension of the compulsory jurisdictional competence of the Court of International Justice, dispenses with the need for establishing another system of settlement applicable to interstate disputes.

In the resolution submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee referred to the advisability of specifying this competence in formal terms in the new article of the Convention.

(2) *Disputes between Individuals.*—The case to be considered is that in which the author of an intellectual work produced in a country belonging to the Union is required to establish his rights in another Union country.

In present circumstances, the courts of this latter country are alone competent to hear and determine disputes concerning these rights. Vested with sovereign powers for the application of the rules of the national written or customary law, these courts are also alone competent to apply the Berne Convention and other international instruments in force. Experience has shown, however, that it is indispensable that there should at all times be concordance between these two laws. Uncertainty must in some cases inevitably result from their co-existence.

In the course of the meeting, a solution was put forward by the Chairman, Mr. B. C. J. Loder ; this provided that special arbitral tribunals, constituted for each case, should be invited to settle disputes between individuals. The Committee adopted this proposal.

## 2. PHOTO-COPYING (WITH REFERENCE TO THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS).

Following the Conference held in Frankfort, in August-September 1932, by the International Institute of Documentation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was apprised of a recommendation concerning the adoption of new methods of reproduction with a view to placing documents at the disposal of intellectual workers under reasonable conditions.

In view of the complexity of the problem, it was deemed expedient to take as a starting-point for the necessary international enquiry the examination of the solutions which could be applied to this same question in a certain number of countries. At the request of the French Union of Documentation Organisations (U.F.O.D.), a meeting was held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on March 22nd, 1933; the chair was taken by State Councillor Grunebaum-Ballin, and invitations were addressed to representatives of the principal interests concerned (documentation centres, authors and publishers).

One of the findings of the meeting recognised the legitimate character of manuscript copies made by a person for his own use. This point has never been seriously contested, and it has been formally recognised by many national legislations.

The question of reproductions made for third parties, in accordance with the common practice in library circles, seemed to be rather more delicate. As a general rule, any person who reproduces a document for the use of a third party cannot be regarded as responsible for the commercial use to which this reproduction may eventually be put. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that, thanks to processes of photographic reproduction, libraries can very rapidly turn out countless numbers of reproductions and that it is impossible for them to ascertain to whom these copies are supplied, it would be advisable to specify, in accordance with the practice adopted by the British Museum—a practice which the French *Bibliothèque Nationale* has agreed to adopt—in a note accompanying each reproduction that any commercial use thereof is prohibited.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights, after hearing the views of the Director of the Berne International Bureau and a statement by the representative of the International Institute of Documentation, expressed itself strongly against the unauthorised commercial utilisation of photo-copies.

## 3. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

At its meeting held in December 1932, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation placed on the agenda of the next session of the plenary Committee the question of an international professional organisation of inventors.

This decision was taken as the result of a communication from the Italian National Committee, forwarding a memorandum submitted by the *Associazione fascista degli Inventore*. This document proposes that inventors should be classified according to whether their inventions are or are not of industrial value. This selection, which would be entrusted to regional committees, would, from the international point of view, prevent the activity of the International Federation from being diverted from its true object to the advantage of inventions of merely temporary or theoretical interest. Such a precaution seems to be eminently desirable. In order that it may achieve its purpose, the Federation should no doubt be given the character of a group of associations and not of inventors themselves.

Having been consulted by the Executive Committee, the Committee on Intellectual Rights expressed a favourable opinion regarding the establishment of an International Federation of Inventors. Further, it stressed the expediency of providing for the establishment of the moral rights of inventors in the forthcoming revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

In this same sphere of intellectual rights, the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be drawn to several enquiries which have reached the Institute from various international organisations regarding the delay on the part of certain Governments in ratifying the Rome Act revising the Berne Convention. As pointed out by Mlle. Vacaresco in a letter which she addressed, as Chairman of the International Committee on the Rights of Speech, to the Institute, this delay is causing serious prejudice to the interests of the intellectual world. It is, moreover, likely to compromise the success of the next revision conference to be held in Brussels in 1935. This situation greatly exercised the Committee on Intellectual Rights, which suggested that official representations be made to the Governments concerned.

## X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND "DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT".

It may be said that, on the whole, co-operation between the National Committees and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is developing regularly and that appreciable progress has again been made, thanks to the activity of the principal National Committees during the year.

Furthermore, the closest possible contact has been maintained with the Governments through the intermediary of the *délégués d'État*. This method of liaison has proved to be specially effective with regard to certain distant countries, such as the South-American States, where the *délégués d'État* very happily supplement the National Committees in the carrying out of their programmes. With the approval of the Executive Committee, a new feature in this connection has been introduced. Some of the committees of experts which met during the year at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were assisted by a delegate representing one of these distant countries.

The system inaugurated in 1930, whereby all the Institute's publications are addressed to the Governments, through the agency of the *délégués d'État*, as well as to the National Committees, has been maintained and regularly applied.

At the same time, the collaboration of the National Committees has been of the highest value to the Institute. Thanks to the activity which they have displayed, the work entrusted to the Institute has in many cases been brought to a successful issue.

There is a certain inequality in the organisation of the National Committees, but the development of their influence is, generally speaking, progressing rapidly. It is impossible to enumerate in this report all the results achieved by each of these Committees. Mention should, however, be made of the complete re-organisation of the American Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Shotwell; it has enlisted the services of a number of advisory committees specialised in the various technical questions arising out of intellectual co-operation, either by appointing these committees or by approaching existing institutions—a step which constitutes an extremely interesting innovation from the point of view of organisation. By this means, it has brought together a large number of qualified authorities.

An ever-increasing number of National Committees have made a point of keeping the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation regularly informed of their work. For this purpose, they avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them in the special section introduced in the *Information Bulletin*. In addition, some have published periodical bulletins, news-sheets or booklets, and the beginning of direct liaison between the National Committees is thus asserting itself. It has been seen, moreover, from this report, that certain Committees have continued to take action and to submit their proposals to the International Committee. This also constitutes a valuable element of activity in the interest of the work being pursued by the Organisation.

The decision taken last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of M. Rocco, to invite in turn a few representatives of the National Committees to attend each plenary session, cannot but lead to extremely happy results. The Committees will discern in this decision a proof of the interest in, and gratitude for, the most helpful work they have so frequently accomplished during past years. They will also have an opportunity of acquainting themselves more thoroughly with the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and of playing their part to the full, and the International Committee itself will be assured of that national assistance indispensable for the performance of its mission.

## XI. PUBLICATIONS.

The activity of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in this field is constantly developing, both from the point of view of the number of new publications and as regards their sale and circulation. These publications may be divided into three groups: periodicals, collections and miscellaneous volumes.

### I. PERIODICALS.

- (a) *Coopération intellectuelle* (monthly bulletin);
- (b) *Information Bulletin of the League of Nations' Intellectual Co-operation Organisation*;
- (c) *Museumion* (quarterly museographical review);
- (d) *Informations mensuelles—Musées et Monuments*;
- (e) *Index Translationum* (international bibliography of translations);
- (f) *Students abroad*;
- (g) *Bulletin de la correspondance scolaire internationale*;
- (h) *Les Musées scientifiques* (monthly bulletin).

### 2. COLLECTIONS.

“Conversations”: (a) “Conversations on Goethe”; (b) “The Future of Culture” (in the press).

Open Letters: (a) “A League of Minds”; (b) “Why War?”; (c) “The Northern and the Latin Mind” (in preparation).

Intellectual Co-operation Series: (a) “School Broadcasting”; (b) “International Understanding through Youth” (in English and French); (c) “Bibliothèques populaires et loisirs ouvriers”; (d) “Broadcasting and International Peace”.

Ibero-American Collection: (a) “Historiens chiliens” and (b) “Le Diamant au Brésil”.

Two further volumes are in course of preparation: “Facundo”, by SARMIENTO, and “Lettres et Discours de Bolivar”.

### 3. VOLUMES.

Propaganda Booklet and Catalogue of Publications: (a) “International Intellectual Co-operation, 1932”; (b) “Catalogue of Publications”.

International Relations: “State and Economic Life”.

University Relations: (a) “University Exchanges in Europe”; (b) “Holiday Courses in Europe”.

Education: (a) “Re-organisation of Public Education in China”; (b) “School Text-Book Revision and International Understanding”.



Libraries and Archives : " Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges ".

Arts : " La Conservation des Monuments d'Art et d'Histoire ".

Total number of publications : twenty-eight new volumes in different languages and one new monthly bulletin.

#### 4. DISTRIBUTION ; SALE.

The action taken to give publicity to the work being done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was pursued concurrently with the sale of publications. These two actions, which developed very considerably, entailed the distribution of *communiqués*, circular letters, pamphlets, catalogues, leaflets, prospectives, specimen copies, complimentary copies, Press notes, exchange of publications.

The sale of publications shows an appreciable improvement as compared with the previous year. Receipts rose from 59,000 francs in 1931 to 74,680 francs in 1932, exclusive of those in respect of the work *Art populaire*, which alone amounted to 65,345 francs for the year. There is every indication of a still greater improvement for the current year.

## XII. CONCLUSION.

This report has so far as possible been limited to a survey of the work accomplished in the course of the last twelve months. The new proposals which it contains are intended merely to assure the continuation of this work and, in most cases, emanate from the persons associated with the various undertakings or emerge from the conclusions reached by them and the Institute. Very often, however, the proposals constitute, not only a development of the activities being pursued—which is both natural and desirable—but also a further extension of these activities ; growth is the inherent condition of living creation ; but, in reality, the new projects, as will have been seen, are accompanied by promises of collaboration and of more extensive support. If a given undertaking is pursued on a wider scale, it is also placed on a broader foundation. It may be said that, almost without exception, these new enterprises will, in so far as the executive organs, and more particularly the Institute, are concerned, involve no excessive burden or any increase in their respective responsibilities likely to overtax their capacity.

In the body of this report, the initiation of absolutely new activities is nowhere suggested ; nevertheless, attention should be drawn to the possibility of organising a collective study tour to be undertaken by European educationists along the lines of that arranged last year for Chinese teachers. The welcome extended to this Chinese mission in the different European countries visited has suggested, to some of its organisers, the repetition of this experiment for the benefit of Western countries. Similar study tours have already been promoted by the League of Nations for technical experts in another sphere, with marked success. The Institute might draw up a plan, the execution of which would of course be contingent upon the consent of the countries to be visited. Their agreement is indispensable for the successful undertaking of such a study tour without undue expense or difficulty.

This new undertaking might therefore be incorporated in the general framework of activities without any disadvantage whatsoever. On the contrary, it might be asked whether the study of other problems, which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be induced to take up as a result of its ever-increasing participation in international movements, would not—as has been seen above—necessitate a considered examination of administrative possibilities. Would it not lead to a curtailment of activities in other fields ? At first sight, it seems only natural to raise this question. But, in point of fact, and without prejudging the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will deem fit to take, it is perhaps unnecessary to give a detailed reply. In reality, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation places at the disposal of the League of Nations various possibilities of study, and a technique of research and exchanges of views. Its services should, in the fullest possible measure, enjoy a certain latitude and should be in a position to reply to all the enquiries addressed to them. All international organisations are subject to this same law and, to a greater extent than ours, they must at times be able to cope with the unexpected. The general financial situation, and particularly that of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, would, if this eventuality materialised and unless further support were forthcoming, obviously need to be adjusted in the course of the year. It seems possible, however, to arrange matters so that it would involve no excessive delay in the accomplishment of the general programme.

Experiments such as the Madrid " Conversations " are certain to lead to definite consequences. This gathering of representative thinkers who dealt with human relations and the destiny of mankind made suggestions which deserve to be considered and followed.

The new subject chosen by the International Studies Conference opens the door to an investigation of principles and theories which it would be desirable to pursue as far as possible, especially as regards certain highly controversial points of international doctrine ; perhaps, in the difficult effort which the world is making to restore its organisation there exists no more serious cause of hesitation and delay than the discordance of views between schools of thought which are equally sincere but deeply divided.

Whatever may be done within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in concert with the other international organisations, to promote the broadest possible agreement on the interpretation of contemporary facts and the practical conclusions to be

deduced therefrom should, without doubt, be undertaken and, in so far as circumstances permit, brought to a successful issue ; it would in all probability constitute a decisive step forward in the field of intellectual co-operation beneficial to its artisans in every sphere of specialised learning.

This result would be added to those obtained in the different fields of activity—education, science, literature and art—where the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has judiciously chosen subjects which are still limited in number, but which it desires to see studied and carried to the final stage of practical conclusions.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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*League of Nations Publications*

XII. A. INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION

1934

1-2

Geneva, August 9th, 1934.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION**

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

Submitted by Professor G. Oprescu, on behalf of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, addressed to the Council of the League of Nations and the Government of the French Republic, and communicated to all the Members of the League of Nations.

(Article 14 of the Organic Statute of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.)

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The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation held its eleventh session at Geneva on July 20th, under the Chairmanship of M. Emile BOREL, replacing M. E. Herriot.

Present: M. M. ANESAKI, M. NIETO-CABALLERO (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, M. Börje KNÖS (replacing M. G. Forssell), Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), M. PIETROMARCHI (replacing M. Rocco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, M. H. L. TIENSHE HU (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee).

Sir Frank HEATH also attended the meetings as a member of the Directors' Committee. M. Roland-Marcel, the second member of the Directors' Committee, wrote regretting his inability to be present. Representing the Secretariat of the League of Nations: M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General, M. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation; representing the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation: M. H. BONNET.

M. VIVALDI, Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations, also attended this session.

In accordance with the Statutes, the administration of the Institute during the past year has been in the hands of the Directors' Committee and the Director. The Directors' Committee met three times, simultaneously with the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in December 1933 and in April and July 1934.

At its present session, the Governing Body first heard the Director's observations regarding the administrative and financial position of the Institute. A detailed report had been submitted in writing to the members of the Governing Body. The latter approved the Director's report and congratulated M. Bonnet on the manner in which he had carried out the Governing Body's decisions during the past year.

The Governing Body then examined the second item on its agenda, concerning financial questions. It first heard M. Vivaldi, who made a very detailed and fully documented statement with regard to the financial year 1933. This statement showed that, in spite of the financial difficulties with which the Institute was faced in 1933, and the development of its activities, it had been able to meet all its obligations. Naturally, this result was not obtained without sacrifice. The Director and the Directors' Committee were obliged during the year to draw considerably on the surpluses left over from previous years. Fortunately, it was found possible to increase the reserve fund from 316,000 francs to 400,000 francs, thus constituting a very appreciable safeguard against future contingencies. In spite of the transactions referred to above, the surpluses still amounted at the end of the financial year to 165,566.10 francs. The situation is therefore satisfactory; the Auditor said that there was reason to hope that it would improve and that 1934 might yield even better results.

The Governing Body, after noting the Auditor's report, approved the closed accounts for 1933 and adopted the proposal of the Directors' Committee to the effect that 125,000 francs— to be taken from the surpluses — should be allotted to Chapter III, H (Publications) for the current year. The total under this heading will thus be brought up to 325,000 francs. The Governing Body decided that, of the remainder of the surplus from the financial year 1933 (40,566.10 francs), 10,816.10 francs should be allotted to the item " Journeys made by officials ", and 29,750 francs to bonuses for the staff, at the rate of 50 per cent as compared with the previous year (1932).

The Director then gave further details regarding certain reductions that he proposed to introduce in the 1934 budget in order to bring it into line with the definitely ascertainable income for the current year. The reductions were to be made in the following item : staff, 80,000 francs. The Governing Body approved the proposed reductions.

In regard to the draft budget for the next financial year (1935), the Governing Body approved the proposals contained in the Director's report. The latter drew the Governing Body's attention to the fact that, in conformity with the decisions reached by the French Government, the variable portion of the grant hitherto accorded to the Institute, for which no provision had been made in the French Government's agreement with the League, was no longer forthcoming, owing to financial circumstances. He had been obliged to take this reduction into account in drafting his proposals for expenditure. Among other smaller reductions, the credits allotted to meetings of experts, and the contribution to special work, had been reduced by 125,000 and 100,000 francs respectively, as compared with the credits for the previous year. The Governing Body approved the budget for the financial year 1935, as proposed by the Director. It also agreed to a suggestion made by the Directors' Committee concerning the possibility of remedying, as far as possible, the reduction of these credits. For instance, if any supplementary credits became available, in addition to expected revenue, they would be allotted in the first place to these two chapters.

As regards the third item on its agenda, the Governing Body was informed by the Director that no essential change had occurred in the staff or organisation of the Institute, except the departure of Dr. Picht, a principal secretary. The latter having tendered his resignation, the Director of the Institute had felt bound to accept it. He had not taken any steps to replace Dr. Picht, as the other two officials in that Section had, owing to their experience, been able to cope with the whole work of the Section, and should therefore be allowed to continue to do so. In so doing, the Director had followed the present practice of the League, which had also decided, for reasons of economy, not to replace any officials retiring in the course of the year.

The Director informed the Governing Body of the results of the decisions which the latter had taken in 1933 concerning staff pensions. The system adopted has given general satisfaction, the whole staff being affiliated to the Caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse.

The Director of the Institute read to the Governing Body a letter from M. Pasquier, headmaster of a public school and president of an ex-servicemen's association, asking whether the Institute could accept a foundation, of an amount not defined, the proceeds of which would be devoted to granting an annual prize to the best work published during the year calculated to encourage international goodwill and to serve the cause of peace. The Director said that he had only sent a provisional reply, as he was anxious to consult the Governing Body on the point of principle. After discussion, the Governing Body agreed that the question of principle would have to be decided first of all, taking into account the special circumstances of this particular case and the League's general rules in respect of the acceptance of gifts or foundations. The Governing Body also thought that it would be desirable in this case to examine the possibility of responsibilities or charges devolving upon the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or the Institute if it undertook to award an annual prize. The Governing Body instructed the Director to collect all information to enable the Directors' Committee to go into the matter more fully in accordance with the principles laid down by the Governing Body.

**Appendix 1.**

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNING BODY,  
APPROVED BY THE LATTER AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION, JULY 1934.**

**I. STAFF.**

Since the Governing Body's last session in July 1933, only one change has been made in the composition of the Institute's staff, as the result of the resignation of Dr. Werner Picht, Principal Secretary. This resignation was accepted by the Directors' Committee at its meeting on December 20th, 1933, when it also requested the Director of the Institute to express to M. Picht its appreciation of the services rendered by him in the course of the seven years during which he has been in charge of the University Relations Service.

As Dr. Picht cannot be replaced, his work has been distributed between two other officials of the Institute — M. Lajti, who has been put in charge of University Relations, and Mr. Chalmers Wright, who will act as Secretary of the Permanent Conference on Higher International Studies and be responsible for the work relating to social and political sciences. Both these officials are fully competent to carry out these duties.

As usual, a list of the higher staff of the Institute, as on July 1st, 1934, is attached to the present report (see Sub-Appendix 1).

**II. BUDGET.**

The draft budget for the financial year 1935, which is herewith submitted to the Governing Body for examination, balances revenue and expenditure at 2,875,900 francs, which is 342,100 francs less than the figure for the current financial year.

This falling off in our receipts is due to the reduction of the French subvention and to losses on exchange.

The necessity for balancing the budget compels us to propose to you reductions in expenditure corresponding in amount to this decrease of 342,100 francs.

The reductions concern the following items :	Francs
<i>Chapter I: Staff</i> . . . . .	80,000
This reduction is mainly due to the non-replacement of Dr. Picht, who has resigned.	
<i>Chapter II: Upkeep of Buildings and Furniture</i> . . . . .	10,000
<i>Chapter III:</i>	Francs
B. Entertainment allowances . . . . .	5,000
C. Officials' travelling expenses . . . . .	6,000
D. Experts' meetings . . . . .	125,000
E. Special work . . . . .	100,000
F. Office expenses . . . . .	10,000
G. Purchase of books . . . . .	500
	246,500
<i>Chapter IV: Unforeseen</i> . . . . .	6,600
	342,100

The proposed reductions have already been carefully examined by the Directors' Committee at its session on April 13th last. However regrettable these measures may be, it will still be possible, as shown in the report submitted to the Committee and thanks to the improvement in the Institute's organisation and machinery, to carry out the programme of work adopted. In normal times, this progress would have been more rapid, but we venture to hope that these restrictions will be merely temporary. Moreover, the Institute is endeavouring to add to its resources.

The steady increase in the proceeds from the sale of our publications and the promise of new subventions enable us to view its future financial prospects with a certain optimism.

*The Use of the Surplus from the Financial Year 1933.*

According to the Auditor's report, the financial year 1933 showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 165,566.10 francs. In its resolution of April 13th last, the Directors' Committee proposed to allocate a sum of 125,000 francs out of this surplus to Chapter III, Item H : " Publications for the current financial year ", the appropriation for that chapter being thus increased to 325,000 francs.

In accordance with the decision of the Directors' Committee of July 14th, 1934, 10,816.10 francs will be allocated out of the 1933 surplus of 40,566.10 francs to Chapter III, Item C : " Officials' Travelling Expenses ", and 29,750 francs to gratuities to the staff.

Sub-Appendix 1.

HIGHER STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

- M. BELIME, Principal Secretary (French).  
M. MOHR, Principal Secretary (Norwegian).  
M. ROSSI, Principal Secretary (Italian).  
M. WEISS, Legal Adviser (French).  
M. BRAGA, Technical Adviser for Literary Questions (Brazilian).  
M. ESTABLIER, Secretary (Spanish).  
M. FOUNDOUKIDIS, General Secretary of the International Museums Office (Greek).  
M. DE HENZEL, Secretary (Polish).  
M. LAJTI, Secretary (Hungarian).  
M. MERCIER, Secretary (Belgian).  
M. PISTOLESE, Secretary (Italian).  
Mlle. ROTHBARTH, Secretary (German).  
M. SATO, Secretary (Japanese).  
M. SECRÉTAN, Secretary (Swiss).  
Mr. WRIGHT, Secretary (British).  
M. TISSEAU, Chief of the Administrative Services (French).  
M. Maas GEESTERANUS<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Legal Adviser (Dutch).  
M. CASTRILLI<sup>1</sup> (Italian).

Sub-Appendix 2.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1935.

RECEIPTS.		Francs
<b>I. Subventions of States.</b>		
Austria . . . . .		1,000
Brazil . . . . .		75,000
Colombia . . . . .		9,400
Denmark . . . . .		10,800
Ecuador . . . . .		2,000
Egypt . . . . .		39,300
France . . . . .		2,000,000
Hungary . . . . .		20,600
Italy . . . . .		152,000
Luxemburg . . . . .		2,000
Mexico . . . . .		60,000
Monaco . . . . .		2,000
Poland . . . . .		30,000
Portugal . . . . .		15,300
Roumania . . . . .		25,000
Switzerland . . . . .		24,500
Venezuela . . . . .		12,000
Yugoslavia . . . . .		25,000
		2,505,900
<b>II. Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>		
Interest on deposits . . . . .		20,000
Sales of publications . . . . .		200,000
Sundry . . . . .		50,000
Subvention from the Italian National Committee . . . . .		40,000
		310,000
<b>III. Extraordinary Receipts . . . . .</b>		<b>60,000</b>
<b>Total receipts . . . . .</b>		<b>2,875,900</b>

<sup>1</sup> These officials receive no remuneration, but have the rank of secretary.

EXPENDITURE.

	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>		
A. Director, Principal Secretaries, Legal Adviser, Secretaries and internal administration . . . . .	965,000	
B. Chief clerks, clerks and shorthand-typists . . . . .	496,700	
C. Junior staff . . . . .	135,000	
D. Allowances (family allowances, etc.) . . . . .	88,000	
E. Payment to the Caisse des Retraites . . . . .	87,200	
	1,771,900	
<i>Chapter II.</i>		
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	40,000	
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	50,000	
C. Insurance . . . . .	20,000	
	110,000	
<i>Chapter III.</i>		
A. Travelling expenses of members of Directors' Committee and of the Auditor . . . . .	20,000	
B. Entertainment allowances : <span style="float: right;">Francs</span>		
Directors' Committee (lump sum) . . . . .	5,000	
Director (lump sum) . . . . .	30,000	
Secretaries (entertainment allowance) . . . . .	5,000	
Lump sum for motor-car expenses . . . . .	30,000	
	70,000	
C. Officials' travelling expenses . . . . .	84,000	
D. Experts' meetings . . . . .	150,000	
E. Contributions for special work . . . . .	300,000	
F. Office expenses . . . . .	150,000	
G. Purchase of books . . . . .	5,000	
H. Publications . . . . .	200,000	
	889,000	
<i>Chapter IV.</i>		
Provision for unforeseen expenditure . . . . .		15,000
<i>Chapter V.</i>		
Contributions to Reserve Fund ( <i>ad memorandum</i> ) . . . . .		—
Total expenditure . . . . .		2,875,900

Appendix 2.

AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

REPORT BY DR. F. VIVALDI, DEPUTY AUDITOR OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

*Communicated to the Governing Body of the Institute on July 20th, 1934.*

In accordance with the Organic Statute and Financial Regulations<sup>1</sup> of the Institute, I have examined the accounts for the financial year 1933, and here set down, as usual, the results of my audit together with such comments as seem appropriate.

INCOME.

The income represented by Government contributions, which maintained last year the tendency to improvement noticed in 1931, showed a decline in 1933, falling from 3,061,130.41 francs to 2,764,438.03 francs.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Article 13 of the Statute and of the Regulations.

<sup>2</sup> In order to provide the higher authorities with a comprehensive view of the position of the institute in this respect, from its inception to the present day, I here recapitulate the total income from Government contributions in each financial year. It should, however, be noted, as regards the decrease which occurred in the financial year 1933, that several contributions were received after the close of the period.

Year	Income from Government contributions	Increase as compared with the previous year	Decrease
1925 . . . . .	1,025,000.—		
1926 . . . . .	2,183,250.—	+ 1,158,250.—	
1927 . . . . .	2,514,501.44	+ 331,251.44	
1928 . . . . .	2,954,138.22	+ 439,636.78	
1929 . . . . .	3,182,957.30	+ 228,819.08	
1930 . . . . .	2,977,726.20		— 190,847.35
1931 . . . . .	3,023,692.25	+ 45,966.05	
1932 . . . . .	3,061,130.41	+ 37,438.16	
1933 . . . . .	2,764,438.03		— 296,692.38



The following table summarises the various component parts of the total income :

	Francs
French contribution . . . . .	2,353,125.— <sup>1</sup>
Other contributions provided for in the budget . . . . .	361,914.74
New contributions . . . . .	—
Arrears of contributions . . . . .	49,398.29
Profit on exchange <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—
	2,764,438.03

With regard to arrears of contributions, it should be noted that, on April 12th, 1933, the Directors' Committee authorised the Director of the Institute to make an arrangement with the Governments concerned to write off these items in consideration of the payment of a lump sum in one year.

In pursuance of this decision — the legitimacy of which under the constitutional rules of the Institute seems to depend upon its ratification by the Governing Body — the Director, during the financial year, made an agreement with Poland for the settlement of all previous accounts by a payment of 30,000 francs.

In consequence of this, and of the other payments made during the year, the State contributions which the Institute ought to receive, according to the figures shown in the budgets of the various financial years, are as follows :

Name of State	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	(In francs)					
Austria . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5,000	3,929.—
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	75,000	75,000	—	—
Colombia . . . . .	—	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,587.90
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	—	—	73,000	73,000	73,000	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	—
Ecuador . . . . .	2,000	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,000.—
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	58,000.—
Mexico . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	60,000.—
Monaco . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2,000.—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—	—	12,000	12,000	12,000.—
Total . . . . .	2,000	40,000	188,000	202,000	132,000	143,516.90 <sup>3</sup>

Viz. :

Arrears for the financial year :

	Francs
1928 . . . . .	2,000.—
1929 . . . . .	40,000.—
1930 . . . . .	188,000.—
1931 . . . . .	202,000.—
1932 . . . . .	132,000.—
1933 . . . . .	143,516.90

Total of the contributions in arrears . . . . . 707,516.90

The amounts due have therefore decreased by only 82,099.35 francs in relation to those (789,616.25 francs) which remained due at the end of the preceding year.

With regard to extraordinary receipts, which were estimated at 192,000 francs, they actually amounted to 240,072.17 francs. The detail of these receipts is as follows :

(a) *Interest on funds deposited in banks*, which figured in the estimates at 12,000 francs, but produced 25,370.11 francs — more than double the amount — chiefly due to the working capital fund and to the satisfactory cash situation in the early part of the year on account of the balance from the previous year and extra-budgetary funds.

(b) *Proceeds of the sale of publications*, with which I shall deal in due course. The amount continued to increase as noticed in previous years, reaching 104,698.71 francs, as compared with 73,024.20 francs in the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> The French contribution originally amounted to 2,000,000 francs and was subsequently (1928) increased to 2,500,000 francs, and is shown at that figure in the Institute's budget, but it had already been reduced in the previous year by 5 per cent on the last instalment (see my previous report, document A.12.1933.XII). During the financial year 1933, there was a further reduction, bringing the contribution down to the figure shown in the text.

<sup>2</sup> There was, strictly speaking, an exchange profit (1,729.93 francs, to be exact) on the Hungarian, Portuguese and Swiss contributions, but it was completely absorbed by the loss on another contribution.

<sup>3</sup> Nearly all the countries mentioned in this column paid their contributions in the year 1934 or stated that they would be paid very shortly.

(c) *Special Italian contribution*, estimated at 40,000 francs and paid to the extent of 29,000 francs.<sup>1</sup>

(d) *Miscellaneous receipts properly so called*, which amounted to 81,003.35 francs. The detail is as follows :

	Francs
Contributions to the upkeep of the Salle des Fêtes . . . . .	4,297.50
Sale of old furniture and waste paper . . . . .	691.—
Repayments in respect of private telephone calls . . . . .	5,083.10
Reimbursement of the postal charges in respect of the publication relating to popular art . . . . .	654.05
Reimbursement of duplicating expenses . . . . .	4,909.80
Contribution by the Greek Government to the expenses incurred by the Institute in 1931 for its participation in the Athens Congress held in October of that year to study problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	30,000.—
Contribution from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, to the Institute's expenses for the Conference held in London (May-June 1933) for the scientific study of international relations (£100) . . . . .	8,598.—
Reimbursement by the League of Nations of certain expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the above-mentioned Conference . . . . .	408.95
Reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the meeting of a Committee of Experts for the co-ordination of scientific terminology at Madrid in May 1933 . . . . .	1,491.10
Reimbursement by the Spanish Government of certain expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the meeting of the Committee for Arts and Letters of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at Madrid (May 1933) . . . . .	19,869.85
Contribution by the National Library, Warsaw, to the publication of the <i>Index Translationum</i> (special number for Poland) . . . . .	5,000.—
Total . . . . .	81,003.35

\* \* \*

The amounts received by the Institute in 1933 were thus as follows :

	Francs
State contributions . . . . .	2,764,438.03
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	240,072.17
Total . . . . .	3,004,510.20

— i.e., 202,489.80 francs less than the budget estimate of 3,207,000 francs.<sup>3</sup>

*Modifications made in the Budget in the Course of the Year.*

Before examining the actual expenditure, I must mention the changes made in the original estimates during the year and giving the same total as those for income (3,207,000 francs).

Of these changes, four transfers, voted by the Directors' Committee on two occasions,<sup>4</sup> represent those that may be said to have had no appreciable effect on the structure of the budget as voted. They consisted of transfers from one item to another totalling 93,334 francs.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The difference was paid in full during the current financial year.

<sup>2</sup> See my report on the accounts for 1931.

<sup>3</sup> The following table gives a general idea of the situation from the inception of the Institute to the close of the financial year 1933 :

	Estimated receipts	Actual receipts	Difference
1925 . . . . .	1,025,000	1,025,000.—	—
1926 . . . . .	2,100,000	2,210,515.85	+ 110,515.—
1927 . . . . .	2,115,000	2,549,497.84	+ 434,497.84
1928 . . . . .	2,431,000	2,989,836.70	+ 558,836.70
1929 . . . . .	2,896,000	3,306,213.58	+ 410,213.58
1930 . . . . .	3,260,000	3,096,266.32	— 163,733.68
1931 . . . . .	3,404,000	3,330,744.70	— 74,055.30
1932 . . . . .	3,365,000	3,277,470.14	— 87,529.86
1933 . . . . .	3,207,000	3,004,510.20	— 202,489.80

<sup>4</sup> At the meetings on December 18th, 1932, and December 20th, 1933.

<sup>5</sup> See table in the Institute's accounts appended to this report.

On the other hand, the general structure of the budget was considerably altered — as in the two previous years, but to an even greater degree — by various increases of credits, amounting in all to 377,629.90 francs. For this purpose, a large part of the surplus from the previous financial year (485,519.50 francs) was used, in virtue of the powers vested in the Governing Body under Article 7 of the Financial Regulations.

The addition of this amount to the original estimated expenditure (3,207,000 francs) brought it up to 3,584,629.90 francs.

As in the previous year, however, the increases in question are not really increases of credits in the strict sense, except to the extent of a smaller sum than that mentioned above, inasmuch as this character cannot be regarded as applying to the mere passage through the budget of 80,000 francs to be paid into the working capital fund, and the entry of the usual 9,629.90 francs remaining in hand since the end of 1930 in respect of a payment still outstanding from that year.<sup>1</sup> Hence, only the difference — *i.e.*, 297,000 francs — is to be regarded as a genuine increase in credits.

#### *Comparison between Receipts and Expenditure.*

The expenditure for the financial year reached a total of 3,324,463.60 francs, representing an increase of 117,463.60 francs over the original estimates. It is proper, however, again to observe that, as already stated, 80,000 francs were paid into the working capital fund (thus, in fact, remaining in the Institute's hands as a reserve), while 9,629.90 francs represented a liability in respect of an earlier year. For the year 1933, therefore, the actual excess of expenditure over the original estimates should properly be reduced from 117,463.60 francs to 27,883.70 francs.

The situation being thus exhibited in its true light, we must remark that the excess of expenditure over income appears greater in the cash account for the financial year. As I have said elsewhere, the real income was only 3,004,510.20 francs, and consequently the year's receipts were insufficient to meet the corresponding expenditure to the extent of 319,953.40 francs. This, therefore, is the sum taken from the supplementary credits voted during the year, and so in actual fact expended out of the cash surplus from the previous year.

#### *Unexpended Surplus from the Financial Year 1932.*

This surplus, therefore, amounting to 485,519.50 francs, was reduced at the end of the financial year 1933 to 165,566.40 francs.

#### *Working Capital Fund.*

The position of the working capital fund, on the other hand, is more satisfactory. As previously stated, 80,000 francs were paid into the fund from the above-mentioned surplus. Besides this, in accordance with Article 8 of the Financial Regulations, the extra-budgetary account for the publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928 repaid to the working capital fund the 3,514.25 francs borrowed from it in the previous year.<sup>2</sup>

At December 31st, 1933, therefore, the working capital fund of the Institute, which amounted to 316,485.75 francs at the end of 1932, had reached the sum of exactly 400,000 francs.

#### *The Results of the Financial Year.*

The financial year 1933 thus closed :

- (a) With receipts falling short of the budget estimates by 202,489.80 francs ;
- (b) With expenditure exceeding the original budget estimates by 117,463.60 francs ;
- (c) With expenditure exceeding actual income by 319,953.40 francs, which was made good out of the cash surplus from the previous year, this being thus reduced, when the accounts were closed, to 165,566.40 francs ;
- (d) With a working capital fund of 400,000 francs ;
- (e) With an asset of 707,516.90 francs in respect of claims for unpaid contributions by States.

#### EXPENDITURE.

##### *Chapter I. — Staff.*

The above-mentioned increase of 377,629.90 francs voted by the Governing Body in the budget for 1933, involving the corresponding withdrawal from the cash surplus for 1932, was allotted to the "Staff" chapter to the extent of 105,000 francs, or nearly one-third. It should, moreover, be stated at once that this fact is in no way connected with any increase in expenditure on salaries, the appropriation for which remained intact as originally estimated, and, indeed, allowed of certain savings.

<sup>1</sup> This sum, as mentioned in my previous reports, should have been paid to the heirs of an architect of the French Government in consideration of the inspection by him of certain work on the premises of the Institute. This payment, which it had not previously been possible to make because the persons concerned had not yet furnished evidence of their rights as heirs, was finally effected in the financial year under consideration.

<sup>2</sup> See my previous report (document A.12.1933.XII).

The increase in question was authorised to the extent of 57,500 francs to enable gratuities to be paid to the staff as in the previous year, and to the extent of 47,500 francs to put into effect the Governing Body's decision to affiliate the staff to the Caisse nationale française des Retraites pour la vieillesse, in accordance with Article 26 of the Staff Regulations.

In addition to this considerable change in the original estimate for the chapter, and in its actual structure, minor transfers of funds took place between different items of the chapter — viz., an increase of 20,334 francs in the appropriation for salaries of head clerks and clerks, and corresponding decreases of 19,000 francs and 1,334 francs respectively in the appropriation for salaries of assistant clerks and shorthand-typists. This was due to the creation by the Directors' Committee of a tenth clerk's post, additional to the nine provided for by the establishment and in the budget.<sup>1</sup>

These changes increased the appropriation for this chapter from 1,772,500 francs to 1,877,500 francs of which 1,842,279.07 francs were expended.

As regards adherence to the establishment — a matter which, as usual, I investigated with care — the situation in 1933 remained practically the same as in the previous year. I do not think, however, that I need dwell upon the subject, as the position has now been changed by the new rules subsequently approved, in which some suggestions that I made to the Director are incorporated.

Lastly, I would add that the accounts for 1933 make it clear that, in addition to the staff allowed for by the establishment, there is another staff paid monthly on the basis of a fixed annual sum included in Chapter III, Item E ("Contribution to Special Work"). This staff again consisted of eight persons, and cost 205,298.12 francs in all.<sup>2</sup>

### *Chapter II. — Maintenance.*

The appropriation for this chapter also showed a slight increase of 5,000 francs, representing a transfer from the credit for unforeseen expenses (Chapter IV), and allotted to staff insurance. It was not necessary, however, to make use of this increase, as the savings effected on the original appropriation (135,000 francs) made it possible to meet the whole of the expenditure (108,172.54 francs).

### *Chapter III. — Working Expenses.*

To this chapter, 180,000 francs were allotted out of the above-mentioned surplus from the financial year 1932. The total appropriation for the chapter was thus increased from 1,255,500 francs to 1,438,500 francs. The expenditure (1,266,461.49 francs) exceeded that for the previous year by over 80,000 francs (chiefly owing to greater expenses connected with publications), but still left a large part — 172,038.51 francs — of the increase untouched.

With regard to details, which are of special interest, inasmuch as this is the chapter most closely concerned with the Institute's essential aims, Items A ("Travelling Expenses of Members of the Directors' Committee") and B ("Entertainment Allowances") call for no remarks other than those made last year, apart from a very small increase of expenditure on each item (936.45 francs and 1,667.60 francs respectively).

The item "Travelling Expenses of Officials", the original appropriation for which (90,000 francs) had to be increased to 110,000 francs in the course of the year, shows a total expenditure of 107,846.50 francs, but this is 5,939.95 francs less than in 1932. As I had occasion to remark in my previous report, however, the next item ("Meetings of Experts") sometimes contributes to this expenditure by directly defraying, under another head, other similar expenditure.

There was, on the other hand, a substantial increase in expenditure (17,895.85 francs) over the previous year on Item D ("Meetings of Experts"), on which, in all, 226,046.65 francs were spent. This sum is, however, much less than the amount (300,000 francs) voted by the higher authorities in the budget estimates for this item, so that the savings effected enabled 68,000 francs to be transferred to Item H ("Publications") of the same chapter.

Item E ("Special Work"), with expenditure amounting to 282,130.52 francs, also reveals a slight increase (7,314.22 francs) over the previous year, but a very considerable saving (117,869.48 francs) as compared with the estimates. As I said a little earlier, this item continued to cover the salaries of eight supernumerary employees and the fixed allowances to which I have referred in previous reports.<sup>3</sup> There was also an increase in the cost of translations from and into various languages, which, having risen from 10,676.50 francs in 1931 to 25,058.65 francs in 1932, reached the sum of 38,252.20 francs in the year under review.

Item F ("Office Expenses") continued to be somewhat costly. Although the appropriations had been increased (150,000 francs as compared with 116,000 francs in the previous year), the grant of a further increase of 35,000 francs was found necessary during

<sup>1</sup> This transfer, which was more than a mere shifting of funds, therefore made a substantial change in the budget, since it altered an essential element in the structure of the budget — namely, the establishment of staff. At its meeting in July 1933, however, the Governing Body approved the 1934 budget, which embodied this change. The Governing Body must therefore be considered, at all events as from that date, to have implicitly approved the change.

<sup>2</sup> I note that the Institute's contribution in respect of the insurance of this staff additional to establishment had to be charged to the new heading "Insurance" in the "Staff" chapter. This entailed a certain complication in the entries and a contradiction between the two items.

<sup>3</sup> Including 600 francs a year to a shorthand-typist attached to the office of one of the principal secretaries, and 4,800 francs to an ex-employee of the Institute who works at home for the Museums Offices.

the year. To view this matter correctly, however, its relation to the development of the Institute's publications and work in general must be borne in mind. This development inevitably affects expenditure under this chapter. It should further be noted that, as against the appropriation thus raised to a total of 185,000 francs, expenditure amounted to 167,393.85 francs, which, notwithstanding what has been said above, was still less than in the previous year.

For the next item ("Purchase of Books"), the usual modest initial credit of 5,500 francs did not prove sufficient, having to be increased by 3,000 francs. A sum of 1,890.55 francs, however, remained unexpended.

The last item of the chapter is that relating to "Publications". The credit for this item was raised in the course of the year from the original figure of 200,000 francs to 393,000 francs, of which 390,706.42 francs were spent — 60,774.34 francs more than in the previous year.

The following table shows, according to custom, the expenditure in connection with each of the Institute's publications : <sup>1</sup>

Name of publication	Expenditure	Receipts	Claims outstanding
	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i> (11 numbers, including 5 double numbers) . . . . .	49,197.08	8,204.34	—
<i>Information Bulletin</i> (7 numbers, including 3 double numbers) . . . . .	11,689.30	699.60	—
<i>Mouseion</i> (4 numbers, including 2 double numbers) and <i>Monthly Information</i> . . . . .	58,987.25	24,072.03	623.—
<i>Index Translationum</i> (4 numbers and 1 special number for Poland) . . . . .	46,492.79	7,318.63	50.65
<i>Scientific Museums</i> (9 numbers, including 3 double numbers) . . . . .	16,224.55	811.65	—
<i>Bulletin of International School Correspondence</i>	1,671.—	Not on sale	—
<i>Conversations on the Future of Civilisation</i> . . . . .	15,200.—	439.—	156.—
<i>Towards a League of Minds</i> (French and English editions) . . . . .	17,938.70	1,330.34	38.25
<i>Why War?</i> (English, French and German editions) . . . . .	16,890.—	10,584.05	771.55
<i>The Intellectual Rôle of the Press</i> . . . . .	13,350.—	600.—	96.—
<i>School Broadcasting</i> . . . . .	13,540.—	3,552.56	191.70
<i>L'entente des peuples par la jeunesse</i> . . . . .	8,586.30	602.—	—
<i>International Understanding through Youth</i> . . . . .	10,362.—	30.—	—
<i>La radiodiffusion et la paix</i> . . . . .	8,570.—	171.50	—
<i>Broadcasting and Peace</i> . . . . .	10,800.—	60.—	—
<i>Bibliothèques populaires et loisirs ouvriers</i> . . . . .	15,752.60	4,210.60	73.75
<i>Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe</i> . . . . .	21,585.15	2,508.—	7.50
<i>School-Textbook Revision and International Understanding</i> . . . . .	17,780.—	222.50	30.—
<i>International Directory of Museums:</i>			
Netherlands . . . . .	4,971.—	15.50	—
France . . . . .	2,180.—	51.—	162.—
<i>Publications of the International Museums Office:</i>			
<i>The Preservation of Monuments</i> . . . . .	1,490.—	7.50	—
<i>The Preservation of Paintings</i> . . . . .	4,732.50	65.—	30.—
Miscellaneous printing (prospectuses, etc.) . . . . .	22,716.40	—	—
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>390,706.42</b>	<b>65,555.—</b>	<b>2,220.40</b>

The figures in this table are comparable with those of the previous year only to a small extent, because, owing to the development of this branch of the Institute's work, the 1933 list contains a considerable number of publications that were not included in the previous list. This explains and justifies the above-mentioned increase in the total expenditure.

I must now add that 5,000 francs representing the contribution from the National Library at Warsaw for the publication of the special number of the *Index Translationum* shown in the table should properly be deducted from the total expenditure given in the first column, thus reducing the real expenditure to 385,706.42 francs. It should also be borne in mind, as regards receipts (second column); that there should be added to these the sum of 39,142.91 francs received in respect of the sale of publications of previous years and of claims unpaid at the end

<sup>1</sup> As I explained last year, I have endeavoured to show in the table the financial results in connection with each publication, solely for the information of the higher authorities; for the nature of this publishing activity of the Institute makes it increasingly clear that that activity cannot be fairly judged from a purely commercial standpoint.

of the previous financial year. We thus obtain for receipts from publications the total figure of 104,698.71 francs, which I mentioned above (see "Income").

*Other Chapters. — Unforeseen Expenses, Payment to the Working Capital Fund, and Expenses Outstanding in respect of Past Financial Years.*

The original appropriation for unforeseen expenses (44,000 francs) was reduced, as already stated, by 5,000 francs transferred to Chapter II, Item C ("Insurance"). Of the remaining 39,000 francs, only 17,920.60 francs were expended, the greater part (15,000 francs) being accounted for by the refund of the expenses incurred for removal from Paris to Oxford<sup>1</sup> by the former Assistant Director of the Institute, who left as long ago as 1930; the intention being to settle finally the question of this ex-official's claims against the Institute.

As regards Chapters V ("Payment to Reserve Fund") and VI ("Balances Payable in respect of Past Financial Years"), there is also no observation to be made this year, seeing that the former was merely a necessary entry to pass the sum of 80,000 francs from the cash account to the working capital fund, while the latter was used to effect the payment of 9,629.90 francs due, as stated, to the heirs of an architect of the French Government.

SEPARATE SPECIAL BUDGET ACCOUNTS.

A. *Publication of the Collection of Latin-American Classics.*

The sum of 199,111.60 francs, which remained available for this purpose at the end of the year 1932 was increased in 1933 by 17,537.35 francs, of which 17,497.35 francs<sup>2</sup> were paid by the Hostos Committee of Porto Rico for the publication of essays by Eugenio Maria de Hostos. The remainder of the sum added to the fund (40 francs) represents the proceeds of the sale of volumes in the series. As no decision has been taken by the competent higher authorities on the question raised by me in my previous report as to the expediency of including the proceeds in question in this special extra-budgetary account, instead of among the Institute's receipts, I feel bound to call attention to the fact that this point still requires to be settled.<sup>3</sup>

In accordance with the decision of the higher authorities, this account has to be subdivided into as many accounts as there are contributions. The position is shown in the following table:

Name of State	Year	Payments received			Expenditure						Balance available
		Amount of payment	Contribution to the general expenses of publication (5 per cent of the payment)	Portion of the payment to be used exclusively for texts of interest to the State making the payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Total	
		Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Chile . . .	1928	30,874.70	1,543.75	29,330.95	263.25	13,600	1,755.—	137.50	—	15,755.75	13,575.20
Brazil . . .	1929	86,916.—	4,345.80	82,570.20	—	1,800	15,095.95	2,945.50	7,312	27,153.45	55,416.75
Venezuela .	1930	77,212.35	3,860.60	73,351.75	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000.—	68,351.75
Argentine Republic	1930	36,481.90	1,824.10	34,657.80	—	—	30.—	1,500.—	2,500	4,030.—	30,627.80
Martí Committee	1932	12,677.50	633.85	12,043.65	—	—	—	4,500.—	—	4,500.—	7,543.65
Hostos Committee	1933	17,497.35	874.15	16,623.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,623.20
		261,659.80	13,082.25 <sup>4</sup>	248,577.55	263.25	15,400	16,880.95	9,083.—	14,812	56,439.20	192,138.35 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This payment was made by a special decision of the Governing Body (session of July 1933). (See the similar case referred to in one of my earlier reports, document A.19.1932.XII.)

<sup>2</sup> \$1,000.

<sup>3</sup> To make the matter perfectly clear, I quote what I said in my previous report on the subject of the proceeds of the sale of volumes in the series (see document A.12.1933.XII) :

" Since this is the first time that such proceeds have been added in the accounts to the funds available for this purpose, it is my duty to draw the special attention of the higher authorities to the matter, in order that they may decide whether this system should be continued, or whether, taking into account the assistance given by the Institute to this work in the form of staff and in other ways, it would not be right to include the proceeds in question among the Institute's receipts instead of among the extra-budgetary resources of this special account. I would point out that there are strong arguments in favour of both solutions, the former appearing more in keeping with the separate nature of the two accounts, and the second more just."

<sup>4</sup> Of this sum, only 7,503.65 francs had been expended by the end of 1933; there consequently remained 5,578.60 francs for general expenses.

<sup>5</sup> This sum is brought up to the figure shown in the annexed table for " Non-budget services " (199,436.95 francs) by adding the 5,578.60 francs mentioned in note <sup>4</sup> above, and 1,720 francs representing proceeds of sales (40 francs in 1934 and 1,680 francs in the previous year, as shown in my report for that year).

*B. Enquiry concerning the Institution of International University Exchanges and the Measures taken in Various Countries of Europe to encourage such Exchanges (American Enquiry).*

Out of the sum of 37,490.76 francs<sup>1</sup> remaining available for this purpose at the end of the financial year 1932, only 1,025 francs were spent. At the close of the financial year 1933, therefore, there remained a balance of 36,465.76 francs in this account.

*C. Publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928.*

The fund set aside for this purpose, which was completely exhausted during the financial year 1932, was reconstituted in 1933 out of the proceeds of the sale of the volume, which amounted to 9,470 francs.

It was thus possible, as stated above, to repay unconditionally the 3,514.25 francs borrowed in the previous year from the Institute's working capital fund, while still leaving a net balance of 5,955.75 francs, of which 2,970 francs were spent in purchasing copies of the volume for resale. The account therefore closes with a credit balance of 2,985.75 francs.

It will be seen that the financial transactions relating to the printing of the volume were finally closed during the year, with the favourable result anticipated by me in my previous report. A second operation has now been begun, which consists in employing the proceeds of the sale of the volume — which now represent an absolutely net profit — to buy more copies from the printer in order to resell them at a further profit.

*D. Expenses of a Competent Scholar in connection with the Research Programme worked out at the Fifth Session of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

As I explained in my previous report, the Rockefeller Foundation, by letter dated July 20th, 1932, placed at the Institute's disposal a sum of \$1,500 for the above purpose, of which it paid two-thirds (equivalent to 25,523.75 francs in French currency) in the same year.

Out of this sum, an advance of 3,000 francs was granted forthwith to the general Rapporteur on "The State and Economic Life" at the sixth session of the above-mentioned Conference. Vouchers for the use made of this advance have been duly submitted to me.

	Francs
The balance of . . . . .	22,523.75
was increased during the year by :	
(a) The final third of the above-mentioned donation equivalent to . . . . .	10,862.50
(b) A further donation from the same Foundation	39,417.12
giving a total amount available of . . . . .	72,803.37
Out of this sum . . . . .	29,588.37
were expended for travelling expenses, translation and copying, all with the sanction of the Foundation.	
There thus remained available at the close of the financial year 1933 . . . . .	43,215.—

*E. Preparation of the "Lexicon of Political Terms".*

Out of the sum of 25,495 francs<sup>2</sup> granted for this purpose in 1932 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which sum was still intact at the end of that financial year, 3,000 francs were spent in 1933 in refunding travelling expenses and allowances. At the close of the year under consideration, therefore, 22,495 francs remained available in this account.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing report clearly shows the main characteristic of the year. Although expenditure has increased, it cannot therefore be deduced — and this is borne out by the detailed examination which I made — that there has been any remission in that care for economy on the part of the administrators which had yielded such excellent results in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is, in fact, directly proportionate to the increase in the Institute's activity, which is plainly indicated by the item "Publications" and which must be regarded as the outcome of a very natural advance on the upward path.

<sup>1</sup> Derived from payments made in previous years by the American Council on Education and placed to the Institute's account through the Secretariat of the League of Nations.  
<sup>2</sup> \$1,000.

If, therefore, taken all in all, the financial situation seems to have deteriorated, the sole cause is to be found in the decline in receipts, which have not merely failed to keep pace with the increase of activity but have actually fallen back. The amounts already received during the current year, however, even in respect of arrears for 1933, justify the belief that the above-mentioned decline will prove to be merely temporary and that, therefore, that admirable proportion between activity and resources which was noted last year will speedily be restored.

As regards particular items of expenditure, no comment worth mentioning is required; the few minor questions that did arise were settled in complete agreement at personal interviews.

I accordingly declare the accounts of the Institute for the year 1933 to be in order.

Rome, July 5th, 1934.

(Signed) Dr. F. VIVALDI,  
Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations.

CASH POSITION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

	Total	Budget services	Non-budget services
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Balance at December 31st, 1932 . . . . .	986,795.07	383,351.57	603,443.50
Actual receipts in 1933 : (1) For the financial period 1932 . . . . .	Francs 346,448.30		
(2) For the financial period 1933 . . . . .	2,829,258.02		
(3) For non-budget services	160,801.22		
Total : . . . . .	3,336,507.54	3,175,706.32	160,801.22
Actual expenditure in-1933 : (1) For the financial period 1932 . . . . .	244,280.37		
(2) For the financial period 1933 . . . . .	3,156,524.96		
(3) For non-budget services	59,646.26		
Balance at December 31st, 1933 . . . . .	3,460,451.59	3,400,805.33	59,646.26
	862,851.02	158,252.56	704,598.46

BUDGET FOR 1933.

RECEIPTS.

I. Grants by:	Francs	Francs
Austria . . . . .	5,000	
Brazil . . . . .	75,000	
Colombia . . . . .	15,000	
Denmark . . . . .	23,000	
Ecuador . . . . .	2,000	
Egypt . . . . .	58,000	
France . . . . .	2,500,000	
Hungary . . . . .	20,000	
Italy . . . . .	152,000	
Luxemburg . . . . .	2,000	
Mexico . . . . .	60,000	
Monaco . . . . .	2,000	
Portugal . . . . .	15,000	
Roumania . . . . .	25,000	
Switzerland . . . . .	24,000	
Venezuela . . . . .	12,000	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	25,000	
Carried forward . . . . .		3,015,000



		Francs
	<i>Brought forward.</i> . . . . .	3,015,000
II. <i>Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>		Francs
Interest on deposits . . . . .	12,000	
Sales of publications . . . . .	100,000	
Sundry . . . . .	7,600	
Contribution of the "Deutsche Hochschule für Politik" . . . . .	32,400	
Contribution of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation . . . . .	40,000	
	<u>192,000</u>	
III. <i>Extraordinary Receipts (ad memorandum)</i> . . . . .		—
		<u>3,207,000</u>

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>		
1 Director . . . . .	120,000	
4 Principal Secretaries . . . . .	290,000	
1 Legal Adviser . . . . .	70,000	
10 Secretaries . . . . .	450,000	
Internal administration . . . . .	110,000	
9 Head clerks and clerks . . . . .	227,400	
17 Assistant clerks and shorthand-typists . . . . .	270,100	
Minor staff . . . . .	135,000	
Allowances (family allowances, etc.) . . . . .	100,000	
	<u>1,772,500</u>	
<i>Chapter II.</i>		
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	60,000	
B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	60,000	
C. Insurances. . . . .	15,000	
	<u>135,000</u>	
<i>Chapter III.</i>		
A. Travelling expenses of members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	30,000	
B. Entertainment allowances :		
Committee of Directors (lump sum allowance) . . . . .	10,000	
Director (lump sum allowance) . . . . .	30,000	
Secretaries (entertainment allowance) . . . . .	10,000	
Lump sum allowance for the costs of Director's motor-car . . . . .	30,000	
	<u>80,000</u>	
C. Journeys made by officials . . . . .	90,000	
D. Experts' meetings . . . . .	300,000	
E. Contribution to special work . . . . .	400,000	
F. Office expenses . . . . .	150,000	
G. Purchase of books . . . . .	5,500	
H. Publications . . . . .	200,000	
	<u>1,255,500</u>	
<i>Chapter IV.</i>		
Provision for unforeseen expenditure . . . . .		44,000
<i>Chapter V.</i>		
Payments to Reserve Fund ( <i>ad memorandum</i> ) . . . . .		—
<i>Chapter VI.</i>		
Balance payable in respect of past financial years ( <i>ad memorandum</i> ) . . . . .		—
		<u>3,207,000</u>

RECEIPTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

I. Grants by:	Francs	Francs
Austria . . . . .	1,071.—	
Brazil . . . . .	75,000.—	
Colombia . . . . .	9,412.10	
Denmark . . . . .	12,000.—	
France . . . . .	2,353,125.—	
Hungary . . . . .	20,611.50	
Italy (Balance 1932 and total 1933) . .	156,100.—	
Luxemburg . . . . .	2,000.—	
Poland . . . . .	30,000.—	
Portugal (1932 and 1933) . . . . .	30,596.58	
Roumania . . . . .	25,000.—	
Switzerland . . . . .	24,521.85	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	25,000.—	
	2,764,438.03	
II. Miscellaneous Receipts:		
Interest on deposits . . . . .	25,370.11	
Sale of Publications . . . . .	104,698.71	
Contribution of the Italian National Committee . . . . .	29,000.—	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	81,003.35	
	240,072.17	
		3,004,510.20

TRANSFERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

Items	Original credits	Transfers and supplementary credits			Final credits
		December 18th, 1932 : Directors' Committee	July 19th, 1933 : Governing Body	December 20th, 1933 : Directors' Committee	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>					
Secretaries . . . . .	450,000	—	—	— 1,334	448,666.—
Head clerks and clerks . . . . .	227,400	+ 19,000	—	+ 1,334	247,734.—
Assistant clerks and short-hand-typists . . . . .	270,100	— 19,000	—	—	251,100.—
Allowances . . . . .	100,000	—	+ 57,500.—	—	157,500.—
Pensions Fund . . . . .	—	—	+ 47,500.—	—	47,500.—
<i>Chapter II.</i>					
C. Insurances . . . . .	15,000	+ 5,000	—	—	20,000.—
<i>Chapter III.</i>					
C. Journeys made by officials . . . . .	90,000	—	+ 20,000.—	—	110,000.—
D. Experts' meetings . . . . .	300,000	—	—	— 68,000	232,000.—
F. Office expenses . . . . .	150,000	—	+ 35,000.—	—	185,000.—
G. Purchase of books . . . . .	5,500	—	+ 3,000.—	—	8,500.—
H. Publications . . . . .	200,000	—	+ 125,000.—	+ 68,000	393,000.—
<i>Chapter IV.</i>					
Provision for unforeseen expenses . . . . .	44,000	— 5,000	—	—	39,000.—
<i>Chapter V.</i>					
Payments to Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	—	+ 80,000.—	—	80,000.—
<i>Chapter VI.</i>					
Balances payable in respect of past financial years . . . . .	—	—	+ 9,629.90	—	9,629.90
		—	+ 377,629.90	—	

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1933.

Items	Total credits entered for the financial period	Actual expenditure		Total expenses for financial period	Cancelled credits
		From January 1st to December 31st, 1933	From January 1st to March 31st, 1934		
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>					
Director . . . . .	120,000.—	120,000.—	—	120,000.—	—
Principal Secretaries . . .	290,000.—	289,999.70	—	289,999.70	0.30
Legal Adviser . . . . .	70,000.—	69,999.94	—	69,999.94	0.06
Secretaries . . . . .	448,666.—	442,815.16	—	442,815.16	5,850.84
Internal administration . .	110,000.—	109,999.76	—	109,999.76	0.24
Head clerks and clerks . .	247,734.—	247,033.02	—	247,033.02	700.98
Assistant clerks and short-hand-typists . . . . .	251,100.—	244,899.10	—	244,899.10	6,200.90
Minor staff . . . . .	135,000.—	130,536.15	117.—	130,653.15	4,346.85
Allowances (family allowances) . . . . .	157,500.—	148,131.74	—	148,131.74	9,368.26
Pensions Fund . . . . .	47,500.—	38,747.50	—	38,747.50	8,752.50
<i>Chapter II.</i>					
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . .	60,000.—	20,610.35	19,411.23	40,021.58	19,978.42
B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	60,000.—	24,690.45	26,102.71	50,793.16	9,206.84
C. Insurances . . . . .	20,000.—	17,357.80	—	17,357.80	2,642.20
<i>Chapter III.</i>					
A. Travelling expenses of members of the Directors' Committee . . . . .	30,000.—	15,857.35	1,263.80	17,121.15	12,878.85
B. Entertainment allowances . . . . .	80,000.—	68,606.95	—	68,606.95	11,393.05
C. Journeys made by officials . . . . .	110,000.—	91,593.80	16,252.70	107,846.50	2,153.50
D. Experts' meetings . . . . .	232,000.—	217,673.90	8,372.75	226,046.65	5,953.35
E. Contribution to special work . . . . .	400,000.—	272,706.77	9,423.75	282,130.52	117,869.48
F. Office expenses . . . . .	185,000.—	140,820.10	26,573.75	167,393.85	17,606.15
G. Purchase of books . . . . .	8,500.—	3,027.50	3,581.95	6,609.45	1,890.55
H. Publications . . . . .	393,000.—	343,497.32	47,209.10	390,706.42	2,293.58
<i>Chapter IV.</i>					
Provision for unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	39,000.—	17,920.60	—	17,920.60	21,079.40
<i>Chapter V.</i>					
Payments to Reserve Fund . . . . .	80,000.—	80,000.—	—	80,000.—	—
<i>Chapter VI.</i>					
Balances payable in respect of past financial years . . . . .	9,629.90	—	9,629.90	9,629.90	—
	<b>3,584,629.90</b>	<b>3,156,524.96</b>	<b>167,938.64</b>	<b>3,324,463.60</b>	<b>260,166.30</b>

RESULT OF FINANCIAL PERIOD 1933.

*Transactions during the financial period 1933:*

1. Receipts :	Francs	Francs
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1933 . . .	2,829,258.02	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1934 . . .	<u>175,252.18</u>	
Total . . . . .	3,004,510.20	3,004,510.20
2. Expenditure :		
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1933 . . .	3,156,524.96	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1934 . . .	<u>167,938.64</u>	
Total . . . . .	3,324,463.60	<u>3,324,463.60</u>
Excess expenditure . . . . .		319,953.40
The result of the financial period 1932 showed a surplus of . . . . .		485,519.50
The final result of the financial period 1933 is a surplus of . . . . .		165,566.10

NON-BUDGET SERVICES.

	Balance on December 31st, 1932	Actual receipts 1933	Total receipts	Actual expenditure 1933	Balance on December 31st, 1933
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Latin-American Classics . . .	199,111.60	17,537.35	216,648.95	17,212.—	199,436.95
American Enquiry . . . . .	37,490.76	—	37,490.76	1,025.—	36,465.76
Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts . . . . .	—	9,470.—	9,470.—	6,484.25	2,985.75
Scientific study of interna- tional relations (Rockefeller Foundation). . . . .	22,523.75	50,279.62	72,803.37	29,588.37	43,215.—
Dictionary of political terms (Carnegie Grant) . . . . .	25,495.—	—	25,495.—	3,000.—	22,495.—
Reserve Fund . . . . .	316,485.75	83,514.25	400,000.—	—	400,000.—
Sums received in advance . .	2,336.64	—	2,336.64	2,336.64	—
	<u>603,443.50</u>	<u>160,801.22</u>	<u>764,244.72</u>	<u>59,646.26</u>	<u>704,598.46</u>

VALUE OF FURNITURE APPEARING IN THE INVENTORY.

	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1928 :			1928 :		
Depreciation on Decem- ber 31st, 1927. 20 per cent . . . . .	164,463.80		Value of furniture acquir- ed up to December 31st, 1927 . . . . .	822,319.—	
Add 20 % on value as at December 31st, 1928 .	<u>170,913.56</u>		Additions during the year	<u>32,248.80</u>	
		<u>335,377.36</u>			<u>854,567.80</u>
1929 :			1929 :		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	335,377.36		Balance as per last account . . . . .	854,567.80	
Add 20 % on value as at December 31st, 1929 .	<u>188,055.91</u>		Additions during the year	<u>85,711.75</u>	
		<u>523,433.27</u>			<u>940,279.55</u>
1930 :			1930 :		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	523,433.27		Balance as per last account . . . . .	940,279.55	
Add 20 % on value as at December 31st, 1930 .	<u>189,476.45</u>		Additions during the year	<u>7,102.70</u>	
		<u>712,909.72</u>			<u>947,382.25</u>
1931 :			1931 :		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	712,909.72		Balance as per last account . . . . .	947,382.25	
Add 20 % on value as at December 31st, 1931 .	<u>190,750.37</u>		Additions during the year	<u>6,369.60</u>	
		<u>903,660.09</u>			<u>953,751.85</u>
1932 :			1932 :		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	903,660.09		Balance as per last account . . . . .	953,751.85	
Add Depreciation for the year . . . . .	<u>63,763.06</u>		Additions during the year	<u>13,671.30</u>	
		<u>967,423.15</u>			<u>967,423.15</u>
1933 :			1933 :		
Balance as per last account . . . . .	967,423.15		Balance as per last account . . . . .	967,423.15	
Add Depreciation for the year . . . . .	<u>25,872.55</u>		Additions during the year	<u>25,872.55</u>	
		<u>993,295.70</u>			<u>993,295.70</u>

Geneva, August 11th, 1934.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS  
SIXTEENTH PLENARY SESSION**

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its sixteenth session at Geneva from July 16th to 21st, 1934. The following were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. M. ANESAKI, M. A. NIETO-CABALLERO (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, M. Ed. HERRIOT (replaced at the later meetings by M. E. BOREL), M. Börje KNÖS (replacing M. G. Forssell), M. B. C. J. LODER, M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), M. L. PIETROMARCHI (replacing M. Rocco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. J. T. SHOTWELL, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, M. H. L. TIENSHE HU (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee).

Sir Frank HEATH attended the meetings as a member of the Executive Committee, and H.E. M. A. H. K. FÖROUGHI, permanent delegate of Persia to the League of Nations, as observer.

The meetings were also attended by the following experts : for questions relating to China—M. T. L. YUAN, director of the National Library of Peiping, M. Paul LANGEVIN, professor at the Collège de France, member of the mission of educational experts sent to China, Dr. L. RAJCHMAN, Technical Agent of the Council of the League of Nations in China, and M. F. MAURETTE, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who had been sent by the Committee to study on the spot questions in connection with education in China ; for scientific questions—Mr. AVINOFF, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg.

On the invitation of the Committee, six National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation were represented, as follows : the Brazilian National Committee by M. E. MONTARROYOS, the Bulgarian National Committee by M. B. FILOW, the Finnish National Committee by M. A. LÄNGFORS, the Lithuanian National Committee by M. V. SOBLYS, the Mexican National Committee by Dr. Pedro DE ALBA, and the Norwegian National Committee by Mlle. K. BONNEVIE.

The International Labour Office was represented by its Assistant Director, M. F. MAURETTE, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET. M. L. DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, was unable to be present.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert MURRAY as Chairman and His Excellency M. ROCCO as Vice-Chairman.

The session was preceded by a meeting of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching and by the session of the Executive Committee.

The newly appointed Advisory Committee held its first session, which proved to be of the greatest interest and utility. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee confined itself to approving the proposals submitted to it by the Advisory Committee and this resolution is attached to the present report.

The Executive Committee held three meetings—two at Paris, in December 1933 and April 1934, and one at Geneva, immediately before the meetings of the plenary Committee—and, in accordance with the practice instituted last year, it endeavoured to lighten the plenary Committee's agenda so far as lay in its power. The questions which regularly appear on that agenda and the study of which is to be continued were examined by the Executive Committee and the latter recommended the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to approve without further discussion the proposals contained in the documents submitted to it.

As regards the other questions which called for discussion owing to their importance or to the fact that they were new questions, the Executive Committee drew up suggestions to serve as a basis for discussion. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee adopted the various resolutions which are also attached to the present report on the basis of the programme of work prepared by the Executive Committee and the accompanying comments.

## I. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

During the past year, the Committee suffered a very severe loss by the deaths of two of its members, Madame CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA and M. PAINLEVÉ, whom it particularly regrets, not only on account of the prominent position which they occupied in the scientific world, but also by reason of the great interest they had both taken in the work of intellectual co-operation and the distinguished services they had constantly rendered to it.

Madame Curie had been associated with the work from the outset, having joined the Committee as soon as it was established in 1922. For the next twelve years, she was never absent from our meetings and took part in all our work with that enthusiasm, tempered by practical commonsense and an objective outlook, for which she was noted. M. Painlevé succeeded our first Chairman, M. Bergson, who was obliged to resign in 1924. M. Painlevé,

notwithstanding his multitudinous duties and anxieties, also afforded us the constant benefit of his personal collaboration, his experience and his ability. He took a keen interest in our work and was a firm believer in it.

The loss of Madame Curie and M. Painlevé means that the scientific element is no longer adequately represented in the Committee. For some years past this element, which was at first predominant, has been steadily diminishing. It has now become necessary to restore the balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and of the humane sciences. The exact and natural sciences play so large a part in modern life that it is essential that for our various activities in this field we should obtain the assistance of an adequate number of scientists.

Owing to certain circumstances, another member of the Committee has been obliged to leave us—namely, M. H. A. KRÜSS, Director-General of the Prussian State Library at Berlin. M. Krüss' departure has deprived our Committee of an excellent administrator of whom it had very great need. His departure was followed by that of all the German experts who were members of our numerous technical committees. We can only deplore their departure and hope that this situation will not prove irremediable. Germany occupies such an important place in intellectual life as a whole that her absence was viewed with concern both by the Executive Committee and by the plenary Committee. Our most earnest desire is that our work should be universal. Intellectual co-operation should remain aloof from political contingencies. The more the nations of the world are forced to retire into themselves, the more strongly the divisions between the peoples will be felt and the greater the need for intellectual union and collaboration. If material relations are unsatisfactory, we must improve intellectual relations. No doubt that is a very difficult undertaking at a time when international life is also passing through a crisis, but it is precisely on this account that intellectual co-operation is necessary. In saying this, we are not thinking only of Germany, but also of other countries which are not yet Members of the League or which have withdrawn from it.

## II. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

It is not the object of this report to furnish details of the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The report by the Director of the Institute, from which lengthy extracts are reproduced in the Appendix 5, and the resolutions adopted by the Committee give a faithful picture of the Organisation's work and of the nature of the decisions which the Committee was called upon to take when deciding upon next year's programme.

In these circumstances, the Rapporteur's task would appear to be rather to draw attention to certain aspects of the work done and endeavour to take stock of the position. As is the case with all the other organisations of the League and with the League itself, a point has been reached at which a general survey is required. In briefly recapitulating what has so far been done, it is our duty to mention the positive results achieved and, if occasion arises, to criticise our work from an objective standpoint, bearing in mind the task entrusted to us, its *raison d'être*, what we have done towards its accomplishment, and the best methods of attaining the desired end.

If we consider the progress that has been made during the four years which have elapsed since the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was re-organised, we can clearly perceive what is its source of strength and to what it undoubtedly owes its increased prestige. Its structure has been gradually adapted to its requirements and this has facilitated the execution of its task. It was thus possible to bring out in last year's report the three chief planes on which the work of the Organisation is evolving: the service of States, the service of the League and the service of intellectual activities. These three planes have remained unchanged and the various activities of the Organisation are naturally distributed among them.

Stress should also be laid on the constant progress in the Organisation's methods. These have now been definitely fixed and have proved to be excellent. All that remains to be done is to improve the details, and the Committee endeavours to do this in each particular case.

In the third place, the continuity of the Organisation's work should, in all fairness, be recognised, since it is to this factor that the important results already obtained are in the main undoubtedly due. This continuity enables the Organisation to progress by stages according to the means at its disposal, and to use very elastic methods, its main desire being to render real service. These few purely general preliminary observations bring out the strong point of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation—that is to say, the efficacy of its means of action and the credit items in its favour. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that, as the Organisation's work expands, new difficulties arise owing to the numerous demands made on it to meet the needs which are everywhere felt and as a result of the vitality of the Organisation itself. If the programme becomes overcrowded, our efforts are likely to be dissipated and our work will be superficial. However, by facilitating the co-ordination of activities and preventing the dissipation of energy and overlapping, which is the main object of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the extension of our relations with national or international organisations and institutions outside the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should enable us, as far as possible, to guard against these dangers.



It is also our duty to combat certain tendencies to regard intellectual life from an exclusively administrative angle. The Committee and all its collaborators have consistently endeavoured to avoid this danger and rectify these tendencies, and we think they have succeeded. Of all the risks to which we are exposed at the present time, the most serious one is the more and more drastic curtailment of our funds. Although the Assembly has continued to grant us the credits required for the meetings of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and the other subordinate committees, and although the number of States subsidising the Institute is the same, the inevitable result of the economic depression has been appreciably to reduce our financial resources. The question may be asked whether we shall not one day find ourselves faced with an abnormal disproportion between what is legitimately expected of us and the funds at our disposal. If the present position grows any worse, it is to be feared that our work may be endangered. It is the Committee's duty to call the serious attention of the Council and Assembly to this point, as it is they who have given us our mandate and have traced the broad outlines of an extremely vast programme, the execution of which would require very much larger funds than those at our disposal. We realise too well the grave reasons which are inducing all Governments to advocate a policy of economy, to hope, at all events so long as present conditions subsist, for any increase in our financial resources. But we must at any rate urge very strongly that these resources should not be cut down any further.

### III. CHIEF ITEMS ON THE PROGRAMME.

A clearer idea of the progress made, the results achieved and the developments we had in mind will be obtained if we confine ourselves in the following paragraphs to the main facts and to the more important decisions reached by the Committee. Our task will be facilitated if we consider them in relation to the three principal planes on which, as we said above, our activities are evolving.

(a) In the realm of thought, which is the highest of these three planes, we have for some years been endeavouring to secure the support of distinguished persons, not so much for our work itself as for the spirit in which it is conducted. That is the purpose of the "open letters" and "conversations" initiated on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The number and importance of those who are taking an interest in these ventures was increased at the time of the Madrid "Conversation" on the "future of culture", and the Paris "Conversation" on the "future of European thought". After the session described in this report, there will be a third "Conversation" in Venice, arranged with the help of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Biennial International Exhibition of Modern Art. The participation at this "Conversation" already shows, at the moment of writing this report, that this new venture may be expected to yield very encouraging results.

The same may be said of the volumes of "Open Letters". Three have already appeared: "A League of Minds"; "Why War?"; and "*Esprit, Ethique et Guerre*". These volumes have been favourably received in a very large number of countries. In this way, our Organisation is extending its relations with the most representative persons in intellectual affairs or at any rate with those who are most disposed to take an interest and assist in our activities. We are also gradually evolving methods for dealing with important problems by means of open letters and free discussion. It is not enough to exchange ideas—their exchange must lead not, of course, to unity of thought, but to one way of thinking. Furthermore, one of the best ways in which the Organisation can affirm its universality and, in this spirit, establish relations and inaugurate exchanges between the two great civilisations, the eastern and the western, is by "Conversations" and "Open Letters".

There is no doubt that conversations organised in different countries make the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation known and appreciated, and thus extend its influence and gain for it fresh support in its various activities. We can therefore claim that the work undertaken on the plane of thought should be continued, that its value is beyond question and that its activities have undeniably justified themselves.

(b) On the plane which we have called the service of the League of Nations, we have to report the completion of a first stage and the opening of a new stage in the study of international relations. Our Organisation has no responsibility for the study conferences arranged by the scientific institutes for the study of international relations, but it affords considerable technical assistance and is keenly interested in their results. The study on the first problem examined at Milan and London (the State and economic life) has been completed, and the volume containing an account of the discussions is very interesting. A new problem is now being studied—collective security. The Paris Conference dealing with this subject was presided over by M. Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris, and opened and closed by M. Herriot. Its object was to define the subject, to prepare for subsequent studies, and to fix the methods to be adopted. We desire to draw attention both to the increase in the number of national co-ordinating committees set up to prepare for and carry out these comprehensive studies in the interval between international conferences, and to the inherent value of the studies. Our Organisation considered that one of the services it should render to the League

was to assist in these study conferences. It felt that it was most important to encourage the research work undertaken by thinkers, historians—and, more especially, philosophers of history—jurists, economists, and sociologists. By undertaking a joint study of important subjects such as those mentioned, they can make a very useful contribution, which may be of the greatest value in subsequent research and even in strictly official work.

Year by year the Committee endeavours to make its programme on the instruction of youth in the aims and activities of the League of Nations more explicit. It set up a new Advisory Committee composed of assessors, whose knowledge of educational methods, the organisation of public education and important international movements specially qualified them to assist in preparing a new programme adapted to circumstances. The Committee had only to approve the plan submitted to it by the Advisory Committee, and has reason to congratulate itself on this preliminary consultation.

The attempts to instruct young people in the organisation of the League of Nations should be continued, but it is obvious that they would be more effective if they were bound up with the efforts to promote mutual knowledge and an understanding of the reciprocal duties of nations.

A number of practical measures follow from this principle. Their application in both the international sphere and the special setting of each country should enable the public education departments and the private organisations concerned to take account, in their work, of new tendencies and new requirements. The Committee's attention was specially drawn to the work accomplished by the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments before its work was suspended. It adopted a resolution which it submits to the Council and the Assembly for their appreciation. Several members of the Committee expressed the hope, during the discussions, that, without prejudice to the subsequent work of the Committee for Moral Disarmament, the first texts prepared by the latter would be recommended to the attention of the States, if necessary through the Assembly itself, when it thinks fit. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the texts prepared by the Committee for Moral Disarmament might serve as a very useful basis for subsequent studies, in which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be glad to assist.

(c) On the third plane—the service of States—we continued our work of co-ordination in the following fields : public education, libraries, State archives, scientific museums and fine art museums.

With regard to education, we endeavoured two years ago to constitute educational information centres to assist us in our work. There are now thirty-five of these centres. The Institute has just published a handbook on them. Their first joint work will be to prepare a select bibliography of educational works. We are contemplating holding an international conference later on. Lastly, in spite of all the difficulties, we have by no means abandoned the problem of school text-books. We are studying both the negative aspect—their revision—and the positive aspect—that of giving prominence to such examples of impartiality as they are able to provide.

With regard to libraries, we have finished the enquiry into professional training for librarians, and intend to publish the results. We have decided to make another enquiry into popular libraries. With regard to archives, we have just published the "International Guide to Archives". Lastly, Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, placed before us a very interesting proposal for extending our liaison with scientific museums still further.

We have a particularly striking example of continuity and expansion in the realm of fine arts, we allude to the International Museums Office. The three outstanding events of the period under review are the Convention on the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic Interest, which the Governments are now studying ; the constitution of an International Commission on Historical Monuments, a Governmental Commission attached to the Office, and the preparations for our third big conference, which will meet in Madrid next October and will consider the building and equipment of museums.

Our fine arts programme has hitherto consisted mainly in liaison with museums. To it was subsequently added folk-arts. Here we should like to draw attention to two publications—one on folk-arts and workers' leisure, and the other on folk music. We have now added university institutes of archæology and history of art which we have just undertaken to co-ordinate : we intend to devote a new periodical to this subject.

We have still to mention the Ibero-American collection, which is so important for making known the literature and thought of Latin America, and thus for establishing or strengthening the ties of thought between the two continents. This example has led to a similar scheme for Japan. We see in it the beginning of a venture which, if it gradually spreads, will be one of the most effective means of achieving one of our chief aims, or at any rate bringing it nearer.

For some years, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has devoted special attention, in accordance with the Assembly's instructions, to modern methods of diffusion—the Press, the cinema and broadcasting.

Consultations on the intellectual rôle of the Press are continuing. This is a very important aspect of the problem, and it entails a series of studies by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, with the assistance of professional associations and specialists. A collection of memoranda from several distinguished persons in various countries has already

been published, and this first volume marks the inauguration of the action we are proposing to undertake.

The work of our Committee and its executive bodies in the realm of broadcasting has already led to important developments. The members of the Committee were especially appreciative of the programme submitted with regard to the use of the Radio-Nations Station. The application and evolution of programmes of this kind can be very valuable in making the work of the Organisation better known and gaining for it fresh sympathy and support.

In the domain of cinematography, the outstanding event last year was the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held under the auspices of our Organisation in Rome at the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Congress was very successful, not only by reason of the number and quality of the participants, but also on account of the importance of its decisions. The Congress drew up a new plan of work, which will necessitate close collaboration between the various executive organs dependent upon the Committee. In this, naturally, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which the Committee once again warmly congratulated on its achievements, is destined to play a very important part. The report submitted by this Institute to the Committee enabled the latter to gauge the quality and scope of its work and the energy of its Director, M. Luciano DE FEO.

The Committee also considered the problem of intellectual rights. In this domain also, it noted that the suggestions of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had been favourably received by the London Conference for the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The Committee had the satisfaction of hearing one of its most distinguished members, M. DANTAS, explain the influence which the doctrines of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had exercised in the preparation of the new Portuguese law on authors' rights.

#### IV. SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

Since 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been following with attention the admirable efforts of the Chinese Government to reorganise education. The mission of experts sent to China in 1931-32 marked a first stage in the co-operation requested. The second stage, in 1932-33, consisted of the visit to Europe of a mission of Chinese educationists organised by the Paris Institute with the assistance of the Governments and National Committees concerned. This year, our Committee was in a position to continue its co-operation by instructing M. MAURETTE, Assistant-Director of the International Labour Office, to proceed to China and obtain from the Government all useful information concerning the practical steps taken as a result of these missions.

M. Maurette submitted a very instructive statement to the Committee, which is set out as an Appendix to the present report. The Committee was able to realise the value which the Chinese Government attaches to our collaboration and the services which such collaboration has already rendered. From M. Maurette's remarks, it may be gathered that the reform carried out by the Chinese Government is already producing encouraging results. The Chinese Government now proposes to create employment agencies for intellectual and technical workers in Nanking and in the West. It has sought the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and we have met its wishes by appointing a special Sub-Committee to deal more particularly with the ways in which we can assist the Chinese offices.

Professor SHOTWELL, one of the members of the Committee, deserves thanks for having, during the last two years, drawn our attention to the desirability of our Organisation's extending its activity in the domain of social and political science. Last year, the Committee recommended that preparatory consultations and enquiries should be undertaken. This year, on the basis of the results obtained, we have adopted a more extensive programme having the following aims : to establish lists, as complete as possible, of institutions dealing with social and political science ; to analyse the principles and methods of the various branches of this science ; and to conduct enquiries into certain specific problems with which it is concerned. This programme can only be carried out by stages, but in proposing it to our executive organs we think that we have opened to them a practical and useful field of work.

#### V. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The presence of the representatives of various National Committees at the Committee's session again proved to be most useful. The names of the persons designated by the National Committees or invited as State delegates accredited to the Institute have been given at the beginning of this report. We feel bound to say how helpful their presence was and how very useful their opinions proved to be during the debates.

In all previous reports, we have emphatically stated that the National Committees are the very basis of our organisation and the indispensable intermediaries between the International Committee and intellectual life in each country. Every year, the truth of this

statement becomes more apparent. National Committees must be enabled to take a more continuous share in our work. But this necessity implies another : namely, that they must be provided with adequate funds. As our activity develops, the part played by the National Committees becomes more manifest and increases in scope. This fact should be borne in mind. We therefore venture to request the Council and the Assembly to be good enough to draw the attention of Governments to the importance of the mission entrusted to National Committees in order that they may do all that lies in their power to assist these Committees to carry out their work in a normal manner.

## VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND INSTITUTE.

As the term of office of the members of the Executive Committee who were also members of the Directors' Committee has expired, the Committee was called upon to renew the membership of these two organs. The Chairman of the Committee and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee. The Committee renewed the term of office of M. CASTILLEJO, M. DE REYNOLD and M. ROCCO, who are members of the Executive Committee, as representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee thought it advisable to refrain from filling one of the vacancies. It appointed the members of the Executive Committee chosen among persons outside the Committee. It renewed Sir Frank HEATH's term of office and appointed M. Julien CAIN, Administrator-General of the National Library, to replace M. Roland-Marcel, who had declined the renewal of his term of office. The Committee expressed its gratitude to M. ROLAND-MARCEL for the valuable assistance he had afforded to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, both as Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry and as member of the Executive Committee.

In terminating its work, the Committee paid a very warm tribute to the achievements of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which, under the direction of M. Henri BONNET, is not only improving its methods of work each year, but is obtaining definite and increasingly ample results. The Committee was once more glad to note the efficacy of the collaboration between the Paris Institute, the Rome Institute, the Secretariat of the Organisation and the various National Committees. It adopted a special resolution regarding the work of State delegates accredited to the Institute.

In addressing its thanks to M. BONNET, it emphasised the essential part played by the Institute in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of which it formed an absolutely indispensable part.

## CONCLUSIONS.

As we stated at the outset, the main object of this report is not to give a complete idea of yearly activities. Our work is continuous and must therefore be surveyed as a whole. This need for synthesis is particularly noticeable in the present period of crisis in international co-operation. A committee like ours is not called upon to draw up an inventory, but rather to prepare a programme of action, the various details of which are so many individual aspects of one central directing concept. We must bear in mind the reason for which we were created and what we have done to justify the hopes placed in us, for our activities can only be judged as part of the whole effort of the League. This reason for our existence is evident. No attempt to organise the world on an international basis, to establish an international order and thereby ensure abiding peace, could be durable or even possible were it not accompanied by a corresponding effort in the realm of the mind. The one is the body and the other is the soul : a League of Nations is inconceivable without intellectual co-operation. If it be true that the political and social phenomena which accompany any crisis are the outcome of spiritual disorder, and that the crisis of the League is due to a weakening of the will of peoples to understand their common needs and aspirations, the importance of intellectual co-operation becomes still clearer. Intellectual workers have, above all, an international mission. Though it is possible to conceive of an economically self-sufficing geographical unit, human thought cannot be confined within geographical boundaries. These considerations fully prove the present value of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the need for its continued existence. Though its work may sometimes appear to be limited in scope—since it only seems to be attacking one little problem here and another there—though its resources are fragile, it adheres to those principles which endow it with a character of permanency and unity throughout the vicissitudes of the present depression.

These are the constants which should make it possible in this period of depression and uncertainty for intellectual co-operation to render an obvious and welcome service to the League. During this recent session, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was fully conscious of its responsibilities and duties. It endeavoured to stimulate action in the various fields of action. The practical results of this meeting undoubtedly constitute progress, but the Committee was at particular pains to examine, from its own special standpoint, the difficulties which beset the development of international life. It is convinced of the extreme usefulness to the League at the present time of a totally non-political body working in the realm of human thought.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,  
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,  
Rapporteur.

## Appendix 1.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 21ST, 1934.

#### I. "CORRESPONDENCE" AND "CONVERSATIONS".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approving as a whole the suggestions submitted in his general report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the chapter on "Correspondence" and "Conversations";

Recalling the fact that the experiments made hitherto have proved to be most encouraging, considers that they should be continued:

Is gratified to note the initiative taken by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in organising a "Conversation" at Venice on the occasion of the Nineteenth Exhibition of Modern Art;

Considers that the choice of subjects for that "Conversation"—"Art and the State" and "Contemporary Arts and Reality"—are such as should enable the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters most usefully to pursue the mission entrusted to it at its creation;

Consequently expresses to the Italian National Committee, the organisers of the Exhibition and the authorities of the city of Venice, its very high appreciation of their generosity and of the remarkable work of organisation and preparation which they have performed;

Emphasises the fact that the opportunities hitherto offered to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for arranging "Conversations" in France, Germany, Italy and Spain seem to it specially calculated to serve the very aim which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has set before itself, and to interest wider circles in the different countries in its work;

Considers it advisable to make still clearer the method that should be adopted in these exchanges of ideas, whether these assume the form of exchanges of open letters or of public "Conversations";

The most effective means of obtaining positive results are to be found in undertaking the consideration of a specific problem, the different aspects of the problem being approached in turn, and subsequently endeavouring to synthesise the opinions collected;

With reference more particularly to the future exchanges of "Open Letters", the Committee welcomes the proposal for an exchange of letters between persons representing the Eastern and Western civilisations on points of contact between those civilisations and the means for bringing about certain kinds of *rapprochement* between them, so that they may be led to serve the aim of intellectual co-operation itself—namely, the enrichment of the common civilisation of all nations and their mutual understanding.

#### 2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Is gratified to note the collaboration established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Permanent International Studies Conference, which is so devised as to guarantee the autonomy and independence of the Conference, whilst enabling the Organisation to encourage and promote action the value of which has been constantly affirmed, more particularly at the Conferences held in Milan and London;

Notes that the Preparatory Conference which met in Paris last May for the study of the subject "Collective Security" marks a real advance in the direction chosen—namely, that of joint research by the method of free discussions;

Requests the Institute to furnish, as it has done hitherto, the widest measure of technical and administrative assistance in the preparations for the general Conference arranged for the coming year, and expresses its sincerest wishes for the success of this fresh manifestation of activity.

#### 3. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted with the greatest interest the report submitted in the form of a resolution by the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching:<sup>1</sup>

Considers that the Committee's work at its first session has fully come up to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's expectations, and that the proposals submitted by it are of real practical value;

Approves as a whole the programme of work proposed by the Advisory Committee, and requests the Institute and the Educational Information Centre of the Secretariat to take steps to give effect to these recommendations;

Stresses the importance of the question of the utilisation of unemployed young people's spare time, and considers that the Advisory Committee should pay special attention to this matter;

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 2 of the present document, page 17.

Recommends continued co-operation with the International Labour Office and the other institutions concerned ;

Requests the Executive Committee to follow up the execution of the programme proposed by the Advisory Committee and to select from among the various questions to be studied one which, owing to its importance and urgency, might be investigated more thoroughly next year by the Advisory Committee, consisting of assessors specially chosen for the purpose.

#### 4. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Is gratified at the appreciation shown by the Assembly of the League of Nations, during its fourteenth session, of the draft text on moral disarmament prepared by the Committee ;

Notes with satisfaction that the Committee for Moral Disarmament has taken this text into account and added it to the other proposals used as a basis for its discussions.

Having taken note of the new draft text submitted to the General Commission of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments by the Committee for Moral Disarmament,<sup>1</sup>

Desires to draw attention to the very great value of the new text from the point of view which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has always maintained ;

Notes that, while not deeming it advisable to submit proposals on these various points to the General Commission, the Committee for Moral Disarmament has nevertheless called its attention to the measures of execution that might be taken—the communication of an annual report and complaints in the event of infractions, and also to the final form which the draft might take ;

Expresses the hope that the draft text submitted by the Committee for Moral Disarmament, together with the other questions concerning measures of execution, may be studied again at a suitable moment, when the Committee hopes to be in a position to call attention once more to the importance of ensuring that the financial resources which are essential to the realisation of its aims are made available for the work of moral disarmament.

#### 5. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Is gratified to note the work carried on in the present time of crisis in intellectual life by the international student associations ;

<sup>1</sup> TEXT ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR MORAL DISARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1933.

“ The High Contracting Parties,

“ Considering that moral disarmament is one of the essential aspects of the general work of disarmament ;

“ Considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments depend to a large extent upon the increase of mutual confidence between nations ;

“ Considering that as far as public opinion is concerned a sustained and systematic effort to ease tension may contribute to the progressive realisation of material disarmament ;

“ Considering that the inter-dependence of States calls, not only for their co-operation in the political sphere, but also for an effort of mutual understanding between the peoples themselves ;

“ Being resolved to do whatever lies in their power to induce their nationals to display in any public discussion a spirit of tolerance and mutual respect ;

“ Being convinced that the success of the measures adopted in one country to ensure moral disarmament is largely dependent on the application of similar measures in other countries ;

“ Recognising that the League of Nations has placed at the disposal of the various States the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which is particularly suited to the accomplishment of certain tasks connected with moral disarmament, although a different procedure may have to be adopted to meet special situations :

##### “ Article 1.

“ The High Contracting Parties undertake to use their powers or their influence to see that education at every stage, including the training of teachers, is so conceived as to inspire mutual respect between peoples and to emphasise their inter-dependence, which makes international collaboration a necessity.

##### “ Article 2.

“ The High Contracting Parties will also do whatever lies in their power to see that teachers are guided by these principles.

“ School text-books should be prepared in the same spirit ; those which are at variance with that spirit should be revised.

“ The High Contracting Parties likewise agree to recommend to their competent authorities the inclusion of the following subjects in the syllabus prescribed for entrance examinations to official posts which entail relations with other countries : fundamental principles of international law, legal bases of international relations, and outlines of the efforts made to consolidate peace between nations.

“ They undertake to recommend to their competent authorities that their country's history is taught in relation to the history of other countries.

##### “ Article 3.

“ The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage, in accordance with the special system in force in their respective countries, the use of the cinematograph and broadcasting with a view to increasing the spirit of goodwill between nations. With this end in view, they will also support any action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, as well as by organisations having the same object.

“ In accordance with the special system in force in their respective countries, they will use their influence to avoid the showing of films, the broadcasting of programmes and the organisation of performances obviously calculated to wound the legitimate sentiments of other nations.

##### “ Article 4.

“ The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to facilitate, by the most appropriate means, the co-operation in the work of moral disarmament of Government departments, intellectual circles and others working for peace on a larger scale.

“ With this end in view, they agree to encourage the creation and activities of national committees for intellectual co-operation or other organisations collaborating in the work of moral disarmament.”

It asks them to support in student circles the work of mutual understanding and intellectual *rapprochement* on which the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are based ;

It expresses the hope that suitable facilities may be granted to these organisations, in order to enable them to carry on their work of international collaboration.

## 6. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with the greatest satisfaction that national centres of educational information have been formed in nearly thirty-five countries ;

It regards this as a valuable result which will appreciably facilitate its task in the sphere of education ;

It consequently invites the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the work of co-ordinating these centres undertaken by it since 1932, as shown by the list of existing centres which it has just published ;<sup>1</sup>

It considers that the annual publication of an international educational bibliography would constitute a second stage in the work and would be a first joint work ;

It therefore instructs the Institute to arrange for the publication of this bibliography ;

Being desirous, however, of immediately instituting closer collaboration between the centres, it requests the Institute to convene them, if possible, before the end of 1935 to a general conference of which the agenda, to be submitted to the Executive Committee, will be drawn up on the basis of the necessary technical advice ; it should, in particular, deal with the problem of the part which should be assigned in national education to instruction on international relations.

## 7. SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Confirms the opinion it has already expressed on many occasions as to the very important part that can be played by school text-books from the point of view of good understanding between peoples ;

Once again draws the attention of the National Committees to the procedure laid down in what is known as the Casares Resolution, which has proved so useful for the revision of school text-books ;

Approves of the continuation of the efforts made in this sphere by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Recognises the importance of the chapter of *Intellectual Co-operation* devoted to the international movement in favour of impartial text-books ;

Considers that, in future, that chapter should deal with the problem of history-teaching in general ;

Is of opinion that the principles on which that teaching is based are of special importance ;

Accordingly requests the Institute to collect the texts published by the Ministries of Education of the various countries in so far as they relate to the teaching of world history, civics, and good understanding between peoples ;

Convinced that the compilation of impartial text-books is just as important as, or even more important than, the improvement of unsatisfactory text-books,

Awaits with interest the results of the further enquiry entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which aims at the collection in various countries, from the National Committees and possibly from teachers' associations, of chapters or passages in the history text-books used in schools which, in the opinion of those institutions, are written from an objective standpoint ;

Recommends that the results of this enquiry should be made as widely known as possible, as they may set a valuable example and provide a concrete basis for efforts to introduce in the schools books calculated to promote intellectual co-operation.

(b) *Proposal by M. Emile Borel.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement establishing a procedure calculated to remove, or at any rate mitigate, the differences due to the interpretation of certain historical events in the text-books in use in the schools of the countries in question ;

The draft agreement should provide for methods differing according to the internal legislation of each of the contracting States as regards schools and school text-books. It would be submitted to the next plenary session of the Committee.

<sup>1</sup> See the publication " Handbook of National Centres of Educational Information ".

## 8. LIBRARIES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Institute in connection with the enquiry into professional training for librarians and the publication in the near future of its results ;<sup>1</sup>

Instructs the Institute to continue its work of co-ordination in connection with libraries, in accordance with the plan drawn up by the last Committee of Library Experts, especially with regard to the organisation and social aspect of popular libraries, the construction and equipment of libraries, and legal deposit ;

At the same time authorises the Institute to continue and complete its enquiry into collections of facsimiles and, if possible, to publish the results.

## 9. ARCHIVES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the publication of the first volume of the " International Guide to Archives ", dealing with the European countries ;<sup>2</sup>

Instructs the Institute to conclude this task by publishing the second volume dealing with the extra-European countries and to continue its work on the other questions on the programme, such as archives terminology, exchanges of archivists, etc.

## 10. INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO DOCUMENTATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the information supplied to it with regard to the progress of the work undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a view to publishing an " International Guide to Documentation " and securing the progressive co-ordination of the existing bodies ;

It requests the Institute :

(a) To continue and, if possible, to conclude the enquiry and consultation of experts which the completion of the Guide still renders necessary ;

(b) To encourage the setting up, in the various countries, of joint bodies grouping together either the different centres which already exist in a specific country, following the example of the *Union française des Organismes de documentation*, or at any rate the majority of them, as in the case of the Council of Learned Societies in the United States ;

(c) To secure the necessary liaison with the institutions interested in the problem of documentation.

## II. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

### I. Co-ordination of Science Museums.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Has heard with the greatest interest the statement of Mr. Avinoff, director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, on the principles which should govern the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in respect of science museums ;<sup>3</sup>

It considers that one of these principles should consist in the gradual fulfilment of the plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts in 1932 ; the science museums themselves should voluntarily take a share in the fulfilment of the plan ;

Further, a parallel enquiry might be conducted regarding the science museums of different countries, by arrangement with the national associations and the directors of the museums. The object of the enquiry would be to study the characteristic features of these institutions, and it might be followed up by the issue of one or more publications, according to the financial resources placed at the Institute's disposal.

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document C.I.B.34.1934.

<sup>2</sup> See the publication : " International Guide to Archives ".

<sup>3</sup> Summarising the practical projects in connection with science museums, it is suggested :

I. To obtain preliminary information through national associations, where they exist, and through other means, on the more important museums capable and desirous of becoming potential participants in an international co-operation ;

II. To instruct an observer specially delegated for the purpose of making a direct investigation of the various angles of museum work in different countries, to collect material on particularly interesting features, and to prepare for publication, under the auspices of the Institute, a set of descriptive and illustrated surveys ;

III. To publish, if thought desirable, a directory of Museums of Science with a sufficiently complete general index of their possessions that would stimulate international contacts in the fields of research, registration, documentation and exchange of material and services ;

IV. To amplify the present publications on science museums by a current bibliography in the form of abstracts on various technical museological methods and procedures ;

V. To develop international relations between science museums in the sense of encouraging voluntary participation in a systematic and progressive programme within the range of their possibilities, as defined in the resolutions of the Committee of Experts in 1932 ;

VI. If the suggestion of the American Association of Museums is adopted, one should consider widening the scope of the present International Museums Office to include the problems of science museums, with a view to thus preserving the unity of the whole museum field.



The Committee has taken note of the resolution adopted by the American Museums Association and considers that, in view of the very importance of the suggestions therein contained, it cannot give an immediate opinion on the subject.

Accordingly, it requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to conduct a preliminary enquiry and to report to it upon the results.

2. *Relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
After having heard the report of the representative of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the last general assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions :  
Notes with satisfaction the growth and progress of its relations with that Council ;  
It requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to maintain this contact ; and

Requests the Executive Committee to take the necessary measures, appointing a sub-committee if need be, to develop and intensify this collaboration in every desirable way.

3. *Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :  
Approves the work done in regard to the co-ordination of scientific terminology ;  
Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the work in progress and in particular to convene, before the Committee's next session, a further meeting of the Committee of Experts, whose task it would be to continue this work in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the unions themselves and the international organisations particularly concerned.

4. *Repertory of Physics Laboratories.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
After hearing the statement by Professor Borel :  
Requests the Institute to prepare lists of laboratories and research organisations of an international character in the field of physics and mathematics with a view to the publication of a repertory of these ;  
Requests that before publication the lists in question should be sent to the competent international unions for their observations.

5. *Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation draws the Assembly's attention to the considerable importance, from the point of view of science in general, of the publication of annual tables of constants and numerical data and to the value of the proposal made by the International Union of Chemistry to convene, under the auspices of the French Government, a conference to consider the present position as regards this publication.

## 12. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
Having considered the reports submitted to it by the Chairman of the Directing Committee of the International Museums Office and by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work of the Office during the period 1933-34 :<sup>1</sup>

1. Accepts the proposals regarding the internal organisation of the Office and the composition of its advisory organs ;
2. Notes the formation, in connection with the Office, of the International Commission on Historical Monuments, and approves that Commission's programme of action ;
3. Notes the general acceptance, by the majority of the States consulted, of the draft international convention on the " repatriation of objects of artistic, historical, or scientific interest lost, stolen, or illicitly alienated or exported ", and instructs the Office to continue to collect the observations and suggestions of Governments and to prepare a text for its next session in the light of those observations and suggestions ;
4. Approves the programme of the Office's future work, as set forth in the reports submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

## 13. FOLK ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

1. Notes with satisfaction the publication of the first volume devoted to the interesting results of the enquiry on folk music and song ;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See document C.I.C.I.355, and Appendix 5 of the present document, page 55.

<sup>2</sup> See " Intellectual Co-operation Series ", *Musique et Chanson populaires*.

Instructs the Institute to continue and complete this work ;  
2. With regard to the folk arts, requests the Institute to resume and carry out the proposed study on the common characteristics of folk art, especially in Europe.

#### 14. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the work already accomplished by the Institute in the matter of co-ordinating Institutes of Archæology and History of Art, especially by the publication of the *Bulletin* as a means of ensuring liaison ;<sup>1</sup>

Instructs the Institute to continue to publish the *Bulletin* and to carry out the other items on the programme drawn up by the Committee of Directors of the International Centre of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art.

#### 15. THE PROBLEM OF WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes that the problems raised by the use of wireless broadcasting call for consideration by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation under several of their aspects—cultural and educational.

##### 1. *Draft Convention regarding the Use of Broadcasting in the Interest of Peace.*

The Committee,

In view of the draft Convention drawn up by the Institute and submitted to the Governments for consideration in pursuance of the decision taken by the Council of the League of Nations ;

In view of the numerous replies and observations received from Governments as a result of this consultation :

Instructs the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to revise the draft international agreement in question in the light of the replies received from the Governments and on the basis of such technical advice as may be required ;

Requests the Executive Committee to see, if necessary, that the prescribed procedure in regard to the preparation of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations is observed.

##### 2. *Intellectual and Educational Rôle of Wireless Broadcasting.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Considers that the enquiry undertaken by the Institute on the utilisation of wireless broadcasting as a means of educating the general public has already given interesting results ;

Accordingly invites the Institute to pursue the enquiry and to publish its results as soon as all the necessary data have been collected.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes the resolution adopted by the International Wireless Broadcasting Congress held at Oslo regarding the use of broadcasting as a means of promoting the spirit of understanding among the peoples ;

Considers that it should give effect to the recommendation made by the Congress, and consequently instructs the Institute, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Director's report, to institute a study, with the assistance of the experts on the Secretariat, of the problem of international exchanges of programmes.

##### 3. *Utilisation of the Radio-Nations Station.*

The Committee, recognising the value of the efforts already made with a view to the utilisation of the Radio-Nations Station, recommends that these efforts should be continued with the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee is particularly gratified at the arrangements made by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to enable regular use to be made of the Radio-Nations Station for broadcasts which will be of a cultural and educational character, thus fulfilling the aims of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee consequently recommends its members, the members of the other organs attached to it, and the National Committees to co-operate as fully as possible in the preparation of programmes to be broadcast from the station.

#### 16. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the report of M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute,<sup>2</sup> and heard the oral explanations of M. Oprescu, Rapporteur to the Governing Body of that Institute, regarding the work done during the year 1933-34 :

<sup>1</sup> See the publication : *Office des Instituts d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Art*, periodical bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 28.

Is gratified to note the results obtained, and lays special stress on the importance of the conclusion of the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films, and of the preparation and holding of the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

The Committee desires to congratulate the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, its Director, and the organisers of the Congress, and welcomes the success of their efforts as a promise of future achievements.

#### 17. PROBLEM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by it at its previous session concerning the problem of the cinematograph :

Notes with satisfaction the very great progress effected in the interval between the two sessions ;

Thinks it advisable to refer particularly, in the following paragraphs, to questions to which it has devoted special attention :

##### (a) *Results of the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography (Rome, April 1934).*

The Committee expresses its high appreciation of the results of this Congress and of the value of the preparatory information collected and of the resolutions adopted.

It considers that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has thereby furnished very valuable material for work which will serve to guide and develop the activity of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in a sphere which it considers to be of the greatest importance.

##### (b) *General Aspects of the Problem of the Cinematograph.*

Desires, in connection with the various resolutions adopted by the Congress, to emphasise the importance of the one referring to the general aspects of the problem of the cinematograph ;

Approves the principles set forth in the resolutions, more particularly those relating to the educational function of the cinematograph, the responsibility of authors, producers and renters, the importance of the international exchange of educational films and also the other measures recommended :

Fully approves the programme of work and accordingly requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with the plan outlined by the Congress :

##### (c) *Intellectual Rôle of the Cinematograph.*

Further requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake the enquiry suggested by the Rome Congress into the intellectual rôle of the cinematograph, it being understood that this enquiry should be conducted with the help of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with the methods followed for the enquiries into the intellectual rôle of the Press and the educational aspects of broadcasting ;

##### (d) *Production of Short-length Films dealing with the League of Nations.*

Highly appreciates the information given by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute concerning the negotiations at present in progress for the production of short-length films dealing with certain aspects of the work of the League of Nations ;

Requests the Rome Institute to give this question its closest attention in view of the undertakings given by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to a large number of private associations, which are anxious to have at their disposal films dealing with the work of the League of Nations and suitable for educational purposes.

#### 18. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

##### 1. *Work of the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.*

The Committee,

Having heard the report by M. Loder, Chairman, on the work of the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights :

Fully approves the proposals made by that Committee, and invites the Institute to take them as a basis for its future work on the protection of the rights of inventors and authors of literary and artistic works ;

Notes with interest the communication by M. Julio Dantas on the direction followed by the new Portuguese laws relating to authors' rights, and thanks him for having secured the incorporation in those laws of several of the solutions recommended by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, more particularly with regard to moral right and *droit de suite* ;

Stresses the importance of the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in regard to authors' rights, and expresses the hope that the work of the Committee contemplated by that Conference may enable a draft universal convention to be prepared giving effect to the recommendation made by the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

2. *Inventors' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the successful result of the action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the London Conference for the recognition of the moral right of inventors ;

Considering, however, that the rights of inventors employed in offices for research or invention are not adequately safeguarded either by the text adopted or by the laws of many countries ;

Whilst recognising the value of the joint work carried out in such offices by those employed in the service of an undertaking :

Draws attention to the advisability of ensuring that that practice does not lead to consequences contrary to the respect for the dignity of human labour ;

Appreciating at their true value the studies already undertaken by the International Labour Office in regard to the rights of salaried inventors :

Recommends that national laws should reserve for the inventor, mentioned as such in the patent, the right to demand a reasonable share of the profits derived from an invention when the rate of such profits considerably exceeds that of the salary of the inventor employed.

3. *Collaboration of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the Work of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of M. Montarroyos on his participation in the meeting of the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers in his capacity as representative of the Committee :

Notes the satisfactory results of the collaboration in the field of intellectual work established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Labour Organisation ;

Approves the conclusions reached at the said meeting ;

Instructs the Institute to collect the data required for the enquiry desired by the International Labour Office into the comparative value of professional titles in the different countries and into the best means of rendering the protection of such titles more effective, such enquiry to take into account the studies already undertaken by various organisations and in particular by the International Bureau for Technical Education.

4. *Status of Press Correspondents in Foreign Countries.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the request of the International Federation of Journalists for the study of the proposal regarding the status of Press correspondents in foreign countries ;

Convinced of the importance attaching to this question from the standpoint of the intellectual rôle of the Press :

Invites the Institute to arrange for the study by its Legal Adviser, who will keep in touch with the International Labour Office, of the question raised by the International Federation of Journalists, and for the submission of the results of this examination to the Executive Committee at one of its future sessions.

19. COLLABORATION WITH CHINA.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Wishes in the first place to thank the Chinese Government for the confidence it has displayed in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation by continuing to seek its co-operation, and further wishes to respond to this mark of esteem by assisting the Chinese authorities to obtain the information and support which they are seeking. The Committee is fully aware of the complexity of the problems to be solved, and is primarily desirous to offer China opinions of the greatest possible variety and number from competent personages selected in different countries : it does not therefore propose in each case to recommend the solutions it considers preferable, but proposes instead to place at the Chinese Government's disposal experts capable of helping that Government to make selections and take decisions in the work of reconstruction which it has undertaken ;

Has noted with much interest the admirable report which M. Maurette has laid before it on his recent mission in China and has pleasure in submitting that report to the Chinese Government for consideration ;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 3 of the present document, page 21.

Congratulates the Chinese Government on the remarkable progress achieved, thanks to its systematic action, in the field of public education and the organisation of intellectual exchanges with foreign countries ;

Assures the Chinese Government of its entire support for the intellectual and technical employment bureaux which the Chinese Government has decided to establish at Nanking and in the West in order to further the vocational training of Chinese students in Europe or the United States and its adaptation to the current needs of economic reconstruction in China ;

Decides to form a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Frank HEATH, M. LANGEVIN, M. MAURETTE, M. PIETROMARCHI, Mr. SHOTWELL and M. YUAN, for the purpose of drawing up proposals with regard to the nature and methods of such assistance as international and national organisations may accord to the Chinese bureaux.

## 20. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE MATTER OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the steps taken during the past year by the Executive Committee, as well as by some of the National Committees and by the Institute, to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee at its previous session with a view to extending the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of social and political sciences ;

Decides that full extracts from the valuable memoranda submitted on this question by the National Committees, particularly those of China and Czechoslovakia, shall be published in the *Bulletin* of the Institute ;

With a view to defining the Organisation's programme of work in this field for the coming year, the Committee invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare, with the help of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, lists of those institutions and organisations which, in the different countries, deal either with research or with instruction in the social and political sciences from an international point of view ;

Likewise requests the Institute, side by side with this preliminary enquiry, to institute, with the help and advice of the National Committees and the competent experts, investigations into the principles and methods of the various branches of the social and political sciences ;

Considers that the Executive Committee's proposal that a series of studies on certain specific problems arising out of the subject-matter of the social and political sciences may also offer an appropriate means of extending the activities of the Organisation in the sphere of those sciences — the first of these studies would relate to certain aspects of the effects of mechanisation on modern life ;

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

(a) In conjunction with the International Labour Office, to proceed with the general survey of the scope of this problem, thus continuing the work undertaken by the Institute in preparation for an international study of the subject ; and

(b) To submit an implemented report in due course either to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or to its Executive Committee.

## 21. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has pleasure in paying a tribute to the very valuable collaboration it has received during its session from the representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It is gratified to note the results of the system whereby representatives of the National Committees, chosen each year by a system of rotation, can participate directly in the work of the Committee and thus afford it the benefit of the special experience they have acquired in the course of recent years.

The Committee affirms once more the importance of the part which the National Committees have to play, and which is the outcome of the very numerous tasks entrusted to them in the different fields. It is grateful to the National Committees for the zeal they have displayed in adapting themselves to the very varied and at times onerous tasks which the decisions of the Committee have assigned to them.

The Committee recognises the value and importance of the reports made by the representatives of the National Committees on the work of those Committees, their organisation and their future programme. In order to give effect to the recommendations made in the course of the discussion, it desires to refer to certain points in its previous resolutions, particularly those of 1931 and 1932 relating to the importance of the rôle of the National Committees, their organisation and method of work, and to supplement those resolutions in certain respects.

1. The Committee confirms the desirability of a National Committee being set up in each country with a twofold task—to act within the country as one of the instruments of the national intellectual life and to provide constant liaison in the international field. In countries in which circumstances do not permit of the formation of a National Committee, the appointment of correspondents to provide liaison with the international organs would seem to be a temporary solution to be recommended.

2. The Committee confirms that, in accordance with the rules adopted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, periodical conferences of representatives of all the National Committees should be held. It regrets the financial difficulties which prevent the possibility of such conferences for the present. It accepts, however, the proposal of the Institute for a conference of this kind to be held in Paris in 1937 on the occasion of the International Exhibition of Civilisation, and requests the Institute to hold preliminary consultations with the various National Committees regarding the proposal in principle and the material means of putting it into practice.

3. The Committee confirms the desirability of encouraging contacts, exchanges and correspondence between the various National Committees. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will place itself at the disposal of any National Committees which express the desire to promote such contacts and exchanges by such means as seem most appropriate.

4. The Committee emphasises the desirability of any measure calculated to enable the National Committees to obtain fuller information on the work and methods of the international organs, particularly the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It welcomes the suggestion that National Committees possessing the necessary funds should second to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation temporary collaborators or *stagiaires*, who will thus have full facilities for learning the Institute's methods of work and obtaining from it information which may subsequently be useful for the work of the National Committees concerned.

5. The Committee also welcomes the suggestions submitted to it concerning the increase in the number of contacts to be established between the international organs and the National Committees, particularly by means of such journeys as either the members of the International Committee or the members of the Committees attached to it or the officials of the Organisation may be called upon to make in the different countries. It feels sure that the Committees will derive great benefit from such visits.

6. The Committee, confirming the recommendation which it has previously made, hopes that the necessary funds may be granted for a new and more complete edition of a Handbook of National Committees, to contain particulars of the organisation of each Committee and its principal activities.

## 22. " DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT."

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the question of the relations between the *Délégués d'Etat* and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to making their co-operation more effective than it has been in the past :

Desires in the first place to express satisfaction at the very useful work accomplished by the *Délégués d'Etat*, and considers that they should be given all necessary facilities to enable them to carry out in connection with the Institute the mission with which they are entrusted ;

Consequently requests the Executive and Directors' Committees to consider what practical steps could be taken to promote such co-operation.

The Executive and Directors' Committees will be completely free to decide what methods shall be followed and may obtain suggestions from the *Délégués d'Etat* themselves, either by consulting them direct or by correspondence.

Any rules which they may draw up shall be communicated to the Committee at its next session.

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## Appendix 2.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

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#### REPORT ON THE FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 11TH AND 12TH, 1934.

The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, constituted in accordance with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations of September 22nd, 1933 (seventy-sixth session), held its first session at Geneva on July 11th and 12th, 1934, under the Chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The Committee is composed of three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, two members of the former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, appointed by the Chairman, and of assessors appointed by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for the period of one session.

The following took part in the first session :

*Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :*

In addition to Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman ;

M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO (Spanish), Professor of the Institutions of Roman Law at Madrid University ;

Mr. J. T. SHOTWELL (American), Professor of History at Columbia University ; Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

*Members of the Former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :*

Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French), President of the Committee on the Cinematograph and Broadcasting of the International Council of Women ;

M. G. GALLAVRESI (Italian), who was unable to be present, was replaced by M. P. TOSCHI Professor at the University of Rome.

*Assessors :*

Dr. Wilhelm CARLGREN (Swedish), delegate of the Œcumenical Council of Stockholm ;

Dr. Amaranatha JHA (Indian), Professor and Head of the Department of Letters at the University of Allahabad ;

The Abbé A. WOYCICKI (Polish), Doctor of Social and Political Sciences, Professor at the University of Wilno ;

M. Marcel NYNS (Belgian), General Secretary at the Ministry of Education, Brussels ;

M. J. PIAGET (Swiss), Professor at the University of Geneva, Director of the International Bureau of Education, Vice-Director of the Institute J. J. Rousseau, Geneva ;

M. T. RUYSSSEN (French), Professor, Secretary-General of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Chief of Section ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET ; and the Secretariat of the League of Nations by M. M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General, and M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The meetings were also attended by representatives of five National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation : M. E. MONTARROYOS (Brazilian National Committee), M. B. FILOW (Bulgarian National Committee), M. A. LÅNGFORS (Finnish National Committee), M. V. SOBLYS (Lithuanian National Committee), Mlle. K. BONNEVIE (Norwegian National Committee).

The Committee discussed the various points on its agenda in the course of four meetings, and, in conclusion, adopted the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching,

“ Recognising that the task entrusted to it by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation chiefly consists in selecting from the data submitted to it the elements of a concrete programme of work for the coming year ;

“ Having held a general discussion on the basis of the information communicated to it ;

“ Emphasising the value of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, the efficacy of which has been proved by experience ;

“ Bearing in mind the work done by the Sub-Committee of Experts in pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions ;

“ Attaching the greatest importance to the texts drawn up by the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, both to those adopted by the Committee and to those examined in the course of its work and which are of the greatest value from the point of view of the comprehension of the conclusions which the Committee on Moral Disarmament has reached ;

“ Having discussed the special difficulties resulting from present circumstances in so far as they affect international co-operation in the matter of education ;

“ Noting the value of the contributions made by the members of the Committee on the basis of their private experience in various fields :

“ Recommends to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to base its action on the following general principles :

“ I. In accordance with the Assembly's intentions, instruction on the aims, organisation and activities of the League of Nations must continue to be given and the efforts made to carry out the Sub-Committee's recommendations must be pursued.

“ These efforts might be more effective if they were closely associated with the endeavours made to propagate the international spirit, to promote a knowledge of other countries and of the mutual duties of nations, and more generally any instruction designed to bring out the value of the special contribution of the genius of the several nations as a part of the common heritage of civilisation.

“ The development of the study of international relations is likely to further the aims contemplated by the Assembly and to promote a knowledge of the League.

“ Similarly, the teaching of history and other subjects, such as political economy, geography, etc., might be imbued with the same spirit.

“ Instruction regarding international co-operation, which, in accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, should begin in the primary school, would be facilitated if lofty sentiments calculated to make this instruction more effective were inculcated upon the youngest children.

“ The Committee, while advocating the application of the methods proposed in the recommendations drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts for instruction regarding the organisation and principles of the League, considers that account should be taken of the experiments that have been made, the changes in international relations, methods designed to ensure the pacific settlement of any problems or disputes which may arise and, lastly, examples of effective international co-operation which bring out more clearly the fellowship of the nations and their interdependence.

“ The Committee concludes that, although it should remain a subject of instruction, the League of Nations, and particularly its basic principles, should not be regarded as a separate subject but should be incorporated, according to the requirements of the different disciplines and national mentalities, in the general curricula of the various grades.

“ II. To give effect to these principles, the Committee recommends to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a programme which is intentionally confined to a few measures, as it considers that the organisations or groups entrusted with its application should be left very wide discretion.

“ (a) *International Action.*

“ The Committee considers that Governments can only be usefully consulted by means of an enquiry, if this is confined to certain definite points and a method is adopted which, while it enables them to state what is being done in their own country, at the same time makes it possible for them to benefit by the experience of other countries.

“ The Committee attaches very great importance to the action of the churches and religious associations. It considers, however, that it is not possible for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to propose any definite action to them but that it should welcome any initiative on their part.

“ The Committee desires to state that the whole of the work of the Secretariat and institutes, such as the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation or the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, contributes towards the proposed aims ; it can only express the opinion that the development of this activity in the various fields in which it is exercised is likely to add to the means of action at the League's disposal for carrying out the Assembly's recommendations.

“ It is accordingly convinced that, in determining the various tasks of those institutes, their governing bodies will bear in mind this special aspect of the consequences and repercussions of the work to be carried out.

“ The Committee desires to emphasise the fact that any official action will be incomplete unless it is accompanied by a corresponding effort on the part of the private international organisations. It accordingly considers that one of the main tasks of the Liaison Committee of the major international associations should be to co-ordinate the work of the private organisations and to encourage the extension of official activities to that sphere.

“ The Committee unanimously recognises that one of the most useful tasks of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in this field is to co-ordinate efforts, to promote contact and collaboration and to prevent overlapping.

“ A general programme in the international sphere should therefore aim at harmonising the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, of its institutes and of the associations.

“ The Committee recognised the very great value of personal contact between the members of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee or its organs and national administrations or associations. It accordingly desires to draw the Committee's attention to the importance, should its members or the members of the Committees of Experts be sent on a mission to other countries, of their taking the opportunity to find out what has been done in those countries in regard to League of Nations teaching, the special methods employed, etc.

“ It considers that the advice and experience of those delegates might be of very great assistance to bodies whose duty it is to give effect to the recommendations made by the organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee.

“ (b) *National Action.*

“ The Committee,

“ Realising the number and importance of the relations which have already been established by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the national education authorities :

“ Considers that, during the preliminary period, action should be confined to utilising the contact already established as a means of ascertaining national tendencies and promoting the progressive application of the programme laid down.



“ The Committee stresses the extreme importance of the work of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation ; it considers that the International Committee should associate them closely with the action taken in the sphere of teaching on the League of Nations and moral disarmament.

“ It proposes that, during this period of consultation, the National Committees should be enabled to study from the standpoint of national conceptions the work of the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and that they should be invited to submit any suggestions that they may think fit on the documentary material placed at their disposal.

“ (c) *Special Action.*

“ (i) *Survey of the Study of International Relations.*

“ The Committee is of opinion that one of the most essential instruments of international understanding may be found in surveys describing the efforts made in each country for the furtherance of the study of international relations, whether official or private, educational or professional, institutional or individual. It recommends the preparation of such surveys in various countries.

“ The Committee notes with satisfaction the completion of two such studies, those of Mr. Bailey for the United Kingdom and of Dr. Shotwell for the United States of America.

“ It expresses the view that an enquiry of the kind that is now proceeding is bound to gain in interest if it periodically forms the subject of a report—if necessary, provisional—giving a synthetic view of the results obtained.

“ Rather than recommend the closing of the enquiry, it thinks that the latter should be continued by stages without, however, waiting for its completion before communicating the first conclusions.

“ (ii) ‘ *Educational Survey* ’.

“ The Committee recommends to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee the adoption of the proposals contained in Note C.I.C.I./C.C.E.2, with certain modifications mentioned hereunder.

“ It considers that the function of the *Survey* might be considerably extended if, destined as it is to give some idea of the execution of the programme defined above, it were placed at the disposal of the bodies and persons called upon to assist in the execution of that programme.

“ The Committee thinks it desirable to recommend a new denomination of the *Survey*. It thinks that the Editorial Committee of that periodical might usefully take account of the suggestions put forward during the discussions, more particularly on the following points :

“ 1. Abolition of the part entitled ‘ Open Forum ’.

“ 2. Measures to be taken in order that the *Survey* may be placed more generally at the disposal of the organisations and persons associated with the work in question, more particularly the Liaison Committee of the major international organisations.

“ 3. Desirability of framing the information contained in the *Survey* in such a way that it may be immediately utilised by the teaching profession in order to supplement the documentary material obtained by the latter from other sources. In particular, references should be presented bearing in mind the difficulties that users may have in obtaining the original documents.

“ 4. Desirability of bringing out the annual edition of the *Survey* in such a way as to supplement but not to overlap with other periodical publications of the Information Section, the Intellectual Co-operation Institute and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

“ 5. Possibility, according to the funds available, of bringing out occasional information sheets for the use of readers of the *Survey*.

“ (iii) *Utilisation of Unemployed Young People's Spare Time.*

“ The Committee considers that this is an extremely important problem from the point of view of the subject with which it is concerned—namely, League of Nations teaching—and is one which presents itself under a triple aspect : economic, pedagogic and social. It does not think that it would be expedient to recommend measures which are not of immediate practical utility. It accordingly recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should entrust to the Educational Information Centre, working in agreement with the International Labour Office and the International Bureau of Education and enlisting the collaboration of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and the big specialised associations, the task of drawing up a fairly general plan for dealing with the problems with which the Advisory Committee is concerned and which might be adapted to the special conditions in the different countries.

“ As regards adult education in general, it asks that the various special activities already begun, in conjunction more particularly with the International Labour Office, may be continued and co-ordinated ; as in the case of education in general, it considers it

highly desirable to extend the scope of the curricula, in order to make known, in addition to national activities, the general progress of civilisation and to give an adequate idea of international relations.

“ (iv) *Cinematograph and Broadcasting.*”

“ The Committee recommends for approval to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the measures suggested in the notes which have been submitted to it with a view to the utilisation of the cinema and of broadcasting as means of making the League of Nations known and as factors in a *rapprochement* of minds and mutual knowledge of the peoples. It takes this opportunity, in conformity with the principles that it has enunciated, for expressing its conviction that the most effective use of these means of diffusion implies, not only giving information on the work done by the League of Nations, but showing the place of that work in the general framework of international life.”

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Appendix 3.

COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION  
IN THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

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REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE BY M. FERNAND MAURETTE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The mission entrusted to me by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was undertaken as the result of a request from the Chinese Ministry of Education made through Dr. Rajchman, technical agent of the Council of the League of Nations for collaboration between the League and China. This request from the Ministry of Education was to the effect that a person competent in educational matters should be appointed to study the practical application of the proposals made by the Commission of Experts despatched to China under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the group of Chinese experts who visited Europe in 1932. The Ministry desired the League, in making its selection, to choose a person who would be prepared to act as a permanent liaison officer in Europe between China and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The duties of this officer would be to prepare technical studies for Chinese educational authorities intending to visit Europe; to seek out experts at the request of the Chinese Government for advising on certain educational reforms in China; and, in particular, to guide the studies abroad of Chinese students. The Chinese National Economic Council suggested that the person selected should have had experience in adapting educational methods to a general comprehensive policy of industrial reconstruction.

It was as a first step in the fulfilment of this mission, without prejudging the decisions to be taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with regard to future collaboration, that, on being appointed by that Organisation, I proceeded to China in February last. I remained there until the end of March. My main purpose was to consult the Chinese Ministry of Education on the possibility of sending Western experts to China, on the preparation of visits to Europe by Chinese technical experts for the purposes of study and, lastly, on the most suitable methods of guiding Chinese students in their studies abroad.

I could not, however, without ignoring the intentions of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and the spirit of collaboration established between the League and China, lose sight of the fact that I was visiting that country three years after the Commission of four eminent experts sent there by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee. The Commission of Experts presented a report embodying a series of recommendations equivalent to a complete programme for the organisation or re-organisation of the Chinese educational system. I knew already that the Chinese Government had given that programme a deservedly warm reception. I considered, in agreement with the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, that, so far as the brief time I was able to devote to the first stage in my mission permitted, I ought to ascertain what progress had been made during the past three years and the extent to which it was on the lines suggested by the experts. Finally, when I was in China itself, the Minister of National Education was good enough to ask me for suggestions as to the means I considered most suitable for carrying out the programme of reform approved by the Chinese Government and the Commission of Experts, having regard to the possibilities of immediate accomplishment at the Chinese Government's disposal.

In short, my mission fell under three heads : investigation of the progress achieved in the reform of the educational system in China during the last three years ; presentation of practical suggestions as to the immediate action to be taken as a sequel to that reform ; lastly, an exhaustive discussion on the three points fixed by the Chinese Ministry of Education and stated in Dr. Rajchman's telegram of December 30th.

I.

To enable me to ascertain with greater accuracy what progress had been achieved, the Chinese Minister of Education, M. Wang-Shih-Chieh, and Dr. Rajchman thought—and they were probably right—that, despite the short time at my disposal and the fact that it was necessary for me to remain as long as possible at the seat of the Chinese Government—*i.e.*, Nanking—it would be useful for me to visit the various university establishments of different degrees in the towns most easily reached by a visitor from Europe travelling to Nanking. I accordingly visited Canton, Shanghai and Hangchow before, during or after my stay at Nanking, where I remained for over two weeks. I had a number of very useful conversations with the directors and members of the teaching staff. Lastly—and, indeed, most important of all—I had lengthy discussions with the Minister of National Education, the Vice-Minister and the various departmental chiefs in the Ministry. From all I received a most cordial and sympathetic welcome. The Minister, M. Wang-Shih-Chieh, in particular, gave me his strongest and most enlightened support. The reader need only consult his article, published on October 10th, 1933, in the *China Press*, to realise the breadth and profundity of his views as to the needs of the reform of the educational system in China and the part that it must play in the national awakening of China and her share in world civilisation.

My conversations, however, were not confined to the Ministry of National Education. The problem of the reform of the educational system in China rests on economic and social bases. Indeed, that was the reason for which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation chose myself for the mission in question. I accordingly had very useful conversations with the President of the Council, M. Wang-Ching-Wei, to whose courtesy and understanding I would respectfully pay tribute, with the Ministers of Industry and of Roads and Communications and with the representatives of the various National Committees of the Boxer Indemnity Funds. Thanks to these conversations and the ample documentary material placed at my disposal, I was able to ascertain with some accuracy the point of development now reached by the Chinese public educational system and to take the measure of what has already been done.

II.

These achievements, while based on the experts' recommendations, were to a certain extent already implicit in certain legislative acts, even before the recommendations were framed—*e.g.*, the Higher Education Act of August 1929 and the Secondary Education Act of 1929, revised in 1932. This need cause no surprise for, ever since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, the latter's policy in the matter of education had been guiding it in a direction which was confirmed by the experts' recommendations, framed in such terms as to give it sound reasons for thinking that it was on the right road and substantial encouragement for continuing its course. Moreover, the work of reform was greatly assisted by the information which the Chinese investigators brought back from their mission in Europe (1933). Although their general report is not yet quite complete, they have already offered the Minister the fruits of the experience which they acquired during their visit.

I was able, during my brief stay, to note progress in the following points, of which I propose to give only a brief sketch here. I shall, however, be able to supply the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a collection of substantial statistical and other documents on the subject.

I. As regards higher education, the work of simplifying and concentrating the universities, strongly recommended by the experts, is making headway. Instead of fifteen national universities, there are now only thirteen; instead of seventeen provincial universities, eight; instead of twenty-seven private universities, twenty—*i.e.*, forty-one universities, instead of fifty-nine. There are still, it is true, apart from the universities, five national colleges, eleven provincial colleges and twenty-one private colleges, making a total of thirty-seven. But, as will be realised, in the face of established situations, the work of simplification and concentration cannot be completed in a day. In any case, from now onwards, all the universities still in being will have at least three faculties and the colleges at least two departments. The college departments are more specialised than the university faculties. For example, while a university may have a faculty of agriculture, a college will possess a department of sericulture, horticulture or forestry. While a university may have a faculty of science, a college will possess a department of electricity or optics.

This justifies, in the Chinese Government's eyes, the existence of this type of specialised school, side by side with the universities, which offer a more general education.

Another tendency that may be noted in the present transformation of the universities is the tendency to give a larger place to science. Henceforth it is an established rule that, in a university with three faculties, one at least shall be a faculty of science—applied science (engineering), agriculture or medicine. An increase in the total and the relative numbers of science students is already apparent. In 1933, a decree was enacted providing that, from that year, no university should admit a larger quota of students of law and of letters and arts than of pure and applied science, the latter including agriculture and medicine. Lastly, steps have been taken to ensure that, in accordance with the experts' suggestions, professors of higher education shall not be occupied too many hours in official lecturing. They may not in future teach for more than six hours outside the university in which they hold their chairs, and the

salaries of professors holding chairs have accordingly been raised in order to give them an adequate income, notwithstanding this restriction.

As regards examinations, I am obliged to state that, despite the experts' recommendations, the system of "credits" has been maintained in its entirety.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, its possible defects have been mitigated by a custom which is spreading in most of the universities and is, in particular, successfully applied in the University of Hangchow—namely, the institution of one or two preliminary years of general education, taken by all students. With the same object in view, there is a tendency to raise the standard of the *matriculation* examination.

We would note, lastly, with regard to higher education, a movement in keeping with the present principle of the *nationalisation* or *re-nationalisation* of culture. The average number of Chinese students at the universities in the country was, during the last few years, about 34,000, that of the Chinese students abroad 5,000. The Government is anxious to reduce the number of the latter and to send abroad only students who have already completed an entire curriculum in the universities of the country. Such a reform would undoubtedly enhance the value of the instruction that foreign universities can give to the Chinese students whom they admit and who would thus all be capable of reaping the benefit thereof. The difficulty is that the majority of the Chinese students who go and live abroad do so at their own expense, but a decree has been enacted providing that passports shall only be issued to students who have first completed an adequate course of study in their own country.

2. As regards secondary education, a very definite distinction is now made between secondary education proper, training colleges and technical or professional schools. Each of these categories has its fixed quota in the budget of secondary education—secondary education proper, a maximum of 40 per cent; training colleges, a maximum of 25 per cent; technical and professional education, a minimum of 35 per cent. Thus the prospects of technical and professional education, the development of which is so important for the future of China, appear to be fairly well assured. This question will be further dealt with later.

The Experts' report emphasises the necessity of modernising the curricula of secondary education proper. Even before their report, the provisional curriculum of *junior* secondary schools and *senior* secondary schools promulgated in 1929 had been revised on the lines suggested. A new programme was drawn up in 1932. To-day it appears to be definitely established in a form (described in the appendix) which brings the new Chinese secondary education system more into line with the Western forms of secondary education. For subjects which consist of a national and a universal section (history, geography, etc.), the second is kept entirely for the *senior* classes (last three years); the first being divided between the latter and the *junior* classes (first three years). The number of school hours per week, which the experts considered too high, has been reduced. The new curriculum will, however, only come into force gradually. A beginning was made two years ago with the first class of *juniors*, and the curriculum will be put into force for one new class each year.

In the case of training colleges, efforts have been directed in the first place towards making them as independent as possible of the secondary schools proper. Since, moreover, the training colleges turn out only two or three thousand teachers a year—barely sufficient to staff the new primary schools—the Government is endeavouring to improve the educational attainments of the teachers already on the staff of the existing schools, not all of whom have had time or money to complete their training. This is done either by means of summer courses at the university centres, or by means of books brought out by special committees, or, lastly, by correspondence. This last method, in particular, is employed in the regions of Canton, Shanghai and Fou-kien.

3. I shall have comparatively little to say about primary education; except that the number of primary schools, and hence the accommodation for pupils, has been increased as rapidly as possible. The last year for which statistics are available is 1930, and these were communicated to the Commission of four experts, but it cannot be far out to say that the number of pupils in the primary schools to-day exceeds 12 millions. Of course that is still a very small proportion out of a population of more than 400 millions, and for many years to come adult education covering the rudiments of knowledge will need to be developed in order that the very large number of persons who had no opportunity of obtaining primary education in childhood may have an opportunity of acquiring a minimum of culture now that they are grown up.

4. I am therefore particularly happy to record the definite progress in adult education or, as it is called in China, *mass education*. In 1928, the adult education schools had 700,000 pupils; in 1929, 1,000,000; in 1930, 1,100,000; and in 1931, 1,200,000. The Ministry of National Education informed me that, at the present time, this number exceeds 4,000,000, while the number of schools is roughly 40,000. It is the desire of the Ministry of Education that every district should be provided with a school for adults as soon as possible. The funds have been supplied, in the case of those already in existence, and will be supplied, in the case of those not yet established, partly by the district administrations, partly by their political offices and partly by private associations, such as, for instance, the Chambers of Commerce and, in the near future, the trade unions. In all the new adult schools established during recent years, the aims are strictly limited, the two fundamental objects being to give the pupils a minimum of civic instruction and to teach them to read newspapers, posters and

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<sup>1</sup> It has, however, been abolished in secondary schools.

simple books without difficulty. These two aims are pursued simultaneously, beginners being taught to read out of books which contain the precepts of civic education. The Ministry of National Education considers that 200 hours' instruction spread over four months is sufficient to attain the desired result in the case of persons of average ability. This instruction is followed by a second course lasting six months, the object of which is to give the pupils economic instruction bearing upon their occupation. During this period, the reading exercises are taken regularly from short manuals setting forth or expounding the three principles of Sun Yat Sen, or, in rural districts, from reading matter relating to agricultural life and, in urban districts, from matter dealing with social life. I have sent a collection of these manuals to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for its collection of records.

The Ministry of National Education is also endeavouring to train social workers for the adult education centres, to teach the pupils the rudiments of hygiene, the right use of leisure and the details of their trade. These education centres might, I consider, become the nucleus of the future district vocational schools, the establishment of which is proposed in the following chapter.

Lastly, each centre includes, or, the Government considers, should include, a department of popular education. I visited the newest of these centres, which had only just been opened, in the large city of Canton. It is devoted almost entirely to present-day requirements or the needs of the future. While I found a few rooms which were devoted to a clever exposition of Chinese history, the vital feature consists of the rooms devoted to health, the care of children, the national economic system and social life.

### III.

Such, then, is the stage of development which I found Chinese education to have reached. The Minister of Education was good enough to ask me whether I had any suggestion to make as to the immediate steps which might be taken in the next few years, and I ventured to propose the following measures :

1. In the case of higher education, I considered that, in the faculties of pure or applied science, the greatest attention should be paid to the development of the research spirit among the best students, who should not rest content with the general culture and methodical instruction given in the colleges or specialised institutes. The research spirit, however, can only be developed if the necessary equipment is available. A laboratory of general culture, intended chiefly for educational purposes, such as the majority of faculties and departments of advanced scientific training in China already possess, and a laboratory equipped for individual research work by scientists working out their own discoveries are also essential. In dealing with a country as extensive and as densely populated as China, where the complete centralisation of intellectual research is obviously impossible, I considered it expedient to suggest to the Chinese Government that a fairly large number of intellectual centres should, in the future, be established in carefully selected localities. Such centres are already to be found at certain places, such as Shanghai, Peiping, Nanking, thanks to the efforts of the *Academia Sinica*.

2. In the case of secondary education, I laid special stress on the desirability of developing technical education based on the definite requirements of the new China. I should like to deal at some length with this point.

It is obvious to any economic expert that agriculture, which forms the foundation of Chinese national life, will probably continue to do so, if not for always, at least for a very long time to come. To-day the Chinese farmer can hardly get enough food for himself out of the soil he cultivates—if he can even get that. In any case, even in the most favourable circumstances, he has a very small surplus to sell. This is the cause of the deplorable state of Chinese agriculture in general. If it is desired to increase his selling margin and also to assure him of some degree of prosperity, the first thing to be done is surely to increase the yield of the soil. For this purpose, agricultural training is necessary. At present it exists only here and there. Consequently, the first technical and vocational schools to be established should be agricultural schools. They should be small in size and limited in scope, but very numerous, the curriculum being confined to elementary instruction. In this connection I would point out that a certain number of schools of sericulture already exist and have produced good results. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the immense area of land suitable for cultivation, the Chinese agricultural population is so dense and many of the properties or farms so small that, even with an improvement and intensification of land cultivation, it is by no means certain that prosperity can be assured to the Chinese farmer. It would be a good thing if, in addition to his agricultural work, he could engage in some subsidiary industry during the intervals of leisure which field work always involves. In former days a large number of the poorer classes of Chinese made a living out of artisan trades. A weaving-loom in his own home, silk-worm breeding on a small scale, a few bobbins for spinning or throwing the costliest of the textiles, a small china, pottery or lacquer workshop are a few of the means by which the farmer might make extra profit. Others, arising out of the discoveries of modern industry, can be added to-day—the manufacture of electric lamps, wireless apparatus, etc. It would be worth while therefore to revive the traditional industries in the rural districts of China and to introduce modern industries which can be carried on in small workshops. This can only be done by establishing technical schools, which should also be small in size and of limited scope, like the schools of agriculture, their object being to train the peasants.

Thus the question involved by these first two categories of technical and professional schools—agricultural and industrial, or more exactly schools for arts and crafts—is that of rural education.

So far as the important export industry is concerned, it would seem that, save in large maritime, centres, such as Shanghai, or in certain large towns situated on navigable rivers, it is uneconomic either to provide for such schools or to desire their development in China, at least in the China of to-day and to-morrow. For a long time to come, China's main market will consist of her enormous home market. Apart from agriculture and the small industries of which I have just spoken, the only important industries for the working-up of raw materials which may be contemplated or recommended in China are those connected with silk and cotton wares, which may also be carried on in workshops, provided that the necessary power is supplied by the transmission of electricity. To these I should add the mining and quarrying industries, particularly those connected with coal and iron-ore. Further, there is the great transport system, particularly railways. The railway system in China is still inadequate, but it is to be hoped that it will shortly be completed. In the case of the textile industry, mines and railways, the creation of technical schools, both district and national, may be considered and recommended.

I may sum up my proposals concerning the development of technical training as follows :

- (a) Railway schools for training technical experts, engineers, engine-drivers, etc. ;
- (b) A certain number of schools of mines ;
- (c) A certain number of schools of spinning and weaving ;
- (d) A few schools, not many, of metallurgy ;
- (e) A very large number of local schools specialising in spinning, weaving and " small crafts " ;
- (f) A large number of local technical schools, particularly in various branches of agricultural production (husbandry, horticulture, silkworm breeding, forestry, etc.).

3. In primary education it has already been noted that the Chinese Ministry of Education attaches, with entire justification, the highest importance to the post-graduate training of serving schoolteachers whose knowledge and methods call for improvement. In my opinion, too much cannot be done to press on with and render general such training.

The summer schools set up in some districts around certain universities should be increased in number, and it would be desirable to invent suitable machinery for ensuring them the collaboration, not only of the universities, but also of the provincial or local authorities concerned with education.

I have even wondered (and my idea was not rejected by the Ministry of Education) whether, as wireless develops and reaches even the most remote villages, it would not be well to organise the broadcasting of evening lectures by distinguished educationists belonging to various university centres throughout all the districts surrounding the university.

4. In the sphere of social education I believe that the Chinese Government is right in trying to develop and multiply community centres which shall be living cells for the spread of education : club rooms, theatre halls and lecture rooms, social museums directed rather to the future than to the past and giving the people, along with some knowledge of Chinese history and art, all the necessary information on hygiene (personal, family and domestic) and some knowledge of the products, present or potential, of China. The competent departments of the Ministry told me that they hoped some day to see at least one centre of this kind in every district in China. I consider that, the more quickly this work is accomplished, the more effective will be the whole work of education in China—that is, the education to be imparted to adults as well as to the young.

5. Finally, among the tasks to be performed immediately, there is one which in my opinion is essential : the establishment or development of a system of inspection in schools of every grade, more especially the secondary and primary schools. In all countries in which education has reached a high level, experience has shown that, without an efficient body of inspectors, the greater part of the work done is in vain.

What is meant by an efficient body of inspectors? First of all, no doubt, men possessing the necessary qualifications, and not purely academic qualifications, but also those of practical experience and character—for instance, the power of commanding respect, discrimination, etc. It also implies a sufficient number of inspectors, each having wide experience and specialising in this or that technical branch of education, letters, science, the arts, engineering and mechanics, etc. Above all, in a country where the corps of teachers is still being formed and where local conditions differ widely owing to the immensity of the territory, we need inspectors who understand that their task is not confined to inspecting and passing judgment on premises and persons, but is first and foremost to give teachers the guidance of practical advice, and for that purpose talk over with them the difficulties, either general or local, with which they may meet in performing their duties and the adjustments necessitated by local conditions in both the curriculum and the general principles of Chinese education.

The development of research institutions, the general spread of technical training, the future training of serving primary-school teachers, the increase in the number of community centres, the training of a corps of inspectors—these are, in my opinion, the most urgent tasks in an immense programme which can only be carried out by stages. It is for the Chinese Government to judge according to the means at its disposal whether to undertake the entire programme all at once and throughout the whole territory, or whether to carry it out by stages, restricting its efforts at first to a few provinces. My opinion—and, I am sure, the

Government agrees with me—is that, in any case under present circumstances, any limited reform thoroughly carried out will render better service to the cause of national education than the undertaking of a “totalitarian” programme (to use a barbarous but expressive term at present in fashion) for the completion of which the necessary means may be found wanting.

If Chinese education is to have its “plan” (five-year or ten-year), it should in the first place take the form of a schedule in which the reforms to be carried out would be tabulated in order of urgency and the districts in which they were to be carried out in order of facility. Once the schedule has been determined, it should be put into effect without delay and continued without interruption.

#### IV.

In addition to a general examination of the present state of educational reform, I had instructions to study two special points while in China : (1) whether it would be desirable to establish permanent liaison with the Ministry of National Education, with a view to organising at some future date missions of European experts to work in the Ministry and specialised missions of Chinese experts to Europe ; (2) the best method of ensuring that Chinese students in foreign universities might obtain the full benefit of their studies.

1. I agreed with the Ministry of National Education that, for the present at any rate, no further missions for the purposes of general study such as that sent by the League three years ago were necessary. Doubtless, were an opportunity to arise for the Chinese Government to benefit by the advice of a distinguished international authority, well acquainted with the needs of China and able to remain in the country for several years, the Government would warmly welcome such assistance. This would, of course, be a purely exceptional matter. It is, however, possible that, in carrying out the systematic reforms now in hand, the Chinese Government may, under certain circumstances and for certain definite purposes, require the help of technical specialists. It is therefore desirable that to this end permanent contact should be maintained by a sort of liaison officer between the Ministry of National Education and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League.

The same conclusion was reached with regard to limited missions of Chinese experts to Europe. For instance, as regards the reforms referred to in the preceding chapter of this report as being in my opinion the most urgent—more specialised technical schools, institution of a more general system of school inspection with a more numerous corps of inspectors, etc.—the Chinese Government may one day find it useful to send a few experts in particular subjects to certain European or American countries to learn the methods by which such reforms were achieved in these countries. Here, also, the existence of a permanent liaison agent is justified.

2. As regards the means of rendering the stay of Chinese students in foreign universities more profitable, I have reached the following conclusions.

The Ministry of National Education is particularly anxious that, on their return to China, these students should not only possess a diploma in science, arts or law, certifying a general education, but should also be equipped for the practice of a definite profession. This can only come about on two conditions : first, before leaving for the West, or at any rate during their stay there, they must ascertain in what professions they will have the best prospect of obtaining employment on their return to China ; secondly, during their stay in Europe, they must find means of acquiring, not only a knowledge of the subject they have chosen, but also adequate training for entering the career which they will take up on their return. For these reasons I agreed with the Ministry of National Education in suggesting that the Chinese Government should create a twofold organisation with the objects (1) of enabling graduates who have acquired a degree in the different categories of intellectual work to find, on their return from abroad, easier access to careers and posts in which they can best serve the nation, and (2) of supplying the central and provincial administrations and the public or private organisations and enterprises in the country with the qualified technicians they need. The idea, in brief, is to create a sort of intellectual and technical employment bureau.

This bureau would, in the first place, have a permanent office in China in the Ministry of National Education. The office would institute an enquiry in a few Chinese provinces, the number of which might be subsequently increased so as to cover the entire territory, as to the immediate or prospective requirements of these provinces in the different classes of intellectual worker—*i.e.*, administrators, officials, technical workers, teachers of special subjects, the liberal professions. This enquiry would be made with the help of any private or public organisations or institutions able to furnish useful information. It would relate, not only to the number of posts to be filled and the general category of profession under which they fall, but also to the particular profession and the qualifications required of the candidates in view of the technical conditions of the profession and the regional, social and other circumstances of the locality in which the profession is to be carried on. Such an enquiry would enable the office, to draw up a complete, exact and detailed table of the various posts to be filled in each province, either immediately or in the near future. The table would have to be constantly kept up to date by regular correspondence with the various organisations and institutions which had helped to prepare it.

Secondly, the Nanking office would have to seek out in China itself, first of all, those of the available intellectual workers who were capable of occupying some of the posts in the table.

The organisation would therefore be a kind of national labour exchange for intellectual workers residing in their own country and available for service. But it may be held for certain that, in view of the opportunities of employment that may be anticipated in the coming years for specialised intellectual workers, the labour market in this category will be insufficient for a long time to come both as regards quantity and especially as regards quality. The remaining posts will have to be filled from among students residing abroad. This will be the task of the second department in the proposed Bureau.

This second department would consist of another office, subordinate to the first but situated at Geneva. It would be in permanent contact with the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Its main work would be to help in the general guidance and training of a contingent of students residing in Europe so that, on their return, they might occupy some of the posts in the table kept by the Nanking office. For this purpose it would keep in close touch with the latter, so that the table of requirements might be kept constantly up to date. It would also be continually in touch with the institutions in the different European countries which concern themselves with Chinese students, notify to them the professions in which such students had prospects of finding occupation on their return and obtain from them particulars of any students who desired or were qualified to practise one or other of these professions. Once this information had been obtained, the Geneva office, if necessary with the help of the League Organisations—in particular, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—would provide these students, either in the country where they were studying or in other European countries, with opportunities (courses in specialised institutes, practical work as probationers in administrations or enterprises) of acquiring the technical knowledge and practice which would enable them to make good in their profession. Lastly, the Geneva office would have to organise machinery to enable it to verify and guarantee to the Nanking office the technical efficiency of candidates before their return to China.

I agree with the Ministry of National Education that this scheme should be put into effect. The Minister of Education laid a proposal for its creation before the National Economic Council. This proposal was adopted on March 26th, 1934, and a credit was budgeted for to enable the two offices at Nanking and Geneva to begin work without delay. Certain arrangements have been under consideration for extending the work of the Bureau to the United States, whose universities also receive many Chinese students.

Such are the results of the limited mission which I was asked to undertake. I venture to hope that, thanks to the warm and enlightened welcome I received from the Chinese Government, to whom I must express my deepest thanks, such modest organisations as may result therefrom will be of service both to the Chinese nation and to the work of co-operation instituted between China and the League of Nations.

WEEKLY TIME-TABLE FOR THE " JUNIOR " CLASSES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDIUM INSTRUCTION.

Subjects	Hours per week						Total
	First year		Second year		Third year		
	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	
Civic instruction .. .. .	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Physical culture .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Health .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Chinese language .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
English language .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mathematics .. .. .	4	4	5	5	5	5	28
Physical and Natural Sciences :							
Botany .. .. .	2	2					4
Geology .. .. .	2	2					4
Chemistry .. .. .			4	3			7
Physics .. .. .					4	3	7
History .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Geography .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Manual work .. .. .	2	2	2	2	4	4	16
Drawing .. .. .	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Music .. .. .	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
Total hours of instruction ..	35	35	35	34	35	34	
Hours of personal work at school	13	13	13	14	13	14	



WEEKLY TIME-TABLE FOR THE " SENIOR " CLASSES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDIUM INSTRUCTION.

Subjects	Hours per week						Total
	First year		Second year		Third year		
	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	
Civic instruction .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Physical culture .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Health .. .. .		2					2
Military training .. .. .	3	3	3	3			12
Chinese language .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
English language .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mathematics .. .. .	4	4	3	3	4	2	20
Biology .. .. .	5	5					10
Chemistry .. .. .			7	6			13
Physics .. .. .					6	6	12
Chinese history .. .. .	4	2	2				8
Foreign history .. .. .				2	2	2	6
Chinese geography .. .. .	2	2	2				6
Geography of foreign countries				2	2	2	6
Logic .. .. .						2	2
Drawing .. .. .	1	1	2	2	2	2	10
Music .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
<b>Total hours of instruction ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	
<b>Hours of personal work at school</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	

Appendix 4.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE ON THE RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY, HELD AT ROME IN APRIL 1934.

The International Congress, which was the culmination of the first five years' work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, has made it possible to take stock, as it were, of the results achieved in the various departments of intellectual and social life where the cinema can be usefully employed.

On many questions the feeling of the Rome Congress was unanimous ; it was realised that it only remained to act, without dwelling further on points of detail or method, for which experience would speedily furnish a solution.

This is true in general of the educational cinematography, whether used in the school itself and in schools of all grades, or in educational and extra-educational agencies. It is also true of the social propaganda cinema in all its aspects and applications : health and social prophylaxis, prevention of accidents, welfare, rural depopulation, etc.

The path is now open in these departments for initiative and achievement. While the Institute can and should direct and encourage such initiative, indicate why some enterprises succeed and others fail, I venture to assert that it has already done its duty in this respect and should, in the future, concentrate mainly on other problems. In attacking these extremely complicated and highly important problems, the Institute must more than ever have the support of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and work hand in hand with the Paris Institute. In this connection I must emphasise the valuable assistance which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation gave the Cinematographic Institute at the Rome Congress.

The international problems raised by the use of the cinema, whether it be intellectual *rapprochement*, mutual understanding among nations, the raising of the intellectual, artistic and moral standard of production and therefore of the public, have been discussed and put in their proper focus at the Rome Congress. In general, they appear in the recommendations of the Second Commission of the Second Section (Popular Education), more especially those regarding strict objectivity even in documentary films, the objectivity, respect and tolerance to be shown for religious beliefs and philosophical opinions, the use of the cinematograph for recording and disseminating popular arts and international news and events. There is also the decision in

the records of this Commission to ask the Institute and its Technical Committee to study the application of the cinema to research work on folk-lore; further, the resolution of the Third Section regarding the problems raised by the cinematograph in connection with different mentalities and cultures, and, lastly, the general resolution on the international function of the cinematograph.

I do not propose to analyse these recommendations and resolutions point by point. The Institute's *Review* and the international Press have already given them wide publicity. I will merely point out that they are the outcome, but not the final outcome, of extremely valuable contacts and discussions, that they can be regarded as the highly satisfactory results of a Congress, but that these results would be negligible unless concerted efforts are made, by the bodies capable of doing so, to put them into effect. A mere glance at the more urgent problems will prove this :

### 1. *Intellectual Rapprochement.*

As a result of the anxiety of producers to curry favour with all sections of the public, the cinematograph does not usually exercise a disintegrating influence, and may even be regarded as having a kind of moderating effect on religious or philosophic belief. From the social standpoint, it has already helped to some degree to bring the various classes closer together as the film submits them to the same emotions and reactions.

It must, however, be admitted that the fusion thus produced by the cinematograph is effected on the basis of the rather indifferent and uncertain quality of almost all the films produced for general consumption. We may, however, justifiably expect something greater and better, for several films which have been highly successful recently prove that the cinematograph can handle artistically and vigorously problems of great social significance.

Far be it from me to minimise the value of the sentimental *rapprochement* which the cinematograph has already effected, but human compassion is not sufficient to create a lasting and inseparable bond between the various classes of society. The feeling of class solidarity requires something more substantial for its nurture and development. It needs to be repeatedly shown the reasons for and the advantages of this solidarity, for no sound structure can be erected if the interests involved are not thoroughly understood. Can the cinematograph furnish these proofs and by doing so introduce more common sense and justice into social relationships? If it did, it would make a more positive and effective contribution than hitherto to the intellectual *rapprochement* which is an essential condition of social harmony and solidarity.

This, however, is only one—as it were, the national—aspect of the problem. Its international aspect is infinitely more complicated and delicate. Here we come to the rôle which the cinematograph can play in :

### 2. *International Rapprochement.*

This question has been fully dealt with in the statement made by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and in several reports submitted to the Rome Congress.

Here, again, it is to be observed that, in general, producers, in their anxiety to ensure the widest international circulation for their films, try nowadays to avoid everything that might wound the legitimate susceptibilities of the various national publics. American producers go even further : before a film the subject of which is drawn from the life of other countries is exported, it is inspected by an authorised representative of the country concerned. This procedure establishes a rule which should not only be universally adopted, but should even be given wider application. It is not enough that a film likely to offend a certain country should be altered only in the version intended for that country, while the original version circulates in all other countries. This has occurred, and we have not yet heard the last of the amply justified protests and diplomatic representations which were made.

Experience, furthermore, has proved that it is almost always a very difficult problem to make films based on the life or literary production of other countries. In most cases the psychology is wrong, if not the documentary and historical facts.

The problem of historical truth, a thorny problem even when the historical points concern the country of production only or a single other country, become even more thorny when the episodes refer to two or more countries simultaneously. In such cases, mere objectivity is not enough from the standpoint of international *rapprochement*. The need is for what might be called "benevolent objectivity"; and my remarks should not apply to artistic films only but also, and mainly, to films intended to give a brief explanation of a current international problem.

On the subject of cinematograph production generally, most of the reports made to the Rome Congress adopted the conclusion that the films of general interest which make the most effective contribution to international *rapprochement* are not those which, in the producer's opinion, square best with a commercial rule for international diffusion, but rather films dealing with the daily life of the country of production in the form of conscientious and bold studies of national customs, artistically conceived. In point of fact, the cross-sections of life and the specimens of humanity displayed in these films are really calculated to convince us of the essentially uniform sentiments which animate or agitate people in the most varied environment and are consequently likely to convince us that frontiers and oceans do not separate us as much as we usually think. If extensively produced, these films would, in a word, give us the

mentality of people who have travelled far and wide, stayed in various countries and formed connections and friendships with people in those countries. I need hardly stress the moderating effect which such a mentality would have on international relations.

A purely sentimental *rapprochement* is, however, just as inadequate in the international as in the social scale. Something more concrete is needed, which the cinematograph can and should give us, in view of its immense power of expansion and persuasion. In what form will it give it? None, it seems to me, would be more appropriate than that of:

### 3. *Films of a Topical and Documentary Character.*

By topical I mean something less trite than the news reels to which we are accustomed in almost all countries. We should like to see news reels better composed and, above all, more suggestive. I should like to apply to news films the words which M. Bonnet, in his report to the Rome Congress, used of cinematography generally: They should "disseminate useful information, widen the public's field of appreciation, supply it with information and the means of forming an opinion on life generally".

The Cinematographic Institute proposes, as requested by the Rome Congress, to examine the possibility of creating an international "cinema journal" on the lines suggested. It fully realises the difficulties involved. They will be not so much economic or technical difficulties as the difficulties inherent in the distances involved and, therefore, the speed with which news reels can be produced and circulated. In any case, should these difficulties prove insuperable, there would always be the advantage of promoting and developing, in the international sense, a new departure in production which is proving very successful in several countries. I refer to those films which, in a space of three or four minutes, show an interesting aspect of the life of a people, illustrate a new invention or discovery, a big public undertaking, or, by resorting, if necessary, to the animated cartoon, exhibits some actual incident in international economic or political life. In the case of such films, which are in an intermediate class between news reels and documentary films, the "speed" factor, too, undoubtedly plays an important part, but not to the same degree as in the case of news reels properly so called. Furthermore, as regards the latter, certain proposals were made to the Rome Congress, more particularly by Mme. Germaine Dulac, to give film reporters the same privileges as newspaper reporters, and, therefore, to exempt film news reels from Customs dues. If film reporting is regarded as news, one might go even farther. Just as Press telegrams and telephones are transmitted in all countries at very reduced rates, similar reductions might be envisaged for the international transport of news reels. There would be no objection to the country of departure making the grant of this tariff reduction subject, for administrative reasons, to the inspection and stamping of the reels authorised. Similarly, the country of destination would not lose its right of inspection and veto, though it is to be hoped that this right would be exercised in moderation, for it is absurd to imagine that a purely documentary film, if produced in a spirit of absolute objectivity, could have undesirable consequences. Even when the incidents illustrated are disagreeable—disagreeable, that is, from our point of view—news reels have none the less the merit of being indisputably authentic information and of helping us therefore to draw the proper inferences from a more or less dangerous situation.

Furthermore, there are countless fields in which national activity takes the form of constructive pacific undertakings of general or special interest which can form the subject of cinematograph films calculated to make people understand that, outside the clamant demands of international politics, there is an immense field in which life is the same for all, a field in which everything conduces to make men co-operate in a common ideal of work and of social activity for the preservation of the individual, the family, the nation and, therefore, the international community. A wider diffusion of such films might have the effect of dissipating many prejudices and of inducing the countless audiences which fill cinemas throughout the world to know one another better.

I say nothing of the lofty emulation which knowledge of the contributions made by each nation to human progress may inspire.

In a word, the aim should be to produce long or short news reels and documentary films, in constantly increasing quantities and improving quality, which will serve as a real exchange of information between the various countries and lead them to realise their interdependence in a civilisation to which all contribute and from which all benefit.

The cinematograph can show us this and much else, too, which should induce the nations to take a more broadminded view of their mutual relations. *It must, however, be given the opportunity.* The "isolation reaction" to certain intellectual productions is one of the hardest obstacles to overcome. Doubtless, the proper way is not to deliver a frontal attack but to "wear down" the obstacle, to get those responsible for the future of the nations to accept, to start with, a common minimum of information, propaganda and pacific action through the cinema and, by gradually increasing these minima, slowly induce Governments and peoples to eradicate quietly the causes underlying their genuine misunderstandings and disagreements.

Pervasive though it may be in itself, it is hard for intellectual activity to penetrate the watertight compartments of mistrust by which conflicting interests surround themselves. The chosen few who succeed in overcoming this mistrust are almost the only people who can,

and who know how to, savour the delicate, refined productions of the international mind and of international art. They should, however—and they do undoubtedly—feel bound to share their intellectual pleasures with the masses. Can the cinematograph *fully* achieve this aim? It would perhaps be risky to say that it could, but undoubtedly the cinematograph, which is an essentially popular form of art, is an admirable and incomparable means of :

5. *Improving the Mind and refining the Taste of the Masses.*

Is it true, therefore, as some people argued at the Rome Congress and elsewhere, that we must start by teaching the public to appreciate intellectual and artistic work before we give it films of a higher standard of taste and intelligence. The reply might be to ask another question : In the past thirty-odd years, has the cinematograph improved the public's taste or has the public forced film producers to raise their standards? Beyond doubt, there has been an improvement on both sides, and I am equally convinced that this twofold result is due to reciprocal efforts. This is a highly reassuring conclusion, for there is no reason to believe that the public and the producers will stop inciting one another in turn to greater achievements.

Undoubtedly, criticism, which has reasserted itself since intellectuals began to appear on both sides of the barrier—among producers and among audiences—is justified in pillorying some film productions. Writers of good standing do not think they are demeaning themselves in any way by applying their analytical mind to film criticism ; famous dramatists agree to write scenarios ; genuine artists of extremely wide general culture succumb to the fascination of the movie theatre. Producers themselves are no longer, as they once were, film “manufacturers” merely ; some of them are no whit less intellectual than the great publishers of literary works or the directors of big theatres. In addition, films characterised by an undoubtedly high level of thought, wit and artistic feeling remain on the screen for weeks and even months, attracting almost the entire population of a large city.

And yet that is not enough ; we demand more from the cinematograph than we do from the other arts, particularly literature and the drama. Is it necessary to repeat the reasons underlying—I am almost tempted to say, justifying—such claims in respect of the cinematograph? They are the same reasons as those advanced to explain why producers cannot give us masterpieces only. If, to absolve the cinema, we are told that, films being a manufactured article which have to be constantly renewed in order to supply tens of thousands of theatres attended by tens of millions of spectators, it is impossible for producers to give us nothing but masterpieces, we can reply that this is not the point. Just because a good or a bad film is seen in a few months by millions and millions of spectators—which is not the case with a book or a theatrical production—we should like to see less films produced where sumptuous staging—when it is sumptuous—fails to conceal a sorry lack of ideas.

And what is the remedy? Are we to have fewer films, fewer cinemas, more specialised theatres, repertory cinemas, new methods of production and distribution? These are all problems that cannot be solved offhand and which the Institute will refer with many others to its Advisory and Technical Committee for consideration.

But the cinematograph raises many other problems in its contacts with intellectual life. The relations between the cinematograph and the theatre, between cinematograph and literature, the debts they owe to, and the influence that they exercise on, one another—these raise manifold and various problems with ramifications even in other fields—in the legal sphere, for instance—problems which it would be hard to define by merely expressing a few ideas. They need to be even more thoroughly studied, since on them the future of the cinematograph largely depends. And that leads me, in conclusion, to recall the words written not long ago by M. Gaston Rageot : “ On the direction given to the cinematograph will depend the intellectual future of a nation and its influence in the world ”.

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Appendix 5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

Though present circumstances call for redoubled efforts to make intellectual co-operation a living thing and to rally spiritual forces to its support, it must be admitted that they add to the difficulty and urgency of its task. The work of international collaboration in the sphere of thought has to be developed at a time when, in the political sphere, spiritual life is menaced by the instability of international relations, by the consequent hesitations and anxieties and by the hazards of production and the crises through which the economic system is passing. The practical upshot of this state of affairs is a succession of difficulties, and sometimes of suffering. From the material standpoint, uncertainty as to the future is the lot of some portions of the younger generation of intellectuals almost everywhere. For those in charge of education, adolescent unemployment constitutes an immediate peril. Interchanges of students and travelling for the young are becoming less frequent. The overcrowding of the universities and of the liberal professions necessitate the adoption on every side of measures that are generally effective but sometimes disquieting and often unjust. The equipment allotted to intellectual and cultural work and to scientific research is at the mercy of budget fluctuations. In many countries, under the pressure of necessity, the development or maintenance of such equipment has suffered already. The very dissemination of thought, of scientific work, of books, is becoming more difficult. From the moral standpoint, the same vicissitudes affect international collaboration. The crisis in international relations is accentuating the divergencies between different schools of thought and the profound misunderstandings as to the very organisation of relations between men. It is clearly revealing the absence, or at all events the apparent absence, of any agreement as to the means of establishing a recognised order in the world.

Never, on the other hand, has it been more true that a difficult period offers the best opportunities for action. Beside the palliatives which only too often have to be employed to avert the effects of the crisis for the time being, the necessary conditions for a vigorous reaction, a widespread desire to save the rights of the mind and to bring about a recognition of the essential factors of international collaboration can already be discerned. The effects of present ills are not purely negative ; they create or produce a keener realisation of the need for the peoples of the world to know and understand one another. It is for this reason that the work of intellectual co-operation in international relations is spreading and winning more ready support. By the method of " Conversations " and " Correspondence ", it has studied the necessary conditions for a spiritual *rapprochement* and the means for safeguarding the European spirit and the international spirit. New contributions have recently been made to this work. All bear witness to the interest of the intellectual world, and of its best representatives, in a movement directed towards ensuring the recognition of a universal moral doctrine—those ethical principles which must constitute the basis of a flourishing League of Nations—and towards the prevention of the dangerous excesses and warped mentality that are born of hatred. By appealing to representatives of the political and social sciences and by asking them to study present-day conditions with the methods customarily employed by science, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, without claiming to exert any influence over those responsible for government, is placing at the disposal of the League of Nations the results of work which is the fruit of impartial reflection and disinterested study. From this standpoint, it has approached the most vital contemporary problems and the difficulties which stand in the way of the development of international life. It is anxious to help in defining the conditions in which, without losing anything of their own particular genius, the peoples of the world will be called upon to furnish their own valuable national contributions to the organised community.

But theoretical studies, however keen the hope that they will make their influence felt in practical life, will not suffice. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has therefore taken a direct interest in everything that permits of and encourages the spread of knowledge. At a time when the means of contact have been multiplied by science, but when the means of defence and isolation created by the ingenuity of man are no less numerous, the

Committee felt that the most recent methods of conveying information—the Press, the cinematograph and broadcasting—should be used as instruments for bringing about an intellectual *rapprochement*. The intellectual function of the Press and broadcasting, international action by means of the cinematograph, the exchange of international programmes by wireless—these are a few of the new subjects which the Committee has taken up with the help of those best qualified. It desires to be able to frame definite proposals, to give men new possibilities of knowing one another in spite of frontiers, to increase their consciousness of the world. In the matter of broadcasting, this work has already reached the contractual stage through the submission of a draft agreement to the Governments.

But if ever unanimity has been reached during the discussions which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has devoted to the issues of the day, it is surely on the part played by education and the fundamental importance of the problems of teaching. This problem is generally regarded as the key to the future; this is not the place to discuss it or to attempt to discover how sound educational methods can be substituted for dangerous forms of instruction and their natural orbit extended. It may be noted, however, that, in the work of intellectual co-operation, the place reserved for everything relating to education has, this year again, been considerable. The work done has related to all stages of education, from universities down to elementary schools. Contact had already been established at an earlier stage between the Government departments which deal with these questions, the universities and the teachers' organisations; but this first stage of administrative organisation has now been followed by the concerted execution of work undertaken in the common interest and conducted on an international basis. In this field, as in all others, there is no more effective method of giving genuine life to collective organisations. The technical bodies set up by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can gain an intimate sense of their own existence and can prove that they meet a real need only by performing definite tasks which were formerly pursued separately but will henceforth be based upon collaboration, exchanges of views, division of labour and comparison of results. These are the fundamental ideas by which the Committee of Directors of Higher Education is guided. The same ideas underlie the work done in regard to university problems, students abroad, the overcrowding of the liberal professions and the unemployment of intellectual workers. They provide a basis for the work done by the national education information centres; they inspire the efforts made in connection with the teaching of history and govern the relations with the students' associations and the great organisations of teachers. At the same time, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is conducting various enquiries bearing upon education; it is endeavouring to create new international connections between all who have charge of the younger generations.

It would be superfluous to give here a general review of the work done in the other branches of intellectual co-operation. Suffice it to say that the methods recommended by the Committee have continued to be applied and to yield results which are set forth in the different chapters of the present report. Mention must be made, however, of the gratifying increase in the extent of national participation in the common task. Support of this kind has made possible the successful completion of the numerous enquiries entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committees, Government departments, groups and individuals consulted have, in the vast majority of cases, gladly acceded to the requests for collaboration addressed to them. Original work has been conducted at the Institute. In many cases, indeed, new organisations have been set up to enter into relations with similar institutions existing abroad or in compliance with the wish expressed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Several examples of such organic developments might be mentioned, more particularly in the field of education or the social and political sciences. As some return for the action thus taken and for the disinterested work done on a national basis, the Institute has always endeavoured to make the results of such common efforts as widely known as possible, so that all might profit from the work done by each.

It cannot be doubted that the increase in the activities grouped around the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has alone made it possible to maintain its output undiminished during a difficult period of financial stringency. It may without self-deception be asserted that with, unfortunately, diminished resources, the results obtained have been no less than last year's, and would, indeed, have greatly surpassed them had circumstances been more favourable. The machinery of intellectual relations is being completed and perfected. Problems may thus be treated more thoroughly, while new aspects of problems are being taken up. The Committee's faithful collaborators in the different countries are themselves putting forward suggestions and proposals, and it would seem that from these, and from the results of work it has itself initiated, there should be no difficulty in framing a programme of work for the coming months.

## II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

### I. "CONVERSATIONS": THE PARIS MEETING ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN THOUGHT AND CULTURE.

During the year, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was able to assist in organising a "Conversation" which forms a sequel to the Madrid "Conversations" on "The Future of Culture".

The French Committee of European Co-operation, which is presided over by M. Emile Borel, decided to ask a few distinguished thinkers to exchange their views on the future of the European mind. The Institute associated itself with this proposal and, in collaboration with the Committee of European Co-operation, organised at the Palais-Royal, from October

16th to 18th, 1933, a meeting attended by distinguished representatives of all schools of thought and of all shades of opinion.

It is impossible in this brief summary to describe the wide field covered by these discussions, which the Institute published *in extenso* in a volume at the beginning of the year.

From these very full discussions, which remained quite objective despite the existence of certain underlying political divergencies, the following points may be singled out. In the first place, it became clear that there was almost complete unanimity as to the need for adapting the education of the young and of adults also to the new economic and, if they can be so described, "scientific" conditions of a Europe which has an entirely different aspect from the Europe of former times. Without going back to the Middle Ages, when the guilds and universities formed the links of an international chain, or to the Renaissance, when a real pan-European intellectual community came into existence, the developments even of recent years show the predominance of educational questions in the future of international relations. This is a matter which had long engaged the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's attention and for which it is trying to find a solution.

The actual existence of a "European mind" was recognised and asserted by almost all the speakers. As regards method, also, the Paris "Conversation" presented interesting features. Apart from the opening and closing meetings, the value of the discussions was much enhanced by the atmosphere of simplicity, almost of familiarity, during the meetings, more particularly owing to the comparatively small number of participants.

The meeting was, moreover, in itself a proof of the interest aroused by this new method outside the circle of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Indeed, during the year, other groups have frequently employed the same system, in the form of "Conversations", usually, however, more restricted in character, on some subject of contemporary interest and very frequently of a political character. Thus, collective discussions have sometimes been substituted for a study entrusted to a single author.

Apart from the "Conversation" organised by the Committee on Arts and Letters at Venice on questions of contemporary æsthetics, two of the questions now under study might form the subject of exchanges of views organised on these lines: (1) enquiry, in the field of social and political science, into modern life and its influence on national characteristics, and (2) enquiry into the contribution made by anthropology and ethnography to the study of civilisations.

It will be well to await the result of these two collective studies before reaching any final decision, but a "Conversation" may possibly be held on each of these particular subjects.

## 2. CONTINUATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FORMATION OF A LEAGUE OF MINDS.

The two volumes of "Correspondence" published in French and English editions last year have found a wide circulation. They are a valuable advertisement for intellectual co-operation, and show how the movement aims at affording representatives of the intellectual world their proper rôle, place and responsibilities in contemporary life. These exchanges of views also fulfil the wish expressed by the Committee on Arts and Letters, and by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, to institute regular intellectual relations, as has always been done in the most brilliant periods of European culture, and "thus promote the common interests of the intellect and of the League of Nations", and allay anxiety as to the trend and the future of civilisation.

Interesting letters have been received and published by the Institute from M. Johan Bojer, M. Huizinga, Mr. Aldous Huxley, M. André Maurois and M. Wälder. Others are announced and will be published later. Intellectual co-operation thus affords the League direct assistance, which should enable it to perform its real function. Those most qualified to speak in every country define the conditions for the attainment of that mutual understanding which alone will enable the peoples to know one another and prevent recourse to violence.

## 3. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

### (a) *Preliminary Study Meeting on "Collective Security"*.

Special mention must be made of the work of intellectual co-operation in improving international relations by the exchange and comparison of views on questions of the moment. Though of recent date, the method of scientific studies carried on jointly by institutions or groups of institutions, and completed by discussion and the direct comparison of arguments and conclusions, has already shown itself in the Conference capable of producing concrete results. It constitutes a new form of scientific investigation by the division of work and co-operation.

This form of collaboration can be extended. New groups may be included, new countries brought in. The methods tried during the investigation and discussion of "The State and Economic Life" will be perfected. But it may already be asserted that this joint investigation of questions of the hour is a valuable stimulant. Progress has been made towards the organisation of intellectual relations, through the habit of international collaboration in the economic and political sciences, and as regards contemporary history such research is also of



scientific value. The Conference is entering upon its new programme of studies on "collective security"—the most vital of all contemporary questions from the exclusively scientific angle.

(1) The seventh session of the Permanent International Studies Conference met at Paris from May 24th to 26th, 1934. This year's session was preparatory and limited in scope. Its object was a preliminary discussion on the problem of "collective security" and the preparation of a final agenda for the General Conference on the same subject to take place in 1935.

In view of the experience gained in 1932 and 1933, when the Conference last year was considering "The State and Economic Life", it decided to devote two consecutive years, beginning now, to any international problem that it may take in hand. It will also be remembered that, in choosing "collective security" as a subject for its agenda, it desired to deal with an international problem of a political character, having previously treated one that was mainly economic.

Since the last session, the various institutions members of the Conference have, in accordance with the method of work recommended, been engaged in a tentative exploration of the wide field of activity before them.

This preliminary work required direction and co-ordination by a specialist. The Institute invited Professor Maurice Bourquin, of Geneva University and the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, who was appointed General Rapporteur. In the autumn of 1933, Professor Bourquin defined the subject in a detailed memorandum, and indicated those aspects of the problem which in his view should be considered by members of the Conference. The purpose of this memorandum was to suggest a common starting-point for the work of the institutions and to obtain their own views and suggestions. The purpose was fully attained. Almost all the members of the Conference replied to Professor Bourquin's memorandum by sending in observations, comments, criticisms or suggestions. These were examined in January 1934 by the Executive Committee of the Conference. On the basis of all this material and of the discussion to which it gave rise, the General Rapporteur was able to work out a summary scheme of work.

(2) In giving an account of this session, we must first thank the French Co-ordinating Committee of International Studies and its Chairman, Professor Charléty, who were the hosts of the Conference, placing at its disposal the rooms of the Académie de Paris and giving valuable technical assistance. They also arranged in honour of the participants receptions which enabled foreign delegates to meet representatives of French scientific and political life. Thanks are also due to the Rockefeller Foundation, whose generous support made it possible for the Institute to carry out without difficulty the preliminary work of co-ordination.

Discussion at this session was divided into two parts: a general discussion was opened by Professor Francesco Coppola, representative of the Italian institutions members of the Conference, on the notion of collective security. Professor Coppola proposed that the investigation to be undertaken in 1934-35, in preparation for the full meeting of the Conference on Collective Security, should deal specially with the following two questions: (1) What is the political, historical and moral content of the idea of collective security? (2) If war cannot be avoided for ever, what means are there of gradually reducing its frequency by eliminating causes of conflict without recourse to sanctions?

Owing to lack of time, the Conference could not discuss all the other points on the agenda as fully as these main principles relating to the essence and definition of the idea of collective security. But the discussion nevertheless served to establish firmly the main lines of the programme of work. After the discussion, the officers of the Conference prepared a summary agenda, on the basis of which subsequent conversations took place with a view to the final adoption of a plan of study and of the agenda for the general Conference in 1935.

As a result of these discussions, the Conference was able, at a closing session over which M. Edouard Herriot presided, to adopt the following final text:

I.

- A. The Notion of Collective Security (Historical Evolution, Definition).
- B. The Content (Political, Historical, Moral) of the Idea of Collective Security.

II.

Principles and Methods of a System for the Organisation of Peace:

- A. Prohibition of Recourse to Force.
- B. Prevention of War:

- (1) Means of ensuring the Progress of Law and Respect for Justice apart from War;
- (2) Means of ensuring the Maintenance of Peace in Cases of Threat of War;
- (3) Pacific Settlement of International Disputes;
- (4) Reduction and Limitation of Armaments;

- (5) Respect for International Agreements : Revision of Treaties and International Situations.

C. Repression of War :

- (1) Determination of the Aggressor ;
- (2) The Notion of Neutrality in a System providing for the Repression of Recourse to War ;
- (3) Measures of Mutual Assistance, and Sanctions : Regional Agreements.

III.

Any other point which the Executive Committee of the Conference may think fit to add during the examination of the documentary material supplied to it.

The above agenda will form the basis of the work to be undertaken during the year by the institutions that are members of the Conference. It will be accompanied by a detailed commentary in which the General Rapporteur will embody all the fundamental points of the discussion. From time to time he will add any additional proposals he may receive from the members of the Conference and he will also keep in constant touch with them for the purpose of carrying out, with the help of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the work of co-ordination for which provision is made in the rules of procedure of the Studies Conference.

(3) The Conference also held an administrative meeting. It first heard reports from the Institutions on their activities and noted with satisfaction that the advantages of the grouping and co-operation of these bodies were already apparent in an organic development that was occasionally of considerable importance. The creation of additional institutions for the study of international relations in Italy and Spain affords eloquent testimony to the progress achieved in the organisation of advanced studies, due to the initiative taken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

At the same meeting, the Conference heard a report from the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the system for the exchange of duplicates of books and documents, the organisation of which the Conference had placed in its hands. It discussed the procedure for continuing the work on the "Lexicon of Political Terms", and took note of a report by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the enquiry into teaching on the subject of international relations.

It was further informed of the resignation of the Ausschuss für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten, Berlin, and confirmed the membership of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. It made enquiries regarding the negotiations now proceeding for the admission of institutions in China, and decided to admit the institutions in Japan as soon as the final formalities have been completed. Lastly, it appointed Lord Meston as a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference in succession to Sir Arthur Salter, who has resigned.

(b) *Publication of "The State and Economic Life"*.

The work carried out on the subject of State intervention in economic life supplied material for a volume of 450 pages published in a French and an English edition. This volume represents the result of two years' work by the Conference, its national groups, and the international institutes affiliated to it. In order to make the point of departure clear, preliminary memoranda by members of the Conference are reprinted, either *in extenso* or in the form of extracts or summaries. They constitute a reliable source of information on the part played by the State in economic affairs in the leading European countries and in the United States of America, their economic and commercial policy abroad, and their attitude within their own frontiers towards production, distribution and consumption.

On this basis, a full discussion took place, which may be described as genuine joint research work. The results appear in the various chapters of the book. A new feature of the study of State intervention in economic enterprise is that it deals with a group of national measures adopted in various countries and examines scientifically both their immediate effects in the country in question and their effects on international economic and political relations.

4. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

At the present time, public opinion is more seriously concerned than ever before with the organisation of international life and relations, and the interchanges that should take place between nations. A satisfactory solution of these problems would give public opinion the assurance that civilisation will continue to develop in a state of assured peace and that the sense of the moral unity of the world will be strengthened and will no longer be open to question.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had necessarily to consider these causes of general anxiety and to approach the fundamental problem from different sides. In order to extend its field of action, it contemplated, in particular, on the proposal of Professor Shotwell, the possibility of carrying its work into the sphere of the social and political sciences. The time would appear to have come to consult more especially students of the sciences of man, who are trained to reflect on contemporary events, to explain them, and to describe their causes.

This idea, which the Institute brought to the knowledge of the various countries by means of preliminary consultations with experts and correspondence with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, received unanimous support. The Institute drew up, after considering the interesting suggestions it had received, certain proposals for the establishment of principles and methods of work. These were submitted to the Executive Committee, which approved them at the session held in April 1934.

It would, of course, have been possible, as a beginning, simply to arrange purely administrative liaison between the institutions and persons concerned. That system was adopted in the early days of the Permanent International Studies Conference and in setting up the Educational Information Centres. It would also have been possible immediately to study a definite problem of interest to all countries.

Attention will, for the moment, be confined to the study of certain specific problems by means of written consultations with experts, and then, should occasion arise, by a comparison of their opinions. Such a comparison of opinions, which could, if required, be followed by any necessary meetings, would create the habit of co-operation and might, it is hoped, lead subsequently to the establishment of regular relations and a system of exchanges in the sciences of man, without it being necessary first of all to lay down any hard and fast scheme of organisation.

The Executive Committee also recommended that the attention of the competent bodies should be drawn to the advantage of an international application of the scientific methods that have hitherto been employed in the social sciences on almost exclusively national lines.

The first subject selected may subsequently be developed in numerous directions. It relates to the influence of modern machinery and the changes machinery brings about in the cultural and social habits of the various countries, and also to the effects of these profound changes on distinctive national characteristics and on all that has given the nations their individuality. It will also be necessary to consider the relations between these effects and influences and the progressive development of international relations, to study the important question of the contributions of the several countries to the organised international community, and to see how the value of these national contributions can be safeguarded, while at the same time satisfaction is given to the increasingly imperative need for concerted organisation.

At the request of the Executive Committee, the Institute first of all consulted a few experts as to the best method of presenting these problems. As soon as it receives their replies it will, with due regard to the opinions expressed therein, communicate a final text to the most highly qualified persons in the various countries and ask them to be good enough to take part in this joint study. It hopes in a few months to be able to submit to the Committee the first results of this new enterprise in the field of the political and social sciences.

##### 5. ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES AND THE STUDY OF CIVILISATIONS.

The enquiries into the trend of modern civilisations undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with a view to establishing closer intellectual contact and promoting international goodwill have made it abundantly clear that representatives of the anthropological and ethnographical sciences will have to be consulted.

Last year, at the Madrid meeting devoted to the "Future of Culture", questions had already arisen which could not be answered without the assistance of these specialists. More recently, a proposal in this same connection was submitted at Rome in 1934 to the Governing Body of the Centre of Institutes Archaeology and the History of Art and was adopted. Its author, Count Constantini, President of the International Association for Mediterranean Studies, after emphasising the desirability of collaboration between archaeologists and representatives of anthropology and ethnology, described the services which might be rendered to intellectual co-operation by anthropology, which is the "science of the material achievements of man and of his intellectual, moral and social development", and by ethnology, which is the "science of classifying peoples according to their race, language and culture".

After examining these proposals, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation concluded that the question ought to be referred to experts, who would be asked to state what exact data anthropology could, in the present state of knowledge, contribute towards the solution of the problem of the origins of Western civilisation.

A list of the most eminent specialists on the subject has been prepared by the Institute, with the help of one of these specialists. They have been asked to state the facts which their particular branch of science considers to be definitely established regarding the manner in which the modern world of European culture has come into being, the common capacities and tendencies shown by man during the growth of civilisation and the contribution made to Western civilisation by the various ethnic groups.

##### 6. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING AND PEACE : FIRST REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS.

Last September, the Assembly of the League of Nations considered the conclusions reached by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation after taking note of the results of a study made by the Institute, published in the work entitled "Broadcasting and Peace". It approved the proposal to draft a convention immediately for submission to Governments.

It is unnecessary to emphasise the importance of this new stage of the work. This is one of the first occasions on which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has had an opportunity to embody the results of its activities in treaty form. If this initiative is successful, effective regulations for the enforcement of the great principles of moral disarmament (for which the Organisation is endeavouring to obtain official recognition from Governments) will be established for wireless broadcasting, with all the necessary exactitude and details. These regulations will furnish a solid basis for preventive and constructive action, designed to enlist this powerful means of *rapprochement* in the cause of international understanding.

Desiring to establish as perfect a legal text as possible, the Institute appointed a drafting committee, which met on November 24th and 25th, 1933, under the chairmanship of M. Arnold Raestad, former Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Committee prepared a preliminary draft international agreement, the text of which has been communicated to the International Committee. It forwarded at the same time an explanatory note, which was approved by the Executive Committee on December 19th, 1933. These texts were forwarded to the League Secretariat and then laid before the Council at its seventy-eighth session in January 1934. The Council instructed the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Governments Members and non-members of the League, with a request that any observations thereon should be sent in not later than August 1st, 1934.

Though the time-limit laid down for the replies has not yet expired, the replies received—they are generally favourable—foreshadow the success of the draft. It will, of course, have to be amended in the light of the various observations made by Governments, but there is good reason to hope that this work will be completed in the course of the next few months. In these circumstances the International Committee will doubtless wish to request this year's Assembly to authorise the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to make the necessary improvements in the text with a view to submitting a final draft to Governments.

### III. GENERAL QUESTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

#### I. INTELLECTUAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF BROADCASTING.

In the course of enquiries previously conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with regard to broadcasting, the experts consulted had particularly stressed the need for special committees to prepare and supervise the execution of the programmes.

Their recommendations indicate a line of useful research that would be of direct benefit to intellectual co-operation. Wireless broadcasting knows neither limit nor frontier. It may well, therefore, if utilised in a spirit of mutual understanding, become one of the most important moral and spiritual factors in the promotion of international harmony. It is a marvellous instrument for imparting information and stimulating thought.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation fully realised at its last session the important part which wireless broadcasting could play both in raising the intellectual level and in making listeners more conversant with life and thought outside their own countries.

As the outcome of a proposal by the Norwegian National Committee, the International Committee instructed the Institute to undertake a preliminary enquiry into the influence of broadcasting on intellectual life, with a view to deciding later whether any recommendations could be made in the matter.

In compliance with these instructions, the International Institute requested a number of qualified persons to express their opinion as to the manner in which this work of general education could best be undertaken. It would be premature to expect any immediate results from this enquiry, but the documents already received allow the following conclusions to be reached :

A very clear distinction should be drawn between courses for the use of wireless listeners and the general education of the masses. The courses, which include actual teaching and may be compared with university extension or occupational training courses, should, *mutatis mutandis*, be governed by the rules that apply to school and post-school broadcasting. They are intended for certain categories of regular listeners who are specially interested in the subject and are anxious to follow the course from beginning to end. They will never produce the slightest effect on the masses, who would soon tire of methodical instruction. Short, well-planned lectures, delivered in a simple but arresting style, afford the best hope of successful education by broadcasting.

The experts make various practical recommendations. They show how carefully the various items of the programmes should be prepared, and what improvements are still required. In the first place, popular education can best be achieved by commentaries on current events. Conclusions are drawn from some actual occurrence likely to interest the listener. One of the most effective methods is to explain the events of the day ; economic phenomena and political events are traced to their source and their scope and significance are explained in detail.

To achieve this purpose, educational news must be broadcast on a definite plan. It may in some cases be successfully incorporated in the review of the day's news. It may even be possible to give a general survey of the day's events, drawing lessons therefrom.

After comments on the daily news items it may be well, in connection with some specific occurrences, to refer listeners to a general commentary, to be broadcast, for instance, at the end of each week. It will thus be possible to explain the relationship of the isolated occurrence to the general order of events.

The efficacy of such educational news broadcasting must necessarily to a great extent depend on the individual skill of the broadcaster. The experts have particularly stressed this point, and have stated the qualifications which a news broadcaster must possess if he is to be also a real educationalist.

These very helpful general suggestions are accompanied by certain special recommendations in connection with the most important points—the setting up of “programme committees” and the powers these committees must possess if they are to work with continuity and method. The experts devote particular attention to the composition of these committees, which should include qualified representatives of the public services and various intellectual and artistic guilds, representatives of the Press and of listeners’ associations formed by the various State and private stations. The members of these committees should not be expected to act in an honorary capacity, but should have full official standing. Though each station would be allowed to establish its own programme committee, the experts suggest that in every country a national council should be set up to ensure a certain degree of co-ordination between the time-tables and programmes of individual broadcasting units. This national council would also deal with questions relating to international broadcasts and relays.

This last point deserves special attention. Doubtless a well-conceived organisation of national programmes would in itself—as the first results of the enquiry show—go far to enlighten the public on international questions. But there are also very great possibilities in the only partly explored field of the programme exchanges, the diffusion or relaying of news, and talks addressed specially to foreign audiences.

One of the technical aspects of this question—the teaching of modern languages—already forms the subject of recommendations by the experts. There seems to be no reason why the example set by the International Broadcasting Union, in the domain of music, in organising a series of European and international concerts and broadcasts of events of world interest, should not be followed up and even carried a stage further. This possibility was discussed at the International Broadcasting Congress at Oslo at the beginning of June. After hearing what the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had to say on the subject and after a discussion, in which programme directors and technical experts took part, the Congress adopted the following resolution :

“ The Congress congratulates the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on its efforts to encourage the international exchange of programmes in a spirit of intellectual *rapprochement* and understanding. It believes that such exchanges would make for a greater degree of mutual understanding, in that each country would gain an insight into the life of other countries. In this connection it would be highly desirable that the speakers on questions of current interest should be the highest authorities on their subject.

“ As the future organisation should be carefully studied in advance, the Congress is of opinion that the preparatory work should be carried out by an international institution dealing with intellectual subjects. Accordingly, it expresses a hope that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be good enough to continue to handle the question.”

If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decides to act on this suggestion, the Institute, besides completing its general enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting, would have to get into touch with competent organisations and individuals in order to study the problem.

## 2. THE CINEMA AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

### (a) *The Cinema in Intellectual Co-operation.*

The International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, which sat at Rome from April 19th to 25th, 1934, laid, in its general resolution, the foundations of what might be called the future action of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the cinema and international relations. As this resolution makes explicit reference to the Paris Institute, the latter feels that it should submit its views to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It is, naturally, the business of intellectual co-operation to utilise such new mediums of diffusion as the Press, broadcasting and the cinema, each of which would seem to be an immensely powerful agent in promoting closer intellectual intercourse, making nations more familiar with one another, and disseminating that wide knowledge of the world which must lie at the root of any international understanding.

If, however, we try to define the international problems raised by the use of the cinema, we shall find that, like the problems which in other fields have confronted all who concern themselves on behalf of intellectual co-operation, they fall into three main categories :

(a) The problem of using the cinema to promote intellectual concord and mutual understanding among nations. The problem of making the fullest use of this comprehensive instrument of reproduction and diffusion and of the varied resources it affords for spreading useful knowledge, widening the field of public appreciation, and supplying the public with information and the means of forming an opinion on life generally.

(b) The problem of preventing this instrument of *rapprochement* not merely from being misused for pernicious propaganda, but also from being used in ignorance or misconception, to take only one instance, of another nation’s mentality or civilisation.

The problem of avoiding the tendency towards isolation which is so common nowadays, and which might lead to the closing of frontiers to highly valuable films. The problem of establishing, as it were, a system of intellectual protection that would facilitate as far as possible the circulation of such works of the intellect as deserve that privilege.

(c) The problem, finally, of making the best possible use of the cinema to raise the intellectual level of the public, to develop its taste for beauty, to accustom it to appreciate the masterpieces of the mind. The problem of stimulating the intellectual and educative work of the cinema towards the formation of general culture.

(b) *International Problems of the Cinema.*

It must first be recognised that most of the international problems raised by the use of the cinema have not been studied as closely as might have been expected ; indeed, such cognate fields as the Press and broadcasting have probably been more thoroughly explored.

As the Rome Congress recognised, the essential problem is to draw up a similar programme for the cinema, making allowance for the conditions peculiar to this form of artistic expression and its infinite possibilities. Intellectual collaboration may derive manifold benefits from the cinema, and these should be studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, under the following main heads :

- (a) Films of news and events ;
- (b) Animated films and cartoons, designed to make international relations intelligible ;
- (c) Films and cartoons calculated to promote mutual knowledge among peoples and to enable a foreigner to appreciate a country's productions, the part it plays in the general work of civilisation, and its function in the life of the world as a whole ;
- (d) General culture films and high-grade films on literary, artistic, or intellectual subjects.

(c) *Conditions governing International Action in regard to the Cinema.*

Generally speaking, the conditions governing international action would seem, in the case of the cinema, to be both more favourable and at the same time more complex than in the case of other means of diffusion.

For some time past, all who consider one of the bases of international organisation to be a real knowledge and intelligent understanding of the different national outlooks have realised the importance of performances which appeal primarily to the eye. It is true that, since sound-films have come into general use, the cinema is not entirely, as it once was, an international language ; but this complication has now been satisfactorily disposed of by various technical devices, such as written captions or oral comments.

The cinema, moreover, like the Press or wireless, enables the maximum advantage to be taken of interest in current topics. It may, like other instruments of diffusion, work in conjunction with music, and make a wider use than the theatre of the wealth of visual impressions. It has at its command the widest possible variety of technical methods for making questions of all kinds intelligible—by animated pictures, for instance, and by the countless resources of photography.

True, it also has its special difficulties, particularly of a financial nature ; but there is plenty of ground for agreement, and it should be an easy matter to discover them by examining in turn the various possibilities of action which suggest themselves.

(d) *International Solutions considered by the League of Nations.*

At several international meetings convened by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the international function of the cinema has been discussed.

The general problem, for instance, was raised in 1931 by the Committee of Arts and Letters, and also by the League Assembly on the motion of the French delegation.

Both the Committee and the Assembly raised the question of an international agreement regarding the circulation of better-class films.

Later, on April 28th, 1932, a Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and Educationists met at the Paris Institute, and examined, among other questions, that of co-operation by the cinematograph industry in the work of the League as regards :

- (a) The preparation of scenarios with the active participation of literary and artistic circles ;
- (b) Topical films dealing primarily with the activities of the League and its organs.

This meeting called for the appointment of an expert committee consisting of producers, to collaborate systematically with the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is interesting to observe that the Rome Congress was also in favour of an international agreement and a committee of expert producers.

(e) *Various Possibilities of International Co-operation : Methods.*

(1) *News Films.*—The question of topical films has two different aspects. There is, first, the aspect that was studied by the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and Educationists which met in April 1932 : co-operation with the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in making official international activities known through news films.

Apparently, the only solution here will be to come to an agreement with the producers and to keep regularly in contact with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, such contact to be supervised and directed, if necessary, by a joint committee of the parties concerned.

The other aspect of the problem is that presented by topical news films in the strict sense of the term. There is, of course, no more vivid, direct or striking way of giving the public a wide knowledge of what is happening throughout the world. The choice of topics is an extremely important question, and that is why international co-operation, in the form of an agreement between the various countries, suggests itself.

(2) *Films dealing with International Relations.*—Apart from educational films in the strict sense, and films or topical gazettes designed to popularise the work of the League, it would seem to be of special interest to the latter that the cinema should be used to spread knowledge of important international questions. Excellent results have already been achieved in this field by means of animated cartoons. It is for the experts to say whether these successful technical experiments can be carried further, and whether such films are suitable for exhibition at popular cinema performances.

(3) *International Understanding.*—The cinema offers the nations, and still more the various types of civilisation, an incomparable means of getting to know and understand one another. The production of films for this purpose ought to be encouraged. The field is immense : scientific research, discovery and exploration, among other branches of activity, would furnish most attractive subjects. Here, too, as in the last class of films, a machinery of exchange and selection should be introduced.

(4) There remains the more general question, the *intellectual function of the cinema*, which covers everything connected with the quality and the artistic, intellectual and moral standard of films shown to the public. This is not the place to repeat the criticisms that are too frequently made ; it might be better, on the contrary, to draw attention to the constant improvement in films—which is apparent—and to the high quality of many cinema productions. At the same time, there is undoubtedly still room for improvement. As a matter of fact, a number of special problems arise in connection with the highest forms of intellectual activity—problems of co-operation with composers, writers and dramatists. The question of stage-plays adapted for the screen and of works actually written for it should be studied.

It is difficult, apart from strictly intellectual questions, to pass over some of the political, financial, and economic aspects of the problem. To take one example only, it is difficult to say nothing about films intended for countries representing different civilisations.

The International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might usefully make a preliminary enquiry into all these points and into others too. It should not aim at a very detailed investigation for the purpose of collecting complete material. In cases of this kind, it should refrain from issuing a large number of questionnaires, concentrating attention rather on the quality of the replies. It would therefore seem advisable first to approach the most distinguished producers, authors, composers and writers in the various countries. If they were specifically consulted on the main aspects of the problem, they would probably be able to make a number of suggestions as to the lines along which international organisation in this field should develop, thus enabling fruitless experiment and useless endeavour to be avoided.

It would be advisable at the same time to instruct the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to push forward its enquiry into the intellectual function of the cinema, after it has completed its similar study of broadcasting.

### 3. THE INTELLECTUAL RÔLE OF THE PRESS : MADRID CONFERENCE.

The Institute was represented at the second Conference of Official Press Bureaux and Press Representatives, convened by the Spanish Government, at Madrid from November 7th to 11th, 1933. The Conference congratulated the Institute on the publication of " *Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse* ", which contains contributions from M. Sanin Cano, M. H. de Jouvenel, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, and M. Friedrich Sieburg. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

" The Conference,

" After noting the first very admirable volume published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation entitled ' *Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse* ', which it recommends for translation into several languages and the widest possible circulation :

" Warmly congratulates the Institute on the favourable initial results of this enquiry ;

" And hopes that the latter may be pursued with equal success with a view to developing better mutual acquaintance between the peoples by means of the Press."

Following these first results, the Institute has arranged for the publication of an English edition of "Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse".

It is thought that a further consultation among distinguished journalists of other countries might provide matter for a second volume.

#### 4. ENQUIRY REGARDING THE "PROBLEM OF DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION."

The enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the problem of documentary information led last year to certain important conclusions. In this field, the importance of concerted action has long been acknowledged.

The information gathered last year by the Institute showed that numerous efforts were being made, and that some results had been achieved. It also revealed certain differences of method. In these circumstances, before drawing up a plan of action, it appeared evident to the Committee that a comprehensive study of documentary information should be made, and it was suggested that the preparation of a Guide to Documentary Information should take precedence of any other programme. The plan was drawn up following a meeting of experts which took place at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on November 6th, 1933. The discussion was based on a memorandum submitted by M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry and President of the Union française des Organismes de documentation. It was decided that the Guide should not be a mere repertory of international or national information centres, but should justify its title by including a series of explanatory chapters defining the notion of documentation, the difficulties encountered and the mechanism of rational organisation in this field. It should also deal with documentary information, its special technique, and its function in the organisation of intellectual work.

In the course of this year, the Institute has held a consultation with the national unions and international centres; it has approached some 250 international organisations, asking for detailed information regarding their documentary information centres, their working and their relations with users. Similar information has been sought from important national unions of documentary information, of which there are as yet very few.

A great number of organisations have replied to the enquiry. The replies, however, have not always been wholly satisfactory, and entail checking and further correspondence, thus complicating the work.

As a whole, the Guide, which will involve a supplementary enquiry and expert consultations—apart from the fact that the editing will take some time—will not be ready for publication for about a year. There is reason to hope, however, that it will prove a convenient work of reference.

Meanwhile the Institute will endeavour to promote the formation of central organisations in each country embracing the existing centres, on the lines of the Union française des organismes de documentation and the Council of Learned Societies in the United States. It will remain in touch with the institutions concerned with this most important problem of intellectual co-operation, for it must not be forgotten that the enquiry in which it is now engaged is to serve as a basis for continuous work. It seems clear that the true solution of the problem resides in the creation of specialised centres, well equipped and capable of giving information as to the exact position as regards the branches of science with which they deal, as well as in the rational division of labour and the methodical establishment of an international understanding.

#### 5. COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT (RE-ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION : CULTURAL RELATIONS).

##### (a) *Re-organisation of Public Education.*

The mission of Chinese educationists who, as is known, were sent to Europe as a result of the recommendations of the League of Nations experts for the purpose of studying the organisation of public education, returned to Nanking in the spring of 1933, after a journey that lasted six months. On their return to Nanking, the members of the mission were requested to give a brief account of the experience they had acquired during their study tour, and to propose what measures seemed to them most suitable for adoption in the branches of education they had severally been instructed to examine. Their report was to be drawn up in accordance with the scheme of work prepared by the mission of experts which the League sent to China in 1931. Two members of the Chinese mission were, furthermore, appointed commissioners for education at the head of the schools administration in the provinces of Anhwei and Hupeh, where they will have an opportunity of putting into practice the results of the experience gained during their journey in the West.

Mention should also be made of the great activity displayed at Nanking last year in public education. The decree which the Minister of National Education published in 1933 concerning elementary teaching covers in practice the whole of this field, from the organisation of finance, curricula, time-tables and school discipline down to the smallest details of school administration. Other measures which have been adopted since 1932 regulating the conditions for the examination of primary and secondary school pupils before public boards are designed to raise the general standard. The secondary schools curriculum, which has been revised by the recent decree of the Minister of National Education, is in complete agreement on several points with



the recommendations of the League of Nations report, particularly as regards the abolition of the system of "credits" and the increasing attention given to natural science training. The curriculum for teachers' training colleges is also being revised and the results will be made public shortly. The democratisation of teaching, and first of all of elementary teaching, which has been urged by the League experts, would seem to be the aim of the recent efforts made by the Government to prevent the budget for public education from being affected by possible fluctuations in the general finances. These efforts have met with success in certain provinces, such as Kiangsu and Honan for instance, where the financial stability which Chinese public education urgently needs seems to have been ensured. Lastly, we may note with satisfaction the identity of view between certain recommendations of the League's report and those of the Congress of Mathematical, Physical and Astronomical Sciences held at Nanking in 1933. This Congress called for the re-organisation of scientific teaching, the preparation of school-books better adapted to the requirements of Chinese schools, and the creation of a Chinese scientific terminology (cf. pages 111, 112, 198, 199 of the League of Nations report, "The Re-organisation of Education in China").

(b) *Continuation of Collaboration with the Chinese Government.*

See Appendix 3 : Report by M. F. Maurette.

(c) *Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appears to be destined to play an important part in the programme of re-organisation and intellectual exchanges, for which the Chinese Government has requested the League's assistance. This Committee was set up in the spring of 1933 on the initiative of M. Wu Shi-Fee, M. Tsai Yuan-Pai and M. Li Yu Ying and under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. It comprises persons chosen either on account of their qualifications or as representatives of the principal institutions for culture and the administration of national education. Its Executive Committee, presided over by M. Wu Shi-Fee, meets regularly every two months. The office of the permanent secretariat, under the direction of M. Hoshien Chen, has its seat at Shanghai. The Chinese Committee, like those of the other countries, has two main tasks—to co-ordinate the activities of the cultural institutions in China and to ensure the participation of China in international intellectual co-operation.

As regards the first of these tasks, the Committee has instituted an enquiry into the position of the Chinese intellectual organisations with a view to drawing up a complete list ; it also co-operates with the Association of Chinese Libraries in editing a review, the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*, the first number of which appeared in March 1934. It has undertaken a methodical collection of the studies on the popular art of the various districts of the vast empire, and is contemplating the creation of a museum of popular art ; and, lastly, it devotes special attention to old Chinese music.

In order to make the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation known, the National Committee has translated into Chinese the pamphlet on National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the report of the International Committee on the work of its fifteenth plenary session (July 1933), an account of the fourteenth session, and two publications of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—*i.e.*, the first volume of "The State and Economic Life" and the papers on Goethe, etc. In this connection, mention may be made of the creation of an educational information centre within the Shanghai section of the Sino-International Library, with which the Committee is in close co-operation, and the scheme for organising a National Committee of Popular Art and a Co-ordination Committee of Higher International Studies.

Lastly, the Committee is co-operating with the intellectual employment office. It has concluded an agreement with the International School at Geneva, whereby the latter will reserve a certain number of places for young Chinese scholars. The latter will receive, apart from general education, instruction in the language and literature of their country from Chinese teachers placed at the disposal of the school by the Committee. The plan to establish an international school at Shanghai, in which Western teachers will take part, is at present under consideration.

(d) *The Sino-International Library.*

The Sino-International Library of Geneva, founded in close connection with the Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and with the Chinese delegation accredited at Geneva and Paris to the International Intellectual Co-operation organisations, has for some time been installed at 5, route de Florissant, Geneva. It is entrusted to Dr. H. L. Tienshe Hu, former Director of the Section of Scientific Relations with Foreign Countries of the Peiping Academy. The Library, which is officially recognised by the Nanking Government, from which it receives a subsidy, has about 200,000 Chinese works and 10,000 European books. Its constituent assembly comprises 300 Chinese and European members, who undertake to pay a yearly subscription of 400 francs for ten years. In order to enable distinguished scholars with small means to join this advisory body, the Chinese Government has undertaken to pay the subscription of twelve members.

The Library is not intended to be merely a repository of books ; it is to become a centre of Chinese study and research and a liaison organ between the European intellectual world and China. It proposes to render service primarily to specialists ; but it will also meet the needs of

all who are interested in China by supplying information, by loans of scientific material and by the exchange of works on Chinese subjects with other libraries and with private persons.

A bureau will be founded within its organisation and will be called the Sino-International Academy; its task will be to assist Chinese teachers and students residing in Europe, to give them information regarding living conditions and conditions of employment, to facilitate their installation and, in general, to protect their material and moral interests.

The Library is also to comprise two further sections. One of these has already been formed at Shanghai, while the other will be shortly established in New York.

## 6. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The Institute has been able to publish the results of the enquiry undertaken on the proposal of Professor Tanakadate. This work had no political tendency. The Committee, after exhaustive discussion, did not think it possible to exercise a direct influence on the abandonment of national characters and the universal adoption of Roman characters. It considered, however, that the work would have real scientific value. The Institute therefore had to enter into relations with scientists and philologists of recognised authority. In so doing, it received the greatest assistance from the National Committees of the countries concerned, to which it tenders its thanks.

The enquiry appears to have produced results which deserve some mention. The Institute's publication comprises twenty-seven articles dealing with eighteen different countries and languages: African tribes, Annam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Caucasus, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Netherlands Indies, Japan, Madagascar, Persia, Siam, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yiddish and Hebrew, Yugoslavia.

A distinguished philologist, Professor Otto Jespersen, of Copenhagen University, has written an introduction which not only summarises the reports collected by the Institute, but gives, in vigorous synthesis, a complete and exhaustive study of the problem of the general introduction of Roman characters. It should further be added, to emphasise the interest of this publication, that it is the first attempt, in this special field, to combine in a general framework the results of all the research undertaken on the subject.

## IV. EDUCATION.

### I. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES.

#### (a) *Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.*

In 1933, the Directors of Higher Education drew up a complete programme of specific enquiries to be carried out by the Institute. The programme faithfully reflected the aims which the Committee had been assigned—the investigation of problems relating to the organisation of universities and scientific research in general, so as to compare the experience gained in this sphere and thus promote the establishment of an international policy of scientific research.

The documentary work is being pursued in accordance with the guiding principles laid down by the Committee at its first two meetings. The countries taking part in the joint enquiries on the universities and institutions of higher education were selected on account of specially interesting features in their university systems and are as follows: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Each of these countries is drawing up a second report, which will give an account of the measures adopted in order to stimulate scientific studies, both at the universities and elsewhere. Some of the material has already reached the Institute, and it may be expected that it will all be available to members of the Committee by the end of the year.

In the present age, when the necessity for adapting the methods and scope of higher education to the requirements of a changed world is becoming more and more apparent, the direct discussion of such problems by Directors of Higher Education on the basis of documents specially prepared for their use should lead to conclusions of the greatest value from the point of view of the adoption of an international policy of advanced scholarship.

The other problems submitted to the Committee call for equally thorough preparation, and here also the work is well on the way to completion. With the acceptance of Professor Castrilli's report, the steps taken to co-ordinate national university statistics enter upon their decisive phase. A minimum list of the particulars which all national statistics should comprise was first transmitted to the statistical bureaux of the countries represented on the Committee, where it is now under consideration, and, according to the information already received, it may be presumed that the method recommended will be generally accepted. It will then have to be gradually extended to the other countries. When that has been done, the comparison of the various series of national university statistics, which at present is extremely difficult, will become a very simple matter. Wholly reliable statistical information should be available to form the basis of the study of the various problems raised by the overcrowding of universities and the liberal professions and the energetic steps already taken in many countries to deal with this evil. It is, moreover, only on that condition, through the exchange of information and the comparison of methods, that the various countries can benefit by experiments made abroad.

In the last place, the enquiry regarding the organisation of biological studies set on foot by the Committee, with the co-operation of distinguished representatives of the sciences concerned, will also have been completed by the next session, when the final conclusions will be submitted.

(b) *University Exchanges.*

An International Centre of University Information has been in operation at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, though not under that name, during the past year.

It is only lack of adequate funds which prevents the Institute from developing this service on a very considerable scale ; but, even now, its working is highly satisfactory, thanks to the fact that it acts as the international secretariat for the University Bureaux, the Committee of International Students' Organisations and organisations interested in students in foreign countries ; and also thanks indirectly to other activities relating in various ways to special branches of higher education, such as archæology, the history of art, social sciences, international relations, etc.

A tribute must in the first place be paid to the valuable assistance which the Institute has received from the National Universities Bureaux and their Directors. Numerous requests for information have been passed on to them, to which they have always sent very satisfactory replies.

The complete list of vacation courses in Europe which has been published since 1928 has been issued this year in the form of a trilingual booklet (instead of in three separate editions—German, English and French—as in former years). The development of such courses since the war and their growing importance as a means of drawing closer the bonds between students and professors in the various countries have led us to investigate their organisation and working, together with their methods of teaching and propaganda. The results of this enquiry, which has been carried out with the assistance of the organisers of the vacation courses themselves, have been published in the *Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*.

In the last place, the Institute, as in previous years, has published two numbers, in French and English, of its bulletin *The Student Abroad*. In this booklet it has endeavoured to give as complete a list as possible of everything that has recently been done in the various countries to encourage visits by foreign students and to see that they receive a warm welcome. The correspondence received on this subject from the competent institutions proves that this publication meets a real need.

The section devoted to educational notes in the Institute's *Monthly Bulletin* also constitutes a source of very varied information on international university life. Special attention is paid, amongst other subjects, to the serious problem of the overcrowding of the liberal professions, and, in this connection, to the action being taken in the various countries in official and other quarters to reduce unemployment among young university graduates.

## 2. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

(1) The past year has seen an increase in the number of centres between which the Institute maintains co-ordination and liaison, and their activities and exchanges are developing very satisfactorily. In a clearly defined field of primary importance for the future of international relations, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has succeeded in promoting the creation of official organisations specially equipped for entering into relations with foreign countries, whose initial task is to collect complete information on conditions of education in their own countries.

The steps taken by the Institute have led to the formation of thirty-three centres in the following countries : South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

A delegation of the Advisory Committee of Experts whose discussions resulted in the formation of these centres met at the Institute on January 15th, 1934. Regular contact had then been established between those in charge of the National Centres in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Poland and the United States, and the valuable, detailed information thus obtained bears witness to the utility of this new organisation. In addition, the Institute has been in a position to communicate to all national centres a number of documents of primary interest to educationalists, thus effectively ensuring liaison between the various centres.

(2) Over and above the exchange of information, the first joint work of the Educational Centres will be the preparation of an international educational bibliography, to be published by the Institute. The principal task of the delegation of the Advisory Committee has been to establish a list of the general chapters of this publication in the light of observations conveyed to the Institute by the various centres.

In substance, the reports received were all in favour of confining the bibliography to strictly educational subjects of an essentially international character, such as international school correspondence, the teaching of peace, foreign travel for the young, etc., or problems

which, though of a national character, are likely to interest other national centres, such as laws and regulations, school attendance and school terms, State or public action in regard to schools, etc.

The following general chapters and subdivisions were adopted :

A. National systems of education :

- (a) General considerations ;
- (b) Legislation ;
- (c) Administration and organisation ;
- (d) Financial questions.

B. International educational relations :

- (a) General considerations,
- (b) Instruction in international relations,
- (c) Exchanges of pupils, students, teachers,
- (d) Aids to education : broadcasting, the cinematograph, lantern slides, records, etc.

This first bibliographical experiment will cover the year beginning January 1st, 1934, and will be published early in 1935. The Institute has printed and forwarded to the different centres bibliographic cards drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Experts.

(3) The Institute has, moreover, published a list of the existing centres this year. This booklet, which is issued in French and English, is designed to enable educationalists to obtain reliable and accurate information on the organisation and activities of the national centres.

Another important feature of this work is that it gives a list of the principal educational reviews appearing in each country. This list was compiled by the Institute in co-operation with the national centres.

(4) This new departure on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would seem to be most deserving of support and encouragement.

Now that the centres have been set up, the most urgent task is to keep them constantly supplied with international work. The Institute can ensure regular relations and exchanges between them, and, as has already been explained, they have at its request agreed to set about the immediate preparation of their educational bibliography: But it will probably be necessary to go still further and stimulate their co-operation by a meeting of representatives of existing centres. In present circumstances, it would be difficult for the Institute to bear the expense of such a meeting ; but, as most of these organisations are under public control, the Governments might be prevailed upon to pay the expenses of one delegate from each centre.

Such a meeting will require careful preparation, and it could hardly be held before the summer or autumn of 1935. The Institute will have to proceed to consultations regarding the agenda, the joint work to be proposed to the Educational Centres and the collection of preliminary material. A less ambitious, though also less effective, solution would be to summon in 1935 an enlarged Committee of Experts. But it is certain that the results would not be so far-reaching, and the Institute would propose that the necessary negotiations and preparations should be undertaken for a meeting of representatives of all the existing National Centres.

### 3. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS.

The Committee of Representatives of Students' International Organisations decided this year to devote its meeting to the crisis in international relations and the student problems arising therefrom. In so doing, it was anxious to express its sense of responsibility towards the international commonwealth, at a time when certain signs might suggest a decline of that sense of responsibility among university students.

The proposal, which had been put forward at a smaller meeting of the Committee in Paris on November 27th, 1933, met with the full approval of the Executive Committee. The latter felt that the big international students' organisations, which have been associated with the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation since 1926, and which, through their national branches, represent almost the whole of the student world, should be fully acquainted with the movement of opinion in university student circles, and should, as far as possible, be able to define their present attitude towards international collaboration, which is the *raison d'être* of the Committee comprising those organisations. At the same time, an invitation was extended to the Students' Committee to meet this year at Geneva, at the offices of the Secretariat. The cordial acceptance of that invitation by the Committee may be interpreted as proof of the latter's devotion to the League's ideals.

This meeting of the Committee—the ninth—was held on April 16th and 17th, under the chairmanship of M. Oscar de Halecki, Professor in the University of Warsaw. It comprised the following organisations : International Confederation of Students, International Student Service, International Federation of University Women, International University Federation for the League of Nations, World's Student Christian Federation, Pax Romana, World Union of Jewish Students.

The chief item on the agenda was "The Crisis in International Co-operation and its Influence on the Activities of Students' International Organisations". The discussion of this question dominated the Conference throughout—a fact that is not surprising, firstly, by reason of the circumstances which made the subject a burning question, and, secondly, because the two outstanding aspects of the Committee's activity were brought into play. The Committee's duty is, on the one hand, to co-ordinate the activities of the seven international student organisations, in order to ensure a proper division of labour among them and define their respective spheres with the necessary precision; and, secondly, to see that those organisations carry out concerted enquiries into the more general problems of student life.

Each of the seven international organisations had submitted a study on the selected subject. The discussions were remarkable for the degree of frankness with which the organisations expressed themselves on their experiences and on their preoccupations in the face of the difficulties that they encounter in certain countries.

Different as have been the effects of the changes in international life on the position of the several student organisations, the seven reports concur in stating that those effects are by no means purely negative.

Generally speaking, the Committee's discussions would seem to show that the immediate dangers have for the moment been surmounted. The representatives of all the organisations emphasised the necessity of reinforcing local activities, which, making full use of national personalities, should form a sound basis for international work. They agreed, also, that it was important to strengthen the bonds between the various groups affiliated in any one country and the seven organisations forming the Committee. These main ideas were embodied in resolutions. In drafting the latter, the Committee also made a point of affirming the principle that its members are responsible for maintaining international contact between universities and recommending that the international organisations should take concerted action. Lastly, the Committee protested against the restrictions on freedom of action which prevented the groups in certain countries from co-operating with the international organisations.

The free exchanges of views that took place upon the true scope of international student co-operation were a regular searching of conscience, the beneficial effects of which will undoubtedly be felt in the activities of these organisations.

The meeting next discussed the draft constitution of a General Students Press Committee to be attached to the international student organisations. This draft had been prepared by a meeting held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 12th, 1934, under the chairmanship of M. Valot, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Journalists, in the presence of delegates of the international student organisations, including the directors of the Press Secretariat of the International Confederation of Students and the International Catholic University Press Secretariat. This General Students Press Committee will have to co-ordinate the Press activities of the different international student organisations and, as far as possible, to promote relations between the international student organisations and the student Press, and the Press as a whole. It will also issue an international student's Press card, the wording of which was approved by the Committee.

The International University Federation for the League of Nations gave an account of unemployment among young people and the grave consequences of that economic and social phenomenon, and proposed concerted action with a view to finding some means of dealing with the abnormal situation. The Committee decided to place this problem on the agenda of its next session, referring at the same time to the studies carried out by the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

#### 4. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

The revision of school text-books remains one of the most difficult questions. The movement in favour of the proper editing of educational books is, indeed, being continued in certain countries, not only by private action, but also by official measures. The *Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*, in the chapter on school text-books, describes the various measures applied by different educational departments, and is publishing decrees and laws promulgated on the subject as well as resolutions adopted by international organisations. The National Committees have, moreover, forwarded to the Institute numerous lists of the school-books used in their countries. This material has also been published.

Nevertheless, owing doubtless to political circumstances, it has not served, as was hoped, as a basis for international official action. No measures under the revised "Casares procedure", which aims at the revision of school-books by the deletion of passages detrimental to friendly international relations, have been applied during the year.

On the other hand, careful attention should be given to another aspect of the problem—namely, to emphasise and promote what has been called constructive action in favour of the preparation of school-books in a spirit of international concord. These views were endorsed by the Executive Committee at its meeting in December 1933, when it entrusted a new task to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—namely, by enquiries among National Committees and associations of teachers to collect from various countries passages from history books used in schools, which, in the opinion of these organisations, are objectively conceived. Chapters might be distributed and made known as models of their kind, in which educationists have endeavoured to give young people an impartial description of events leading to impassioned controversy. The dissemination of such works would undoubtedly be invaluable.

and would form a solid basis for the Committee's efforts to introduce in schools books which are not detrimental to the future of international co-operation. As already pointed out, the problem is not merely one of suppressing passages calculated to disturb international relations. The revision of school-books enters into the framework of history teaching, and intellectual circles must take up the preparation of satisfactory works to the same extent as the improvement of unsatisfactory works, or even to a greater extent.

Historians and educationists are agreed that the teaching of history should be strictly objective. Difficulties arise, however, when it has to be determined how and to what extent authors of school-books can be asked to adhere to a strictly objective representation of history.

In addition to definite errors of fact, there are all those which bear upon disputed facts. It is in these difficult cases that the scientific probity of an author appears most clearly as well as his endeavour to compare theories with evidence, to examine divergent viewpoints, even if unable in his description to develop every aspect of this work of criticism. Such scientific probity is also evinced by the extent to which he formulates his criticism. Moreover, even though national history must take first place in school-books, some authors endeavour to give prominence to the joint work of civilisation and the growing interdependence of nations.

In its enquiry the Institute's very aim is to invite communications on chapters or passages conforming to these rules of scientific probity. National Committees and teachers' organisations will be informed that the passages selected should bear upon outstanding periods and facts of national history and also upon contemporary history. It is important that the enquiry should bear upon facts in regard to which historians have often failed to show the necessary objectivity.

If possible, the Institute will endeavour in its report to classify the passages forwarded by different countries on the same historical events, in order to bring out points of divergence or agreement and perhaps to outline the basis for regional agreements with a view to action similar to that successfully carried out in northern countries by the "Norden" associations.

Lastly, the Institute was represented at the second International Conference on the Teaching of History, held at Basle on June 9th to 11th, 1934. All the questions dealt with at that meeting are of the highest interest to intellectual co-operation. They relate to the ways in which history-teaching methods should promote international understanding.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL JOURNEYS AND INTERCHANGES OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

A number of national centres for the co-ordination of the work of numerous organisations dealing with international journeys of young people were opened on the initiative of the Institute. Four more countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Norway) have, during the year, organised special centres. It is hoped that other countries will adhere shortly; negotiations with Belgium, the United Kingdom, Poland and the United States of America are well advanced.

As it is, the network of national centres (twelve countries) is sufficiently extensive to enable the second part of the Committee's recommendations of 1933 to be carried into effect—namely, the organisation of meetings and the exchange of all useful information concerning young people's journeys, the principal results obtained and the conclusions to be drawn.

Generally speaking, the information already obtained points to two essential conclusions: (a) the year 1933 was not as satisfactory as the preceding years as regards the international relations of young people, financial difficulties hampering the work of the organisers and also the work of propaganda and preparation in countries where the movement to promote travel by young people requires encouragement; (b) there is a satisfactory and increasing tendency, in the international organisations dealing with any kind of youthful travel, to create a permanent link between the national affiliated branches and thus to centralise their efforts.

This tendency will certainly facilitate the Institute's task, and will lead to the consideration of a new form of liaison between the various international organisations thus created, with a view to practical methods of collaboration and agreement. Further, it will help to develop the network of communications already established between national centres.

To sum up, the Institute contemplates the following programme of action for the coming year:

- To encourage the formation of several new national centres;
- To continue to collect information and to promote enquiries on everything connected with international travel by young people;
- If possible, to maintain relations between the international secretariats and the major organisations interested in the question.

## 6. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Since the publication of its book on educational broadcasting, the Institute has remained in constant touch with further movements in this field and has afforded them full publicity.

The chapter on "Educational Broadcasting", regularly published in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Institute, contains communications, studies by experts and reviews of books and articles on this subject.

Special attention is devoted to anything calculated to promote better international understanding. School broadcasting enables young people to be made acquainted, in a lively and topical manner, with the principal features of foreign civilisations. Numerous official and private associations have made commendable efforts in this direction.

This work of centralisation and of comparison of methods and results will be continued next year.

## 7. POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION : ADULT EDUCATION.

(1) At its 1933 session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorised the Institute, in conjunction with the International Labour Office, to undertake a comparative investigation of the methods of adult education. It was understood that this investigation would be proceeded with so far as the funds of the Institute permitted and within such time as the Institute thought fit, and that a limited number of countries would be dealt with. In consequence, however, of the resignation of the official in charge of the investigation, who possessed recognised competence in the matter, this work has been somewhat delayed.

The plan approved provides for investigations to be carried out by specialists as to the purpose, organisation, methods and working of adult education in the following countries : the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The whole will form the basis for a comparative study which the Institute intends to entrust to an expert with sufficient international experience to describe what has been achieved in these countries, to draw attention to the best methods and to indicate the part which this movement is called upon to play in the future of civilisation.

The Institute would thus complete the work it has already begun at the request of the International Labour Office in regard to the employment of workers' spare time.

(2) Whilst the results of this comparative study are being awaited, another kindred subject has been taken up. This relates to the difficult problem of the unemployment of young people, which the International Labour Office has placed on the agenda of its 1935 Conference. One of its aspects—continuation-school training for young people under 18—is being investigated with the help of the major international associations and their Liaison Committee. It seems more and more evident that, as the result of the increased use of machinery, all the unemployed will not be absorbed into work even if general economic prosperity is restored. The raising of the age of admission to work, while it may diminish the number of young persons without employment, makes it imperative that the hours of leisure shall be usefully employed in organised post-school instruction.

Besides the possible prolongation of the school age, questions of vocational continuation courses, technical re-education, labour camps and other methods should be considered.

## 8. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Permanent Committee for International School Correspondence, for which the Institute acts as secretariat, continued its task of co-ordinating the school correspondence offices of the various countries ; it has also endeavoured to arrange for new centres in countries where none yet exist, and it has been fairly successful. It has been able to "recognise" the national bureaux of Australia, Hungary and Poland, and to negotiate for the establishment or re-organisation of the bureaux in Belgium, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. The sixth number of *International School Correspondence* has also been prepared by the Permanent Committee. It contains reports on the activities, during the school year 1933-34, of the international school correspondence bureaux recognised by the Committee.

## 9. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As the Committee may learn from the special report of the Liaison Committee, collaboration and liaison have been maintained with the major associations dealing with the problems of instruction and education for peace. An official meeting of their Liaison Committee was held at the Institute in February last, and was devoted to the questions set out in the previous chapters and forming the educational programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It should be emphasised that, through the Liaison Committee and the major associations of which it consists, intellectual co-operation maintains close touch with public opinion. The organisations concerned are thirty in number and are all, or almost all, arranged on a federative basis. Their national branches, their numerous bulletins and their congresses and meetings afford valuable means of international contact and exercise an influence in all countries. These organisations should be specially thanked for the wide publicity given in their periodicals to decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to the results of the investigations carried out under the auspices of the Committee, and to the publications of the Institute.

Special stress may perhaps be laid on the Liaison Committee's work in regard to unemployment among young persons and its moral effects. This investigation is proceeding

in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and, especially as regards post-school education, with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

These are questions for close investigation, and the official bodies dealing with them might obtain valuable help from the major associations, many of which have a long practical experience of work for the young and the education of the adolescent after he has left school.

As in the case of the international students' associations, the falling off in international relations puts various obstacles in the way of the Liaison Committee's activities. It was natural that whole groups, in their desire for various forms of contact, mutual assistance and understanding between peoples, should be led to compare their experience and discuss these new difficulties with one another. They placed on the Liaison Committee's agenda problems such as "Peace, nationality and race in education"; "What are the present political, psychological, economic and other obstacles to international collaboration? Is a reconstruction of the notion of internationalism possible and how can it be attained?" The Committee will realise that many international organisations share the same fears, but the Liaison Committee's decisions and conclusions will, it may be hoped, have a practical value, in addition to their intrinsic interest.

## V. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

### I. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

The Institute has sought to maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the scientific unions themselves and the other major scientific organisations, with a view to improving on the results which this method had yielded last year.

For the first time, the Council invited the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to send a representative to its general assembly at Brussels on July 5th, 1934.

Collaboration with the unions has also continued. Thus, the Institute took part in the General Assembly of the International Union of Chemistry, held in Madrid in April 1934, when several questions of importance to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation were discussed.

The same problem has been put on the agenda of the meeting of the International Union of Physics arranged to be held in London next October.

Lastly, the Institute has, on several occasions, collaborated with other international organisations—*e.g.*, the International Union of Biology and the International Committee on Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.

### 2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

After considering special reports drawn up by the International Unions of Physics and Chemistry, the Committee of Experts which met at Madrid in 1933 recommended a procedure for investigating the co-ordination of terminology, and entrusted its application to a Permanent Committee, for which the Institute was to act as secretary, and, at the same time, adopted other resolutions of a technical nature concerning terms common to physics and chemistry.

The first task of the Institute was to secure the approval of the two unions concerned. At the Institute's request, the Union of Chemistry set up a special committee to study the co-ordination of scientific terminology.

The conclusions of this enquiry were submitted last April to the eleventh Conference of the International Union of Chemistry. The special committee for co-ordinating terminologies then adopted the following resolution, which was noted by the general assembly of the Union :

"The Committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry for co-ordinating scientific terminology, having noted the report submitted by M. Charles Marie at the meeting organised by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, approves the resolutions then adopted."

The same procedure is being followed by the Union of Physics, and it is hoped that it will be equally successful at the meeting in London next October. The Institute will then merely have to forward the complete result to the International Council of Scientific Unions for final approval. Preparations are also proceeding for further work in biology.

### 3. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

In this connection, the Institute has applied the detailed scheme of work drawn up by the Committee of Experts, which met at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg. In agreement with the latter, it is collecting the necessary material for drawing up lists of the models and duplicates existing in the chief museums. Great interest is being taken in this work in England and the United States of America, but it is a lengthy task. The Centre for Liaison between Science Museums and



Information Centres has continued to collect information and suggestions and to circulate them among the institutions concerned.

It has also continued the publication of the monthly bulletin *Scientific Museums*, fifteen issues of which have already appeared, and which is publishing more and more original information.

#### 4. REPERTORY OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

In 1933, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposed to draw up a list of physics laboratories which regularly admit considerable numbers of foreign students and offer them special facilities for study. This decision was the outcome of a discussion of a wider scheme—namely, to draw up a complete list of all physics laboratories.

Although the less ambitious scheme was adopted, the Institute found that it had first to undertake the heavy task of compiling a list of all existing laboratories and then to see whether the particulars collected could be classified according to a suitable method of selection.

Use can already be made of the information collected and classified. There are, however, great difficulties as regards the selection to be made. The Institute first tried the method generally applied in such cases of leaving the national authorities to make a selection. The results, however, showed that, in this case, the procedure was not satisfactory. The selection of international laboratories can only be made by experts appointed on the responsibility of the Committee. This will be a delicate task, and it might perhaps be better to wait until the financial situation enables the original scheme to be taken up again and a complete list of laboratories of pure and applied physics to be published.

#### 5. ANNUAL TABLES OF CONSTANTS AND NUMERICAL DATA.

The Council of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, at its 1934 session in Madrid, reconsidered the material difficulties which the Committee on Annual Tables of Constants has to contend with in continuing its publications.

In Madrid, two kinds of action were advocated, with which the Committee might associate itself :

(a) The resolution setting up the International Committee on Annual Tables was officially communicated by the Foreign Office to the Governments represented at the London Congress in 1909. The same procedure should be followed for amending its regulations, and the Congress of the Union considered that the question should be examined by an international official conference, and asked the French Government to take steps to convene this conference at the earliest possible moment. The Madrid resolutions have already been forwarded to the various Governments by the Spanish Government.

The importance of this recommendation cannot be over-estimated. Such an undertaking as the tables of constants should be safeguarded against the vicissitudes it has hitherto experienced owing to the fact that the principle and the scale of the necessary national contributions have not, except in a few cases, been laid down and finally accepted. The only remedy is an official conference, and it would seem advisable for the Committee to support the recommendation made by the International Union of Chemistry.

(b) The Union of Chemistry has also resolved to ask the various branches of pure science to give the tables of constants the same support that has hitherto been given by chemistry only.

By a resolution adopted at the Madrid Congress, the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have both received such a request to convene a committee of experts representative of all the major international scientific organisations. If the International Council of Scientific Unions agrees, it would probably be highly desirable that the procedure suggested should be jointly adopted.

#### 6. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The Institute has continued its efforts to make the rules for abstracts drawn up by the Committee of Scientific Advisers as widely known as possible.

These rules are being more and more generally adopted, and a large number of scientific organisations belonging to different countries have spontaneously got into touch with the Institute with a view to obtaining the explanations necessary for the application of the rules. It might almost be said that, as a whole, and notwithstanding difficulties and divergent customs, the problem of abstracts has now been solved.

## VI. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

### I. LIBRARIES.

#### (a) *Enquiry into the Training of Librarians.*

Although the Institute has also collected information of various kinds relating to the libraries of different countries and their work, which has been published regularly in its bulletin *Intellectual Co-operation*, it has devoted its chief attention to the enquiry into the professional training of librarians. The information received in this connection in the course of previous investigations had shown that, while there were a few points on which they coincided, on the whole, the methods employed by the various countries differed widely. The conclusion was reached, therefore, that a comparative study for the purpose of ascertaining the results obtained by these various methods would be of great utility, and the members of the Committee of Librarians, meeting last year at Geneva, requested the Institute to undertake this enquiry, which they considered should cover all public libraries. Under this head would come national and municipal libraries and specialised and popular libraries. This conception of the enquiry appears to have been the right one, as the categories of libraries for which the professional training of librarians needs to be improved vary according to the country.

The Institute's enquiry was conducted in two stages : it first asked for certain definite documentary information, and received from nearly all European countries, the United States, China and Japan replies which constitute a valuable record. It did not, however, wish to confine itself to this necessarily schematic enquiry and approached certain persons possessing the requisite qualifications, requesting them to submit original reports dealing with the factors of the problem in their own country and giving their general views and suggestions. About a dozen surveys have already been received.

Taking into consideration both the contents of the library and the public which uses it, the Institute has, for the purpose of arriving at general conclusions, classified libraries into four main categories : (1) specialised scientific libraries ; (2) general libraries of the *Bibliothèque nationale* type ; (3) libraries of a general character (municipal, central, provincial) ; (4) popular libraries.

The comparative survey made shows how the problem of training higher, intermediate or lower grade librarians is usually dealt with in these different categories as regards technique and teaching methods.

The report advocates not only national measures but international collaboration as well, periodical meetings of directors of schools or professors, the establishment of institutes for research in library management, which would study the various experiments made and the new methods which might be adopted according to the purpose of the various categories of libraries.

After it has been revised by a librarian, M. de Gregori, Director of the Casanatense Library in Rome, this report will be published ; it will have the merit of striking out upon a new line, different from other works already published, dealing with the management of libraries.

#### (b) *Collections of Facsimiles.*

The Institute was also instructed to collect the fullest possible information on the reproduction of manuscripts in facsimile. Last year, it requested the libraries to be good enough to draw up and communicate to it a list of their collections. In order to facilitate the work, M. Collijn was good enough to draw up, by way of example, an inventory of collections of facsimiles for Sweden. When these lists are complete, they will constitute a very useful reference document for all who wish to consult at little expense and without inconvenience original documents, the loan of which is usually unobtainable without great difficulty.

### 2. ARCHIVES.

The collaboration between archives departments initiated by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has begun to bear fruit this year.

(a) The most important achievement is the compilation of the "International Guide to Archives", which has led to close co-operation between archivists. This volume, which deals with Europe, could not have been drawn up without the direct assistance of the heads of archive departments, who in nearly every case helped in its compilation. The Institute kept in constant touch with them, in order that the replies received might be as uniform and as full as possible. It obtained the assistance of a delegation of their Committee, the Chairman of which, M. Casanova, has closely followed the editing of the book. The Guide thus contains all useful information concerning the various archives services, their organisation and resources, and the many and varied data which may be of use to workers in this field. The Institute was fortunate enough to interest an important publishing firm, the Casa Editrice d'Arte, in this work, which has been compiled on scientific bases.

(b) A first exchange of lecturers has taken place. A French archivist, Professor Bourgin, gave a series of lectures last March in Rome on the special features of French archives, the methods employed in the teaching of the science of archives in France, and material in French

archives relating to Italian history. A similar series of lectures will be given at Paris in October by an Italian archivist, Professor Buraggi, Superintendent of the State Archives at Turin.

(c) Lastly, various other questions have been dealt with such as the co-ordination of archives terminology and relations between the central archives departments and private archives.

The Institute will continue to collect information for a second volume of the Guide, which will be devoted to extra-European countries, and for a lexicon of archive terminology.

## VII. LITERATURE.

### I. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM."

The publication of the *Index Translationum* has made it possible to establish during the year closer collaboration between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the national bibliographical centres and so improve the Index, and to perfect the arrangements for the exchange of information.

Another country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been added to the *Index Translationum* during the present administrative period. The index cards are prepared at the Institute itself by its staff on the basis of the *Kniznaja letopis*, which is sent to us regularly by the Central Chamber of Bibliography at Moscow.

It is interesting to note that certain national libraries or official bibliographical organisations—*e.g.*, those of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—have spontaneously made an offer to the Institute to fill in the cards themselves and to undertake on the spot the supplementary researches requested by the Institute. The Royal Library of Sweden itself revises the Swedish part of the proofs of the *Index Translationum*. The editors of the Norwegian bibliography undertake specially for the *Index* a classification of translations. The editorial staff of the "Deutsche National-Bibliographie" is engaged in drawing up a list of the translations which should be included in the *Index Translationum* and sends any additional information. In another direction, the American bibliography *The Publishers' Weekly*, in accordance with the arrangements made, has modified its mode of presentation and, for the past year, provides a classification by subjects which is utilised by the *Index Translationum*. The Roumanian Academy, in agreement with the national Intellectual Co-operation Committee, has undertaken to draw up the list for Roumania. Lastly, certain countries, such as China, which do not appear in our publication have expressed the desire to be included therein.

The Institute has also endeavoured to obtain from the publishers of the different countries the names of the original works, and some progress has been made in this direction.

In spite of the depression in the bookselling trade, the *Index Translationum* has been able to retain a good part of its advertisements. Its numbers are now frequently quoted and commented upon in the Press of the different countries and its statistics are reproduced.

### 2. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

The Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection held a meeting on December 21st, 1933, under the chairmanship of M. Gonzague de Reynold, at which important decisions were adopted.

The programme of publications for the next two years was fixed as follows: "Facundo", by Sarmiento (Argentine), preface by Anibal Ponce, translation by Marcel Bataillon; "Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis (Brazil), preface and translation by Francis de Miomandre, revised by Ronald de Carvalho, and "Letters and Speeches of Bolivar" (Venezuela), prefaces by M. L. Valenilla Lanz and M. Parra Perez, translated by Charles Aubrun. These will be published in 1934.

The following are the titles for 1935: José Martí—"Essais" (Cuba), preface by Manach, translation by Francis de Miomandre; Aloisio Azevedo—"O Mulato" (Brazil), translated by Manoel Gahisto; Hostos—"Essais" (Porto Rico), translated by Max Daireaux.

A complete programme has been drawn up with the assistance of a number of specialists on folklore with a view to the publication of an iconographical series devoted to the popular arts of Latin America as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained. This arts series would parallel the literary series of the Ibero-American collection.

### 3. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ORGANISATIONS.

The Institute has remained in contact with the international organisations which concern themselves with literary questions and particularly with the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors. The last Assembly of this Federation adopted, among others, a resolution which shows the great interest aroused in literary circles by the *Index Translationum*.

VIII. FINE ARTS.

I. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

In the Museums Office there has been established a real international liaison centre which, despite the meagre resources at its disposal, is already engaged in all the various forms of activity appropriate to an organisation of the kind. Several years' experience have enabled its methods to be established on a sound basis; it provides liaison between important Government departments, which it keeps informed of current developments in museums and institutions connected with the fine arts; it studies, as a matter of regular routine, the outstanding features of their technical work and collects valuable material for them.

The work deals, from a theoretical standpoint, with the major problems of museography and with the educational influence of museums and monuments; and from the practical standpoint with a number of scientific problems connected with the protection, preservation and restoration of monuments and works of art. It further deals with the preparation of a museum directory; the preparations for the Madrid Conference, the concluding stage of studies which have been in progress for several years; the draft International Convention for the protection of works of artistic interest, and the creation of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.

(a) *The Madrid Conference.*

The International Conference of Experts for the Study of the Problems of General Museography will be held in Madrid from October 14th to 21st, 1934. This will be the first occasion on which the new method of work adopted by the International Museums Office for its meetings of experts will be applied. The Conference, which will be essentially practical in nature, will prepare the final draft of a treatise on modern museography for the use of curators and administrators of antiquity and fine arts departments; the various items on the agenda are, in a sense, a table of contents of the treatise which is being prepared. We shall therefore be making the first experiment of a scientific congress convened to produce, on the basis of carefully prepared material, not a—necessarily disconnected—series of acts and Minutes, but a real work of reference, in which national or individual contributions have been adjusted beforehand to conform to a single plan prepared on international lines.

(b) *The Legal Protection of National Artistic Possessions.*

In 1933, a preliminary draft Convention for the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic, Historical or Scientific Interest which have been lost or stolen or unlawfully alienated or exported was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and received its approval as well as the approval, in principle, of the Council and of the Assembly.

This draft was referred to Governments for their observations by the Secretary-General of the League. The impression conveyed by the first replies received from Governments is that they view the Office's proposals with favour. The great majority of them recognise the expediency of the principle underlying the Convention, the observations sent in by some of them relating rather to questions of detail. The Office is engaged in this work at the moment and hopes to be in a position to submit, at the Commission's next session, a detailed report on this question, together with the final text of the draft Convention.

The interest which national Government departments are taking in these proposals of the Office is already being demonstrated in concrete form; several of them are already anticipating the procedure laid down in the Convention, since they are using the Office and its official publications to report the disappearance of objects from their collections. The Office has placed at their disposal, as provided for in the Convention, the very publication which the latter contemplates for communications of this kind, and has, moreover, taken other measures, such as the issue of confidential circulars and of Press or broadcast *communiqués*, to ensure the adequate dissemination of these communications.

(c) *Programme of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.*

The creation, under the International Museums Office, of an International Commission on Historical Monuments was approved by the Council and Assembly of the League in September and October 1933. The readiness with which various States had signified their approval of the principle of safeguarding and respecting ancient monuments warranted the belief that the setting up of an international body for the joint study of such problems would meet with an equally favourable reception. Most States have now appointed their delegates to the Commission.

Its field of work is delimited by the definition of the term "historical monument" itself. Generally speaking, this denomination applies to a building whose preservation is a matter of interest to the community owing to its significance in history and, especially, in the history of art. Considerations of legislation, case law and the practical application of laws and administrative regulations add certain important supplementary ideas to this general concept.

Furthermore, the various national laws provide that the surroundings of monuments must be comprised in the definition. This applies equally to the circumstances in which architectural units and monumental perspectives have to be considered and to excavations in archæological

areas. The natural beauty of sites can be taken into account only in so far as they form the setting of such monuments. To these material factors must be added considerations of hygiene, town-planning, the location of excavation work in safe spots, expropriation, etc., all matters which do not come exclusively within the purview of departments concerned with antiquity and the fine arts.

Finally, very intricate administrative and legislative problems arise in connection with the regulations governing excavations, more especially in countries where archaeological treasures are particularly abundant. The question of the supervision and the lay-out of excavations, and, generally speaking, the right to excavate and the attendant contracts have thus formed the subject of many legislative and administrative measures, which ought certainly to be studied on the international plane with a view to harmonising the various interests concerned.

These few considerations show in a general way the scope of the Commission's work, which will be divided into : (1) moral and educational action ; (2) legislative and administrative action ; (3) technical action ; (4) international documentation.

(1) *Moral and Educational Action.*—The Commission will endeavour to secure acceptance for the view advanced by the Athens Conference that the safeguarding of those masterpieces in which civilisation has found expression is a matter of moment to all nations.

(2) *Legislative and Administrative Action.*—Consideration of the provisions in force in various countries for the protection of historical monuments disclose certain administrative or legislative lacunæ. States which have no special body responsible for the preservation of historical monuments might, taking advantage of the experience of other countries, and with the assistance of the Office, seek to draw up such regulations and set up the requisite machinery for their enforcement.

A rational system for the protection of monuments should in particular be based upon provisions empowering the competent bodies to apply such emergency measures as may be required and take stringent action against acts of pilfering and vandalism, severe penalties being provided for the purpose in criminal law. National legislation should also reflect the present tendency to acknowledge certain rights of the community over private property, where historical monuments are concerned.

Finally, the preservation of monuments as a whole necessarily implies action which only an international body is able to undertake.

(3) *Technical Action.*—Wherever attention has been given to the preservation of historical monuments, observations have been made and solutions proposed which, if they were pooled, might greatly facilitate the task of the authorities. There is hardly any field in which all the resources of modern science are more needed, and no nation can any longer claim that its own knowledge and skill are sufficient.

It would therefore be expedient, with a view to the study of certain general problems, for the Committee to consult technical specialists.

(4) *International Documentation.*—Documentation plays an essential part in these various means of action, but, if it is to be used on an international basis, it must first be collected by national centres. The Athens Conference itself reached the conclusions that documentary material should be systematically collected in each country and should comprise an inventory of national historical monuments, accompanied by photographs and descriptions, and that archives should be established for the collection of useful information regarding such monuments. The Conference urged that every country should deposit its publications with the Museums Office and that the latter should publish articles on the general processes and methods of preserving historical monuments and should study the best means of utilising the information thus centralised.

It is in this direction that the co-ordinative action of an International Commission on Historical Monuments may be expected to yield the most concrete and useful results. Its chief object should of course be to encourage national publications, but a certain homogeneity in the planning and editing of such reports or studies would greatly facilitate the work of co-ordination and centralisation.

In addition to these general studies, the Commission should at a later stage recommend the preparation of other more technical publications dealing, for instance, with graphic and photographic documentation.

Collections of casts should be similarly co-ordinated.

Lastly, publications of general interest might be undertaken under the auspices of the International Museums Office : a comparative list of laws in force in different countries in regard to historical monuments, documents relating to excavations, general reports dealing with technical problems of preservation, etc.

Owing to the nature of the functions entrusted to the International Commission on Historical Monuments, it is possible for all national authorities or competent institutions to belong to it, although it is also provided that exchanges of views and discussions on the subjects mentioned must be confined to small committees. As, in principle, plenary meetings of the Commission will take place only in exceptional circumstances, its members will be, as it were, the representatives, in dealings with the International Museums Office, of the national departments of antiquities and fine arts, or similar institutions.

(d) *Administrative Studies and Technical Investigations.*

In the course of this work, and in consequence of the enquiries which it constantly receives, the Secretariat of the Museums Office realised that the development of research and scientific experiment in this field was frequently hampered by the lack of co-operation between the

laboratories and research institutes attached to the museums and fine arts departments, and by the necessity under which they are placed of confining their tests and experiments to the cases which concern the museum or monuments to which their work relates. The progress of science, however, has revealed a number of laws and general principles, of which the application should be studied or the scope ascertained. Pending the establishment of a laboratory for the International Museums Office, in which these researches could be carried out freely, the work has been entrusted by it to specialists whose personal researches qualified them for this task. A series of systematic studies has thus been undertaken.

(1) *The Transport of Works of Art.*—This question has arisen on various occasions in connection with large exhibitions of works from public or private collections in all parts of the world, which have been subjected to the influence of a change of climate, environment and conditions. The Office has studied the technical aspect of the problem, the action of atmospheric agents on works of art (paintings, sculptures, objects); it has also endeavoured to ascertain and give publicity to the results of the experiments made and the conclusions reached during these removals. By approaching the curators and the transport undertakings concerned, it has collected a series of documents, opinions and suggestions which constitute a practical guide that can be consulted with advantage.

(2) *The Preservation of Old Tapestries and Fabrics.*—Curators who have specialised in this field were good enough to send the Office very detailed reports on the various means of protecting fabrics and the methods and material used in European and American museums for displaying fabrics, carpets, tapestries and lace. The Secretariat of the Office also enlisted the co-operation of a specialist, who went more fully into the question whenever these replies or other information received made additional investigations necessary.

(3) *Special Scientific Research.*—In the course of its documentary work, the attention of the Office was drawn to individual cases in which works of art had deteriorated, and to the advisability of undertaking systematic studies and experiments in regard to certain definite aspects of their preservation.

For instance, the Office engaged a biological chemist to make a systematic study of the present resources of science from the point of view of the chemical, microscopic and optical analysis of the pigments used in different techniques of painting. A radiological expert made a valuable contribution to the highly controversial question of the possible deterioration of materials examined by X-rays. He is preparing a report on the possible deterioration of pigments subjected to the action of ultra-violet rays.

(4) Archæologists, as well as experts in the pictorial sciences, have long been devoting attention to *the technique of encaustic painting*, which was widely practised in antiquity, owing to the special resistance of wax to atmospheric action. An attempt has been made to reconstruct this method by analysing specimens excavated and by using the same implements as antique painters. The Office has prepared a very well documented study on both the history of the process and how modern electrotechnical methods of heating the paint and ground bring it within the reach of present-day painters.

(5) *Restoration of Articles of Metal and Wood.*—This difficult problem has for some time attracted the attention of curators, chemists and physicists. An attempt has been made by chemical and electrical methods, among other means, to restore objects which have been broken or have lost their shape through being buried for a long time in the earth. The most satisfactory experiments were those made by an Italian scientist, who unfortunately died without leaving any written statement to enable his work to be carried on. The Office has followed very closely the work done in America and Europe in connection with ancient brasses and bronzes, and has received several important contributions on this subject.

Another problem to which the Office has devoted attention during the past year is the preservation of articles of wood. Thus a systematic study has been made of the principal wood parasites—animal and vegetable—and methods of destroying them, and a detailed report has been received on the preservation of woven articles and wicker-work. In addition, the Office has considered the practical aspect of this question, the application to museum exhibits of the theoretical methods that have been recommended, which, of course, requires very special care.

(6) *Miscellaneous Questions relating to Restoration, Preservation and Classification.*—Mention must also be made of the studies which are proceeding on the question of varnishes and the various factors affecting the ground of and preparatory work on easel paintings, the restoration of mosaics, from the strictly technical aspect of the strengthening or the transference of these works of art, and the experiments made and methods adopted to secure the proper temperature, hygrometric condition and purity of atmosphere for the proper preservation of the objects in exhibition-rooms or store-rooms.

In a similar connection, the Office has endeavoured to collect opinions and studies on methods of labelling museum specimens. One detailed study deals with the classification of pottery.

(7) *Administrative Questions and Questions of General Museography.*—Questions of general museography arising out of the preservation of works of art, and, in particular, the vocational training of museum curators and restorers have been considered, and the reports received have enabled it to specify what measures might be introduced.

For some time, the various points of view to be considered in arranging and presenting collections of coins and medals have been receiving the attention, not only of numismatists, but also of curators of historical, ethnographical and art museums. The Office has endeavoured, in a study on this subject, to bring out the historical, sociological, pedagogical and æsthetic function of these collections, which, in itself, determines their museographical value.

Museum curators will also benefit from the Office's investigations into the characteristics of objects coming more specifically within the scope of ethnographical collections. Light is thrown on the various aspects from which these specimens can be interpreted and arranged in a museum collection by a general study of the question and a written statement on negro art.

Any examination of the chief museographical problems will remain incomplete, however, until more systematic attention has been devoted than at present to the history of museography. While it does not claim to have founded a new science, the Office has planned a comprehensive programme of research in this relatively unexplored field.

In order to give greater publicity to the principles adopted, the technical methods employed and the innovations introduced in the museums of the old and new worlds, the "International Repertory of Museums" is to be issued on a uniform plan. It will serve both as a source of information regarding the artistic treasures of the various continents, and as an essential instrument of work. To supplement this important work of reference, the Office has made a collection of general surveys of the museographical activities of countries such as Japan, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, which are not very well known in Europe from this aspect.

Lastly, the educational function of museums has this year been studied, both from the theoretical point of view and in the light of practical experiments such as those carried out in open-air museums in the Scandinavian countries, and in the form of regular co-operation between museums and educational institutions in the important museographical centres of Europe and America.

(8) *Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings*.—During the past year, the Office Secretariat has compiled almost all the chapters of the "Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings". They are being revised by the experts of the sub-committees concerned. Part I deals with the preservation of paintings from external influences, and also with exhibition material, protection from fire, cleaning, etc. Part II deals with the diseases that attack the various constituents of paintings, and describes how they can be treated according to the technique of the original work and the character of the backing. The necessary material is assembled, but wider consultations have had to be undertaken to meet, not only the wish expressed by the Committee on the Handbook, but also the present requirements of scientists, art historians and curators. The work in hand must reflect the various tendencies prevailing in regard to the æsthetic and museographic principles of restoration, which are, in their turn, reflected in the technical methods employed.

The Handbook will contain a bibliographical appendix giving, in addition to an analytical table of the chief monographs which have appeared, a list of authoritative works on pictorial technique, the examination of pictures and their restoration.

The general introduction, which is now being compiled, will begin with a short historical summary and will then describe how the restoration of a work of art should be undertaken, the general principles which will guide the curator in the difficult problem of the proper care of paintings and the steps necessary to ensure their preservation.

(9) *Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments*.—The Athens Conference was the starting-point of a series of studies, some supplementary and others entirely fresh—researches in the legislative sphere, in regard to which mention may be made of a detailed report on German legislation regarding historical monuments; the question of open-air museums, their origin, the part they are called upon to play, not only from the strictly museographical standpoint, but also in the preservation of ancient buildings, and the utilisation of artistic monuments as museums, as a means of protecting and preserving the buildings so employed. One survey dealt more particularly with the preservation of castles, which are frequently used for purposes that may be detrimental either to their architectural integrity or to their safety.

As recommended by the experts who met at Athens, the Office has tried to keep a kind of register of the restoration work done in various countries, and to give in its periodicals the most typical instances of such work. It has published regular reports on the excavations in progress in different countries. Lastly, it has examined the new question of museums of architecture. The recent gift of a model of ancient Rome has given it the opportunity of investigating the precedents for such work and of collecting documentary material likely to encourage the creation of architectural museums.

#### (e) *Publications.*

*Museion*, "Informations mensuelles", "Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées" (devoted respectively to the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments and to a collection of documents on the preservation of paintings), the "International Repertory of Museums" (of which, in addition to the two volumes on the Netherlands and France already issued, a third volume has appeared dealing with museums in Poland), the "Proceedings of the Athens Conference" and the "Map of Archæological Excavations in Italy".

The following publications are in preparation: "Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings", "Treatise on Museography", "Collection of Laws and International Agreements concerning Excavations", "Compendium of Comparative Legislation concerning Historical Monuments", "Repertories of the Museums and Collections of Roumania, Greece, and Austria", "Repertory of Collections of Greek and Roman Archæology", and, in conclusion, in a series dealing with monuments, a "Systematic Catalogue of Byzantine Churches."

## 2. FOLK ARTS.

In the matter of folk art, the Institute has mainly directed its efforts this year to issuing publications on the utilisation of workers' spare time and to studies on folk music and song.

The scheme of work adopted after discussion with the members of the International Committee on Folk Arts comprises a study of the common characteristics of folk art, especially in Europe, both in its underlying tendencies and its means of expression. A list of persons who might take part in such a comparative study has been drawn up.

The new work will be undertaken as soon as the present studies have been concluded.

### (a) *Folk Music and Song.*

The Institute was requested by the International Committee on Folk Arts to make preparations for the establishment of an Information Centre on this subject, and it succeeded in collecting very extensive, if not complete, documentary material in about thirty of the countries that are, in general, the most important from this point of view; this material has, moreover, the merit of being entirely new. In view of the abundance of the material, it has been possible, with the help of the composer Lajta, to prepare a list for the following countries: Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Sweden.

This book will give detailed information on the scientific work done in these countries, on the gramophone and manuscript records of folk music already prepared, on the collections made and on the principal works dealing with this subject.

A second volume will be prepared next year, and will cover the non-European countries and the few European Countries on which the Institute has not yet received complete information.

### (b) *Folk Art and Workers' Spare Time.*

A volume appeared in May giving the results of the enquiry made into this subject at the request of the International Labour Office. The separate reports are prefaced by a detailed study drawn up by the International Institute showing the general ideas arising out of the enquiry and the suggestions which appear applicable and might be put into practice on the initiative of various groups interested in the question of workers' spare time. The book further records the opinion of the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts regarding the conclusions reached by the Institute; it also gives a succinct though extensive bibliography for the countries which have taken part in this comparative study. This documentary part has been drawn up with the help of M. Lehmann, former President of the International Committee on Folk Arts, and of the national popular art committees.

## 3. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

This new link extends the work of organisation in matters of fine art. The Museums Office already deals with all questions relating to the preservation of works of art; on behalf of the art administrations, it is studying a number of specific problems. Its activities extend to art as a whole, regarded from the museums point of view.

It was thought desirable, however, to supplement this work, which has now been developed in all its aspects, by applying to persons engaged in research studies, in laboratory investigations and in the training of young scientists, and to the masters of archæology and the history of art. A fresh liaison centre has been created during the year; on the invitation of the Italian National Committee, its Committee of Directors met in Rome on December 1st and 2nd, 1933, and finally drew up its programme—*i.e.*, to make known the direction and methods of research work at present undertaken by the various institutes, together with the means at their disposal; to help in editing existing national and international bibliographical lists, with a view to supplementing and developing them; to take part in the work of international co-operation, which has already been outlined, and in the exchange of teachers and students; to deal with a number of special problems of immediate interest connected with the progress of artistic documentation, such as the grant of exclusive rights to excavators in the study and publication of their discoveries, the participation of students of archæology in the work of archæologists in respect of excavations, the question of palæo-ethnographical studies and the utilisation of documentary cinematography. On the last point, the Institute has already submitted suggestions to the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held in Rome in May 1934.

Since the Institute's liaison work has enabled it to collect original documentation for the Centre, it has been possible to consider the publication this year of a periodical bulletin which



is strongly recommended by the Committee of Directors of the Centre. This bulletin will contain studies on the various points of the programme drawn up at the Rome Congress, articles dealing fully with the institutes of archæology and of the history of art which are members of the Centre, and articles on the problems—the most important and frequently the most interesting in respect of the origin of civilisation—which they are at present studying. The bulletin will also contain a section devoted to current information ; although appearing only three times a year, it will show that the International Centre is an active body and will constitute an effective bond between the institutions collaborating in this matter with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

#### IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The investigations made in this sphere were reviewed at a meeting held in Paris by representatives of the various international institutions which deal with intellectual rights and cognate legal problems : the International Labour Office, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome), International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and Industrial Property (Berne), Secretariat of the League of Nations (Legal Section and International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation Section) and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The meeting took place on June 11th, 1934, with M. B. C. J. Loder, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in the chair. On account of the technical character of some of the problems raised by the international position in regard to authors' rights, M. Destrée and M. Raestad were invited to take part in the discussions.

Recent diplomatic events had enabled the Executive Committee to include on the Committee's agenda work of immediate practical value : the revision of the Union Conventions of Paris and Berne regarding the protection of industrial property and literary and artistic works respectively.

The revision of the first Convention was the work of the International Conference held in London from May 1st to June 2nd, 1934. The second is to take place in Brussels on the invitation of the Belgian Government, if possible at the end of the summer of 1935. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has thus been afforded an opportunity of establishing that close co-operation with the Bureaux in Berne which has so often been advocated by the League of Nations. Such co-operation has just been given practical form at the London Conference, which was attended by a delegation headed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It also formed the subject of the following recommendation :

“ The Conference recommends that the International Bureau, in the exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Convention, should keep in touch with the permanent organs of the League of Nations, and transmit to the Secretary-General, as and when it may think fit, any suggestions for intervention by the League likely, in the opinion of the International Bureau, to further the work of the Union.”

In addition, the Belgian Government has invited a representative of the International Institute to attend the meetings of the Committee set up under the chairmanship of M. Jules Destrée to draw up the official proposals which are to form the basis for discussion at the Brussels Conference. These proposals will of course remain distinct from those which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will put forward on points specifically dealt with in the recommendations adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In spite of the wide differences which exist and will inevitably continue to exist between the rules governing industrial property and literary and artistic works respectively, their parallel development affords striking proof of the identity of some of the problems with which they will have to deal. These include the majority of the subjects the moral and social importance of which has already attracted the Committee's special attention.

Such is the case in regard to what has come to be known as the moral right of the authors of literary and artistic works, henceforward recognised on the international plane under the Rome Act ; an exactly similar right in the case of inventors has just been recommended by the London Conference, which inserted in the Convention a provision on the lines of the recommendation adopted by the Committee last year. The same applies to the uniform interpretation and application of the two Conventions through reference to an international jurisdiction. In the last place, the kinds of protection to be granted to certain persons working under contract also represent more or less common ground. These various points naturally fall to a large extent within the scope of the activities of the International Labour Organisation, which is investigating them through its Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

The vast problems connected with the London and Brussels Conferences would, it was thought, provide an adequate programme for this year's meeting. They all, though for various reasons, call for the pooling of the various forms of international activity.

The purpose of the meeting was thus twofold. In the first place, as regards the London Conference, it had to appraise and state the effects which the new text would have upon the protection of inventors' rights. In the second place, as regards the Conference of Brussels, it had to work out the proposals to be put forward by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A problem inseparably bound up with these is that of devising means of harmonising the international systems governing authors' rights in the two continents. Such action was urged in certain highly important decisions taken by the recent Conference at Montevideo.

The following is a summary of the Committee's discussions :

## I. INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

### (a) *Moral Rights.*

In the matter of inventors' rights, as in the matter of authors' rights, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has always supported the view that a certain number of personal prerogatives should be inalienably secured to all those engaged in creative intellectual work, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. For this reason, it has always pressed for the adoption of international regulations prohibiting the practice whereby industrial undertakings take out anonymous patents for inventions made by their employees or purchased from inventors in needy circumstances. Without prejudice to the remuneration of salaried inventors which is being dealt with by the International Labour Office, it has urged recognition of the right of every inventor to sign his invention.

Acting upon these general principles, the delegation of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation applied itself to securing the recognition by the London Act of the principle of the moral rights of inventors. It has secured the insertion in the Union Convention of the following new clause: "The inventor has the right to be mentioned as such in a patent". This clause ensures that henceforward inventors will enjoy the prerogative claimed on their behalf by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It will rest with the countries in which this right has not hitherto been recognised to bring their national legislation on this point into harmony with the international Convention. In this connection, it would appear that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will have an opportunity of giving effective support to the action taken by professional associations.

### (b) *Right to Patent Discoveries or Inventions previously described in Communications published in the Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

In the majority of countries, the law provides that no patent can be issued in respect of an invention that is not absolutely new. This requirement is justified by the public interest and also by the need for avoiding the complications which might arise out of private transactions. But even so, its consequences are sometimes unreasonably severe, more especially when disclosure before patent takes the form of a communication made by the inventor to his colleagues or of a review article.

This state of things has been frequently criticised in scientific circles. An attempt at reform was made in the draft prepared by the experts in December 1927 and submitted by the League to the Governments for examination, which provided that the right of the scientist would be automatically established by the publication of his discovery, the official registration of which would merely serve to fix the date on which he would begin to exercise his acknowledged right.

It was the unique facilities granted by the laws of the United States of America which decided the American delegation to the Conference of London to submit a proposal that a certain time-limit should be allowed, during which patents may be taken out in respect of inventions previously communicated or published. In conjunction with several delegations, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation used its best endeavours to devise a formula to that effect, but the Conference was unable to go further than a recommendation which also referred to the rights of salaried inventors.

"The Conference recommends that any amendments which the countries represented in the Union may introduce in their national laws on the protection of industrial property shall be based on the principle of the protection of inventors' interests, account being taken of the proposals discussed at the present Conference, more particularly in respect of employed inventors and the need for prescribing a time-limit within which the communication and use of an invention by its author shall not constitute an obstacle to the granting of a patent or involve the invalidity of the patent for which he may subsequently apply."

Although this text is as yet without binding force, the Committee on Intellectual Rights considered that its moral effect was of genuine importance for the world of science. It also took the view that it might be used as the basis for new representations by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the various Governments.

### (c) *Jurisdictional Clause.*

The problem arose in the same form in connection with the coming revision of the Berne Convention, but it was the occasion only of a brief statement, in the Committee on Intellectual Rights, on the discussions that had taken place at the London Conference and of the negative solution reached.

The proposal to introduce a jurisdictional clause into the Convention, though it obtained a large majority in favour, also revealed the irreconcilable opposition of a number of delegations to the principle itself. In these circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in agreement with the delegation of the League Economic Committee, could do no more than reserve its future action as regards finding a formula harmonising equally with the Berne Convention.

### (d) *Protection of Press Statements.*

Press agencies and newspapers have, of course, frequently protested against the abuses arising in connection with the commercial use of news obtained and published by them. Press statements constitute a form of publication which is not covered by copyright, and

therefore cannot claim the protection of the Berne Convention. On the other hand, the improper use of such statements appears to come under the head of unfair competition, which is covered by Article 10(a) of the Union Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The work done by international conferences of Press experts and by the International Chamber of Commerce, following the investigations which have been carried on for a long time past by the International Bureaux in Berne, have revealed the possibility of attempting to establish an international rule granting to Press agencies and newspapers, if not the right of ownership of their statements, at any rate the institution of a time-limit for the reproduction of such statements or an obligation compelling anyone reproducing them to cite their source.

The Conference held that the question was not yet ripe for international settlement. A resolution was unanimously adopted, however, and the Committee on Intellectual Rights considered that the problem called for careful attention by the International Institute, and that a memorandum should be compiled showing the present *de facto* position.

## 2. AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

### (a) *Preparation of Possible Proposals to be submitted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the Brussels Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention.*

(1) *Journalists' Copyright.*—The discussions on the subject in the Committee in 1933 served to throw light on the two aspects from which the protection of works published in the Press should be considered. In the first place, the exceptional system by which Press work is still encumbered must be brought to an end. The unfairness of this position has long been denounced by the International Literary and Artistic Association. The International Congress on Comparative Law, held at The Hague in 1932, associated itself unreservedly with this view. In the professional sphere, the International Federation of Journalists has itself taken action in recent years, with results that have helped both to put an end to misunderstandings and to overcome opposition.

In the second place, the fact that journalistic work is most often done under contract undoubtedly creates a special position which the professional circles concerned wish to bring under the operation of the Berne Convention. It would be of no use to the journalist to have his rights as an author recognised, however fully, if, in practice, his rights only accrued to the management of the paper in which his work was published.

The interest of the problem is not limited to the publication of a series of articles which have already appeared in the Press, or to their adaptation to some other form of circulation such as the cinema. The problem arises equally in the case of reproduction in some paper other than that in which the article first appeared. A current practice, which has grown up out of the development of international relations, allows many journalists at the present time to act as foreign correspondents of papers in other countries, in which they are enabled to publish articles that have already appeared in papers in their own country, on condition that the latter do not suffer. The same problem also arises in the case of illustrations having an intrinsic value of their own, the paper in which they appear having no valid claim to ownership of them.

On these two points, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in 1933, endorsed the opinion of the Committee and drew up definite recommendations, drawing the attention of the International Labour Office to the important subject of journalists' collective contracts, in connection with which certain safeguards of a professional character are required in the interests of the parties concerned. The value of these measures was admitted by the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at a meeting held at Geneva on April 24th, 1934.

As regards the amendments to the Berne Convention, the views of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation were favourably received both by the International Bureau of the Union and by the Belgian administration.

Once it is admitted that journalistic work is entitled to enjoy the common rights recognised in the case of other intellectual work, it will be necessary to determine the conditions under which "borrowing" may take place from such journalistic work. The point is at present governed by Article 10 of the Convention. The right to borrow is at present limited to extracting portions "for publications destined for educational purposes or having a scientific character or for chrestomathies", and should be completed so as to allow newspapers to retain the right to borrow from one another for other than didactic or scientific purposes; at the same time the Press must be prevented from borrowing from any and every literary or artistic work.

(2) *Droit de suite.*—One innovation which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has for a long time past endeavoured to introduce in the present positions of authors is the assignment to the authors of artistic works of a *droit de suite* in the proceeds of successive sales of their works.

At the present time, there are three countries—Austria, Germany and Portugal—in which recent Government bills embody the *droit de suite* principle. The two first-named countries limit its application to original works, while Portugal extends it to books, manuscripts and autographs.

Side by side with the action taken to introduce the *droit de suite* in the internal legislation of the different countries, efforts have been made to secure its recognition internationally. An important step has lately been taken in this direction by the insertion, in the official

proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference, of a provision reproducing the terms of a proposal drafted by the International Institute :

“ In the case of original works of art and original manuscripts of writers and composers, the protection provided for under the Convention further includes an inalienable interest accruing to the author of the work or his heirs in public sales of the said work after the first assignment of the same by the author.

“ The forms and the rate of such charge shall be determined by the internal legislation of each country.”

Without seeking to underestimate the obstacles which the adoption of a proposal in these terms will undoubtedly encounter at the Brussels Conference, it is quite evident that the problem is evolving on very satisfactory lines as regards its international aspect. The Committee on Intellectual Rights held that it was desirable to avoid any rigid formula, especially in connection with the proposed extension to original manuscripts and the rights of the individual in regard to the proposed fees, and requested the International Institute to make a comparative investigation of the different systems whereby it would be possible to introduce the *droit de suite* in execution of an explicit provision in the Berne Convention.

(3) *Jurisdictional Clause*.—It would undoubtedly be desirable for the few countries which are not yet bound by the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice to accept it in this particular sphere. The experience of recent Conferences, however, and particularly, as we have seen above, that of the London Conference on the protection of industrial property, makes clear the necessity of seeking a solution consisting in a more elastic formula which will leave the countries not subject to compulsory jurisdiction free to resort to another mode of settlement.

These negative conclusions of the London Conference have not permitted the Committee on Intellectual Rights to draw up immediately a text which can be included among the Brussels proposals. Several solutions have nevertheless been considered. In the first place, it has discussed the possibility of creating within the Berne Union a Commission entrusted with the task of interpreting the Convention by means of advisory opinions.

The Committee rejected this solution, for it considered that the intervention of a new body might still further complicate the problem of the interpretation of the Convention. On the other hand, it approved a proposal by M. Pilotti that the Brussels Conference should be asked to recommend that the Permanent Court of International Justice should give an advisory opinion if a request to that effect were made to the Council of the League by two contracting States in the event of a dispute arising between them with regard to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Furthermore, it considered a preliminary draft prepared by M. Raestad, limiting the cases to be covered by the jurisdictional clause and defining the consequences which the court's decision might entail for the State against which it was pronounced.

(4) *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Bibliography*.—At present neither the Berne Convention nor the national legislations mention bibliographies. This does not, of course, mean that they are not protected. They are in any case protected when they constitute separate works. But the question appears more complex with regard to bibliographies merely forming a chapter at the end of a book, or scattered throughout the book in the form of notes. After examination, and in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Director of the Berne International Bureau, the Committee considered that the protection of bibliographies was sufficiently provided for, in cases where it was legitimate, by the present statute.

#### (b) *Unification of the Berne and Havana Conventions.*

In this connection, an important new event has occurred since last year : the Seventh Pan-American Conference, held at Montevideo in December 1933, which had placed this problem on its agenda on the proposal of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, also pronounced in favour of unifying these two Conventions, as recommended by the Rome Conference and by the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The work done by the Rome and Paris institutes had already shown that the Berne and Havana Conventions had sufficient points in common to permit of the harmonisation of the two texts being regarded as a practical proposition. The two main difficulties are, first, that the protection of literary work is governed in the Berne Union by territorial status and in the Pan-American Union by personal status, and, secondly, that the Pan-American Union maintains formalities which the Berne Union has succeeded in removing.

The Montevideo Conference took as the basis for its discussions two reports, prepared respectively by the American Institute of International Law and by Dr. José de Antuña, delegate of Uruguay. These two documents were based on the work of the Paris and Rome Institutes, and emphasise the fact that the proposed process of harmonisation could not be confined to the examination of the Havana Convention, which has so far been ratified by only a few countries. The complex system of conventions and agreements existing between the different States of the American continent must also be taken into account.

This situation, an account of which had already been given in 1932 by M. Alejandro Alvarez to the Committee on Intellectual Rights convened at Paris by the International Institute, led the rapporteurs to view with favour the idea of a universal protection of copyright. In a proposal submitted on behalf of Brazil, M. de Mello Franco suggested the constitution, under the auspices of the International Institute, of a preparatory commission to determine the bases of a new convention. Following other proposals, however, the Conference adopted a resolution whereby an Inter-American Commission of six members is to draw up in 1934 a preliminary draft convention for the purpose of reconciling the inter-American system with the principles laid down in the Berne Union Convention. The moment thus appears to be approaching when the two Unions will be able to co-operate directly in drafting a convention acceptable to all their members. It is clear that this text can in no way affect the working of the two principal existing international systems, nor, as regards more particularly the Berne Union, can it in any way endanger the benefits which that Union has successively gained for the authors who are nationals of its several members.

In these circumstances, consideration has been given to the idea of superimposing on the two existing texts a convention of universal scope, containing to begin with only a small number of provisions corresponding to principles already accepted by the legislations of both continents.

But, even now, the establishment of a system of inter-continental protection, however rudimentary, would be of obvious value from the practical standpoint alone. These rules might apply to subjects deserving attention, not only on account of the identity of the solutions already accepted by the two Unions, but also on account of their immediate interest, such as moral rights, translations, broadcasting, mechanically reproduced music and the cinema.

The Brussels Conference, to which, as usual, not only the delegates of countries members of the Union but also those of non-member countries will be invited, would provide an opportunity of holding without extra expense a special conference to draw up a universal agreement.

### 3. PERFORMERS' RIGHTS.

This problem, of course, belongs to the province of the International Labour Organisation, but, at that Organisation's request, it has been discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Rights.

The representative of the International Labour Office gave an account of the present state of the studies undertaken on this subject and drew attention to the recent decision of the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers to place the question on the agenda of one of the International Labour Conferences with a view to the possible drafting of appropriate regulations.

## X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT.

### I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

(1) There are at present thirty-eight National Committees.<sup>1</sup>

In three countries—South Africa, Australia and India—their duties are at present fulfilled by correspondents. The total number is therefore actually forty-one.

One Committee was dissolved during the year, that of Lithuania, and was reconstituted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Kaunas. On the other hand, Committees were formed in the Lebanon and in Syria.

Representations were made to the Commonwealth Government by the League of Nations Union of Australia urging the appointment of a Committee, and a decision was taken by the Ministry of Education in Pretoria to organise the South-African Committee. The number of Committees is proportionately highest in Europe; there are two in Asia—*i.e.*, in China and Japan; there is none in Africa; there is none in Australia, but these gaps are about to be filled; there are seven in America.

If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation agreed, action might be taken during 1934 and 1935 to supplement the existing network of national Committees.

(2) The decision taken in 1932 to invite representatives of the National Committees to the meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was certainly excellent. The value of convening, as in 1929, a general conference in 1936 or 1937, on the occasion, for instance, of the Exhibition of Civilisation in Paris, should be borne in mind.

This plan is worth considering for many reasons. Since 1929, the position of intellectual co-operation has greatly changed; the programme has become more definite and stable. But since then, no general exchange of views has taken place with the representatives of the National Committees as a whole. Financial objections will be raised to this suggestion, but they may not prove insurmountable.

<sup>1</sup> Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Republic of Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

(3) Since 1931, the Institute has devoted a section to National Committees in *Intellectual Co-operation*, and this section has been much used during the year. Reports of meetings, annual reports and items of information have been published relating to fifteen countries : Australia, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

The National Committees have contributed in a real spirit of co-operation to the success of the many tasks and enquiries carried on by the Institute. A number of them have already helped to create a national centre of educational documentation ; in many cases, they have appointed specialists (when they have been unable to carry on the work themselves) to take part in our enquiries relating to the organisation of biological studies, folk arts and workers' spare time, folk music, the organisation of archives in Europe, the adoption of Roman characters, training of librarians, inventories of facsimiles of manuscripts, etc.

After the results of these enquiries were collected in a volume and published, the Committees supplied information to the *Monthly Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation* on the revision of school text-books, foreign travel and interchanges of young people and broadcasting in schools.

Special mention should be made of the important problem placed before the Committees at the beginning of 1934 relating to the extension of intellectual co-operation to the sphere of social and political science.

Further, four of them—*i.e.*, France, China, the Netherlands and Roumania—drew up a report at the end of the year. If this practice became general, the International Committee might be informed in July of the activity of all the National Committees.

The Institute has, for its part, endeavoured to facilitate the work of the National Committees by placing ample and accurate documentary material at their disposal. They have continued to receive all publications and, in addition, a monthly list of the roneographed documents. The Institute sent them at the beginning of 1934 a number of copies, corresponding to the number of their members, of the pamphlet on Intellectual Co-operation in 1933 and a detailed report on the programme of work for 1934.

There is a further point to which the attention of the National Committees might be drawn—namely, the possible value to specialists in their respective countries of the published results of the enquiries on intellectual co-operation. National Committees are too apt to regard intellectual co-operation only from the point of view of information to be furnished and documents to be compiled and sent in. But, in the great majority of cases, the Institute publishes the results of these enquiries in a volume or in its *Monthly Bulletin* ; in return for information supplied, therefore, they receive complete documentation covering a great number of countries. The effort demanded must enable each to benefit by the work of all. In these circumstances, the National Committees might be urged to extend their activities even further and to make special efforts to bring our volumes and publications before the public in their own countries.

## 2. DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT.

As in previous years, the Institute has maintained constant relations with these delegates, and has had frequent recourse to their good offices and endeavoured to keep them fully informed of its work. The documentary material placed at their disposal is the same as that supplied to the National Committees.

There is every reason to welcome the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its December session in 1933, to invite to the plenary session in July the délégués d'Etat residing in Paris and representing countries which possess a National Committee, but are too distant to be invited to send a representative.

There can be no doubt that this measure will strengthen the official support so generously granted hitherto to the work of intellectual co-operation. Many cases could be mentioned where, thanks to the délégués d'Etat, the Institute has this year obtained detailed replies to enquiries addressed to administrations and ministerial departments. This shows that contact with these representatives is in many circumstances indispensable to the Institute.

## XI. PUBLICATIONS.

As the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation develops, its publications occupy an increasingly important place in its activities. From August 1933 to July 1934, the Institute published no fewer than fifty-eight numbers of its periodicals and twenty-six new volumes or pamphlets in its series of collections and miscellaneous volumes.

### I. PERIODICALS.

*Coopération intellectuelle (Intellectual Co-operation) (formerly Information Bulletin), Mouscion and Informations mensuelles, Index Translationum, Scientific Museums, Students Abroad, Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale.*

## 2. COLLECTIONS.

A fifth item, "Cahiers", has been added to the *Collections* series.

- (1) Conversations.—"L'Avenir de la Culture", "L'Avenir de l'Esprit européen".
- (2) Correspondence.—"L'Esprit, l'Ethique et la Guerre": Letters from Bojer, Huizinga, André Maurois, Aldous Huxley, and Wälder.
- (3) Intellectual Co-operation Series.—"Broadcasting and Peace", "Art populaire et Loisirs ouvriers", "L'Adoption universelle des caractères latins".
- (4) Ibero-American Collection.—"Lettres et Discours de Bolivar", Don Casmurro.
- (5) Cahiers.—"Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse", (also English translation: "The Intellectual Rôle of the Press").

## 3. MISCELLANEOUS VOLUMES.

- (1) Propaganda Booklets and Catalogues.—"L'Année 1933 de la Coopération intellectuelle" ("International Intellectual Co-operation 1933"), Catalogue of Publications.
- (2) International Relations.—"The State and Economic Life" ("L'Etat et la Vie économique").
- (3) University Relations.—"Holiday Courses in Europe".
- (4) Education.—"List of National Centres of Educational Information".
- (5) Libraries and Archives.—"Le Guide international des Archives", "Musique et Chansons populaires".
- (6) Bibliography.—"Répertoire des Centres de Documentation".
- (7) Arts.—"Répertoire international des Musées" (volumes entitled "Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies" and "Poland"), "Relevés topographiques des champs de fouilles en Italie", "Rapport annuel sur l'Activité de l'Office international des Musées en 1932-33", "Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées" (volumes entitled "La Conservation des Monuments d'art et d'histoire" and "Documents sur la Conservation des Peintures").

## 4. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES.

### (a) *Distribution.*

The action taken to give publicity to the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been developed still further this year. Attention has been devoted both to the publications of the Institute and to the work of intellectual co-operation. In particular, the Institute has sent out a large number of *communiqués*, circular letters, pamphlets, catalogues, prospectuses, specimen copies, complimentary copies, Press notes, exchange copies, etc. The new pamphlet on the work of the Institute in 1933 and the new catalogue of publications, which opens with an explanatory note on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and was issued in two editions, English and French, have even to some extent made a successful appeal to the general public. The number of correspondents who are interested in the Institute's publications increases day by day, and the distribution service is often unable to fill all the orders received.

The Institute has also obtained the help of well-equipped libraries in circulating all its publications and reaching as many depositaries as possible.

### (b) *Sales.*

In spite of the economic depression, the receipts from the sale of publications increased from 73,000 francs in 1932 to 105,000 francs in 1933. The increase seems likely to be even greater during the present year.

## XII. CONCLUSION.

The Committee will realise that the movement towards collaboration which has grown up around it is continually developing. Of all the results which it is called upon to consider, this is one of the most encouraging features, and its value is still further increased by its universal character. Several chapters in this report give convincing illustrations of the scope of this influence—e.g., the establishment of an increasing number of points of contact with several of the great dominions, South America and China. Further, important new lines of action are either announced or are being planned. The Japanese institutions are evincing a desire to organise regular exchanges with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for their mutual benefit. This revival of activity would affect, not only the various items of the current programme of work, but also those undertakings which, though special in character, are nevertheless of direct general interest—studies of points of contact between Western civilisation

and Japanese culture, and of the more remarkable productions of Japanese art and literature, which are too little known abroad. In the same connection, mention should be made of the proposals put forward by Ali Khan Foroughi, Persian delegate at Geneva, concerning *rapprochement* between Eastern and Western cultures. His statement, which was communicated to the Committee, contains suggestions for future work.

It might, indeed, be asked how, in present circumstances, further commitments can possibly be assumed, but, in the first place, it is to be hoped that some of the proposals in question will be accompanied by resources for putting them into effect. Moreover, a considerable measure of reliance may be placed in the progressive and natural improvement of the machinery of intellectual co-operation. In many instances already, the experts on the various Committees connected with the International Committee have displayed such diligence as to complete their work without any need for costly meetings. The Committee should have attached to it a series of advisory bodies, naturally increasing in number, and acting as its ordinary advisers, the members of these bodies being, as it were, its correspondents in their respective countries and helping it to direct such work as comes within their particular spheres. It is essential that such bodies should be maintained, associated with definite work, and brought together to give an opinion on their work as a whole, when an important stage has been completed. But the progressive consolidation of results, following on the period during which programmes were laid down, sets energies free and gives the necessary leisure for taking up either new questions or, preferably, the still-unexplored aspects of the main problems under consideration.

This natural development of the Organisation is taking place in satisfactory conditions. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to impede it, and, accordingly, that no material difficulties will arise. The creation of Government Committees and the possibility of holding meetings at which official administrations or departments will be represented, will also facilitate this evolution. In regard to education, for instance, and in the sphere of the fine arts, further progress should be recorded during the coming year in consequence of the adoption of these methods. The many meetings held outside Geneva and Paris, in every case with the financial assistance of the country tendering the invitation, and the frequently heavy expenditure incurred by the national Committees in carrying out their share of the work, constitute valuable material and moral support in the common enterprise of intellectual *rapprochement*. As such collaboration grows, the names of further authorities may be added to the lengthy list of distinguished persons serving on our committees of experts. The social sciences will be the subject of special study, and, doubtless, of an international meeting which should be a fertile source of future developments. The enquiries into the trend and future of civilisation are taking the direction of definite work. Gaps will thus be filled, and, as it gains in cohesion, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will draw nearer to the goal of its efforts—namely, the creation of a spirit of greater understanding in human relationships.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

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OF

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

(Associations, Bureaux, Committees, etc.)

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**PART I.**

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**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

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## I. PACIFISM.

### FEDERAL COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

#### COMITÉ FÉDÉRAL DE COOPÉRATION EUROPÉENNE.

**Seat :** Paris VIe. 107, boulevard Raspail.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To bring together, systematically and without reference to party, all political, economic and moral forces which, within the framework and in accordance with the ideals of the League of Nations, seek to organise and develop among the nations of Europe a constant co-operation with a view to the progressive lowering of the barriers which separate them, the strengthening of their desire for peace, the solution of the problems which concern them, and, in general, the increase of their moral and material welfare.

**Members :** National Committees in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** *President*—Emile BOREL (France).

*Vice-Presidents*—Lady GLADSTONE (Great Britain), Professor Dr. Walther SCHÜCKING (Germany), Ladislás GRABSKI (Poland), Dr. J. LIMBURG (Netherlands), DUMBA (Austria), DE PEKAR (Hungary).

*General Secretaries*—Jules RAIS (France), Wilhelm HEILE (Germany).

*Members*—Grigor VASSILEFF (Bulgaria), Professor Dr. BAXA (Czechoslovakia), MUNCH (Denmark), André-François PONCET (France), Carl CREMER (Germany), Dr. J. C. MAXWELL GARNETT (Great Britain), POLITIS (Greece), Professor STRONSKI (Poland), Dr. V. YOVANOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Count BERNSTORFF (Germany).

**Finances :** Subscriptions from National Committees, the amount of which is settled by the Governing Body.

**Activities :** Publication of the following reports : “ La coopération européenne dans le domaine de la politique douanière ” ; “ Le problème de la souveraineté des États ” ; “ La solidarité européenne et l’organisation internationale ” ; “ Le chômage industriel ” ; “ La crise et le crédit agricoles ”.

The Federal Committee and its sub-committees have held meetings in : Paris and Bussels (1928) ; Brussels, Madrid, Stockholm and Zürich (1929) ; Brussels, Geneva, London, Zoppot-Danzig (1930) ; Brussels, Prague and Budapest (1931).

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### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG LIBERAL, RADICAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

#### UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LA JEUNESSE RADICALE, LIBÉRALE ET DÉMOCRATIQUE.

**Seat :** No central office. Address of Hon. Sec. : W. P. Campbell, 55, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** To bring together for discussion of international problems young liberal, radical and democratic representatives from European countries.

**Members :** National organisations in Denmark, England, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Governing Body :** The Executive Committee consists this year of representatives from Denmark, England, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Switzerland.

**Officers :** There are no officers, the chairman for the year being the chairman of the organisation in whose country the annual conference takes place.

**Finances :** No subscription ; the expenses of the conference are borne by the organisation of the country in which the conference is held.

**Activities :** Accounts on the annual International Conferences.

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## II. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION.

### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CIVIL REGISTER OFFICIALS.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES OFFICIERS ET FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER BEAMTEN DES ZIVIL STANDSDIENSTES.

Seat : Berne. Neuengasse, 24.

Foundation : 1926.

**Object :** To develop international private law and, as far as possible, to unify the different systems of law regarding civil status; to promote the professional training, both theoretical and practical, of civil register officials.

**Members :** The following are eligible : (a) authorities in charge of civil registration, and national unions of civil register officials ; (b) as individual members (auxiliary and assistant members), civil register officials, and persons actually responsible for civil registration, or officially concerned therewith.

**Governing Body :** *President*—Ulrico STAMPA (Switzerland).

*Vice-President*—Edouard LÉVY (France).

*Secretary General*—Edwin KRUTINA (Germany).

**Finances :** Annual subscriptions : For associations, 50 Swiss francs ; for official authorities, 20 Swiss francs ; for individual members, 4 Swiss francs.

**Activities :** Publication of a series of pamphlets containing a summary of legislation on civil status, and particularly on marriage, in German and French (Italian and Dutch copies are also in preparation).

**Historical Facts :** First Congress 1926, at Berne ; second, 1929 at Paris ; the third will take place at Hamburg in June 1932.

**Official Publications :** A bulletin is in preparation.

### INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF CRIMINOLOGY.

ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE.

INTERNATIONALE ACADEMIE FÜR KRIMINALISTISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN.

Seat : Vienna VII. Stiftgasse 1.

Foundation : 1929.

**Object :** To follow the development of scientific research in the field of criminology and kindred subjects, with the exception of penal law and procedure, prison reform, psychology, psychiatry and criminal biology.

**Members :** The Academy is composed of honorary members, regular members and temporary members appointed for the period of their membership of foreign commissions, and, lastly, of corresponding members.

- Governing Body :** *President*—Dozent VAN LEDDEN HÜLSEBOSCH (Netherlands).  
*Vice-Presidents*—Professor Dr. Marc BISCHOFF (Switzerland), Dr. Edmund LOCARD (France) ; Professor Dr. G. POPP (Germany), Dr. Robert HEINDL (Germany), Dr. B. SCHULTZ (Austria).  
*Secretary*—Professor Dr. Siegfried TÜRKEL (Austria).
- Finances :** Members pay no subscription but contribute annually to expenses actually incurred.
- Activities :** Conferences and publications.
- Historical Facts :** Founded at Lausanne in 1929 during the International Conference of Criminologists ; the second meeting was held at Vienna in 1930 ; the third will be held at Amsterdam in 1932.
- Official Publication :** *Revue internationale de criminalistique*.

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#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE LAW AND LEGISLATION.

- Seat :** Washington D.C. 1012, 13th Street, N.W.
- Foundation :** August 19th, 1930, at the National University of Mexico.
- Object :** To study and solve the problem of the international unification of private law, with special reference to American law, and to promote and draw attention to the reforms most appropriate to the present state of society.
- Members :** Sixty-three nations are represented ; correspondent members in all countries of the world.
- Officer :** *General Director*—Professor F. COSENTINI.
- Publications :** Monthly bulletin, *Biblioteca del Instituto Americano de Derecho y de Legislación comparada, Estudios y Documentos*.

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#### THE WORLD POLICE AND CRIMINAL LEAGUE.

##### LIGUE MONDIALE CRIMINELLE ET DE LA POLICE.

(Formerly part of the World Police League ; now independent.)

- Seat :** Utrecht (Netherlands) Pelikaanstraat, 13.
- Foundation :** 1925.
- Object :** (a) To assist members in perfecting their knowledge of their special branch ; to promote the development of police methods, to exchange information on experiments made in the various countries and make use of the results thus obtained ; (b) to set up and support police welfare and other practical organisations ; (c) to further the use of Esperanto as an auxiliary language in enquiry and other agencies throughout the world ; (d) to use the League's organisation to develop amicable relations between colleagues in the various countries.
- Members :** Detectives, enquiry agents, information agencies, protective agencies, publishers and editors of special reviews.

**Officers :** Several police authorities in the various countries.

*Secretary-General*—G. J. C. ENDERMAN, Jr., Pelikaanstraat, 13, Utrecht (Netherlands).

**Activities :** First conference at Utrecht, 1931.

**Official Publication :** An official bulletin.

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**INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.**

**COMITÉ JURIDIQUE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX.**

**Seat :** Paris XVc. 189, rue de Vaugirard.

**Object :** To make a study of the laws, conventions and regulations relative to the protection of animals ; to put forward suggestions for their improvement and to give free legal advice to societies for the protection of animals.

**Members :** Full members assisted by substitute members selected from among legal authorities in the various countries.. The Committee at present includes members of fifteen nations.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Louis LESPINE (France).

*Treasurer*—Dr. Eduard MELKUS (Austria).

**Finances :** Contributions from individual members and societies.

**Official Publications :** *Bulletin du Comité juridique international pour la protection des animaux*, *Quarterly Review of Legal Theory, Legislation and Jurisprudence*.

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## IV. EDUCATION.

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### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

#### SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT COMMERCIAL.

#### INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR KAUFMANNISCHES BILDUNGSWESEN.

**Seat :** Amsterdam. 2-6, Vijgendam.

**Foundation :** 1926.

**Object :** To group the existing national associations and other institutions, private or public, which are interested in the promotion of business education ; to organise international meetings and congresses ; to arrange for international courses for commercial expansion and the study of languages ; to institute a central information office ; to encourage educational tours and visits, etc.

**Members :** Collective members (government authorities, public institutions, corporations, schools and school boards, societies, commercial and technical organisations, business firms, etc.) and individual members.

**Governing Body :** Executive Committee.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Ch. E. H. BOISSEVAIN (Netherlands).  
*Secretary*—Y. DUBOSQ (Netherlands).

**Finances :** Annual subscriptions : For collective members, 25 gold francs ; for individual members, 3 gold francs.

**Activities :** The general meeting, to be held every three years (Amsterdam 1929, London 1932) ; courses for commercial expansion every year (Neuchâtel 1927, Brunswick, 1928, Rotterdam 1929, Copenhagen 1930, Vienna 1931).

**Official Publication :** *Revue internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*, published twice a year.

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### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOME EDUCATION.

#### INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE PÉDAGOGIE FAMILIALE.

**Seat :** Brussels. 22, avenue de l'Yser.

**Foundation :** 1922.

**Object :** To collect information on everything concerning methods of home education ; to encourage research on these problems.

**Members :** Correspondents in various countries.

**Governing Body :** *President*—M. P. DE VUYST (Belgium).  
*Librarian Archivist*—M. FROIDURE (Belgium).

**Finances :** Official subscriptions and private gifts.

**Activities :** Documentation.

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS DE LANGUES VIVANTES.**

**Seat :** Paris I. International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, 2, rue Montpensier.

**Foundation :** 1931, by the Second International Congress of Modern Language Teachers held in Paris.

**Object :** (a) To establish and encourage relations of friendly co-operation between modern language teachers ; (b) to co-ordinate the work and researches of its members (both theoretical and practical) with a view to improving methods and ensuring the development of modern language teaching ; (c) to promote and facilitate every kind of intercourse between members likely to assist teaching (exchanges of pupils, teachers, books, reviews, teaching material, etc.).

**Members :** All national associations accepting the Federation's rules and regulations provided that no country is represented by more than one association.

**Governing Body :** The Central Committee consisting of two delegates from each national association. The Federation's affairs are managed by a central bureau consisting of nine members at present representing the associations of Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia.

**Officers :** *President*—Professor Georges ROGER (France).  
*Secretary-General*—Professor Maurice ROY (France).

**Finances :** Members' subscriptions : Active members and associate members — entrance fee, 100 or 50 Swiss francs per association, and 0.20 Swiss francs annually per member.

**Activities :** International congresses, exchange of publications, lectures, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS AND OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELICATE SCHOOL CHILDREN (PREVENTORIA).**

**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES ÉCOLES DE PLEIN AIR ET PREVENTORIA SCOLAIRES.**

**Seat :** Paris. 9, avenue Reille.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To promote international congresses of open-air schools ; to provide a meeting ground for persons and bodies in each nation specially interested in the protection and recovery of school children from tuberculosis, scrofula and rickets, by promoting the development of school hygiene, and of physical exercises in the open air, curative exercises and sunbaths, in public or private schools and in institutions for delicate school children (preventoria).

**Members :** National associations of the following countries : Belgium, England, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, Uruguay, and individual members.

**Governing Body :** *President*—Dr. Americo MOLA (Uruguay).

*Vice-President*—Professor K. TRIEBOLD (Germany).

*General Delegate*—Professor G. LEMONIER (France).

**Finances :** Subscriptions from individual members and from affiliated bodies ; subsidies, donations, etc.

**Activities :** Propaganda, collection of information, arrangement of international congresses. The first congress was held in Paris in 1922, the second in Brussels in 1931, the third will be held in Germany in 1934.

**Official Publication :** Half-yearly bulletin.

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## V. FEMINISM.

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### MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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#### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MÉDECINS.

**Seat:** The country of the President, changed every five years. Central Office at present : Paris. 56, Faubourg Saint-Honoré (Bureau 307).

**Foundation:** 1922.

**Object:** To secure the co-operation of medical women in matters connected with international hygiene ; to provide a means of communication between medical women in different countries and to promote the general interests of medical women throughout the world ; to afford opportunity for medical women to meet at stated intervals to confer upon questions relating to the health and well being of humanity.

**Members:** In Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body:** The Council, composed of representatives from the accredited organisations of the various countries.

**Officers:** *Chairman*—Dr. THULLIER-LANDRY (France).

*Vice-Chairman*—Miss MARTINDALE (Great Britain), Dr. DAGNY BANG (Norway), Dr. FERRARI CARCUPINO (Italy), Dr. NECHOVITCH VOUTCHETITCH (Yugoslavia), Dr. SALZMANN (Germany), Dr. TAYLER-JONES (United States of America).

*Treasurer*—Dr. RÉQUIN (France).

*Honorary Secretary*—Dr. MONTREUIL-STRAUS (France).

**Finances:** Each accredited organisation contributes 50 cents (American) annually *per capita* of its membership.

**Activities:** Meeting every month of the Executive Committee, every 2½ years of the Council, and Congress every five years.

**Historical Facts:** The Constitutive Assembly was held in Geneva in 1922, but foundations were laid in New York in 1919. First quinquennial Congress, London, 1924 ; the second, Paris, 1929. The Council held its first meeting in London in 1924, the second in Prague in 1926, the third in Bologna in 1928, the fourth in Paris in 1929 and the fifth in Vienna in 1931.

**Official Publication:** Bulletin published twice yearly.

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**OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL FOR THE ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION  
OF THE WOMAN WORKER.**

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**Seat :** Headquarters Office : London. 3, Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Geneva Office : 67, avenue Wendt.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** To secure that a woman shall be free to work and protected as a worker on the same terms as a man and that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker ; and to secure for a woman, irrespective of marriage or childbirth, the right at all times to decide whether or not she shall engage in paid work and to ensure that no legislation or regulations shall deprive her of this right.

**Members :** National branches in Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden ; national affiliated societies in Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Sweden, United States of America ; members in Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Governing Body :** A general council consisting of the President and delegates from the national branches and national affiliated societies, national corresponding members and board of officers.

**Officers :** *President*—Chrystal MACMILLAN.

*Hon. Treasurer*—Anna WESTERGAARD.

*Hon. Secretary*—Winifred LE SUEUR ; Elizabeth ABBOTT (Great Britain), Gertrud BAER (Germany), Louise H. DE CRAENE VAN DUUREN (Belgium), Thyra VON BEETZEN OSTMAN (Finland), Frantiska PLAMINKOVA (Czechoslovakia), Ruth VANDEER LITT, (United States of America), Ingebord WALIN (Sweden).

*Representative in Geneva*—Edith RODGERS.

**Finances :** Affiliation and membership fees, subscriptions, donations and sales of publications.

**Activities :** Biennial conferences (First Conference, Berlin, 1929 ; Second, Stockholm, 1931), summer school, public meetings, etc.

**Official Publication :** Quarterly Organ *The Open Door* (English and French).

**EQUAL RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL.**

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**Seat :** London. 26, Eccleston Street, S.W.1.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To establish equal rights for men and women throughout the world. The organisation shall work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty by all nations.

**Members :** Branches, affiliated societies and individual members in the following countries : Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Palestine, Persia, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** A national organisation shall be entitled to not more than five representatives on the Council. The executive shall consist of the officers, the chairmen of standing committees and not more than fifteen additional members.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Helen ARCHDALE (Great Britain).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Jessie STREET (Australia), E. VAN DEN BOSCH DE JONGH (Netherlands), Margaret WHITTEMORE (United States of America), Gertrud BAER (Germany), Marie VERONE (France).

*Honorary Secretary*—Winifred MAYO (Great Britain).

**Finances :** Depends upon membership fees (minimum, five shillings sterling annually) and donations.

**Activities :** It has been agreed to hold a general meeting annually during the time of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DANS LES AFFAIRES ET LES CARRIÈRES LIBÉRALES.

**Seat :** New York City, Vanderbilt Hotel, 4, Park Avenue.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To promote friendly relations between the business and professional women of all countries ; to co-operate in regard to their common interests ; to work for high standards of service to their communities and to all nations.

**Members :** National organisations in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United States of America.

**Governing Body :** Board of Directors consisting of the officers of the International Federation (president, four vice-presidents, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer) and one representative from each of the affiliated countries.

**Officers :** *President*—Miss Lena MADESIN PHILLIPS (United States of America).

*Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Marianne BETH (Austria), Dr. Marguerite DE MUNTER-LATINIS (Belgium), Mme. Frantiska PLAMINKOVA (Czechoslovakia), Baroness Marta ARM-FELT (Sweden).

*Recording Secretary*—Miss Dorothy A. HENEKER (Canada).

*Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. Maria CASTELLANI (Italy).

**Finances :** Membership fees and gifts.

**Activities :** Interchange of speakers of the different countries. Mutual aid through committees of commercial exchange, hospitality and courtesies, fine arts and publicity. The International Federation also has a Bureau of Information with headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

**Historical Facts :** The International Federation is an outgrowth of the " Goodwill Tours " of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States, begun in 1928 and continuing annually. In 1930, a conference was called at Geneva, Switzerland, leading to the organisation of the International Federation. The first congress of the organisation was held at Vienna in July 1931.

**Official Publication :** *Widening Horizons*, quarterly bulletin.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN MAGISTRATES, BARRISTERS  
AND MEMBERS OF OTHER BRANCHES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MAGISTRATS ET AVOCATS  
OU QUI EXERCENT UNE AUTRE CARRIÈRE JURIDIQUE.**

**Seat :** Paris. 83, rue des Saints-Pères.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To establish relations and exchanges between women magistrates, barristers, solicitors, notaries, professors of law and holders of law degrees practising law in any other capacity, in all countries.

**Members :** National associations and individual members.

**Officers :** *President*—Mme. Dyvrande THEVENIN (France).

*Vice-Presidents*—Mlle. CAMPOAMOR (Spain), Mlle. BERENT (Germany).

*Secretary-General*—Mme. KRAEMER-BACH (France).

*Treasurer*—Mlle. KALISKA (Poland).

**Finances :** Individual and collective subscriptions.

**Activities :** Enquiries into various questions of interest to women : the opening of judicial positions to women, the internationalisation of the offence of family desertion, legal status of the international associations, etc.

**Historical Facts :** As a preliminary step, a Provisional Committee met at the Palais de Justice in Paris on July 13th, 1928, and a Congress was held on November 3rd, 1929.

**Official Publication :** A bulletin will shortly be published.

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## VI. SPORT AND TOURISM.

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF GLIDING.

### COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DU VOL SANS MOTEUR.

### INTERNATIONALE STUDIENKOMMISSION FÜR DEN MOTORLOSEN FLUG.

**Seat :** Frankfort-on-Main. . Mainzerlandstrasse, 42, II.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To study all scientific, technical and aeronautical questions relating to gliding and its organisation, together with all kindred subjects. In sporting matters, the Committee co-operates with the International Aeronautic Federation (Fédération aéronautique internationale).

**Members :** Organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands.

**Corresponding Members :** Professor E. WARNER and Dr. KLEMPERER (United States of America).

**Governing Body :** An administrative council on which each country is represented by one delegate.

**Officers :** Governing Board : *President*—Professor GEORGI (Germany).

*Vice-Presidents*—Major MASSAUX (Belgium), M. P. MASSENET (France), Colonel THE MASTER OF SEMPILL (Great Britain).

*Secretary-General*—Count D'YSENBURG (Germany).

**Finances :** Each country pays a subscription of 400 marks annually.

**Activities :** Annual conferences ; International Gliding Congress every three years ; International Gliding Competition annually from 1932 on.

**Official Publications :** The Committee's bulletin, together with the publications of the scientific, sporting, technical and gliding propaganda commissions, appear as required.

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST OFFICES.

### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES AGENCES DE VOYAGES

### INTERNATIONALER VERBAND DER REISEBUROS.

**Seat :** Berlin. Central Bureau : Göttingen.

**Foundation :** 1914.

**Object :** Organisation of tourist offices and traffic enterprises.

**Members :** National organisations in Algeria, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Regency of Tunis, Turkey, United States of America.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Ernst KELTERBORN (Germany).

*Vice-Chairman*—Kaiserl. RAT CAHN.

*Secretaries*—Dr. STAVENHAGEN and Dr. HERZOG.

**Official Publications :** *Internationales Verkehrs-Centralblatt* and *Mitteilungen des Internationalen Verbandes der Reisebüros.*



## VII. HUMANITARIANISM, RELIGION AND MORALS.

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

#### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE CHRISTIANISME LIBÉRAL ET LA LIBERTÉ RELIGIEUSE.

Seat : Utrecht, Netherlands. 27, Nieuwe Gracht.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : (a) To establish and maintain a connection between all Christian organisations working for the union of faith and liberty ; (b) to promote friendship and co-operation and to create links between the historically constituted liberal Churches, liberal groups existing within the Churches and individual defenders of religious liberty. This association also maintains friendly relations with other religious organisations.

Members : American Unitarian Association (U.S.A.), Universalist General Convention (U.S.A.), General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, Association fraternelle des pasteurs libéraux en France, Deutscher Protestantenverein, Bund für Gegenwartschristentum, Bund für freien Protestantismus, Unitarian Church of Hungary, Eglise tchécoslovaque, Unitarian Church at Prague, Sveriges religiösa Reformförbund, Det fri Kirkesamfund (Denmark), the Unitarian Churches in Roumania, Fédération des foyers de l'âme (l'Eglise nouvelle de la réformation (Belgium)), Schweizerischer Verein für freies Christentum, Eglise de Genève, Centrale Commissie voor het Vrijzinnig Protestantisme (Netherlands, Utrecht), the Leyden International Bureau (Netherlands).

Governing Body : *President*—Professor M. C. VAN MOURIK BROEKMAN (Netherlands).

*Secretary*—Dr. L. J. VAN HOLK (Netherlands).

*Members*—Mr. M. ROWE (England), Professor J. C. A. FAGGINGER AUER (U.S.A.), Professor M. WERNER (Switzerland), Dr. W. SCHUBRING (Germany), the Rev. Pastor WAUTIER D'AYGALLIERS (France).

Finances : Sources of income : Contributions. Annual expenditure : 10,000 Netherlands florins.

Activities : Lectures, communications to the Press.

Historical Facts : The International Association was founded in July 1930 in succession to the International Congress for Religious Liberals, which had met every three years since 1901, at first under the direction of Dr. C. W. Wendte and, after the war, under that of Dr. Drummond.

Official Publication : Quarterly report.

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF CATHOLIC EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

#### CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DES ASSOCIATIONS PATRONALES CATHOLIQUES.

Seat : Paris. Centre catholique, 5, boulevard Montmartre, Ve.

Foundation : 1931.

**Object:** To provide a link between, and a means of mutual assistance for, Catholic employers' associations which support the following three-fold programme :

- (a) To spread and make effective in economic and social life the principle of the natural and Christian law, as contained in the traditional teaching of the Catholic Church ;
- (b) To promote good understanding between employers and employees on the basis of the above principles ;
- (c) To look after the social and professional interests of its members.

To defend international social and professional interests.

**Members :** National associations of Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain ; Persons of recognised position in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland.

**Officers :** *President*—J. ZAMANSKI (France).

*Vice-Presidents*—Dr. KORSTER (Germany), P. J. SPOORENBERG (Netherlands).

*Administrative Secretary*—E. A. FOURMOND (France).

**Activities :** Conferences are held at least twice a year, and whenever circumstances demand.

**Official Publication :** A monthly circular.

**Historical Facts :** The proposal to provide regular contact between the employers' associations of the various countries was first definitely made at the Congress of Catholic Employers at Antwerp on September 5th and 6th, 1930. A meeting was held at The Hague on January 8th, 1931, and a Constituent Assembly was held in Paris on February 12th, 1931.

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### INTERNATIONAL KOLPING SOCIETY.

#### ŒUVRE DES JEUNES ARTISANS ET OUVRIERS CATHOLIQUES.

#### KATHOLISCHER GESELLENVEREIN.

**Seat :** Cologne. Kolpingplatz, 9-11.

**Foundation :** 1847.

**Object :** To unite young Roman Catholic workers in local unions with houses of their own ; to assist members in their professional training, especially in migrations and travelling ; to give them a thorough religious, professional and civic education. In its international manifesto, issued 1928 at Vienna, the Society proclaims as its aims : Family, democracy and international peace.

**Members :** Affiliated local Unions in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Individual members in practically all countries of the world.

**Governing Body :** General Assembly, General Council (of priests), General Seniorate (of lay members), General Præsidium.

**Officers :** *General Praeses*—Monsignor Tüheodor HERTH (Germany).

*General Secretary*—Rev. Dr. Johannes NATTERMANN (Germany).

**Finances :** Membership fees.

**Activities :** International Congresses 1922 at Cologne, 1927 in Vienna, the next Congress will probably meet at Lucerne (Switzerland); many practical institutions — *e.g.*, help to emigrants, to sailors, insurances, savings banks, etc.

**Historical Facts :** The founder of the Society was Father Adolf Kolping, who, already before 1865, founded himself the local unions of Cologne, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Zagreb, Basle, Zurich.

**Official Publications :** *Mitteilungen* (in German, English, Dutch, Hungarian and other languages), *Kolpingsblatt* (German), *Tisztes Ipar* (Hungarian), *Kolpingsblad* (Dutch), *Kolping Banner* (English and German), *Kolpingspost* (German), *Der Führer* (German).

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR INNER MISSION  
AND CHRISTIAN SOCIAL WORK.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA MISSION INTÉRIEURE  
ET LE SERVICE CHRÉTIEN.**

**INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR INNERE MISSION UND DIAKONIE.**

**Seat :** Berlin-Dahlem. Zietenstrasse, 24.

**Foundation :** 1923.

**Object :** To unite evangelical organisations working on the basis of inner mission and Christian work of charity.

**Members :** National organisations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor D. SEEBERG (Germany).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Court Preacher D. CENTERWALL (Sweden), Vicar Dr. NOREL (Netherlands).

**Activities :** International Congress in Amsterdam, 1926. Meeting of the Executive Committee every year in a different country.

**Official Publications :** *Oekumenische Innere Mission ; Die Baltische Russlandarbeit ; Der Internationale Verband.*

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**UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND AFRICAN COMMUNITIES'  
LEAGUE.**

**Seat :** St. Andrew, Jamaica, B.W.I. 67, Slipse Road, Cross Roads P.O. European Headquarters: London. 57, Castletown Road, West Kensington.

**Foundation :** 1914.

**Object :** To establish a universal confraternity among the race ; to promote the spirit of pride and love ; to reclaim the fallen ; to administer to and assist the needy ; to assist in civilising the backward tribes of Africa ; to assist in the development of independent negro nations and communities ; to establish commissioners or agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all negroes, irrespective of nationality ; to promote a conscientious spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa ; to establish universities, colleges, academies and schools for the racial education and culture of the people ; to conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the people ; to work for better conditions in all negro communities.

**Members :** Three thousand branches all over the world, particularly in the United States of America, South and Central America, Africa and the West Indies.

**Governing Body :** Executive Council.

**Officers :** *President-General*—MARCUS GARVEY.

*Secretary-General*—HAZEL ESCRIDGE.

*High Chancellor*—GROVER C. FORD.

**Finances :** Monthly subscriptions of 1/6 from each member. Each member receives a Death Benefit of £15. Annual expenditure at Headquarters amounts to about £3,000.

**Official Publications :** *Blackman Daily Paper*, in Kingston, Jamaica, and the *Negro World Weekly Publication*, in New York.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE DEFENCE AND FURTHERANCE  
OF PROTESTANTISM.**

**LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA DÉFENSE ET LA PROPAGATION  
DU PROTESTANTISME.**

**INTERNATIONALER VERBAND ZUR VERTEIDIGUNG UND FÖRDERUNG DES  
PROTESTANTISMUS.**

**Seat :** Berlin, W.10. Friedrich-Wilhelmstr., 2(a).

**Foundation :** 1923.

**Object :** To give unanimous expression to protestant convictions in their spiritual, religious and moral aspects.

**Members :** Fifty-two larger societies and churches in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Smaller groups and individuals have joined in Argentine, Brazil, Chile, England, Estonia, France, Latvia, Norway, Scotland, South Africa, United States of America.

**Governing Body :** *Chairman*—Ex-Minister Professor Dr. SLOTEMAKER DE BRUINE (Netherlands).

*Secretary-General*—Dr. G. OHLEMÜLLER (Germany).

*Members of the Council*—Professor D. PFANNENSTILL (Sweden), Minister Dr. TOMCSANYI (Hungary), HICKMANN (Czechoslovakia) ; Ecclesiastical Minister Bishop D. STADENER (Sweden), Bishop Dr. RAVASZ (Hungary), Rev. D. BAIN (Ireland), Frau Paula MUELLER-OTFRIED (Germany), J. HAAS-SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

**Finances :** Subscriptions of the affiliated organisations.

**Activities :** General Assemblies : 1924 in Haarlem, 1926 in Dresden, 1928 in Budapest-Debrecen, 1930 in Zurich. Branches : International Protestant Press Bureau, International Protestant Institute.

**Official Publication :** *Protestant Review* (published also in French and German).

### NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

#### OFFICE INTERNATIONAL NANSEN POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS.

(Under the direction of the League of Nations, in virtue of Article 24 of the Covenant.)

**Seat :** Geneva. 5, rue Général-Dufour.

**Foundation :** 1931.

**Object :** Resolution of the League of Nations Assembly of September 30th, 1930 :

- (a) Collecting and collating information regarding the material and moral welfare of the refugees ; facilitating the task of finding them work and settling them and, for that purpose, collecting useful information as to the conditions of labour in the countries to which they emigrate ;
- (b) Giving general directions to relief institutions which already exist, or which may be established subsequently with the authorisation of the various national authorities, and co-ordinating their work ;
- (c) Collecting and distributing with the help of other bodies, particularly the Advisory Committee of the Private Organisations, the resources placed at its disposal with a view to the improvement of the lot of the refugees, including the resources derived from the sale of Nansen stamps ;
- (d) Facilitating, within the limits of its competence, the application, in particular cases, of the arrangements that have been made for the benefit of refugees.

For the attainment of these objects, the Office may organise local centres dependent on itself, after consulting the national authorities.

**Governing Body :** *President*, appointed by the League of Nations Assembly—Dr. Max HUBER (Switzerland).

*Members*, nominated by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees : *Vice-President*—His Excellency M. Z. FIERLINGER (Czechoslovakia), L. B. GOLDEN (Great Britain).

*Titular Members*—M. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT (France), His Excellency M. Z. FIERLINGER (Czechoslovakia), His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL (Greece), Dr. H. VOELCKERS (Germany).

*Substitute Members*—His Excellency M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania), His Excellency M. I. CHOUMENKOVITCH (Yugoslavia), His Excellency M. J. FELDMANS (Latvia), M. Th. GWIAZDOWSKI (Poland).

*Member*, nominated by the Secretary-General of the League—M. J. AVENOL, Under Secretary-General ; M. Kerno (substitute).

*Member*, nominated by the International Labour Office—M. Albert THOMAS, Director of the Office.

*Members*, nominated by the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees : *Titular Members*—M. L. B. GOLDEN, His Excellency M. C. GOULKEVITCH, M. L. PACHALIAN ; *Substitute Members*—M. C. HANEMIAN, M. W. A. MACKENZIE, J. RUBINSTEIN.

*Members*, nominated by the Governing Body of the Office—Colonel E. P. BICKNELL, Senator CIRAOLO, Professor G. WERNER (substitute), Senator A. FRANÇOIS (substitute).

*Managing Committee*, composed of the President of the Governing Body and two members of the Governing Body appointed by the latter.

*Finance Commission*, consisting of the members of the Managing Committee and two other members.

**Officers :** *Secretary-General*—Mr. T. F. JOHNSON (British).

**Finances :** Annual grants made by the League of Nations ; the proceeds of the sale of Nansen stamps ; the proceeds of fees and sums derived from refugees ; donations, legacies and grants.

**Historical Facts :** The office continues the relief activities of Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations, who, in June 1921, was invited by the Council of the League to endeavour to find a solution of the problem created by more than one million Russian refugees scattered throughout Europe and China. In September 1923, the Council requested Dr. Nansen to undertake the solution of the problem of some 300,000 Armenian refugees in the Near East who were in a similar position to that of the Russian refugees. In 1925, the technical part of the refugee work was transferred to the International Labour Office, the High Commission remaining responsible for the political, legal and financial questions. In execution of the Assembly resolution of September 30th, 1930, the High Commission was transformed into the Nansen International Office and put under the authority of the League of Nations in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant.

#### WORLD SABBATH OBSERVANCE LEAGUE.

##### LIGUE MONDIALE POUR LA PROTECTION DU JOUR DU SABBAT.

**Seat :** Berlin. Thomasiustr., 7, N.W.40.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** The cultivation of the ideal of the Sabbath and the promotion of the proper keeping of the Sabbath.

**Members :** National organisations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Dr. Samuel GRÜNBERG.

*Vice-Chairmen*—Dr. Paul SULZBERG and Dr. N. RACHMILEWITZ.

*General Secretary*—Dr. Joseph STERN.

**Activities :** World Congress, August 24th to 26th, 1930.

**Official Publication :** *Sabbath-Korrespondenz* (in German, English, Hebrew, Yiddish).

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE.

##### SERVICE CIVIL INTERNATIONAL.

**Seat :** Beauregard, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

**Foundation :** 1920.

**Object :** To gather men and women from all countries for international voluntary help in case of natural catastrophes (floods, landslides, earthquakes, etc.) and for constructive services without wages ; to promote the creation of alternative services for conscientious objectors in conscription countries ; aiming at the establishment of an official international service, if possible under the control of the League of Nations.

**Members :** All individuals interested.

**Governing Body :** An International Committee.

**Finances :** Private subscriptions.

**Historical Facts :** Service 1920-21 in the devastated area, Esnes, near Verdun, France ; 1924, Les Ormonts, Switzerland (avalanche), and Someo, Switzerland (landslide) ; 1926, Almens, Switzerland (clearing river bed) ; 1927, 1928, 1929, Feldis, Switzerland (clearing pastures covered with parasitic growth) ; 1928, Liechtenstein (Rhine floods) ; 1930, Lagarde, France (clearing the village destroyed by floods) ; 1931, Aargau, Switzerland (clearing the fields) and Brynmawr, South Wales (helping to economic reconstruction, making a public garden and swimming tank with the aid of the local unemployed).

#### PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORK.

#### COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DU SERVICE SOCIAL.

**Seat :** Frankfort-on-Main. 30, Stifstrasse. Paris. 2, avenue Vélasquez.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To promote discussions among social workers and social agencies throughout the world by the creation of national committees of social work and by the organisation of international conferences of social work.

**Members :** Public and private bodies, associations and individuals in Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA (Czechoslovakia).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Dr. GEIB (Germany), Mary VAN KLEECK (United States of America), Cyrille VAN OVERBERGH (Belgium).

*Secretaries-General*—Professor Dr. Wilhelm POLLIGKEIT (Germany), Dr. René SAND (France).

*Treasurers*—Hon. Percy ALDEN (Great Britain), André COLLAIN (France).

**Finances :** Contributions from national committees, gifts from foundations and individuals.

**Activities :** Organisation of the Second international conference (Frankfort-on-Main, July 1932) ; publication of the proceedings of the First International Conference (Paris, July 1928).

**Historical Facts :** The Committee was appointed by the first International Conference of Social Work in Paris.

**Official Publications :** Two numbers of the *International Bulletin of Social Work* have already been published. This publication will be continued from time to time in three editions (English, French and German).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCHOOLS FOR SOCIAL WORK.**

**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES ÉCOLES DE SERVICE SOCIAL.**

**Seat:** Berlin, W.30. c/o Dr. Alice Salomon, Luitpoldstr., 27.

**Foundation:** 1929.

**Object:** To bring about an exchange of views and of the experience gained between schools for social work and to deal with all problems of international co-operation in those schools, such as exchanges of teachers and students, organisation of a service of documents and information and of international courses on social work, participation in the preparation of international congresses on social work.

**Members:** Membership is open to any properly constituted school, the object of which is to train professional workers for social work. There are at present 51 member schools belonging to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Transvaal, United States of America.

**Officers:** Dr. Alice SALOMON (Germany); Mme. MULLE (Belgium); Miss BRECKINRIDGE (United States of America); Mme. FUSTER (France); Miss MACADAM (Great Britain); Dr. MOLTZER (Netherlands); Mme. WAGNER-BECK (Switzerland).

**Finances:** Every member pays an annual subscription of 25 gold francs.

**Activities:** Centre for information concerning the programmes and activities of schools for social work at the Library of the International Labour Office. Meeting of the Secretariat in Paris in May 1931; preparation of a Conference of all the member schools at Frankfurt on July 15th to 16th, 1932.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKMEN'S EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES LIGUES OUVRIÈRES ÉVANGÉLIQUES.**

**INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT EVANGELISCHER  
ARBEITNEHMERVERBÄNDE.**

**Seat:** Utrecht. Stadhouderslaan, 45.

**Foundation:** 1928.

**Object:** To rouse the people's conscience and minds to an appreciation of the principles embodied in the Gospels of Jesus Christ, by means of professional and joint work on the international plane of social and economic questions. In particular it endeavours, without itself exercising the functions of a trade union, to promote all the efforts of the various organisations of evangelical workers to lend religious, moral and material assistance and protection to the economically weak body of workers.

**Members:** Affiliated organisations in Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland.

**Officers:** *Chairman*—Reichsminister Dr. W. KOCH (Germany).

*Vice-Chairman*—Vicar WERBECK (Germany).

*Secretary*—H. AMELINK (Netherlands).

*Treasurer*—J. HAAS-SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

**Activities:** Organisation of international congresses. The first congress was held at Dusseldorf on April 10th, 1928, the second at Essen in June 1931, the third will be held in the Netherlands in 1933.



## VIII. ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

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### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF BONDHOLDERS.

#### COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE L'UNION DES PORTEURS DE VALEURS MOBILIÈRES.

Seat : Paris. 11bis, rue Scribe.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : To ensure respect for private property, for agreements regarding share-issues, etc.

Members : National bodies in the following countries : Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, England, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : *President*—Dr. D. J. HULSHOFF (Netherlands).

*Secretary-General*—E. C. PHILIPPE (France).

*General Delegate*—J. SEHNAL (Czechoslovakia).

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### INTERNATIONAL CREDIT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Seat : London, E.C.3. 51-54, Gracechurch Street.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To study questions relating to credit insurance and the means whereby the common action of the members can be facilitated in order to safeguard their interests and develop their mutual relations.

Members : Active Members : Companies or other organisations regularly carrying on credit insurance or credit re-insurance, or groups formed for the purpose of ultimately constituting a credit insurance company. Associate members : Individuals or concerns which, although not actually engaged in carrying on credit insurance or credit re-insurance, are nevertheless interested in the subject.

Governing Body : Executive committee, elected by the the active members.

Officers : *Chairman*—C. E. HEATH.

*First Vice-Chairman*—Henry DESPREZ ; *Second Vice-Chairman* : Emil HERZFELDER.

*Secretary*—A. N. PATRICK.

*Joint Treasurers*—A. H. A. DE ROUGEMONT and Lord Francis HILL.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of the active and associate members, which are 25 guineas and 1 guinea each respectively.

Activities : At present, the activities of the Association are of a somewhat indefinite character. It has organised a bureau for the interchange of information among its members.

Official Publication : A review entitled *International Mercantile Credit*.

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## IX. AGRICULTURE.

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### INTERNATIONAL AGRARIAN BUREAU.

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#### BUREAU INTERNATIONAL AGRAIRE.

**Seat :** Prague. Václavské nám., 64.

**Foundation :** 1926.

**Object :** To co-ordinate the efforts of the European peasant parties whose programmes include parliamentary democracy and the defence of peasant interests.

**Members :** The peasant parties in the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland.

**Officers :** *President*—Antoine ŠVEHLA (Czechoslovakia).  
*Secretary-General*—Charles MEČÍŘ (Czechoslovakia).

**Finances :** Subscriptions of affiliated associations.

**Activities :** Annual general meetings; the first in May 1928, the second in May 1929, the third in October 1930. The Bureau has just created a special section to keep in touch with the International Labour Office.

**Official Publication :** *Bulletin du Bureau international agraire*, a quarterly review, published in French, in Czech and in German.

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### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

#### COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU GÉNIE RURAL.

**Seat :** Gembloux. Institut agronomique de l'Etat, Belgium.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To create a link between agricultural engineering specialists in the various countries; to co-ordinate research and other work of international interest; to approach public authorities and international agricultural associations with a view to obtaining their moral and financial support for the application of the Commission's programme; to promote the formation of a National Section of Agricultural Engineering in countries where such do not already exist; to promote the organisation of future International Congresses and contribute to their success; to give publicity to and further the application of the recommendations of the International congresses; to found an international review on agricultural engineering; to draw up plans for the foundation of an International Centre for Agricultural Engineering and, if possible, carry these plans into effect.

**Officers :** *President*—Professor G. BOUCKAERT (Belgium).

**Finances :** Members' subscriptions, donations and legacies.

**Historical Facts :** The Commission was founded at the International Congress on Agricultural Engineering held at Liège in August 1930.

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## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.

## COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AGRICOLE.

**Seat :** Brussels. 22, avenue de l'Yse.

**Foundation :** 1905.

**Object :** (a) To give publicity to the recommendations of the International Congresses with regard to instruction in agriculture and to take steps with a view to obtaining their application ; (b) to promote the organisation of new international congresses and contribute to their success ; (c) to collect material relative to instruction in agriculture ; (d) to supply information on these questions, etc.

**Members :** The Commission consists of members from the following countries : Argentine, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Switzerland, Venezuela. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome is also represented. Each country has from five to fifteen members.

**Officers :** *President*—M. DEVUYST (Belgium).

*Vice-President*—M. VANDERVAEREN (Belgium).

*Members*—M. ROLLAND (France), M. FILENI (Italy), M. PETRINI (Roumania), M. REICH (Czechoslovakia), M. CASTEELS (Belgium) and Mlle. ROUFFY (Switzerland).

*Secretary-General*—M. MAT (Belgium).

*Assistant Secretary-General and Treasurer*—M. SEGERS (Belgium).

**Finances :** The Commission's funds are derived from voluntary subscriptions ; the subscription rate is fixed by the general assemblies (20 belgas for Governments, 5 belgas for individual members).

**Activities :** The organisation of the Third International Congress, held at Liège and Antwerp in 1930.

**Historical Facts :** The Commission was founded as a result of the Second International Congress on Domestic Agricultural Instruction held at Liège in 1905. The Commission had succeeded in making a valuable collection of material ; this was lost during the war of 1914 to 1918 which also put an end to the Commission's activities. It was reorganised at the 1930 Congress. The Bureau, which met at Prague in 1931, decided to hold congresses every two years, the first of which will meet at Budapest in 1932.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS.

## FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TECHNICIENS AGRONOMES.

**Seat :** Rome. Via Vittorio Veneto, 7.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To establish and promote relations between experts in agriculture in different countries with a view to the protection in the international sphere of their various activities and with a view further to mutual assistance and the co-ordination of their efforts in questions of common interest relating to agriculture.

**Members :** National associations of the following countries : Afghanistan, Argentine, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Italian Colonies, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** Central Committee :

*President*—His Excellency Baron Professor Giacomo ACERBO (Italy).

*Vice-Presidents*—Professor Edmond LEPLAE (Belgium), Professor Paul LICHTENHAHN (Switzerland), Professor Epaminondas KYPRIADIS (Greece), Professor C. A. KOEFOED (Denmark).

*Members*—FRANCISCO BILBAO Y SEVILLA (Spain), A. D. CARABELLA (Roumania), Georg CHLEBAROFF (Bulgaria), Ivan RITIG (Yugoslavia), Fred T. WAHLEN (Canada), Lajos SZABO (Hungary).

*Secretary-General*—Franco ANGELINI (Italy).

**Finances :** Annual subscriptions of Associations ; contributions of public and private institutions ; income from the sale of publications, etc.

**Activities :** Preparation of international conferences and of meetings of the Central Committee ; propaganda ; various publications.

**Historical Facts :** First International Conference held at Rome in November 1930, which approved the Statute and the constitution of the Bureau of the Federation. Second Conference held at Prague in June 1931.

**Official Publication :** *La Technique agricole internationale*, quarterly review.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS.

#### UNION INTERNATIONALE DES INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHES FORESTIÈRES.

#### INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FORSTLICHER FORSCHUNGSANSTALTEN.

**Seat :** Stockholm, Experimentalfältet.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** International co-operation in the various branches of forest research.

**Members :** About 80 forest experiment stations, forest research institutes or divisions at universities, etc., in 30 different countries (three associate members : private individuals engaged in forest research).

**Governing Body :** International Committee composed of one delegate from each country, the countries grouped according to the principles applied in the Universal Postal Union. Permanent Committee : one representative each from seven countries and the Secretary-General.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor Ph. GUINIER (France).

*Vice-Chairman*—Professor Gy. ROTH (Hungary).

*Secretary-General*—Sven PETRINI (Sweden).

**Finances :** Annual subscriptions, minimum 120 Swiss francs each, total about 10,000 Swiss francs. Office expenses : about 7,000 Swiss francs.

**Activities :** Annual meetings of the Permanent Committee ; International Congresses every three to five years. Special commissions for the standardisation of terminology and methods of investigation and measurement ; organisation of bibliography, etc.

**Official publications :** Annual report.

## X. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

### INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF CHOCOLATE AND COCOA MANUFACTURERS.

#### OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES FABRICANTS DE CHOCOLAT ET DE CACAO.

**Seat :** Brussels. 19, rue des Chartreux.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To study all question relating to the chocolate and cocoa industry ; to promote the solution of problems of mutual interest ; to bring these solutions to the notice of national associations : to collect and circulate all material of interest to manufacturers of chocolate and/or cocoa and the associations to which they belong. It is the duty of the Office to do everything possible to carry out all decisions taken by its constituent organs.

**Members :** National associations of chocolate and cocoa manufacturers in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark <sup>1</sup>, Ecuador, Estonia <sup>1</sup>, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece <sup>1</sup>, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia <sup>1</sup>, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal <sup>1</sup>, Roumania <sup>1</sup>, Spain, Sweden <sup>1</sup>, Switzerland, Uruguay <sup>1</sup>, Venezuela.

**Governing Body :** *Honorary President*—M. Gaston MENIER (France).

*President*—M. Alfred MARTOUGIN (Belgium).

*Vice-Presidents*—M. Fritz STOLLWERCK (Germany), M. Jacques LEBEL (France), M. Alexandre CAILLER (Switzerland).

*General Director* : M. Albert BOURGAUX (Belgium).

**Finances :** Funds are derived from the annual subscriptions paid by the affiliated associations and manufacturers.

**Activities :** International Congress, Antwerp, September 1930.

**Official Publication :** The Office has published an official bulletin since January 1931. Articles are published in the language in which they are written with summaries in five languages (French, English, German, Spanish and Italian).

### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS BUREAU.

#### BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES EXPOSITIONS.

(Under the direction of the League of Nations, in virtue of Article 24 of the Covenant.)

**Seat :** Paris. 60, avenue de La Bourdonnais.

**Foundation :** 1931.

**Object :** Under Article 10 of the Convention concerning International Exhibitions, of November 22nd, 1928, the Bureau is responsible for supervising the application of the provisions of that Convention, which regulates the frequency of international exhibitions and establishes the guarantees and facilities which the organising country is required to offer exhibitors. No member country may organise an international exhibition before having registered with the International Exhibitions Bureau the regulations governing that exhibition or before having stated that it is observing the statutory period which must elapse between two exhibitions of the same kind.

<sup>1</sup> Manufacturers affiliated in an individual capacity.

**Members :** States which have ratified the Convention : Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Morocco, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

**Officers :** *Honorary President*—M. CHAPSAL (France).

*President*—M. DUNANT (Switzerland).

*Vice-Presidents*—Dr. MATHIES (Germany), M. PURICELLI (Italy), CHAUMET (France), Sir Edward CROWE (Great Britain).

*Director*—Maurice ISAAC.

**Finances :** Budget : 300,000 French francs. Revenue : Annual payments made by States members of the Bureau, on the basis of the League of Nations scale of contributions. . The unit is at present fixed at 700 French francs.

**Historical Summary :** The foundation of the Bureau having been provided for under the Convention of November 22nd, 1928, a meeting of delegates of the member countries was convened on January 19th and 20th, 1931, in Paris. The Board of Administration was constituted, the Director was elected and the various Committees were set up. The latter met in March, May and October, in Paris and in Berlin. The Board of Administration met on October 29th, 1931. On May 20th, 1931, the Council of the League of Nations decided to place the Bureau under the League's authority, in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant.

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#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RETAIL GROCERS.

#### FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU COMMERCE DE DÉTAIL DE LA BRANCHE ALIMENTAIRE.

**Seat :** Soleure (Switzerland). Volksbankgebäude; Lagerhausstrasse.

**Foundation :** 1927.

**Object :** Exchange of publications of the national organisations.

**Members :** National organisations in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Governing Body :** *Chairman*—J. LAURI.

*Vice-Chairman*—Fritz BORRMAN.

*Treasurer*—M. BRANDENBERGER.

*Members*—Fernand HEMIER (France); Anton SLADECK (Czechoslovakia); K. PLASS (Austria); A. CHAUDOIR (Belgium); Dr. BRUNI (Italy).

**Official Publications :** Bulletin in preparation.

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#### INTERNATIONAL SILK FEDERATION.

#### FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA SOIE.

**Seat :** Lyons (France). 24, place Tolozan.

**Foundation :** 1927.

**Object :** To represent industries and businesses connected with silk in the various forms of international economic activity; to collect from trade unions, associations and member groups, any opinions, information and documents that may serve the common interests and determine the policy of the Federation.

**Members :** Groups in the following countries : Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

**Governing Body :** The Federation is under the direction of an Administrative Committee consisting of delegates of all the member groups, the maximum of the latter allowed being 17 per country. Each country's delegation includes representatives of the various silk branches (if formed into trade unions or associations). The Administrative Committee holds a general meeting at least once a year. The Bureau, which is appointed for two years, consists of the heads of delegations.

**Officers :** *President*—Etienne Fougère (France).

*Vice-Presidents*—Comm. G. Gorio (Italy), R. Stehli-Zweifel (Switzerland), F. Bernades Alavedra (Spain), and the head of the German delegation.

*Treasurer*—Frank Farrell (England).

**Finances :** Every trade union, association or member group pays an annual subscription of £2 sterling and every nation pays an annual subscription of £5 sterling per titular delegate.

**Activities :** First congress, Paris 1925 ; second, Milan 1927 ; general meeting, Paris 1930.

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### INTERNATIONAL WOOL TEXTILE ORGANISATION.

#### FÉDÉRATION LAINIÈRE INTERNATIONALE.

#### INTERNATIONALE WOLL VEREINIGUNG.

**Seat :** Bradford (Great Britain). Commerce House.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To facilitate relations between members of the wool textile industry and to discuss problems relating thereto.

**Members :** The wool textile industry of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain.

**Governing Body :** An Executive Committee of four members from each country.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Maurice Dubrulle (France).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Joseph Clay (England), André Peltzer (Belgium), G. Schönbach (Germany), Daniele Schneider (Italy), Walter Löw Beer, (Czechoslovakia), Frans Mutsaers (Netherlands), Victor Dischka (Hungary), Wilhelm Schön (Poland).

*Secretary*—H. T. Tulloch (England).

**Finances :** Subscription payable by countries.

**Activities :** Annual International Wool Conference, meetings of Executive quarterly, and other meetings of special sub-committees as required.

**Historical Facts :** The Organisation has already an International Wool Textile Arbitration Agreement, and has agreed upon terms for the Standards of Condition (Barème des Taux de conditionnement—Tabelle der Feuchtigkeitszuschläge) ; Difference in Counts in Worsted Yarns (Marges de titrage des fils de laine peignée), and a resolution for the Limitation of Credits (Limitation des crédits).

**Official Publications :** Proceedings of International Wool Conference and quarterly bulletin.

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## XI. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

### INTERNATIONAL MARITIME RADIO COMMITTEE.

#### COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE RADIO MARITIME.

**Seat :** Brussels. 16, rue Thérésienne.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To study questions of general interest and suitable means for the improvement of maritime radio services in the interests of shipowners, passengers and the public.

**Members :** Wireless and radio associations in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United States of America.

**Officers :** *President*—A. HUBERT (Belgium).

*Vice-Presidents*—H. BEHNER (Germany), Ch. J. PANNIL.

**Finances :** Members' subscriptions.

**Historical Facts :** The International Maritime Radio Committee has done a great deal to bring maritime radio companies into closer touch with each other, through the exchange of documents of general interest on administrative, business and technical questions and also by organising numerous meetings of members for the examination of possible improvements of a general character in maritime wireless services.

**Official Publication :** A monthly bulletin.

### INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC RADIO OFFICE.

#### BUREAU CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE LA RADIOPHONIE.

#### INTERNATIONALES KATHOLISCHES RUNDFUNKBÜRO.

**Seat :** Cologne. Norbertstr., 12.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** International co-operation of Catholics in respect of broadcasting.

**Members :** Committees in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Governing Body :** Directorate of five members, commission with delegates from each country.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—P.L. H. PERQUIN (Netherlands).

*Director*—Father BERNHARD MARSCHALL (Germany).

*Councillors*—Paul A. M. SPEET (Netherlands), Canon J. REYMOND (France), Professor E. DELVOIE (Belgium), P.L. ESCH, S.J. (Germany).

**Finances :** Subscriptions of national committees, donations.

**Activities :** International Congress (Munich 1929); committee meetings (Cologne, Liège, Zurich); foundation of new national committees.

**Official Publications :** Congress reports (French and German); monthly bulletin.



**INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS (C.C.I.R.).**

**COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL TECHNIQUE DES  
COMMUNICATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES.**

**Seat :** No permanent seat.

**Foundation :** 1927.

**Object :** To study technical and related questions regarding international wireless communications submitted to it by Government authorities or private undertakings belonging to the Committee. The Committee's rôle is confined to giving opinions on the questions which it studies. It forwards such opinions to the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union in Berne with a view to their communication to the Government authorities and private undertakings concerned.

**Members :** The Committee consists at each meeting of experts representing Government authorities or accredited private undertakings responsible for wireless enterprises which desire to take part in its discussions and undertake to contribute in equal shares to the common expenses arising out of the meeting which it is proposed to hold. The personal expenses of the experts are borne by the authorities or private undertaking which they represent.

**Governing Body :** The Government authorities responsible for organising each meeting. Organisation of the C.C.I.R. : the President of the C.C.I.R. and the presidents, vice-presidents and rapporteurs of the various commissions are elected at the beginning of each meeting. As a rule, the Secretariat is composed of officials of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union and officials of the organising authorities.

The authorities represented at each meeting of the Committee designate the authorities responsible for summoning the next meeting. The questions to be examined by the Committee are sent to the authorities organising the forthcoming meeting, who fix the date and agenda.

**Historical Facts :** The C.C.I.R. was set up by Article 17 of the International Radiotelegraph Convention concluded at Washington, November 25th, 1927. The organisation of the first meeting of the Committee was entrusted to the Netherlands authorities, and was held at The Hague in September and October 1929. The Danish authorities were invited to organise the second meeting, which took place in Copenhagen in May and June 1931. The next meeting will be held in Lisbon in 1933.

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**LABOUR WIRELESS INTERNATIONAL.**

**INTERNATIONALE OUVRIÈRE DE RADIO-DIFFUSION.**

**ARBEITER RADIO INTERNATIONALE.**

**Seat :** Hilversum (Netherlands). Heuvellaan, 33.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To safeguard the interests of the Socialist working class in respect of wireless and to ensure that the Workers' Cultural Movement shall have due influence in the further development of wireless in respect of organisation, technique and culture.

**Members :** Affiliated organisations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—FRANZ ZELEŃKA (Austria).

*Secretary*—G. J. ZWERTBROEK (Netherlands).

**Finances :** Contributions from the affiliated organisations.

**Activities :** Congress in Prague in September 1930, in Vienna in July 1931, in Berlin in August 1931. Preparation of a Labour Short-wave International.

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## XII. ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DIFFUSION OF ARTISTIC AND LITERARY WORKS BY THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

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#### COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DIFFUSION ARTISTIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE PAR LE CINÉMATOGRAPHE.

**Seat :** Paris. 92, avenue des Champs-Élysées.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To assist in every way the circulation of intellectual work produced by the peoples of the world, and to provide international circles with information on the beauties and the economic resources of the various countries.

**Members :** The following countries are officially represented : Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. A certain number of men of letters are also members.

**Governing Body :** *President*—Mlle. HÉLÈNE VACARESCO (Roumania).

*Secretary-General*—M. N. PILLAT (Roumania).

*Members*—L. LOUCHEUR (France), Mr. R. CAHILL (Great Britain), M. A. KOHAN (France), M. F. DEUTSCH (France), Count MANZONI (Italy), General VASQUEZ COBO (Colombia), M. G. RAGEOT (France), M. FRANCIS DE CROISSET (France).

**Finances :** Donations, subsidies, etc.

**Activities :** Conferences, bulletins, etc. The Committee has created an annual prize (Prix C.I.D.A.L.C.) to be used as a premium for, and to ensure the cinematographic representation of the work of authors who have prepared (either in French, or translated into French) scenarios for scientific, social, economic, historical, educational, literary or documentary films whose exhibition in the various countries of the world would promote international understanding and closer relations between peoples, in accordance with the ideals of the League of Nations.

### INTERNATIONAL CONCERT FEDERATION.

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#### FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CONCERTS.

**Seat :** Rome. Accademia St. Cecilia, Via Vittorio, 8.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** To promote the exchange of works and artistes between the various countries, to draw attention to compositions and unknown conductors and executants, to encourage the adoption of uniform rules among artistes and musical societies, to promote legislation relating to music and musicians in all countries—living conditions, health, social insurance, subsidies, travel facilities, etc.—and, in general, to take all steps likely to assist the progress and diffusion of music together with intellectual co-operation in musical matters throughout the world.

**Members :** Associations in Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** The Federation is directed and managed by the General Council consisting of the representatives of the National Commissions, each member country being represented by from one to three delegates. The General Council elects a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General, together with an Executive Committee and Sub-Commissions for (1) international exchanges, (2) the Press, (3) legal questions including the settlement of disputes between members and artistes, (4) the annual budget.

**Officers :** *President*—Count DI SAN-MARTINO (Rome).

*Vice-Presidents :* Mr. LAMOND (Director of the Musical Section of the United States Academy in Rome), Baron E. A. VAN BERESTEYN (Netherlands), M. Guy ROPARTZ (France), M. Emeric KUN (Hungary), M. Nona OLTESCU (Roumania).

**Finances :** Each National Bureau undertakes to pay the sum of \$50 annually for five years. In addition, State subsidies, donations, takings at musical festivals, etc.

**Activities and Historical Facts :** In accordance with the decision taken at the preliminary meeting in Paris on July 3rd, 1929, members of the International Concert Federation were summoned to a meeting in Budapest (Hungary) on October 28th to 30th, 1929. Second International Congress, April 22nd to 25th, 1931, in Rome.

**Official Publications :** (a) Minutes of the meetings in Paris and Budapest, 1929, and of the Congress in 1931, at Rome.

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#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CRITICISM.

#### CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA CRITIQUE DRAMATIQUE ET MUSICALE.

**Seat :** Paris. 2, rue de Montpensier (Palais-Royal).

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** To develop, on international lines, the activities of the affiliated bodies; to defend the rights of criticism.

**Members :** Almost all national associations of critics in Europe.

**Officers :** *Secretary-General :* M. Stan GOLESTAN. Two assistant Secretaries, one of whom acts as Treasurer.

**Governing Body :** The Federation is administered by an Executive Committee including one delegate from each country represented; the President is the representative of the country where the next congress is to be held. One half of the Committee is replaced every two years by lot. Meetings are held at least once a year.

**Finances :** The annual subscription due from each national body is one gold franc for each active member.

**Historical Facts :** Congress in Paris 1926, in Salzburg 1929, in Bucharest 1929, in Prague 1930, in Lisbon 1931.

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## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

## COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE GÉOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE

(International Committee of the International Committee on Historical Sciences).

**Seat :** Brussels. 12, rue Jacques-Jordaens.**Foundation :** 1928.**Object :** To perfect methods of research into historical geography; to promote, through international co-operation, the creation of certain instruments required for research into historical geography, more particularly a list of old large-scale maps kept in countries other than the countries to which such maps refer; to prepare for international congresses.**Officers :** *President*—F. CURSCHMANN (Germany).  
*Vice-President*—M. SEMKOWICZ (Poland).  
*Secretary-General*—M. GANSHOF (Belgium).**Finances :** Funds supplied by the International Committee of Historical Sciences.**Historical Facts :** Set up at the Oslo Congress as an external Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (August 1928); participation in the First International Congress on Historical Geography in Brussels in 1931; establishment as an internal Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences in Budapest in 1931.**Official Publication :** Bulletin of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCES.

## COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES

(External Commission of the International Committee on Historical Sciences).

**Seat :** Paris. 12, rue Colbert, II<sup>e</sup>.**Foundation :** 1928.**Object :** To gather the most eminent authorities on the history of sciences into an international Academy, to stimulate the study of the history of sciences and promote its organisation.**Members :** Thirty active members and 50 corresponding members, elected by co-optation. There are also a few honorary members (at present four).**Officers :** *President*—Karl SUDHOFF (Germany); *Ex-Presidents*—Gino LORIA (Italy), Charles SINGER (Great Britain).*Vice-Presidents*—Paul DIEPGEN (Germany), Julian RIBERA (Spain), Georges SARTON (United States of America).*Organising Secretary-Treasurer*—Mme. Hélène METZGER (France).*Permanent Secretary*—Aldo MIELI (France).**Finances :** Subsidies from Governments and scientific institutions and private donations.**Activities :** International Congresses every three years (Paris 1929, London 1931, Berlin 1934). Committee meetings are held every other year in Paris or at the seat of the International Congress of Historical Sciences.

**Historical Facts :** The Committee was founded in Oslo in 1928 at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, through the expansion of an external Commission set up by this Committee. Its regulations were adopted at its first Congress in Paris (May 1929). The Committee then held its meetings in Paris, May 1930 ; Second Congress, London, June 1931. The next meetings will take place in Paris in the spring of 1932 and in Warsaw in August 1933 ; Third Congress, Berlin 1934.

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES OF MEN OF LETTERS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS PROFESSIONNELLES  
DE GENS DE LETTRES.**

**Seat :** Paris. 38, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques.

**Foundation :** 1931.

**Object :** The international defence of authors' rights and interests.

**Members :** National professional societies of men of letters in the following countries : Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Governing Body :** Executive Committee, Permanent Bureau.

**Officers :** *President*—M. Gaston RAGEOT (France).

*Vice-President*—Heinrich MANN (Germany), S. E. MARINETTI (Italy), Mme. Marika STJERNSTEDT (Sweden).

*General Secretaries*—M. José GERMAIN and M. H. J. MAGOG (France).

*Treasurer*—M. René DE WECK (Switzerland).

**Activities :** Annual Congresses. The first was held in Paris in May 1931. The second will be held in Vienna in 1932.

**Historical Facts :** Created during the First International Congress of Professional Societies of Men of Letters, organised by the Society of Men of Letters of France.

**Official Publication :** Bulletin in preparation.

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**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LINGUISTS.**

**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DE LINGUISTES.**

**Seat :** Nimeguen (Netherlands). 17, St. Annastraat.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** The organisation of international congresses of linguists ; to make a linguistic survey of the world with special reference to idioms in process of dying out ; to act as a clearing centre for information on linguistic developments in the various countries.

**Governing Body :** Committee composed as follows :

*Secretaries-General*—J. SCHRIJNEN (Netherlands), C. BALY (Switzerland), M. BARTOLI (Italy), F. BOAS (United States of America), C. BROCKELMANN (Germany), O. JESPERSEN (Denmark), D. JONES (Great Britain), B. KARLGRÉN (Sweden), P. KRETSCHMER (Austria), V. MATHESIUS (Czechoslovakia), A. MEILLET (France).

**Finances :** If necessary, the funds of the Committee are supplemented by the balances remaining after the congresses of linguists.

**Historical Facts :** Two congresses : the first at The Hague, April 1928 ; the second at Geneva, August 1931.

**Official Publications :** Proceedings of the congresses, publications of the sub-sections.

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**INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION.**

**ASSOCIATION LITTÉRAIRE ET ARTISTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

**Seat :** Paris. 117, boulevard St. Germain. **General Secretariat :** 31, rue Fortuny, Paris.

**Foundation :** 1878.

**Object :** The study on international lines of legal and technical questions concerning literary and artistic property of all kinds.

**Members :** National associations of the following countries : Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia ; associations of various countries and individual members.

**Governing Body :** *President*—M. MAILLARD.

*Vice-Presidents*—M. Lucien GLEIZE, M. Eugène MOREL, M. Célestin JOUBERT, M. WAUVERMANS, M. HACHETTE, M. Albert VAUNOIS, M. POUPINEL, M. DOMANGE.

*Secretary-General*—Marcel BOUTET.

*Treasurer*—Marcel BEURDELEY.

**Finances :** Receipts : entrance subscriptions, annual subscriptions. Expenses : publications, organisation of annual congresses.

**Activities :** Congresses or annual meetings since 1879, particularly in Paris in 1925, Warsaw and Prague in 1926, Lugano in 1927, Belgrade in 1928, Cairo in 1929, Budapest in 1930. Annual publication of reports submitted to the Congress, of questions investigated and of Minutes of the meetings.

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MODERN LITERARY HISTORY.**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE LITTÉRAIRE MODERNE.**

(Under the auspices of the International Committee on Historical Sciences.)

**Seat :** Paris. 47, boulevard Garibaldi, XV<sup>e</sup>.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To bring together the historians of modern literature of all countries ; to create or to develop the material equipment necessary to their activity.

**Members :** In Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia..

**Governing Body:** *Chairman*—Professor F. BALDENSPERGER (France).  
*Vice-Chairmen*—Professor R. S. CRANE (United States of America), A. FARINELLI (Italy), S. B. LILJEGREN (Sweden).  
*Secretary-General*—Professor P. VAN TIEGHEM (France).

**Finances:** Annual grants from the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

**Activities:** Preparation of an international chronological literary repertory and other works of international interest for literary historians. Organisation of periodical congresses; the first was held in Budapest, May 1931.

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION  
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EXPLORATION SCIENTIFIQUE  
DE LA MER MÉDITERRANÉE.**

**Seat:** Paris. c/o the Institut océanographique, 195, rue Saint-Jacques. Secretariat General: 3, rue Octave-Gréard, Paris.

**Foundation:** 1919.

**Object:** The study of all scientific or technical questions relating to oceanography and fishing, in the Mediterranean and its tributary seas.

**Members:** The following countries count participants: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Monaco, Palestine, Roumania, Tunisia, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

**Officers:** *President*—His Excellency the High Admiral Duke Thaon DI REVEL (Italy).  
*Vice-Presidents*—Professor Odon DE BUEN (Spain), Professor Gregory ANTIPA (Roumania).

*Secretary-General*—M. LE DANOIS (France).

**Finances:** Each member country makes a contribution of 5,000 French francs.

**Activities:** Numerous cruises and physico-chemical and biological investigations.

**Historical Facts:** Founded by H.S.H. Prince Albert I of Monaco, the International Mediterranean Commission began with seven member States. The work done has induced seven other States to take up membership. Plenary assemblies have been held in Madrid (1919), Paris (1922), Madrid (1924), Venice (1926), Malaga (1929), Paris (1931). In addition, the Central Bureau meets annually in Paris.

**Official Publications:** From 1919 to 1924: *Bulletin de la Commission Internationale de la Méditerranée* (10 numbers). Since 1924: Reports and Minutes of the Meetings of the International Mediterranean Commission (6 vols.). Card index of Mediterranean fauna (14 sets of 24 cards already issued).

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**INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.**

**OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES MUSÉES.**

**Seat:** Paris. Institut international de coopération intellectuelle, 2, rue de Montpensier, 1<sup>er</sup>.

**Foundation:** 1926 (Decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations).

**Object:** Systematic organisation of museums of art, archæology, history and popular arts.



**Members :** Governments of all States Members of the League of Nations. Membership is open also to States non-members of the League.

**Governing Body :** A Managing Board nominated every 5 years by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

*President*—M. Jules DESTRÉE (Belgium).

*General Secretary*—M. E. FOUNDOUKIDIS (Greece).

*Members*—M. D. BAUD-BOVY (Switzerland), Henri BONNET (Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation), Laurence VAIL COLEMAN (United States of America), F. J. SANCHEZ Y CANTON (Spain), R. DUPIERREUX (Belgium), Sir Cecil HARCOURT-SMITH (Great Britain), R. GRAUL (Germany), Jean GUIFFREY (France), Francesco PELLATI (Italy).

**Finances :** Special item in the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

**Activities :** Annual meetings and periodical conferences of experts.

**Publications :** *Museion* (quarterly review); *Répertoire international des Musées* (museums directory). Up to the present directories have been published for the Netherlands, Poland and France. Similar volumes are in preparation for Greece, Roumania, Austria and Italy. The Office publishes special monographs from time to time.

#### INTERNATIONAL WORKING ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF GENERAL NUTRITION.

##### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'ALIMENTATION AU POINT DE VUE SOCIAL.

#### INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT ZUM STUDIUM DER VOLKSERNÄHRUNG.

**Seat :** Berlin. Linienstrasse, 139-40, N.24.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** Concentration of all international endeavours in order to promote and study questions connected with general nutrition.

**Members :** Professors of medicine and of chemistry in several countries.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor Dr. STRAUSS.

*General Secretary*—Dr. Max WINCKEL (Germany).

**Finances :** Annual expenditure : 2,000 RM.

**Activities :** Scientific lectures and publications.

**Official Publication :** *Die Volksernährung*.

#### INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SOCIETY.

##### SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE PHOTOGRAMMÉTRIE.

**Seat :** During the period 1931-34 : Paris. c/o Général Perrier, 2, rue de la Porte-d'Issy, XV<sup>e</sup>.

**Foundation :** 1907.

**Object :** To initiate and maintain in all countries a scientific movement in favour of photogrammetry of the earth, aerial photogrammetry and their applications.

**Members :** National societies in the following countries : Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Officers :** *Honorary President and Founder*—Professor Ed. DOLEŽAL (Austria).

*Secretary-General*—M. ROUSSILHE (France).

*Treasurer*—M. LABUSSEIRE (France).

*Other Members of the Council*—M. BAESCHLIN (Switzerland), Dr. A. BUCHHOLTZ (Latvia), Major VON LANGENDORFF (Germany), Dr. TORROJA (Spain).

*President*—General PERRIER (France).

**Finance :** Each National Society pays an annual subscription of one Swiss franc per member.

**Activities :** International congresses combined with exhibitions of apparatus and work (Vienna 1913 ; Berlin 1926 ; Zurich 1930).

**Official Publication :** *Internationales Archiv für Photogrammetrie.*

## INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS.

### UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHYSIQUE PURE ET APPLIQUÉE.

**Seat :** Paris. 45, rue d'Ulm, Vc.

**Foundation :** Brussels, 1922. Finally constituted in December 1923.

**Object :** To create and encourage international co-operation in physics ; to co-ordinate the work of preparation and publication of extracts from memoranda and of tables of physical constants ; to bring about international agreement on matters of units, standards, nomenclature and notations. To support research in suitable directions.

**Members :** National committees of member countries : Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United States of America.

**Governing Body :** The activities of the Union are directed by the General Assembly of delegates, by whom are elected the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General, who form the Bureau ; they remain in office until the end of the ordinary General Assembly subsequent to that at which they were elected. Between the assemblies, the Bureau acts as the Governing Body.

**Officers :** *President*—M. Robert A. MILLIKAN.

*Vice-Presidents*—M. VAN AUBERL (Belgium), M. POSEJPAL (Czechoslovakia), M. KNUDSEN (Denmark), M. COTTON (France), Sir Richard GLAZEBROOK (Great Britain), M. NAGAOKA (Japan), M. KEESOM (Netherlands), M. VEGARD (Norway), M. CABRERA (Spain), M. SIEGBAHN (Sweden).

*Secretary-General*—M. ABRAHAM (France).

**Finances :** Annual contributions from affiliated national committees in accordance with a scale based on the population of the member countries (minimum 200 francs a year).

**Activities :** General [Constituent Assembly in Paris in December 1923 ; Second Assembly in Brussels in 1925, Third Assembly in Brussels in July 1931.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF  
POPULATION PROBLEMS.**

**UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE SCIENTIFIQUE DES PROBLÈMES  
DE LA POPULATION.**

**Seat :** London. c/o The Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To initiate and organise researches which depend upon international co-operation, to provide for the scientific discussion of the results of such researches and to publish them without duplicating the publications of existing international statistical agencies. The Union confines itself solely to scientific investigation in the strict sense and refuses either to enter upon religious, moral or political discussion or as a Union to support a policy regarding population, of any sort whatever, particularly in the direction either of increased or of diminished birth rates.

**Members :** The national groups of the following countries : Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Governing Body:** Executive Committee : *Chairman*—Col. Sir Charles CLOSE (Great Britain).  
*Vice-Chairmen*—Professor Raymond PEARL (United States of America), Professor E. MAHAIM (Belgium), Professor Léon BERNARD (France), Professor Eugen FISCHER (Germany), Sir Bernard MALLET (Great Britain), Dr. H. W. METHORST (Netherlands), Professor Corrado GINI (Italy).  
*Hon. General Secretary and Hon. Treasurer*—Captain PITT-RIVERS (Great Britain).

**Finances :** Each group pays a contribution of £10.

**Historical Facts :** The Union was founded as a direct outcome of the World Population Conference held at Geneva in 1927. At this date, the Union appointed three Commissions : (1) on population and food supply ; (2) on fertility, fecundity and sterility ; (3) on the vital statistics of primitive races. Second General Assembly : London 1931 ; Third General Assembly in 1934, in Germany.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH  
CONGRESSES.**

**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS DE RECHERCHES  
PSYCHIQUES.**

**Seat :** London. c/o The Society for Psychical Research, 31, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

**Foundation :** 1921.

**Object :** Organisation of congresses for psychical research.

**Members :** National committees in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

**Permanent Committee :** Dr. Phil. HANS DRIESCH (Germany), Sir Oliver LODGE (Great Britain), Carl VETT (Denmark), *Secretary-General*. The President of the National Committee of the country where the Congress is held.

**Activities :** Organisation of congresses and publication of proceedings.

**Historical Facts :** First congress held in Copenhagen in 1921, second in Warsaw in 1923, third in Paris in 1927, fourth in Athens, 1930. The fifth will be held in London.

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**INTERNATIONAL PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION.**

**ASSOCIATION PSYCHANALYTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

**INTERNATIONALE PSYCHOANALYTISCHE VEREINIGUNG.**

**Seat :** Berlin-Dahlem. c/o Dr. Max Eitingon, Altensteinstrasse, 26.

**Foundation :** 1910.

**Object :** Cultivation and promotion of the science created by Freud.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Dr. Max EITINGON (Germany).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Dr. S. FERENCZI (Hungary), Dr. Ernest JONES (Great Britain).

*Secretary-General*—Anna FREUD (Austria).

*Treasurer*—Dr. J. H. W. VAN OPHUIJSEN (Netherlands).

**Activities :** International congresses, propaganda, publications.

**Official Publications :** *Imago, International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, Revue française de psychanalyse.*

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES GÉOMÈTRES.**

**INTERNATIONALER GEOMETERBUND.**

**Seat :** Gossau (St. Gall, Switzerland). c/o M. J. Allenspach.

**Foundation :** 1926.

**Object :** To group the associations of surveyors in all the countries with a view to discussing in common professional interests; to organise the relations between the different corporative unions; to make the social conditions of the professional men in every country known in order to enable each group in the different countries to adopt the improvements effected; to encourage and support the studies and inventions which are useful to the surveyor; to encourage professional teaching in all its forms; to facilitate personal contact between colleagues of different countries.

**Members :** National Associations in : Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** Permanent Committee :

*Chairman*—S. BERTSCHMANN.

*General Secretary*—J. ALLENSPACH.

*Treasurer*—P. KÜBLER.

**Finances :** Annual subscription from national associations.

**Activities :** Meetings of the Permanent Committee; Report of the Congress (the fourth International Congress was held in Zurich in 1930).

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### XIII. MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

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#### PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FIRST AID ON ROADS.

#### COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES SECOURS SUR ROUTE.

**Seat :** Paris. 2, avenue Vélasquez, VIII<sup>e</sup>.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To organise the application of the principles laid down by the sixteenth resolution of the fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, with the object of securing, as far as possible, uniformity in the organisation of roadside first-aid stations.

**Members :** The organisations of the International Red Cross and the Central Council of International Touring.

**Officers :** *President*—Dr. Pierre BÉHAGUE.

*Secretary*—Pierre DE BERNONVILLE.

**Members of the Committee :** Six permanent members, who may co-opt six temporary members. The six permanent members include three members representing the International Red Cross and three members representing the Central Council of International Touring; a secretary.

**Finance :** Contributions from the Red Cross organisations and from tourist organisations.

**Activities :** Bi-annual conferences, investigations, reports, etc.

**Historical Facts :** Founded October 11th, 1930, at Brussels, during the fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, in accordance with the resolution of the Central Council of International Touring in March 1930. The first meeting was held on November 17th, 1930, the second on February 23rd, 1931, in order to examine the methods employed in various countries in the matter of first-aid stations; the third meeting took place on November 26th, 1931. The Commission has been invited to send representatives and to submit a proposal to the European Conference on Road Traffic, which met at Geneva on March 16th, 1931, and has instructed its President to submit a model notice plate. The Commission was also represented at the seventh general assembly of the Central Council for International Touring, held in Budapest on May 28th, 29th and 30th, 1931.

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#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

#### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROPHYLAXIE DE LA CÉCITÉ.

**Seat :** Paris. 2, avenue Vélasquez.

**Foundation :** 1929, at The Hague.

**Object :** Campaign against diseases and accidents which endanger eyesight.

**Members :** Thirty-six countries have joined.

**Governing Body :** *President*—Professor DE LAPERSONNE (France).  
*Vice-President*—Dr. PARK LEWIS (United States of America).  
*Secretary-General*—Dr. F. HUMBERT (Switzerland).

**Finances :** Receipts : Subscriptions from Governments, associations and individuals. Annual expenses : About 70,000 francs.

**Activities :** Annual conferences, foundation of national committees, international enquiries, propaganda.

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INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES HÔPITAUX.

INTERNATIONALEN KRANKENHAUSGESELLSCHAFT.

**Seat :** Paris. 2, avenue Vélasquez, VIII<sup>e</sup>.

**Foundation :** 1931.

**Object :** To establish and maintain relations between representative hospital organisations, to make possible a continuous exchange of experiences between all nations and individuals interested in hospital activities ; to establish an international bureau for the purpose of collecting and exchanging international literature relating to hospital matters ; to organise international hospital congresses.

**Members :** Ordinary members (National Hospital Organisations). Associate members (Health and Social Welfare Organisations and individuals attached to them, firms and individuals having business relations with the hospital) in forty-one nations.

**Governing Body :** Administrative Council and Executive Committee.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Dr. René SAND (Belgium) ; *Substitute*—Professor Julius TANDLER (Austria).  
*Secretary-General and Treasurer*—Dr. E. H. L. CORWIN (United States of America) ;  
*Substitute*—Professor RONZANI (Italy).

**Finances :** Receipts : Membership fees, donations and bequests.

**Historical Facts :** At the first International Hospital Congress (Atlantic City, June 13th to 15th, 1929), an International Hospital Committee representing thirty-six nations was formed and called together the second International Hospital Congress (Vienna, June 8th to 14th, 1931) during which the International Hospital Committee was replaced by the International Hospital Association.

**Official Publication :** *Nosokomeion*, quarterly review.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LIGHT.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA LUMIÈRE.

**Seat :** Lausanne. c/o Professor Rosset, 51, avenue du Léman.

**Foundation :** 1928, at Lausanne on the occasion of the First International Light Conference.

**Object :** (*a*) To centralise all material relative to the therapeutic uses of light ; (*b*) to encourage research on the physical, biological, photochemical and therapeutical properties of sunlight and of artificial light ; (*c*) to appoint national and international commissions for this purpose ; (*d*) to standardise methods of measurement ; (*e*) to promote the organisation of conferences and congresses.

**Members :** The Committee consists of not more than six members from each country.

**Officers :** *President*—Professor Axel REYN (Denmark).

*Vice-Presidents*—Professor LINKE (Germany), Professor HAUSMANN (Austria), Professor JAUSION (France).

*Secretary-General*—Professor ROSSELET (Switzerland).

*Assistant Secretary-General*—Dr. LEDENT (Belgium).

**Finances :** The expenses have been met out of the profits made by the International Light Conference.

**Activities :** Reports on the conferences and congresses organised by the Committee.

#### INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR LOGOPEDY AND PHONIASTRY.

#### SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE LOGOPÉDIE ET DE PHONIASTRIE.

#### INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR LOGOPÄDIE UND PHONIASTRIE.

**Seat :** Vienna. Ferstelgasse 6. IX.

**Foundation :** 1924.

**Object :** Research work in the field of logopedy and phoniastry ; to create connections between the physicians and pedagogues working in this field in different countries and to improve the institutions for the cure and for the training of speech and voice.

**Members :** Individual members in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, national organisations and affiliated societies in some of the countries mentioned.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor Dr. Emil FRÖSCHELS (Austria).

*Vice-Chairman*—Dr. STERN (Austria), Professor Dr. SEEMANN (Czechoslovakia), Frau Br. VAN DANTZIG (Netherlands).

*Secretaries*—Dr. JELLINEK (Austria), Med. WEISS (Austria).

*Treasurers*—Dr. STEIN (Austria), Dr. ELIASBERG (Germany).

*Expert advisers*—Professor G. FERRERI (Italy), Dr. HÖPFNER (Germany), Dr. DÉNES (Hungary).

**Finances :** Members subscriptions. 10 schillings per annum.

**Activities :** Bi-annual international congresses and publication of reports on these meetings. The next congress will be held in Budapest in 1932.

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES  
ON MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY AIR.**

**COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX  
DE L'AVIATION SANITAIRE.**

**Seat :** Paris. c/o Aéro-Club de France, 6, rue Galilée, VIII<sup>e</sup>.

**Foundation :** 1929.

**Object :** To organise the international congresses on Medical Assistance by Air and maintain an effective link between countries in which the Governments or private organisations (Red Cross Societies, propaganda leagues or associations) are interested in the development of this form of assistance.

**Members :** Prior to each international congress on Medical Assistance by Air, the Secretary-General writes direct to the various Governments asking them to appoint secretaries to represent them on the Permanent Committee.

**Governing Body :** A bureau consisting of a Chairman, several Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-General. At each congress, the chair is taken by the official representative of the country in which the congress is held. The Chairman of the previous congress is automatically elected Honorary Chairman.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor Charles RICHET (France).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Professor Angelo DI NOLA (Italy), Surgeon-General ROUPPERT (Poland), Surgeon-General Fritz BAUER (Sweden).

*Secretary-General*—Robert CHARLET (France).

**Finances :** The Committee's income, which is irregular, is made up of the balances remaining over after an international congress, together with occasional gifts and subsidies from Governments or private organisations.

**Activities :** The members of the Committee may be called upon to give lectures on Medical Assistance by Air and exhibit air appliances or apparatus suitable for the transport of patients or medical stores or all kinds of emergency material, whether public or private, capable of being carried by air. The Committee's Bureau supervises the publication of the proceedings of the international congresses.

**Historical Facts :** The Permanent Committee, which was founded immediately after the First International Congress held in Paris, May 15th to 20th, 1929, has applied itself to promoting propaganda in favour of medical assistance by air; it was instrumental in founding a propaganda society called "The Friends of Medical Assistance by Air". It is engaged in preliminary work in view of the Second International Congress on Medical Assistance by Air, presumably to be held in Italy in 1932.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE.**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DE LA MÉDECINE DU TRAVAIL.**

**Seat :** Milan (Italy). Clinica delle malattie del lavoro. Secretariat : c/o Professor L. Carozzi, International Labour Office, Geneva.

**Foundation :** 1906.



- Object :** To organise international meetings ; to study fresh facts relating to physiology, pathology or social science which may be of interest from the point of view of the pathology and hygiene of labour or social assistance ; to pass recommendations directing the attention of the authorities to the results of investigations concerning industrial medicine and to inform the public of the efforts of the authorities, universities, hospitals, etc. ; to disseminate a knowledge of labour pathology by recommending to learned societies certain subjects as suitable for competitions on questions of industrial medicine and by itself holding international competitions on such questions.
- Members :** Experts on industrial medicine. The number of such experts is limited to 100 (eight per country represented). There are at present fifty-nine members, belonging to nineteen countries.
- Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor L. DEVOTO.  
*Vice-Chairmen*—Professor MARTIN (France), Professor OLIVER (Great Britain), Professor KOELSH (Germany), Professor GLIBERT (Belgium).  
*Treasurer*—Professor H. CRISTIANI.  
*Secretary*—Professor L. CAROZZI.
- Finances :** Annual subscription, 5 gold francs.
- Activities :** The organisation of international congresses is entrusted to the members of the Commission residing in the country in which the congress is to be held. International congresses held: Milan (1906), Brussels (1910), Lyons (1929), Geneva (1930), in collaboration with the International Commission on Industrial Accidents. A congress had been organised in Vienna in 1914 ; it did not take place ; part only of the reports were published. Next congress—in 1935, in Brussels.
- Historical Facts :** Founded in 1906, the International Permanent Commission for the Study of Industrial Diseases decided, in 1929, to change its title to the present one. In 1908, it published a pamphlet on medical inspection in Europe and up to 1915 a *Bulletin* containing a bibliography of publications on industrial medicine.

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY.

### SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE MICROBIOLOGIE.

- Seat :** Brussels.
- Foundation :** 1930.
- Object :** To promote scientific activity ; to proclaim the conviction of its members that science should unite the nations in an ideal of immutable peace and constant solidarity.
- Members :** National Committees in the following countries : Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.
- Governing Body :** A Central Committee composed of the Society's officers, the members of the Permanent Commission and the Presidents of the National Committees or Sections.
- Officers :** *President*—Professor HAHN (Germany).  
*Vice-Presidents*—Professors FUELLEBORN and Professor NEUFELD.  
*Secretaries-General*—Professor GILDEMEISTER (Germany), Dr. DUJARRIC DE LA RIVIÈRE (France), Dr. PLOTZ (France).
- Activities :** A three-yearly Congress, the proceedings of which are published. A bulletin will probably be published.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND  
PHYSIOTHERAPY.**

**ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE PHYSIQUE ET DE  
PHYSIOTHÉRAPIE.**

**Seat :** Liège. 25, rue Louvrex.

**Foundation :** 1930 (Reorganisation of the International Committee which had been in existence since 1905).

**Members :** National associations of the following countries : Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Object :** To organise, in each country, active propaganda in favour of healing by physical agencies; to encourage, by all methods, scientific research connected therewith; to organise investigations on the present state of this branch of the healing art; to encourage propaganda in favour of official instruction in physiotherapy; to organise a campaign against quackery; to establish contact with international extra-medical bodies.

**Officers :** *President*—Professor I. GUNZBURG (Belgium).

*Vice-Presidents*—Professor CARNOT (France), Professor GROBER (Germany), Dr. MACFEE (United States of America), Dr. HEUSEN (Argentina), Dr. SABAT (Poland).

*Secretary-General*—Dr. DUBOIS-TRÉPAGNE (Belgium).

*Treasurer*—Dr. DE KEYZER (Belgium).

**Finances :** The subscription is fixed every three years and is payable for three years in one subscription. For the period 1931 to 1934, it is fixed at 30 belgas.

**Activities :** The association holds a general assembly at the time of each international congress. These congresses are held every three years. The Assembly examines all questions submitted to it by a minimum of twenty members; resolutions are passed by an absolute majority of votes. Publication of a bulletin.

**Historical Facts :** The first meeting was held in Antwerp in 1905; the second in Rome, in 1907; the third in Paris, in 1910; the fourth in Berlin, in 1912; and the fifth Liège, in 1930.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE PRODUCTION  
AND UTILISATION OF MEDICINAL, AROMATIC AND ALLIED PLANTS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'HERBORISTERIE  
MÉDICINALE, AROMATIQUE ET DES PLANTES SIMILAIRES.**

**INTERNATIONALER VERBAND ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER GEWINNUNG  
UND VERWERTUNG VON HEIL, GEWURZ UND VERWANDTEN PFLANZEN.**

**Seat :** Rome. Institut international d'agriculture.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To collect information relating to the cultivation, fertilisation, utilisation and scientific testing of medicinal, aromatic and allied plants and spices, as well as to the trade in them; and to secure the assistance of agricultural, commercial, industrial and scientific circles. This object is to be attained by separate national sections working simultaneously, by arranging international meetings and publishing communications and papers.

**Members :** In Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body :** Executive Committee, Permanent International Central Committee.

**Officers of the Executive Committee :**

*Chairman*—Professor Em. PERROT (France).

*Vice-Chairman*—Professor Dr. Alessandro DE MORI (Italy).

*Members*—Professor B. AUGUSTIN (Hungary), Dr. Karl BOSCHART (Germany), Professor DE GRAAFF (Netherlands), Professor R. WASICKY (Austria).

*General Secretary*—Professor Dr. W. HIMMELBAUR (Austria).

**Finances :** Yearly contributions : Total ca. 3,000 Swiss francs a year.

**Activities :** Biennial meetings divided into scientific-technical, agricultural and commercial sessions; ledger for drugs (*Codex simplicium*); scientific works on collection and cultivation of medical plants, etc.

**Historical Facts :** First session 1927 in Vienna; second : 1928 in Budapest; third : 1929 at Venice; fourth : 1931 in Paris.

#### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRACHOMA.

#### ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TRACHOME.

**Seat :** Amsterdam. P. C. Hooftstr., 146.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To encourage co-operation between the various bodies dealing with trachoma; to work with international public health organisations to promote research on trachoma; to organise meetings to consolidate the scientific bases of a campaign against trachoma; to suggest appropriate legislative action.

**Members :** Ophthalmological organisations in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, also individual members.

**Governing Body :** Executive committee elected by the delegates.

**Officers :** *President*—Professor Dr. Emile DE GROSZ (Budapest).

*Secretary-General and Treasurer*—Dr. F. WIABUT (Amsterdam).

*Secretary*—Dr. M. TEWFIK (Cairo).

**Finances :** Subscriptions from members, subsidies from Governments and other contributions.

**Activities :** Conferences, investigations, scientific reports.

**Historical Facts :** The League was founded on the initiative of the thirteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology in Amsterdam in September 1929. The next General Assembly will be held at the same time as the fourteenth International Ophthalmological Congress in Madrid in 1933.

## XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

### INTERNATIONAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

#### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'HABITATION.

#### INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR WOHNUNGSWESEN.

**Seat :** Frankfort-on-Main. 27, Hansa Allee.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** Furthering of housing reform.

**Members :** Ministries, public offices, urban unions, towns, organisations dealing with housing and building questions and individuals.

**Governing Body :** Executive Committee.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Senator Dr. F. M. WIBAUT (Netherlands).

*Vice-Chairman*—Henri SELLIER (France).

*General Secretary*—Dr. Hans KAMPFMEYER (Germany).

**Finances :** Sources of income : Membership fees. Expenditure (1930) : 56,000 RM.

**Activities :** Creation of a collection of international records of housing matters, a special library and lantern-slide archives. Information by experts on all questions relating to housing. Institution of international enquiries on present-day housing problems and publication of results. Preparation and organisation of exhibitions and itinerant exhibitions. Organisation of international study tours (Denmark, Norway and Sweden, 1930; Breslau, Prague, Dresden, Leipzig and the industrial district of Central Germany, 1931; South-Western Germany and Switzerland, 1932). Organisation of international housing congresses : Berlin, 1931.

**Official Publications :** International review, *Housing and Building* (in German, English and French).

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINEAR CITIES.

#### ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES CITÉS LINÉAIRES.

**Seat :** Paris. 25, rue Rennequin.

**Foundation :** 1928.

**Object :** To promote the development in all countries of linear cities, national, international and transcontinental, in accordance with rational principles and with the object of avoiding overconcentration of the population in towns; to develop as parkways the new main roads of communication—i.e., motorways, motor-routes, arterial roads, seaside boulevards, etc., while, at the same time, preserving ancient villages, natural features, rural scenery and historical monuments.

**Members :** Affiliated associations in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Poland, Spain, and individual members in several countries.

**Governing Body :** *President*—M. Louis DAUSSET (France).

*Vice-Presidents*—Professor Charles GIDE (France), the Comte d'ANDIGNÉ (France), M. MASSARD (France), M. Arturo SORIA.

*Director-General*—M. Georges BENOIT-LÉVY (France).

*Delegates*—M. J. A. BLUMBERG (Australia), M. Joseph SCHNEIDER (Austria), Mr. John MACNICOL (England), M. DE MUNCK (Belgium), M. DUFFIEUX (Brazil), M. Noulan CAUCHON (Canada), M. Carlos CARVAJAL (Chile), Professor D. Domingo BARNÈS, Don H. G. DEL CASTILLO, César CORT (Spain), Mr. Arthur COMEY (United States of America), M. BOURDEIX and Professor ROSIER (France), Professor DRAKOULIS (Greece), Captain PETAVEL (India), Mr. Richard STETTIN (Panama), D. Rafael LARCO HERRERA (Peru), M. C. SPINTESCU (Roumania), M. SAKOL VARAVAN (Siam).

**Finances :** Subscriptions, donations, subsidies.

**Activities :** Investigations, enquiries, conferences, publications.

**Historical Facts :** The General Assemblies (the first in 1928, the second in 1930, the third in 1931) were held in Paris, where the fourth will be held in May 1932.

**Official Publication :** *La Ciudad lineal* and the annual report.

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#### INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN PRESS COMMISSION.

#### COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE CHRÉTIENNE.

#### INTERNATIONALE CHRISTLICHE PRESSEKOMMISSION.

**Seat :** Berlin-Steglitz. Beymestr., 8.

**Foundation :** 1926.

**Object :** Co-operation of the religious Press in the different countries.

**Officers :** *Chairman*—Professor D. HINDERER (Germany); Professor Dr. ALISATOS (Greece), Professor W. Adams BROWN (United States of America), Dr. S. M. CAVERT (United States of America), Dr. W. B. CREIGHTON (Canada), Professor D. DEISSMANN (Germany), Pasteur D. E. GOUNELLE (France), Rev. P. T. R. KIRK (Great Britain), Dr. Frederick LYNCH (United States of America), Dr. Albert MOORE (Canada), Dr. Joachim MÜLLER (Switzerland), Canon PARTRIDGE (Great Britain), Hubert PEET (Great Britain); Professor SIEGMUND-SCHULTZE (Germany), Dr. STANGE (Germany), Professor Dr. VAN VELDHUIZEN (Netherlands), Professor ZNAKOW (Bulgaria).

**Activities :** International Conference at Cologne, August 1928; Regional Conference in Basle, August 1929; Regional Conference in Amsterdam, April 1930.

**Official Publications :** *Ekumenische Nachrichten*, *Ekumenische Briefe*, and various publications.

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#### THE PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD.

**Seat :** Columbia, Mo. School of Journalism, University of Missouri, U.S.A.

**Foundation :** 1915, in San Francisco at the Pan-Pacific International Exhibition.

**Object :** To advance by conference, discussion and united effort, the cause of journalism in every honourable way.

**Members :** Workers in every department of journalism, who are engaged in promoting the highest standards of the Press. At present, there are members in forty countries.

**Governing Body :** The Executive Committee, consisting of the Honorary President, the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and six additional members.

**Officers :** *Honorary President*—Dr. Walter WILLIAMS (United States of America); *President*—Mr. Robert BELL (New Zealand).

Two vice-presidents from each of the forty countries represented.

*Secretary-Treasurer*—Wallace ODELL (United States of America).

**Finances :** Membership fees.

**Activities :** Three conferences have been held—at San Francisco in July 1915, at Honolulu in October 1921 and at Lausanne, Switzerland, in September 1926. Regional meetings can be called by the Executive Committee. A regional meeting was held in Mexico City August 10th to 14th, 1931. A World Press Council—of which the Honorary President is chairman—is appointed by the Executive Committee. Times and places of meetings are determined by the Executive Committee. This council, not to exceed fifty, is to give advice in matters of policy and organisation.

**Official Publications :** Only the official proceedings of the conference.

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#### PERMANENT CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FEDERATIONS.

#### CONFÉRENCE PERMANENTE DES FÉDÉRATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES INTERNATIONALES.

**Address :** Paris. c/o International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers, 2, rue de Montpensier, I.

**Foundation :** 1930.

**Object :** To form, as far as possible, a common front of all professional organisations and to submit, jointly and in a single form, all questions of common interest or of a similar character, to the official organs of the League of Nations.

**Members :** International Federation of Professional and Intellectual Workers; International Bureau of National Federations of the Staffs of Secondary Schools; International Professional Association of Medical Practitioners; International Stomatological Association; International Federation of Authors' Societies; International Union of Barristers.

**Secretary :** M. Louis GALLIÉ (Paris).

**Finance :** Members' subscriptions.

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#### INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE.

#### OFFICE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE.

**Seat :** Brussels. 9, rue d'Egmont.

**Foundation :** 1928.

- Object :** To collect from all over the world documents, as correct and complete as possible, which directly or indirectly touched on the question of the protection of nature. On behalf of public administrations, scientific societies and all who are interested, the Office tries to circulate, by means of publication, its most important texts and documents. The Office also contributes to the centralisation of work done all over the world for the preservation of scenery and natural wealth.
- Members :** Associations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, United States of America and personal members in several countries.
- Officers :** *Chairman*—Dr. P. G. VAN TIENHOVEN (Amsterdam).  
*Director*—Dr. J. M. DERSCHIED (Brussels).  
*Administrators*—Dr. HJALMAR BROCH (Oslo), Baron DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE (London), Harold J. COOLIDGE (Boston), T. IVANAUSKAS (Kaunas), Professor L. MANGIN (Paris), Dr. Arnold PICTET (Geneva), Dr. John PHILLIPS (Boston), George PRATT (New York), Kermit ROOSEVELT (New York), Dr. Walter SCHOENICHEN (Berlin), Dr. W. SZAFAER (Cracow), A. S. VERNAY (London), Dr. C. WESENBERG-LUND (Copenhagen).
- Finance :** The expenses have so far been assumed by individuals devoted to the cause and by affiliated associations.
- Activities :** A special Information Department was organised with the result that to-day the Office possesses a collection of archives which forms the most important documentation on these questions in the Old World. An Education Department is also foreseen. The Office has already been able to furnish various colonial Governments with information allowing them to prepare new legislations concerning game laws, regulation for national parks, game reserves, etc.
- Official Publication :** *The International Review of Legislation for the Protection of Nature* and in the near future an *International Review of Bibliography*.

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#### NEW INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE TESTING OF MATERIALS.

#### NOUVELLE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ESSAI DES MATÉRIAUX.

#### NEUER INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR MATERIALPRÜFUNGEN.

**Seat :** Zurich, Switzerland. Leonhardstr., 27.

**Foundation :** 1927.

**Object :** To secure international co-operation, exchange of views, etc., by holding international congresses at intervals of not less than three or more than five years. The Association shall, however, be free to adopt other additional methods of securing and maintaining international contact as circumstances may suggest. Questions of standardisation of materials are to be regarded as being outside the scope of the Association.

**Members :** Individual members, companies and corporations. The following countries are represented in the Permanent Committee : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

**Governing Body:** Permanent Committee, consisting of one member from each country having a membership of not less than twenty in the National Association.

**Officers:** *Chairman*—Dr. W. ROSENHAIN (Great Britain).

*Vice-Chairmen*—Professor C. GUIDI (Italy), Dr. G. K. BURGESS (United States of America):

*General Secretary*—Professor M. Ros (Switzerland).

**Finances:** The individual membership subscription is two dollars (United States of America) a year.

**Activities:** The work is chiefly divided amongst four groups: Group A, "Metals"; Group B, "Non-Metallic Inorganic Materials"; Group C, "Organic Materials"; Group D, "Questions of General Importance".

**Historical Facts:** In September 1926, when the first congress of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering took place in Zurich, the Associations for Testing Materials of Netherlands and Switzerland took the necessary steps to bring about the first international congress for testing materials since the war in Amsterdam in September 1927. At this Congress, the New International Association for Testing Materials was founded. The first congress took place in Zurich in September 1931.

**Official Publications:** The *First Communications* (4 volumes). The reports on the Congress at Zurich (1931) will be published in 1932. In future, there will be annual or bi-annual publications dealing with actual problems of the testing of materials.

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[Communiqué au Conseil, aux Membres de la Société des Nations ainsi qu'aux Etats non membres invités à la Conférence, ou auxquels le Conseil a communiqué copie.]

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Genève, le 19 octobre 1933

**SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**

**Conférence pour faciliter la circulation internationale  
des films ayant un caractère éducatif.**

**(Genève, 5-11 octobre 1933)**

**CONVENTION**

**POUR**

**FACILITER LA CIRCULATION INTERNATIONALE  
DES FILMS AYANT UN CARACTÈRE ÉDUCATIF**

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**Conference for facilitating the International  
Circulation of Films of an Educational Character**

**(Geneva, October 5th-11th, 1933)**

**CONVENTION**

**FOR**

**FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION  
OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER**

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

XII.B. BUREAUX INTERNATIONAUX

1933. XII.B. 1.

## CONVENTION POUR FACILITER LA CIRCULATION INTERNATIONALE DES FILMS AYANT UN CARACTÈRE ÉDUCATIF

.....

Convaincus qu'il y a un grand intérêt à faciliter la circulation internationale des films éducatifs de tous ordres, qui contribuent à la compréhension mutuelle des peuples conformément aux buts de la Société des Nations et favorisent ainsi le désarmement moral ou qui constituent des moyens particulièrement efficaces de progrès physique, intellectuel et moral;

Constatant que les films éducatifs sont insuffisamment connus et que leur diffusion internationale se heurte encore à de nombreuses difficultés;

Considérant que les droits de douane sont fréquemment une entrave sérieuse à la production et à la circulation de ces films, sans qu'il en résulte des avantages financiers appréciables pour les Etats,

Ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

.....

Lesquels, après avoir communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

### *Article premier.*

La présente Convention s'applique aux films qui visent, selon des méthodes didactiques, un but éminemment éducatif international, et rentrent dans l'une des cinq catégories suivantes:

- a) Les films destinés à faire connaître l'œuvre et les buts de la Société des Nations ainsi que des autres organisations internationales reconnues généralement par les Hautes Parties contractantes;
- b) Les films conçus en vue de l'enseignement à tous les degrés;
- c) Les films pour la formation et l'orientation professionnelle, y compris les films de technique industrielle ainsi que les films pour l'organisation scientifique du travail;
- d) Les films de recherches scientifiques ou techniques, ou de vulgarisation scientifique;
- e) Les films d'hygiène, d'éducation physique, de prévoyance et d'assistance sociale.



## CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER

.....

Convinced that it is highly desirable to facilitate the international circulation of educational films of every kind, which contribute towards the mutual understanding of peoples, in conformity with the aims of the League of Nations and consequently encourage moral disarmament or which constitute especially effective means of ensuring physical, intellectual and moral progress;

Noting that educational films are insufficiently known and that their international circulation encounters numerous difficulties;

Considering that Customs duties often constitute a serious obstacle to the production and circulation of these films and that States do not obtain any appreciable compensating financial advantage:

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries the following:

.....

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

### *Article I.*

The present Convention shall apply to films which, based on didactic methods, have eminently international educational aims and fall within one of the five following categories:

- (a) Films designed to supply information with regard to the work and aims of the League of Nations and other international organisations which are generally recognised by the High Contracting Parties;
- (b) Films intended for use in education of all grades;
- (c) Films intended for vocational training and guidance, including technical films relating to industry and films relating to scientific management;
- (d) Films dealing with scientific or technical research or designed to spread scientific knowledge;
- (e) Films dealing with health questions, physical training, social welfare and relief.

## *Article II.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes reconnaissent que les dispositions de l'article premier s'appliquent aux films éducatifs se présentant sous l'une ou l'autre des formes suivantes:

- a) Négatifs impressionnés, développés;
- b) Positifs impressionnés, développés.

La présente Convention s'applique également à toutes les formes de reproduction du son, telles que les disques complémentaires du film et films acoustiques.

## *Article III.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à assurer, dans un délai de six mois à compter de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, l'exemption de tous droits de douane et de toutes taxes accessoires, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, pour l'importation définitive ou temporaire, le transit et l'exportation des films ayant un caractère éducatif international, produits par des entreprises ou institutions établies sur le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes.

Cette exemption ne s'applique pas aux droits qui pourraient être imposés en vue de couvrir les dépenses entraînées par la présentation d'un film à l'autorité nationale conformément à l'article V.

Elle ne s'applique non plus aux autres droits frappant, dans tous les cas, l'importation de marchandises, alors même qu'il s'agit de marchandises exemptées de droits de douane, quelle que soit l'origine ou la nature des marchandises, par exemple, les droits de statistique et de timbre.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent, en outre, à ne pas soumettre les films exempts de droits de douane aux termes de la présente Convention à des taxes intérieures, autres ou plus élevées, ou à des règles, formalités et mesures de vente, de circulation ou de toute nature, autres que celles auxquelles sont assujettis les films éducatifs produits dans le pays.

## *Article IV.*

Tout film, y compris toute forme complémentaire de reproduction de son, pour lequel l'admission en franchise serait demandée conformément à la présente Convention sera soumis, pour examen, à l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif, qui, s'il reconnaît que le film présente un caractère éducatif international, au sens de l'article premier, délivrera un certificat à cet effet sous la forme indiquée dans le règlement d'exécution visé à l'article XIII.

Si une des Hautes Parties contractantes considère qu'un film pour lequel un certificat a été délivré par l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif ne correspond pas aux stipulations de l'article premier, elle pourra, en exposant ses raisons, demander un second examen du film. L'Institut retirera le certificat si les raisons données par la Partie contractante en question lui paraissent justifiées.

## *Article V.*

Sur présentation de ce certificat et dans le cas où l'exemption de droits de douane n'est pas d'ores et déjà accordée par la législation intérieure, la douane ou les autres services intéressés du pays dans lequel on désire importer le film, accorderont les facilités nécessaires pour la présentation du film à l'autorité nationale qui a qualité pour décider s'il y a lieu d'admettre le film en franchise.

L'autorité nationale compétente est seule qualifiée pour se prononcer sur la question de savoir si, eu égard au système pédagogique du pays, le film doit être considéré comme éducatif d'un point de vue national et de ce fait admis en franchise, conformément à la présente Convention.

L'autorité nationale notifiera sa décision à l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif.

La décision prise à cet égard pourra donner lieu, conformément à l'article VI, à un échange de vues entre les pays intéressés.

## *Article VI.*

Dans le cas où les autorités du pays importateur refusent l'admission en franchise d'un film en contestant le caractère éducatif du film d'un point de vue national, le gouvernement du pays où est établie l'entreprise ou l'institution productrice du film peut, s'il estime avoir, pour des raisons d'ordre culturel national, un intérêt à la diffusion du film, adresser une demande amicale au pays importateur. Les deux gouvernements examineront ensemble la question et, ce faisant, profiteront, dans toute la mesure possible, de l'avis de l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif.

*Article II.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that the provisions of the preceding paragraph apply to educational films in either of the following forms:

- (a) Negatives, exposed and developed;
- (b) Positives, printed and developed.

The present Convention applies equally to all forms of sound reproduction such as gramophone records supplementary to the film and acoustic films.

*Article III.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to accord, within six months from the coming into force of the present Convention, exemption from all Customs duties and accessory charges of any kind in respect of the importation, permanent or temporary, transit and exportation of films of an international educational character produced by concerns or institutions established in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties.

This exemption does not apply to such charges as may be imposed for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred in connection with the submission of a film to the national authority under Article V.

Neither does it apply to such other charges as are made in all cases on the importation of goods, even when the latter are exempt from Customs duty, and irrespective of their origin or nature, as, for example, statistical fees and stamp duties.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake not to subject the films exempted from duty under the Convention to internal taxes other or higher than, or to rules, formalities or any treatment (relating to sale, circulation or other matters) different from, those to which educational films produced in the country concerned are subject.

*Article IV.*

Every film, including any form of sound reproduction supplementary to it, for which exemption from Customs duties is to be claimed in accordance with the present Convention, shall be submitted to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute for examination, and the Institute, if satisfied that the film is of an international educational character within the meaning of Article I, shall issue a certificate to that effect in the form shown in the Executive Regulations mentioned in Article XIII.

If one of the High Contracting Parties considers that a film for which a certificate has been issued by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute is not in conformity with the clauses of Article I, it may ask that the film be submitted for a second examination, stating its reasons for the request. The Institute will withdraw the certificate if it considers that the reasons stated are adequate.

*Article V.*

On presentation of such certificate and where exemption from Customs duty is not already given by internal legislation, the necessary facilities for the submission of the film to the national authority competent to grant exemption from Customs duties shall be accorded by the Customs or other departments concerned of the country into which it is desired to import the film.

The decision of the competent national authority as to whether, having regard to their educational system, the film is to be accepted as educational from a national point of view and thus entitled to exemption from Customs duties in accordance with the present Convention shall be final.

The national authority will communicate its decision to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

The decision may form the subject of friendly conversation between the countries concerned, as provided for in Article VI.

*Article VI.*

If the authorities of the importing country refuse to grant exemption from Customs duties to a film because they do not admit its educational character from the point of view of their country, the Government of the country where the concern or institution which has produced the film is established may, if it considers that it has an interest in the circulation of the film on national culture grounds, make friendly representations to the Government of the importing country. The two Governments shall consult together on the question, and in so doing they shall take full advantage of the advice of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

*Article VII.*

L'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif établira le plus tôt possible et publiera périodiquement un catalogue des films pour lesquels il aura délivré un certificat conformément à l'article IV.

Ce catalogue fera mention également des décisions qui auront été prises par les autorités compétentes des pays auxquels l'importation aura été demandée. Il sera publié dans les cinq langues officielles de l'Institut (allemand, anglais, espagnol, français, italien); il reproduira pour chaque film les renseignements contenus dans les certificats; et il sera communiqué aux gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

Lesdites Parties s'engagent à favoriser, par les moyens qui leur paraîtront les plus efficaces, la diffusion du catalogue publié par l'Institut.

*Article VIII.*

Rien, dans la présente Convention, ne portera atteinte au droit des Hautes Parties contractantes d'exercer la censure des films conformément à leur propre législation ou de prendre des mesures de prohibition ou de limitation à l'importation ou au transit desdits films, pour des raisons de sûreté ou d'ordre publics.

*Article IX.*

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra, en signant la Convention ou en y adhérant, se réserver le droit de prendre des mesures de prohibition ou de restriction à l'importation pour des raisons tirées de la nécessité de se défendre contre un envahissement de son marché par des films de provenance étrangère.

Toute Partie contractante qui fera usage du droit qu'elle se serait réservé devra indiquer les raisons de son attitude à l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif.

Ces raisons seront communiquées par l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif aux gouvernements des Etats Parties à la Convention.

*Article X.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à rechercher entre elles les moyens de réduire au minimum les restrictions qui pourraient entraver la circulation internationale des films éducatifs visés à l'article premier.

*Article XI.*

Les différends concernant l'interprétation ou l'application de la présente Convention, exception faite pour les dispositions des articles V, VIII et IX, seront soumis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Si les Hautes Parties contractantes entre lesquelles surgit un différend, ou l'une d'entre elles ne sont pas parties au Protocole portant la date du 16 décembre 1920 relatif à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, ce différend sera soumis, à leur gré et conformément aux règles constitutionnelles de chacune d'elles, soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, soit à un tribunal d'arbitrage constitué conformément à la Convention du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, soit à tout autre tribunal d'arbitrage.

*Article XII.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes feront connaître à l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif, dans les six mois qui suivront la mise en vigueur sur leur territoire de la présente Convention:

- a) Les autorités qualifiées pour accorder, conformément à l'article V, l'admission en franchise des films éducatifs;
- b) Les mesures prises pour assurer l'exécution des dispositions de la présente Convention.

L'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif communiquera aux Hautes Parties contractantes les renseignements prévus aux alinéas a) et b) de cet article.

*Article XIII.*

Le Conseil d'administration de l'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif arrêtera un règlement concernant la procédure d'exécution de la présente Convention, ainsi que les droits à percevoir par l'Institut pour la délivrance des certificats prévue à l'article IV et pour la publication du catalogue visé à l'article VII. Ce règlement, y compris le modèle du certificat et les droits à percevoir, sera soumis pour approbation au Conseil de la Société des Nations.

*Article XIV.*

La présente Convention, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi, pourra être signée jusqu'au 11 avril 1934 au nom de tout Membre de la Société des Nations ou de tout Etat non membre auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura communiqué copie de la présente Convention à cet effet.

*Article VII.*

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall prepare as soon as possible and periodically publish a catalogue of the films to which it has issued a certificate in accordance with Article IV.

The catalogue shall also state the decisions taken by the competent authorities of the countries into which importation has been sought. It shall be published in the five official languages of the Institute (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish) and shall reproduce in respect of each film the information contained in the certificates. It shall be communicated to the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

The said Parties undertake to encourage, by such means as appear to them to be the most effective, the circulation of the catalogue published by the Institute.

*Article VIII.*

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of the High Contracting Parties to censor films in accordance with their own laws or to adopt measures to prohibit or to limit the importation or transit of films for reasons of public security or order.

*Article IX.*

Each High Contracting Party to the present Convention, when signing or acceding to it, may reserve the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

Each High Contracting Party making use of this reserved right must indicate the reasons for its attitude to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

These reasons shall be communicated by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to the Governments of the States Parties to the Convention.

*Article X.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake jointly to consider means of reducing to a minimum the restrictions which might interfere with the international circulation of the educational films referred to in Article I.

*Article XI.*

Disputes as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, except the clauses of Articles V, VIII and IX, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

If the High Contracting Parties between which a dispute has arisen, or any one of them, are not parties to the Protocol dated December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall, if they so desire, be submitted, in accordance with the constitutional rules of each of them, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal established in conformity with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to any other arbitral tribunal.

*Article XII.*

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute within six months following the coming into force in their territories of the present Convention:

(a) The names of the organisations entitled to grant exemption from Customs duties in accordance with Article V;

(b) The measures taken to ensure the execution of the provisions of the present Convention.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall communicate to the High Contracting Parties the information referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article.

*Article XIII.*

The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall draw up regulations concerning the procedure to be followed by it in order to carry out the present Convention and the fees to be charged by it for issuing certificates in accordance with Article IV and publishing the catalogue referred to in Article VII. These regulations, including the form of the certificate and the fees to be charged, shall be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations.

*Article XIV.*

The present Convention, of which both the French and English texts shall be authentic, may be signed at any time before April 11th, 1934, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for this purpose.

*Article XV.*

La présente Convention sera ratifiée. Les instruments de ratification seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres, visés à l'article XIV, en indiquant la date à laquelle ce dépôt aura été effectué.

*Article XVI.*

A partir du 12 avril 1934, tout Membre de la Société des Nations et tout Etat non membre auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura communiqué copie de la présente Convention pourra y adhérer.

Les instruments d'adhésion seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui notifiera le dépôt et la date de ce dernier à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres visés à l'alinéa précédent.

*Article XVII.*

Un procès-verbal sera dressé par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations dès que les ratifications ou adhésions auront été déposées au nom de cinq Membres de la Société des Nations ou Etats non membres.

Une copie certifiée conforme de ce procès-verbal sera remise à chacun des Membres de la Société des Nations et à tout Etat non membre visé à l'article XIV, par les soins du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

*Article XVIII.*

La présente Convention sera enregistrée par les soins du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations quatre-vingt-dix jours après la date du procès-verbal visé à l'article XVII. Elle entrera alors en vigueur.

A l'égard de chacun des Membres ou Etats non membres au nom desquels un instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion sera ultérieurement déposé, la Convention entrera en vigueur le quatre-vingt-dixième jour après la date du dépôt de cet instrument.

*Article XIX.*

1. La présente Convention pourra être dénoncée à l'expiration d'une période de trois années à partir de la date à laquelle elle sera entrée en vigueur.

2. La dénonciation de la Convention s'effectuera par une notification écrite, adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui informera tous les Membres de la Société et les Etats non membres, visés aux articles XIV et XVI, de chaque notification, ainsi que de la date de la réception.

3. La dénonciation prendra effet un an après la réception de la notification.

*Article XX.*

1. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes peut déclarer, au moment de la signature, de la ratification ou de l'adhésion, que, par son acceptation de la présente Convention, elle n'entend assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne l'ensemble ou toute partie de ses colonies, protectorats, territoires d'outre-mer, territoires placés sous sa suzeraineté ou territoires pour lesquels un mandat lui a été confié; dans ce cas, la présente Convention ne sera pas applicable aux territoires faisant l'objet d'une telle déclaration.

2. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra ultérieurement notifier au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations qu'elle entend rendre la présente Convention applicable à l'ensemble ou à toute partie de ses territoires ayant fait l'objet de la déclaration prévue au paragraphe précédent. Dans ce cas, la Convention s'appliquera à tous les territoires visés dans la notification quatre-vingt-dix jours après la réception de cette notification par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

3. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes peut, à tout moment après l'expiration de la période de trois ans prévue à l'article XIX, déclarer qu'elle entend voir cesser l'application de la présente Convention pour l'ensemble ou pour toute partie de ses colonies, protectorats, territoires d'outre-mer, territoires placés sous sa suzeraineté ou territoires pour lesquels un mandat lui a été confié; dans ce cas, la Convention cessera d'être applicable aux territoires faisant l'objet d'une telle déclaration six mois après la réception de cette déclaration par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

4. Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations communiquera à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres les déclarations et notifications reçues en vertu du présent article, ainsi que les dates de leur réception.

*Article XV.*

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in Article XIV, including the date at which such deposit has been effected.

*Article XVI.*

On and after April 12th, 1934, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may accede to it.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify such deposit and the date thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Article XVII.*

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a procès-verbal when the ratifications or accessions of five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been received.

A certified true copy of this procès-verbal shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League and to all non-member States mentioned in Article XIV.

*Article XVIII.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article XVII. It will come into force on that date.

In respect of each Member or non-member State on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

*Article XIX.*

1. The present Convention may be denounced after the expiration of a period of three years from the date at which it comes into force.

2. The denunciation of the Convention shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Articles XIV and XVI of each notification and of the date of the receipt thereof.

3. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the notification.

*Article XX.*

1. Any High Contracting Party may declare, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, that, in accepting the present Convention, he is not assuming any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or the territories under his suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to him; the present Convention shall, in that case, not be applicable to the territories named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may subsequently notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that he desires the present Convention to apply to all or any of the territories in respect of which the declaration provided for in the preceding paragraph has been made. The Convention shall, in that case, apply to all the territories named in such notification ninety days after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the period of three years provided for in Article XIX, declare that he desires the present Convention to cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or the territories under his suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to him. The Convention shall, in that case, cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration six months after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States the declarations and notifications received in virtue of the present Article, together with the dates of the receipt thereof.

EN FOI DE QUOI les plénipotentiaires sus-  
mentionnés ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT à Genève, le onze octobre mil neuf cent  
trente-trois, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera  
conservé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la  
Société des Nations et dont copie certifiée  
conforme sera remise à tous les Membres de la  
Société et aux Etats non membres, visés à  
l'article XIV.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned  
Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Con-  
vention.

DONE at Geneva the eleventh day of October  
one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three,  
in a single copy, which shall be preserved in  
the archives of the Secretariat of the League  
of Nations and of which a certified true copy  
shall be delivered to all the Members of the  
League and to non-member States, referred  
to in Article XIV.

ALBANIE

Lec KURTI.

ALBANIA



GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE, DU  
NORD

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique non Membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.

Douglas H. HACKING.

INDE

INDIA

Under the terms of Article XX of this Convention, I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of its provisions in the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.<sup>1</sup>

Brojendra Lal MITTER

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<sup>1</sup> *Traduction du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations :*

Conformément aux termes de l'article XX de cette Convention, je déclare, en ce qui concerne l'application de ses dispositions, que ma signature n'engage pas les territoires de l'Inde appartenant à un Prince ou Chef placé sous la suzeraineté de Sa Majesté.

FINLANDE

Rudolf HOLSTI.

FINLAND

GRÈCE

R. RAPHAËL  
A. CONTOUMAS.

GREECE

ITALIE

Giovanni Cesare MAJONI

ITALY

NICARAGUA

T. F. MEDINA

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

R. A. AMADOR

PANAMA

SUISSE

C. GORGÉ

SWITZERLAND

URUGUAY

Alfredo DE CASTRO

URUGUAY

Copie certifiée conforme.

Certified true copy.

Pour le Secrétaire général:

For the Secretary-General:

*Conseiller juridique du Secrétariat.*

*Legal Adviser of the Secretariat.*

[Communiqué au Conseil, aux  
Membres de la Société des  
Nations et aux Etats non  
membres invités à la Confé-  
rence.]

N° officiel: **C. 589. M. 275.** 1933. XII.

Genève, le 25 octobre 1933.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Conférence  
pour faciliter la circulation internationale  
des films ayant un caractère éducatif

(Genève, 5-11 octobre 1933)

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**ACTE FINAL**

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Conference  
for facilitating the International Circulation  
of Films of an Educational Character

(Geneva, October 5th-11th, 1933)

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**FINAL ACT**

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations
XII.B. BUREAUX INTERNATIONAUX
1933. XII. B. 2.

## ACTE FINAL

Les Gouvernements de l'ALBANIE, de l'ALLEMAGNE, des ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE, de l'AUSTRALIE, de l'AUTRICHE, de la BELGIQUE, de la BOLIVIE, du ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD, de la BULGARIE, du CHILI, de la CHINE, de la COLOMBIE, de CUBA, du DANEMARK, de l'EGYPTE, de l'ESPAGNE, de la FINLANDE, de la FRANCE, de la GRÈCE, de la HONGRIE, de l'INDE, de l'ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE, de l'ITALIE, de la LETTONIE, du MEXIQUE, de MONACO, du NICARAGUA, de la NORVÈGE, du PANAMA, du PÉROU, de la POLOGNE, du PORTUGAL, de la ROUMANIE, de la SUISSE, de la TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE, de la TURQUIE, de l'URUGUAY et de la YOUGOSLAVIE,

Ayant accepté l'invitation qui leur a été adressée en vertu des décisions du Conseil de la Société des Nations, en date du 13 octobre 1932 et du 3 juillet 1933, à prendre part à une Conférence internationale pour faciliter la circulation internationale des films ayant un caractère éducatif, Ont, en conséquence, désigné comme délégués, conseillers techniques et secrétaires:

### ALBANIE

*Délégué:*

M. Lec KURTI, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

### ALLEMAGNE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence le Dr VON KELLER, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent au Conseil de la Société des Nations;

*Conseiller technique:*

Alexander Freiherr VON SÜSSKIND-SCHWENDI, « Regierungsassessor », Ministère du Commerce du Reich.

### ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

*Délégué:*

M. Curtis EVERETT, Consul à Genève.

### AUSTRALIE

*Délégué:*

Le professeur D. B. COPLAND, C.M.G.;

*Secrétaire:*

Major O. C. W. FUHRMAN, O.B.E.

## FINAL ACT

The Governments of ALBANIA, GERMANY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, SPAIN, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDIA, the IRISH FREE STATE, ITALY, LATVIA, MEXICO, MONACO, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TURKEY, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA,

Having accepted the invitation sent to them in pursuance of decisions of the Council of the League of Nations, dated October 13th, 1932, and July 3rd, 1933, to attend an International Conference for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, Have accordingly appointed as their delegates, technical advisers and secretaries:

### ALBANIA

*Delegate:*

M. Lec KURTI, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

### GERMANY

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. VON KELLER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative on the Council of the League of Nations;

*Expert:*

Alexander Freiherr VON SÜSSKIND-SCHWENDI, "Regierungsassessor", Ministry of Commerce of the Reich.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Delegate:*

Mr. Curtis EVERETT, Consul at Geneva.

### AUSTRALIA

*Delegate:*

Professor D. B. COPLAND, C.M.G.;

*Secretary:*

Major O. C. W. FUHRMAN, O.B.E.

AUTRICHE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence M. Emerich PFLÜGL, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent auprès de la Société des Nations;

Son Excellence le Dr Richard SCHÜLLER, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire en mission spéciale.

BELGIQUE

*Délégué :*

M. Eugène DU BOIS, premier Secrétaire de la Légation de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges près le Conseil fédéral suisse.

BOLIVIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. A. COSTA DU REIS, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations, ancien Ministre des Finances.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE DU NORD

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique non membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

*Délégués :*

M. S. H. WOOD, « Board of Education »;

M. A. J. DEDMAN, « Board of Customs ».

BULGARIE

*Délégué :*

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires en Suisse, Représentant permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

CHILI

*Délégué :*

M. Enrique GAJARDO, Chef du Bureau permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

CHINE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence le Dr V. Hoo Chi-Tsai, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République de Chine, Directeur du Bureau permanent de la Délégation chinoise auprès de la Société des Nations;

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Che-Ngan LOU, premier Secrétaire de légation.

COLOMBIE

*Délégué :*

Le Dr D. Zoilo GONZÁLEZ, Consul à Genève.



AUSTRIA

*Delegates:*

His Excellency M. Emerich PFLÜGL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations;  
His Excellency Dr. Richard SCHÜLLER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission.

BELGIUM

*Delegate:*

M. Eugène DU BOIS, First Secretary of the Legation of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to the Swiss Federal Council.

BOLIVIA

*Delegate:*

His Excellency M. A. COSTA DU RELS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations, Former Minister of Finance.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.

*Delegates:*

Mr. S. H. WOOD, Board of Education;  
Mr. A. J. DEDMAN, Board of Customs.

BULGARIA

*Delegate:*

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

CHILE

*Delegate:*

M. Enrique GAJARDO, Head of the Permanent Office accredited to the League of Nations.

CHINA

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. V. Hoo Chi-Tsai, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China, Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation accredited to the League of Nations;

*Substitute Delegate:*

M. Che-Ngan LOU, First Secretary of Legation.

COLOMBIA

*Delegate:*

Dr. D. Zoilo GONZÁLEZ, Consul at Geneva.

CUBA

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence M. Carlos DE ARMENTEROS Y DE CARDENAS, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

DANEMARK

*Délégué:*

M. William BORBERG, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

ÉGYPTE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence Mahmoud FAKHRY pacha, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire auprès de M. le Président de la République française;

*Délégué suppléant:*

A. ASSAL bey, Consul à Genève.

ESPAGNE

*Délégué:*

M. Manuel MARTÍNEZ PEDROSO, Professeur à l'Université de Séville;

*Délégué suppléant:*

M. Hipolito FINAT Y ROJAS.

FINLANDE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence le Dr Rudolf HOLSTI, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations, ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères;

*Délégué suppléant:*

M. P. K. TARJANNE, premier Secrétaire de Légation à la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations et à la Légation de la République de Finlande près le Conseil fédéral suisse.

FRANCE

*Délégué:*

M. Yves CHATAIGNEAU, Chef de Section au Ministère des Affaires étrangères;

*Délégué adjoint:*

M. DRILLIEN, Sous-Chef de Bureau au Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

GRÈCE

*Délégués:*

Son Excellence M. R. RAPHAËL, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations;  
M. Alexandre CONTOUMAS, premier Secrétaire de la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations.

CUBA

*Delegate :*

His Excellency M. Carlos DE ARMENTEROS Y DE CARDENAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

DENMARK

*Delegate :*

M. William BORBERG, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

EGYPT

*Delegate :*

His Excellency Mahmoud FAKHRY Pacha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic;

*Substitute Delegate :*

A. ASSAL Bey, Consul at Geneva.

SPAIN

*Delegate :*

M. Manuel MARTÍNEZ PEDROSO, Professor at the University of Seville;

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. Hipolito FINAT Y ROJAS.

FINLAND

*Delegate :*

His Excellency Dr. Rudolf HOLSTI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs;

*Substitute Delegate :*

M. P. K. TARJANNE, First Secretary of Legation at the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations and at the Legation of the Republic of Finland to the Swiss Federal Council.

FRANCE

*Delegate :*

M. Yves CHATAIGNEAU, Head of Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

*Assistant Delegate :*

M. DRILLIEN, Assistant Head of Office at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

GREECE

*Delegates :*

His Excellency M. R. RAPHAËL, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations;  
M. Alexandre CONTOUMAS, First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

HONGRIE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence M. Jean PELÉNYI, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations;

*Délégués suppléants :*

M. Zoltán BARANYAI, Conseiller de Légation ;  
M. Etienne GOMBÓ, Secrétaire à la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations.

INDE

*Délégué :*

Sir B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I., Membre (Law Member) du Conseil exécutif du Gouverneur général de l'Inde.

ÉTAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

*Délégué :*

M. Francis T. CREMINS, Chef de Section au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

ITALIE

*Délégués :*

Son Excellence l'ambassadeur Giovanni Cesare MAJONI ;  
M. Tommaso PERASSI, Professeur de droit à l'Université de Rome.

LETTONIE

*Délégué :*

M. Jules FELDMANS, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations;

*Délégué suppléant :*

M. Karlis KALNINS, Secrétaire de la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations.

MEXIQUE

*Délégué :*

M. Servando BARRERA GUERRA, Consul général à Genève.

MONACO

*Délégué :*

M. Xavier-John RAISIN, Consul général à Genève.

NICARAGUA

*Délégué :*

Le Dr Tomás Francisco MEDINA, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

HUNGARY

*Delegate:*

His Excellency M. Jean PELÉNYI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations;

*Substitute Delegates:*

M. Zoltán BARANYAI, Counsellor of Legation;  
M. Etienne GOMBÓ, Secretary at the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

INDIA

*Delegate:*

Sir B. L. MITTER K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

IRISH FREE STATE

*Delegate:*

Mr. Francis T. CREMINS, Head of Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY

*Delegates:*

His Excellency Ambassador Giovanni Cesare MAJONI;  
M. Tommaso PERASSI, Professor of Law at the University of Rome.

LATVIA

*Delegate:*

M. Jules FELDMANS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations;

*Substitute Delegate:*

M. Karlis KALNINS, Secretary of the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

MEXICO

*Delegate:*

M. Servando BARRERA GUERRA, Consul-General at Geneva.

MONACO

*Delegate:*

M. Xavier-John RAISIN, Consul-General at Geneva.

NICARAGUA

*Delegate:*

Dr. Tomás Francisco MEDINA, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

NORVÈGE

*Délégué:*

M. Hersleb BIRKELAND, Conseiller de Légation, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

PANAMA

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence le D<sup>r</sup> Raoul A. AMADOR, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire.

PÉROU

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence le D<sup>r</sup> Luis MIRÓ QUESADA, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Délégué permanent à la Société des Nations, ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères.

POLOGNE

*Délégué:*

Le D<sup>r</sup> Władisław KULSKI, Secrétaire de Légation à la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations;

*Délégué suppléant:*

M. Antoine BALINSKI, Attaché de Légation à la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations;

PORTUGAL

*Délégué:*

Le D<sup>r</sup> Alexandre Magno FERRAZ DE ANDRADE, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Chef du Bureau du Secrétariat portugais de la Société des Nations au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

ROUMANIE

*Délégué:*

M. V. V. PELLA, Professeur universitaire.

SUISSE

*Délégué:*

M. Camille GORGÉ, Chef de Section de première classe au Département politique;

*Expert:*

M. Manfredo VASSALLI, Chef de Service à la Direction générale des Douanes.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence M. Rudolf KÜNZL-JIZERSKÝ, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

NORWAY

*Delegate:*

M. Hersleb BIRKELAND, Counsellor of Legation, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

PANAMA

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. Raoul A. AMADOR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PERU

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. Luis MIRÓ QUESADA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

POLAND

*Delegate:*

Dr. Władisław KULSKI, Secretary of Legation at the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations;

*Substitute Delegate:*

M. Antoine BALINSKI, Attaché of Legation at the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

PORTUGAL

*Delegate:*

Dr. Alexandre Magno FERRAZ DE ANDRADE, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Office of the Portuguese League of Nations Secretariat at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ROUMANIA

*Delegate:*

M. V. V. PELLA, Professor of University.

SWITZERLAND

*Delegate:*

M. Camille GORGÉ, Chief (first class) of Section in the Political Department;

*Expert:*

M. Manfredo VASSALLI, Head of Service at the General Direction of Customs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Delegate:*

His Excellency M. Rudolf KÜNZL-JIZERSKÝ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

## TURQUIE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence Cemal HÜSNÜ bey, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, Représentant auprès de la Société des Nations.

## URUGUAY

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence le Dr Alfredo DE CASTRO, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Conseil fédéral suisse, près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et près Sa Majesté Madame la Reine des Pays-Bas.

## YUGOSLAVIE

*Délégué:*

M. Milan STÉVANOVITCH, premier Secrétaire à la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations.

ONT PARTICIPÉ A LA CONFÉRENCE A TITRE D'OBSERVATEURS:

## JAPON

M. Y. TSUCHIDA, Secrétaire du Bureau Impérial à la Société des Nations.

## PAYS-BAS

Le professeur E. MORESCO, ancien Vice-Président du Conseil des Indes néerlandaises.

\* \* \*

La Conférence s'est réunie à Genève du 5 au 11 octobre 1933.

La Conférence a choisi comme Président Son Excellence M. Giovanni Cesare MAJONI, et comme rapporteur le professeur Vespasien PELLA.

La Conférence a désigné un Comité de rédaction composé de M. CHATAIGNEAU, M. GORGÉ, M. KULSKI, Freiherr VON SÜSSKIND-SCHWENDI et M. WOOD.

L'Institut international du Cinématographe éducatif a été représenté à la Conférence par son Directeur, M. Luciano DE FEO.

M. E. GIRAUD, membre de la Section juridique du Secrétariat, a agi en qualité de conseiller juridique.

A la suite des délibérations consignées aux procès-verbaux des séances, la Conférence a élaboré une Convention.

La Conférence a, en outre, émis les vœux suivants:

1. La Conférence émet le vœu que les Hautes Parties contractantes recherchent les moyens d'accorder le bénéfice de tarifs réduits ou de la franchise pour le transport des films ayant un caractère éducatif international.

2. La Conférence émet le vœu que les Hautes Parties contractantes étendent les facilités douanières aux affiches de réclame relatives aux films ayant un caractère éducatif international.



TURKEY

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Cemal HÜSNÜ Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

URUGUAY

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. Alfredo DE CASTRO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

YUGOSLAVIA

*Delegate:*

M. Milan STÉVANOVITCH, First Secretary at the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE AS OBSERVERS:

JAPAN

M. Y. TSUCHIDA, Secretary of the Imperial Office accredited to the League of Nations.

THE NETHERLANDS

Professor E. MORESCO, Former Vice-President of the Council of the Netherlands Indies.

\* \* \*

The Conference met at Geneva, from October 5th to 11th, 1933.

The Conference elected as President His Excellency M. Giovanni Cesare MAJONI, and as Rapporteur Professor Vespasien PELLA.

The Conference appointed a Drafting Committee consisting of M. CHATAIGNEAU, M. GORGÉ, M. KULSKI, Freiherr VON SÜSSKIND-SCHWENDI and Mr. WOOD.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute was represented at the Conference by its Director, Dr. Luciano DE FEO.

M. E. GIRAUD, member of the Legal Section of the Secretariat acted as legal adviser.

Following the discussions which are contained in the minutes of the meetings, the Conference drew up a Convention.

The Conference, further, made the following recommendations:

1. The Conference recommends that the High Contracting Parties should seek means of reducing, or abolishing altogether, charges for the transport of films of an international educational character.

2. The Conference recommends that the High Contracting Parties should extend Customs facilities to the posters advertising films of an international educational character.

EN FOI DE QUOI les délégués susmentionnés ont signé le présent Acte final.

FAIT à Genève, le onze octobre mil neuf cent trente-trois, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives de la Société des Nations.

Une copie certifiée conforme sera transmise par les soins du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations aux Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres invités à la Conférence.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above mentioned delegates have signed the present Final Act.

DONE at Geneva, the eleventh day of October one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations.

A certified true copy shall be delivered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States invited to the Conference.

Le Président de la Conférence:  
The President of the Conference:

Giovanni Cesare MAJONI.

ALBANIE

ALBANIA

Lec KURTI.

ALLEMAGNE

GERMANY

Frh. VON SÜSSKIND-SCHWENDI.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Curtis EVERETT

BELGIQUE

BELGIUM

E. Du Bois

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire  
britannique non membres séparés de  
la Société des Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

and all parts of the British Empire which  
are not separate Members of the League  
of Nations.

Sydney H. Wood

CHINE

Hoo Chi-Tsai

CHINA

ESPAGNE

Manuel M. PEDROSO

SPAIN

FINLANDE

Rudolf HOLSTI  
P. K. TARJANNE

FINLAND

FRANCE

Yves CHATAIGNEAU

FRANCE

GRÈCE

R. RAPHAËL  
A. CONTOUMAS

GREECE

HONGRIE

Etienne GOMBÓ.

HUNGARY

INDE

Brojendra Lal MITTER

INDIA

ITALIE

Giovanni Cesare MAJONI  
Tommaso PERASSI.

ITALY

LETTONIE	J. FELDMANS.	LATVIA
MEXIQUE	S. BARRERA GUERRA	MEXICO
MONACO	Xavier RAISIN	MONACO
NICARAGUA	T. F. MEDINA	NICARAGUA
NORVÈGE	Hersleb BIRKELAND	NORWAY
PANAMA	R. A. AMADOR	PANAMA
POLOGNE	W. KULSKI	POLAND
PORTUGAL	A. M. FERRAZ DE ANDRADE	PORTUGAL
SUISSE	C. GORGÉ	SWITZERLAND
URUGUAY	Alfredo DE CASTRO	URUGUAY

Copie certifiée conforme.

Pour le Secrétaire général:

*Conseiller juridique  
du Secrétariat.*

Certified true copy.

For the Secretary-General:

*Legal Adviser of the  
Secretariat.*

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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*League of Nations Publications*

**XII. B. INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX**

**1934**

**1-2**

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Geneva, August 10th, 1934.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC  
INSTITUTE**

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
ON THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY  
OF THE INSTITUTE**

*Held at Stresa on June 25th, 1934.*

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The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its seventh session at Stresa on June 25th, 1934, under the chairmanship of M. Alfredo Rocco, Rector of Rome University, Minister of State, Vice-Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following also took part in the proceedings : Mr. J. W. BROWN, General Manager of the British Film Institute ; Count CARTON DE WIART, Minister of State, member of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations ; M. BARRIER, Inspector-General and Assistant Director of Elementary Education at the French Ministry of Education, replacing Professor Henri Focillon, who was unable to attend ; M. Nagendra NATH GANGULEE, Professor at the University of Calcutta ; Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL, authoress ; M. Georges OPRESCU, Professor at the University of Bucharest ; M. Ryszard ORDYNSKI, President of the Association of Film

Producers of Poland; M. Gonzague DE REYNOLD, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Fribourg, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; M. Luciano DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. M. Louis Lumière, M. Rodolfo Llopis and M. de Kozma were unable to attend the meetings, as were also M. Pilotti, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, M. J. D. de Montenach, Secretary to the Governing Body of the Institute, and M. Henri Bonnet, Director of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

The following also took part in the proceedings: M. VIVALDI, Assistant Auditor to the League of Nations; Mlle. HALLSTEN-KALLIA, member of the Intellectual Co-operation Section, replacing M. de Montenach; M. BRUCCOLERI, member of the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat; and M. GALLONE, Head of Section at the International Labour Office, representing that Office.

The Chairman of the Governing Body convened the present session in June for exceptional reasons; it usually meets during the last three months of the year. The important results achieved by the Congress on Instructional and Educational Cinematography, and the arrangements which the Institute had to make in connection with the question of the standardisation of sub-standard films made it necessary to consult the members of the Governing Body at an earlier date. The fact that this session was convened at short notice and earlier than usual led to a departure from usage in certain respects and especially in connection with the submission of the Auditor's report and the preparation of budget estimates for the next financial year. These exceptional measures have, however, in no way affected the work of the Governing Body or the financial control of the Institute, or the observance of the rules relating to such control.

## I. CONSTITUTION OF THE ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

During the past year, and in virtue of powers delegated to it by the Council of the League of Nations, the Chairman of the Governing Body, in collaboration with the members of the Permanent Executive Committee, made appointments to the Advisory and Technical Committee. The members of the latter Committee are as follows:

M. Charles DELAC, Chairman of the *Chambre syndicale française de la cinématographie*; Professor Giovanni DETTORI, Chairman of the Fascist National Association of the Entertainments Industry; Dr. SCHEUERMANN, Chairman of the *Reichsfilmkammer*; Mr. Harold SMITH, of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America; M. HARIMA, Secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Rome; and Mr. H. Bruce WOOLFE, of Gaumont British Instructional Pictures, Ltd.

The Governing Body confirmed the constitution of the Advisory Committee, whose members were convened at Stresa.

In accordance with the decisions of the Council of the League dated January 17th, 1934, the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee took part in the meetings of the Governing Body, which desired, from the very first meetings of the Committee, to show the value which it attached to the direct and constant collaboration of the members of the Committee. The members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who took part in the work of the Governing Body were: Marquis PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI BARONE, replacing M. Dettori, M. RAETHER, Ministerial Councillor, replacing Dr. Scheuermann, Mr. Bruce WOOLFE and M. DELAC.

At the beginning of the session, the Chairman of the Governing Body defined the method of work calculated to make the co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the Governing Body as efficacious as possible. In his opinion, the Governing Body and its Advisory Committee should hold joint meetings to examine all questions on the agenda which were not of a strictly administrative nature. All strictly administrative questions should be dealt with exclusively by the Governing Body and discussed by its members at private meetings.

The Chairman's proposals, which will constitute a ruling for the future, were unanimously approved by all present.

## II. WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The discussions of the Governing Body were based on the very complete report submitted by the Director of the Institute. The questions which specially claimed the attention of the members of the Governing Body were the following:

### (a) INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The outstanding event of the year under consideration was the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held at Rome in April 1934. The preparation of this Congress from the last session of the Governing Body until its opening involved a great deal of work for the Institute. A very large volume of documentary material was collected, and was placed in the form of a number of volumes at the disposal of



those attending the Congress; these volumes may be regarded as contributions of lasting interest for the study of the different aspects of the educational cinematograph problem. The Institute provided the Secretariat for the Congress and was responsible for the numerous arrangements necessitated by so large an assembly. As soon as the proceedings of the Congress were over, the Institute had to undertake work in execution of some of its decisions, the publication of reports and resolutions, their circulation, etc.

As the resolutions adopted by the Conference have been published separately, it has not been thought necessary to attach them to the present report. Several members of the Governing Body attended the Congress in person; others who had been unable to go to Rome at that moment nevertheless made a point of acquainting themselves with the results of the Congress. All were unanimous in congratulating the Director on the great success which the work of the Congress and its results represents for the Institute. The Congress gave prominence to the means of action possessed by the Institute; its authority among educationists and producers of educational films has been enhanced; its methods of work have secured growing appreciation, and its field of operations has been extended.

Thanks to the decisions taken by the Congress, it has been possible to make a distinction between the questions of secondary importance raised during certain discussions and those of more immediate importance which will figure prominently in the Institute's programme of work. That the Institute has been able to achieve such important results is largely due to its Director's energy and also to the assistance it has been able to secure in different countries, thanks particularly to the National Committees, whose creation it has encouraged or brought about. Moreover, the Institute has derived great advantage from the contacts it has established with the international organisations at Geneva and Paris, the League Secretariat and its different sections, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, etc. All these relationships, together with the Institute's own resources, enabled it to make excellent preparations for the Congress and will allow it to extend its sphere of action still further in the future, and particularly to make the best use of the impetus given to it by the Congress.

#### (b) DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

Among the problems which will call for particular activity on the part of the Institute either in the form of enquiries or by means of other suitable methods, the Governing Body paid special attention to that of the cinematograph in connection with the diversity of mentalities and civilisations. Moreover, the Governing Body envisaged the formation, subject to budgetary considerations, of an information centre to be placed at the disposal of the organisations or persons interested in the educational cinematograph. This centre might be attached in future to the Secretariat of the Advisory and Technical Committee.

Similarly, within the limits of the budgetary resources available, the Governing Body decided to publish a complete collection of the laws and regulations concerning the operation of the film censorship and of the inspection of films in the different countries. The elements of this work have already been collected by the Institute, and it has received requests from several quarters to put this publication in hand.

The Governing Body, confirming its previous decisions concerning the publication of a cinematographic encyclopædia, authorised the Director to take the practical measures necessary for this purpose. Lastly, it authorised in principle the publication of a handbook intended for the users of educational films, giving them practical indications regarding the utilisation of films for educational purposes.

These various decisions were taken on the basis of the suggestions contained in the Director's report. The other proposals contained therein were also approved, so that the programme submitted, taken as a whole, met with the Governing Body's approval.

#### (c) "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY."

The Institute's *Review* continues to maintain a standard which does credit both to the Director and to his collaborators, and the Governing Body was happy to acknowledge this once more. Nevertheless, the crisis, which affects all publications of this kind, has affected the sales of the *Review*. The Director believes that, by modifying its character, by giving it more vitality and making it more up to date, by reflecting more fully the various movements in the field of educational cinematography, the *Review* could be made more attractive to readers and would increase its circulation. The Governing Body approved, in principle, the Director's proposals on this point, leaving the practical measures to his discretion.

#### (d) CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

The Governing Body was glad to note that this Convention, which has been signed by a large number of countries, has already been ratified by several of them. When it has been ratified by five States, it will come into force.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Governing Body renewed in advance the Director's term of office for a period of seven years as from the date on which it will expire in 1935. It took this opportunity of renewing its thanks and congratulations to the Director for the manner in which he has constantly performed his duty, for the enthusiasm he has displayed in his work, and for the zeal and energy he has instilled into his collaborators.

It decided to promote Mlle. Rossi-Longhi to a vacant post of clerk. It renewed for three years the contracts of the Chiefs of Service and of the clerks whose appointments had already expired or were about to expire.

The Governing Body, on the basis of the general measures adopted in Italy with regard to the reduction in the salaries of national officials, decided to reduce the salaries of the Institute's officials by 10 per cent. On the other hand, the Governing Body decided, in principle, to make certain increases in the salaries of officials who, owing to the nature of their duties, could not expect any promotion. It requested the Executive Committee to examine this question and to submit concrete proposals at the Governing Body's next session.

As regards the general structure of the Institute, the Governing Body confirmed its previous decisions, on the ground that its organisation must always remain sufficiently elastic to enable it to adapt itself both to the exigencies of the service and to the financial resources available.

During the forthcoming administrative period, five services (Administration, Documentation and Publications, Technique and Convention, Studies and Legislation, and International Relations) and two secretariats (that of the Advisory and Technical Committee and that of the Directorate and staff) will carry on the Institute's work.

### III. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION OF SUB-STANDARD FILMS : STANDARDISATION OF THE 16-MM. SOUND-FILM.

Among the questions which received particular attention from the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography was the unification of sub-standard films. The users, as well as the majority of the producers, of such films considered that, in future, the circulation of educational films would largely depend on the solution which may be reached—*i.e.*, the adoption of a uniform size by producers. The Congress did not decide on any particular size, but adopted a resolution asking that the choice should be made within a specified time-limit, relying on the directing organs of the Institute to make the necessary arrangements.

The Director of the Institute, being anxious to give immediate effect to the Congress's decisions, arranged for a meeting of experts, which was held at Baden-Baden on May 28th, 1934. This meeting, at which the representatives of the principal groups of producers concerned took part, led to a fundamental agreement, the details of which were to be settled by subsequent negotiations.

Furthermore, on the eve of the meeting of the Governing Body, certain experts, sitting with the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee, were summoned to Stresa in order to reach an agreement on the standardisation of the 16-mm. sound-film.

The Governing Body, having taken cognisance of the texts drawn up both by the experts who met at Baden-Baden and those who met at Stresa, and, after consulting the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who had been present at those meetings, adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body, having taken cognisance of the agreements reached at Baden-Baden and Stresa, notes them with satisfaction, and instructs the Director to assist those concerned to carry them into effect, the time-limit fixed for the conclusion of the measures in question being forty-five days.”

On the basis of this decision, the Director possesses all the necessary powers to hasten the final conclusion of an agreement in accordance with the recommendation made by the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

### IV. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The Governing Body's session having taken place, for the reasons indicated, at a considerably earlier date than usual, the closed accounts for the financial year could not be examined on the basis of a complete report by the Auditor. The latter attended the Governing Body's discussions on budgetary questions and made a statement on the financial situation of the Institute at the close of the 1933 financial year as revealed by a provisional examination

of the accounts. The Auditor pointed out that the Institute's financial situation had continued satisfactory during the period in question, although the crisis had been accentuated during that period. The Auditor specially referred to the very opportune economies which the Director had been able to effect in the course of the year. After hearing his observations, the Governing Body adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body, after hearing the Auditor's statement, takes note of the submission by the Director of the accounts of the Institute and of the *Review* and authorises its Chairman — for the purpose of Articles 5 and 6 of the Financial Regulations — to consider the said accounts approved as soon as they have been audited and passed by the Auditor of the League of Nations.”

As regards the current financial period, the Director pointed out that the financial situation might be regarded as favourable, despite the exceptional burdens imposed on the Institute by the preparation and meeting of the Congress. The Governing Body learned with great satisfaction that the French Government had granted a subsidy to the Institute during the financial year, as had also been done by the Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Swiss Governments, which had undertaken to renew their previous contributions.

No final or complete decision could be taken by the Governing Body during the session in regard to the adoption of the budget for 1935. Since the close of the session, the Chairman has consulted his colleagues by letter with a view to making certain modifications to ensure a balanced budget for 1935.

Although the Italian Government, in the undertaking it gave the League, only promised to grant the Institute an annual subsidy of 600,000 lire, it spontaneously made a further grant of 400,000 lire. As all Governments are now compelled to cut down expenditure, the Italian Government has reduced this additional grant by 100,000 lire. The Governing Body has accordingly had to amend the Institute's budget for 1935. The budget with the necessary changes is shown as an appendix to this report.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

Extensive and valuable work has been done during the past year. The Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography marks one of the most important stages in the history of the Institute. It may be regarded as a very definite achievement, crowning as it does the work done by the Institute since its foundation. But it may also be regarded as a point of departure, since the whole future work of the Institute will necessarily be based on the Congress's decisions. The Institute has before it an extremely wide and varied sphere of activity. It is in a position, thanks to its Advisory and Technical Committee, to take up various technical problems with increased authority. The sub-standard film forms one of the important problems with which the Institute is in a position to deal. The various representatives attending the Congress — representatives of Governments, of associations, of groups of the film industry or film users — all recommended the Institute to take action in certain directions, confided various tasks to it and relied upon it to do its part. Such marks of confidence do honour to the Institute and justify the work it has done in the past, while they also encourage it in its future tasks. The Governing Body was glad to note this appreciation and welcomed the very valuable support it received from the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who sat with it. Thus, the mechanism of the Institute has not only been defined and improved, but a wide sphere of action has been opened out for it, and the Institute can count on the support of those who took part in the Congress and who expressed a wish to continue to be associated with the work that was being done.

Before the close of the session of the Governing Body, one of the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee, Dr. RAETHER, voicing the opinion of all those present, expressed the hope that wider scope would be conferred on the Institute. He said that the countries interested in the development of the educational cinematograph should help the Institute more energetically and effectively, by supplying it with material for investigation, by aiding it in its enquiries and by giving it financial support. The Governing Body endorsed Dr. Raether's proposal and decided to ask the various National Committees of the Institute to make a sustained effort in their respective countries. Before separating, the members of the Governing Body expressed their thanks to the Director of the Institute, who, once again in the course of the session, had given proof of his experience, activity and unswerving loyalty to an organisation which is largely his own creation.

(Signed) Alfredo Rocco,  
Chairman.

(Signed) G. OPRESCU,  
Rapporteur.

Appendix I.

AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

*Report by the Auditor to the League of Nations.*

In accordance with the Regulations, I have examined the accounts of the Institute for the financial year 1933, a brief critical summary of which is given below.

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : RESULTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

The total amount of the receipts strictly so called estimated in the budget for the year (1,167,000 lire) was received and even exceeded the estimate by 1,452.05 lire, thus amounting to 1,168,452.05 lire. For reasons which will be explained later, the estimated receipt of 40,000 lire corresponding to the contribution from the *Review* has not been transferred to the Institute's budget.

I have no observation to make with regard to these receipts in view of the fact that, as has been shown, the State subsidies have all been paid in full. A fresh subsidy has even been added to the others — namely, that of the Swiss Confederation — 1,000 Swiss francs (3,784 lire). This contribution, for which no provision was made when the budget was drawn up, has been entered under miscellaneous receipts and has produced the above-mentioned surplus.

A considerable portion (about three-quarters) of the cash saving of the previous financial year — namely, 60,000 lire<sup>1</sup> — had been added to the above receipts when the budget was approved. Moreover, in the course of the financial year, the competent authorities authorised the working capital being drawn upon for the sum of 51,655 lire with a view to paying off once and for all the staff insurance for 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Consequently, the sums at the disposal of the Institute during the year were as follows :

<i>Ordinary receipts :</i>	Lire
From the Italian Government. . . . .	1,090,000.00
From other Governments. . . . .	73,784.00 <sup>2</sup>
From miscellaneous sources. . . . .	4,668.05
	<hr/>
Sum drawn on the working capital . . . . .	1,168,452.05 111,655.00
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	1,280,107.05

This sum exceeds by 13,107.05 lire the 1,267,000 lire considered necessary (as shown in the attached table) to cover the financial requirements for the year at the time the budget was drawn up ; it is, however, 38,547.95 lire less than the higher figure (1,318,655 lire) to which the competent authorities had during the financial year brought the estimates of expenditure.

\* \* \*

As against these receipts, there was a total expenditure of 1,254,644.60 lire.

These figures therefore show a budgetary saving on the estimates (1,318,655 lire) of 64,010.40 lire, which was reduced by the decrease in the actual receipts mentioned above to a cash saving of 25,462.45 lire.

Nevertheless, since the real receipts for the year (that is to say, minus the sums drawn on the working capital) amounted, as has been seen above, to only 1,168,452.05 lire, it is obvious that, in reality, the budget has not been self-sufficient. It is my duty to add that this result was due exclusively to two special factors, neither of which connotes any departure from the principles of sound administration. The first (namely, the payments in respect of staff insurance for previous years) was ordered deliberately and after careful reflection by the competent authorities, who were fully aware of the financial repercussions which this step would inevitably have on the administration of the year which had to bear the burden ; the other, which is not attributable to the administrators, was the payment of the rent of the

<sup>1</sup> This sum, which in my report on the Institute's accounts for the financial year (see document C.8.M.6.1934.XII) was shown together with the whole of the cash saving for that year as having been transferred to the working capital, should really be regarded as deducted from that account at the same time as the other sum mentioned.

<sup>2</sup> Namely : 30,000 lire from the Polish Government, 25,000 lire from the Hungarian Government, 15,000 lire from the Roumanian Government, and 3,784 lire from the Swiss Government.

premises (100,000 lire) which up to then had not been a charge on the Institute. As a matter of fact, if the need for effecting these two heavy items of expenditure had not arisen, the receipts would have been sufficient to cover the requirements.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the saving effected on the other items of ordinary expenditure has made it possible largely to restore the balance of the budget and to close the account with a cash surplus (25,462.45 lire), which is no mean feat in these difficult circumstances.

## II. WORKING CAPITAL.

The above-mentioned cash surplus obtained during the financial year (25,462.45 lire) is to be added to the special fund provided for under Article 8 of the Regulations for the financial administration of the Institute (working capital).

At the end of the preceding financial year, this fund amounted, as shown in my last report, to 240,345.10 lire, but was reduced during the year by the above-mentioned sum (111,655 lire) and therefore stood at only 128,690.10 lire. However, the addition of the surplus in question brought it at the beginning of the current year up to 154,152.55 lire.

## III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACCOUNT.

The structure of the budget was modified during the financial year, not only by the increase in the appropriation mentioned above (that is to say, by the second sum of 51,655 lire drawn on the working capital), but also by a transfer of 10,000 lire from the appropriation for the Governing Body, Committees, etc. (Chapter I), to the Publications Account (Chapter VI). Other changes of lesser importance were made in Chapter I and Chapter II (Staff).

These changes do not, however, appear to call for any criticism, as they were dictated by considerations of economy (Chapters I and II) or are the result of increased activity (Chapter VI).

\* \* \*

The following are the results of each chapter of expenditure compared, in order to bring out more clearly the administrative aspect, with the corresponding results of the previous year.

Chapter I (devoted for the most part to expenditure of the Governing Body, Committees, etc.), which had already been considerably reduced, shows a further decrease of 10,000 lire, which has made it possible to effect a saving of 23,130.90 lire on a final appropriation of 100,000 lire.

In Chapter II (Staff), in spite of the new charge in respect of insurance and the increase in the charge for family allowances, the increase in expenditure as compared with the previous year seems to be confined to a sum slightly exceeding 50,000 lire.<sup>1</sup>

In Chapter III (Official journeys) the expenditure has been reduced by one-half, thus showing a saving more than seven times greater than that for the preceding year (6,661.40 lire as against 933.45 lire).

Chapter IV (General office expenses) would also show a reduction if the new charge of 100,000 lire for rent, which I mentioned above, had not entirely altered the position.

Chapter VI<sup>2</sup> (Publications) and Chapter VII (Unforeseen expenses) show slight increases, while Chapter VIII (Cost of upkeep) shows an appreciable reduction.

Consequently, the expenditure for the financial year would not only have remained, as I have said, within the limits of the actual receipts, but would not have increased as compared with the previous year if insurance and rent had not brought additional budgetary charges. In spite of this, the total increase in expenditure is less than the increase caused by these two fresh burdens.<sup>3</sup>

## IV. SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF THE "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY".

Receipts of the *Review*, which amounted in 1932 to 329,202.90 lire fell in 1933 to 174,425.35 lire — a drop of 154,777.55 lire — that is to say, more than 47 per cent, to which the three usual sources of income (publications, subscriptions and sales) contributed to a more or less considerable extent. The same gradation is observed in the yield of these three sources of income as before, publicity still heading the list and followed at a considerable distance by subscriptions, the figure for sales remaining small.

<sup>1</sup> The position of the staff in relation to the places envisaged in the budget is the same as during the previous financial year — that is to say, as indicated in the report for that year (see document C.S.M.6.1934.XII).

<sup>2</sup> Chapter V is omitted as it is a simple book entry and corresponds exactly and necessarily to the special receipt relating thereto.

<sup>3</sup> The expenditure for the previous year was 1,114,204.20 lire and the figure for the 1933 expenditure was 1,254,644.60, the increase thus being 140,440.40. Now, the two fresh charges mentioned in the text have alone been responsible for an additional expenditure of 150,725 lire.

As against the total income in question (174,425.35 lire), increased as usual by credit balances for 1932 (74,618.30 lire) — that is to say, a total amount of 249,043.65 lire — there was an expenditure of 218,736.90 lire, or 46,066.70 lire less than for the preceding financial year. As a result of saving effected (30,306.75 lire<sup>1</sup>) about half of the balance for 1932 still remains.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing summary does not appear to call for any comments, as these are implicit in the figures and in the brief explanations which I have given. They are almost the same for the two accounts and clearly show — what is an essential feature of both administrations — that the difficulties inherent in the position have not escaped the notice of the administrators and that they have successfully met them by means of very considerable reductions in expenditure.

I have no observations to make with regard to the various transactions for the keeping of the books and documents, which seems to me to be excellent.

I can therefore certify to the competent authorities the regularity of the two accounts submitted to them for their approval.

(Signed) Dr. F. VIVALDI,  
Deputy Auditor to the League of Nations.

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<sup>1</sup> This figure and what I have just said with regard to receipts clearly show what prevented the payment to the Institute of the contribution of 40 000 lire mentioned above.

**Sub-Appendix 1.**

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME RECEIVED AND PAYMENTS  
MADE DURING 1933.**

**I. RECEIPTS.**

<i>Estimated Receipts.</i>		<i>Income received.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government . . . . .	600,000.—	1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government . . . . .	600,000.—
2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government . . . . .	400,000.—	2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government . . . . .	400,000.—
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances . . . . .	90,000.—	3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances . . . . .	90,000.—
4. Subsidy from the Polish Government . . . . .	30,000.—	4. Subsidy from the Polish Government . . . . .	30,000.—
5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government . . . . .	25,000.—	5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government . . . . .	25,000.—
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government . . . . .	15,000.—	6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government . . . . .	15,000.—
7. Estimated surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i> . . . . .	40,000.—	7. Surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i> . . . . .	—
8. Estimated surplus on the 1932 budget . . . . .	60,000.—	8. Surplus on the 1932 budget . . . . .	60,000.—
9. Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	7,000.—	9. Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	8,452.05
	<u>1,267,000.—</u>	10. Amount drawn on the working capital in accordance with the decision of the Permanent Executive Committee at its March session (March 3rd, 1933) . . . . .	<u>51,655.—</u>
10. Sum drawn on the working capital in accordance with the decision of the Permanent Executive Committee at its March session (March 3rd, 1933) . . . . .	51,655.—		<u>1,280,107.05</u>
	<u>1,318,655.—</u>	Less . . . . .	38,547.95
			<u>1,318,855.—</u>

**II. EXPENDITURE.**

	Appropriations in the budget	Transfers	Final appropriations	Actual expenditure	Balance to be placed to reserve
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
<i>Chapter I.</i>					
Item 1. Governing Body . . .	55,000	Deducted from this Chapter (Executive March session)	39,500 22,000 — 35,500 3,000	28,595.— 9,933.— — 35,341.10 3,000.—	
Item 2. Executive Committee . . .	22,000				
Item 3. Committees of experts . . .	20,000				
Item 4. Individual experts . . .	10,000				
Item 5. Control . . . . .	3,000				
	<u>110,000</u>	10,000	<u>100,000</u>	<u>76,869.10</u>	23,130.90
<i>Chapter II. — Staff:</i>					
Item 1. Salaries :					
(a) Director . . . . .	80,000		80,000	80,000.—	
(b) First Division staff . . .	436,000		424,000	422,100.—	
(c) Second Division staff . . .	100,000		101,400	100,300.—	
(d) Third Division staff . . .	60,000		60,600	60,020.—	
(e) Staff entrusted with special and extraordinary work . . . . .	50,000		56,000	54,835.50	
Item 2. Allowances :					
(a) Family allowances . . . . .	30,000		34,000	33,110.—	
(b) Residence . . . . .	9,000		9,000	8,760.—	
Item 3. Contributions to the Staff Insurance Fund . . . . .	104,655 <sup>1</sup>		104,655	101,445.50	
	869,655		869,655	860,571.—	9,084.—
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses</i> . . . . .	20,000		20,000	13,338.60	6,661.40
<i>Chapter IV. — General Office Expenses:</i>					
Item 1. Rent . . . . .	110,000		110,000	100,000.—	
Item 2. Miscellaneous supplies . . .	12,000		12,000	11,447.—	
Item 3. Newspapers, publications and books . . . . .	9,000		9,000	7,469.35	
Item 4. Car . . . . .	25,000		25,000	21,822.80	
Item 5. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight . . . . .	20,000		20,000	17,055.80	
Item 6. Lighting and heating . . . . .	20,000		20,000	19,448.60	
	196,000		196,000	177,243.55	18,756.45
<i>Chapter V. — Fixed Allowance for President's and Director's Entertainment Expenses</i> . . . . .	90,000		90,000	90,000.—	—
<i>Chapter VI. — Publications.</i> . . . .	1,000	10,000	11,000	9,800.—	1,200.—
<i>Chapter VII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i> . . . . .	10,000		10,000	6,182.15	3,817.85
<i>Chapter VIII. — Cost of Upkeep and Improvements</i> . . . . .	22,000		22,000	20,640.20	1,359.80
	1,318,655		1,318,655	1,254,644.60	64,010.40
Less . . . . .					38,547.95
<i>Credit Balance to be placed to the Working Capital</i> . . . . .					25,462.45

<sup>1</sup> Of which 51,655 lire drawn from the working capital.

**Sub-Appendix 2.**

**“INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY”**

**BUDGET JANUARY-DECEMBER 1933.**

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Balance in hand 1932 . . . . .	74,618.30	Printing the <i>Review</i> . . . . .	82,272.50
Publicity . . . . .	112,985.55	Paper . . . . .	16,950.—
Subscriptions . . . . .	59,930.—	Commissions : Discount . . . . .	9,022.45
Sales . . . . .	1,509.80	Postal charges . . . . .	11,120.75
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,816.90
		Printing wrappers . . . . .	10,974.—
		Staff . . . . .	40,800.—
		Articles and translations . . . . .	43,780.30
		Control . . . . .	2,000.—
			<hr/>
			218,736.90
		<i>Balance in hand on December</i>	
		<i>31st, 1933</i> . . . . .	30,306.75
			<hr/>
	<hr/>		249,043.65
	249,043.65		<hr/>
			249,043.65



Appendix II.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1935, APPROVED  
BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

I. RECEIPTS.

	Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government. . . . .	600,000
2. Supplementary subsidy from the Italian Government. . . . .	300,000
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances . . . . .	90,000
4. Subsidy from the Polish Government . . . . .	30,000
5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government . . . . .	25,000
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government . . . . .	15,000
7. Subsidy from the French Government . . . . .	36,000
8. Subsidy from the Swiss Government . . . . .	3,500
9. Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	500
Total . . . . .	1,100,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

Chapter I:

	Lire	Lire
Item 1. Governing Body . . . . .	35,000	
Item 2. Control . . . . .	3,000	
	38,000	

Chapter II. — *Technical Committee.* . . . . . 20,000

Chapter III. — *Staff:*

Item 1. Salaries :		
(a) Director. . . . .	72,000	
(b) First Division Staff . . . . .	373,000	
(c) Second Division Staff. . . . .	65,000	
(d) Third Division Staff . . . . .	55,000	
(e) Staff entrusted with special work, and translators	70,000	
Item 2. Allowances : Family . . . . .	39,000	
Item 3. Contributions to the Staff Insurance Fund. . . . .	53,000	
	727,000	

Chapter IV. — *Travelling Expenses.* . . . . . 10,000

Chapter V. — *General Expenses:*

Item 1. Rent . . . . .	87,000	
Item 2. Miscellaneous supplies. . . . .	12,000	
Item 3. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight. . . . .	22,000	
Item 4. Lighting and heating. . . . .	20,000	
	141,000	

Chapter VI. — *Fixed Allowance for Entertainment* (car, news-papers, publications, Agenzia Stefani, cinema hall and upkeep of apparatus) . . . . . 90,000

Chapter VII. — *Publications and Encyclopædia.* . . . . . 50,000

Chapter VIII. — *Unforeseen Expenses* . . . . . 10,000

Chapter IX. — *Cost of Office Upkeep and Improvements.* . . . . . 14,000

Total . . . . . 1,100,000

Geneva, August 20th, 1934.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

(Under the Authority of the League of Nations)

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1934.**

CHAPTER I. — INTRODUCTION.

(a) ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS.

The fourteenth session of the Assembly considered the annual report on the work of the Office submitted by the Governing Body and adopted the following resolutions thereon :

“ The Assembly,

“ Having considered the report of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees on the important assistance given during the past year to thousands of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees :

“ Thanks the organs of the Office for the humanitarian and economic services they have rendered, and for the important contribution they have thus made to political and social stability ;

“ Requests the Nansen International Office to continue its study of the question of the possibility of the transfer to Erivan of Armenian refugees ;

“ Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Office, in close co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, to prepare a draft Convention for ensuring the protection of refugees ;

“ Urges the Inter-Governmental Conference which has been summoned for the purpose of examining that draft Convention to give the most sympathetic consideration to the recommendations contained therein ;

“ In view of the growing difficulty of settling certain classes of refugees in Europe :

“ Invites immigration countries which are desirous of developing their territories to co-operate with the Office in settling refugees suitable for those territories ;

“ Recognising the dangers to which expelled refugees are exposed, and the difficulties caused to the countries to which they proceed :

“ Repeats its earnest appeal to Governments not to expel refugees before they have obtained formal permission to enter an adjacent country ;

“ Invites the Council to take the necessary action to give effect to this resolution ;

“ And confirms its approval of the figure of 300,000 francs for the year 1934 contained in the liquidation plan adopted by the Assembly at its twelfth ordinary session. ”

(b) MODIFICATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNING BODY AND OF THE OTHER ORGANS OF THE OFFICE.

Since the presentation of the report to the fourteenth session of the Assembly, the Governing Body has held its statutory meetings in October 1933 and April 1934, and the Managing Committee and Finance Commission have held fifteen sessions as a joint commission.

The mandates conferred on His Excellency Senator CIRAULO (International Relief Union), and Mr. SWIFT (League of Red Cross Societies) as members of the Governing Body, and of Senator FRANÇOIS (International Relief Union) and Mlle. FERRIÈRE (International Red Cross Committee), their respective substitutes, terminated on March 10th, 1934, and were renewed unanimously for a further period of three years by the Governing Body.

The retiring members of the Managing Committee, M. DE NAVAILLES and His Excellency M. C. GOULKÉVITCH, and the substitute members, His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL and M. PACHALIAN, were also re-elected unanimously for a period of three years, as were His Excellency M. C. ANTONIADE and His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL, the retiring members of the Finance Commission.

(c) INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES.

This Commission held its sixth session at Geneva on December 14th, 1933, under the Presidency of M. de Navailles (France).

M. DE NAVAILLES was re-elected President of the Commission for a further period of three years, and *ipso facto* for the same period as a member of the Governing Body of the Office.

His Excellency M. ANTONIADE (Roumania), His Excellency M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) and His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL (Greece), were also re-elected members of the Governing Body for a similar period. His Excellency M. FELDMANS (Latvia), M. MIKOFF (Bulgaria) and Mr. PATTESON (United Kingdom) were re-elected substitute members for a like term, whilst M. ROMANELLI (Italy) was elected a substitute member of the Governing Body for three years in place of Dr. Krauel (Germany), who had resigned.

Having heard the report by the President on the work of the Inter-Governmental Conference of October 26th to 28th, 1933, and on the Convention relating to the international status of refugees adopted by that Conference, the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, recognising the great importance of a rapid application of that Convention, both for the refugees and for the States offering them hospitality, requested the Council of the League of Nations to draw the attention of the countries concerned to this Convention and to recommend them to sign and ratify it as soon as possible.

Recalling the decision adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on June 7th, 1928, inviting Governments to extend to certain categories of refugees the benefits of the Arrangements of July 5th, 1922, May 31st, 1924, and May 12th, 1926, the Commission recommended to the Council of the League the reconsideration of the question of the extension of the said Arrangements, together with the Arrangement of June 28th to 30th, 1928, to the categories of refugees with which the Inter-Governmental Conference of June 28th to 30th, 1928, was unable to deal in the absence of the requisite material.

On the basis of Article 1 of the Convention of October 28th, 1933, relating to the international status of refugees, the text of which is as follows :

“ The present Convention is applicable to Russian, Armenian and assimilated refugees, as defined by the Arrangements of May 12th, 1926, and June 30th, 1928, subject to such modifications or amplifications as each contracting party may introduce in this definition at the moment of signature or accession ”,

the Commission recommended the States concerned to extend forthwith in practice the benefit of the Arrangements in question to the refugees referred to above — in particular, by the co-operation of the administrative authorities with the Nansen International Office.

The Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission furthermore recalled the resolutions adopted by the thirteenth and fourteenth Assemblies of the League, together with its own recommendations — in particular, at its fifth session — with regard to the expulsion and refusal of entry of refugees, and again urged that expulsions or refusals of entry should at any rate not be put into force until such time as the refugees had obtained the requisite permission and visas to enter another country. The Commission questioned whether the application of penalties to a refugee who was unable to comply with an order of expulsion, in the absence of the requisite permission and visas to enter another country, was compatible with the general principles of criminal law.

The Council had this report under consideration at its seventy-ninth session on May 14th, 1934, and urged the States convened to sign and ratify that Convention as soon as possible.

With reference to the question of extending *de facto* and *de jure* the Arrangements of July 5th, 1922, May 31st, 1924, May 12th, 1926, and June 30th, 1928, to other categories of refugees, the Council came to the conclusion that present circumstances did not seem to be such as to commend that course, but pointed out that each Government was at liberty to decide what treatment should be applied to refugees established in its territory.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS FOR REFUGEES.

The Committee held its annual meeting on December 13th, 1933.

In connection with the consideration of further applications for membership from refugee organisations, the question was raised, in view of the changed circumstances since its creation, of the functions of the Committee, as well as that of the methods of nominating its members. It was pointed out that the Committee was created by Dr. Nansen, on his nomination as High Commissioner for Refugees, to afford him information and advice concerning the Russian refugee problem, and to collect funds to enable him to find a solution of that problem. Since that time, the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission had been formed, and, on the creation of the Office, the Governing Body came into being, on both of which organs are representatives of the refugee organisations. It was agreed, therefore, to invite the President of the Governing Body to consult a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on the question of the tasks and functions which still remained for the Committee to perform and eventually on the method to be adopted for the recruitment of its members.

The recommendations of that Sub-Committee will, in due course, be considered by the Governing Body of the Office.

At the request of the Committee of Zemstvos and Russian Towns, the Committee directed the particular attention of the Office to the tragic situation of refugee children coming from Russia. The Office was also urged to consider the necessity of organising credit operations for refugees in their countries of residence.

(e) PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE OFFICE.

The present organisation of the Governing Body, Managing Committee and Finance Commission of the Office, of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees and of the Secretariat and representations of the Office forms Appendix I to this report.

(f) COMMUNICATION TO THE LEAGUE OF THE OFFICE ACCOUNTS FOR 1933 AND OF THE BUDGET FOR 1935.

The accounts for the year 1933 of the various Office funds were approved by the Governing Body at its ninth session on April 25th, 1934, and transmitted to the League in conformity with the Office Statutes. Those accounts showed that, during the year 1933, the Office administered funds amounting in all to approximately 929,500 Swiss francs.

During the same session, the Governing Body approved the Office budget for the year 1935, which was also communicated for the information of the League. The budget, from League and other sources, amounted to 297,001 Swiss francs, compared with 322,001 Swiss francs in 1934 and 371,319.90 Swiss francs in 1933.

The sum inserted in the budget for 1935, as the League contribution, was that appearing in the Office liquidation plan approved by the twelfth Assembly — i.e., 280,000 Swiss francs.

CHAPTER II. — ACTION ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION.

(a) REFUGEE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the decision of the Council on May 22nd, 1933, an Inter-Governmental Conference was convened in Geneva on October 26th, 1933, by the Presidents of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and of the Governing Body, to consider the draft of a Convention relating to the international status of refugees.

The Conference was attended by the representatives of the Governments of the following fifteen countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The principal provisions of the Convention adopted by the Conference, which is applicable to the Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Turkish and assimilated refugees, defined by the Arrangements of May 12th, 1926, and June 30th, 1928, are as follows : To supplement and consolidate the work done by the League on behalf of the refugees, and particularly the Inter-Governmental Arrangements of July 5th, 1922, May 31st, 1924, May 12th, 1926, and June 30th, 1928 ; to establish conditions which would enable the decisions already taken by the various States, with that object, to be fully effective ; that the refugees should be ensured the enjoyment of civil rights, free and ready access to the courts, security and stability as regards establishment and work, facilities in the exercise of professions, of industry and of commerce, and in regard to the movement of persons, admission to schools and universities. That Convention has been signed, with certain reservations, by the representatives of the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, France and Norway.

The text of the Convention was communicated to the Council and Members of the League on December 4th, 1933, and, at its seventy-eighth session on January 15th, 1934, the Council decided to communicate the Convention, for their signature or accession, to the following States non-members of the League : Brazil, Free City of Danzig, Liechtenstein, Monaco and the United States of America. Furthermore, at its seventy-ninth session on May 14th, 1934, the Council, at the request of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, made a recommendation to all States to adhere to the Convention.

So far, no Government has ratified the Convention.

(b) TRANSFER OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES TO THE ARMENIAN (ERIVAN) REPUBLIC.

In conformity with the resolution of the fourteenth session of the Assembly, the Office has continued the study of the possibility of developing the movement of Armenian refugees, particularly from Greece, to Erivan. Some 8,500 Armenian refugees were transferred from Bulgaria, France and Greece to Erivan during the last three years, most of whom came from Greece, and the Office was gratified to learn that their departure has very much facilitated the existence of their compatriots remaining in Greece. The Armenian Government was understood to be willing to receive further considerable numbers of Armenian refugees if a loan could be arranged for their settlement expenses. The Office has maintained close contact with the interested organisations, which are studying a questionnaire on the subject, prepared by the Office with the object of obtaining information on certain points which would enable it to form an opinion of the feasibility of the contemplated movement.

(c) OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

In pursuance of the invitation issued by the fourteenth Assembly to immigration countries which are desirous of developing their territories, to co-operate with the Office in the settlement of refugees suitable for those territories, the Office endeavours to keep itself informed of the settlement possibilities in various immigration countries. The information thus collected may be of service, not only to refugees, but to nationals of countries who may desire to emigrate. An example of the service the Office is able to render in this connection is reported in Chapter IV (b), where an account is given of the co-operation it was able to afford to the League in connection with the search for a home for the Assyrians who desire to leave Iraq. Enquiries are being prosecuted by the Office in those countries which may conceivably offer opportunities for refugee settlement.

In response to requests made by certain Governments, the Office is examining the possibility of settling overseas some groups of Russian refugees who cannot be absorbed into the economic lives of those countries.

(d) EXPULSION OF REFUGEES.

The fourteenth session of the Assembly, after having taken cognisance of the serious situation and problem in many countries arising from the growing practice of neighbouring countries to expel refugees, often for minor offences, or for reasons which are beyond the refugee's control, repeated its earnest appeal to Governments not to expel refugees before they have obtained formal permission to enter an adjacent country.

Since the adoption of that resolution, the problem of the expelled refugee has become even more acute in some countries and has become one of the major daily preoccupations of the Office. A glance at Table A in Chapter III will give some idea of the exceedingly heavy claims on the attention of the representatives of the Office exacted by this particular phase of the refugee problem. The desperate situation of some of these refugees, and the sacrifices they are prepared to make to remedy it, may be gauged from the fact that many of them have travelled hundreds of kilometres on foot to Geneva in the hope that the Office might be able to extricate them from their distressing dilemmas. The tragedy of this state of affairs for the refugees concerned is only too evident. It is not, however, without important repercussions in Switzerland, which, owing to the presence of the League at Geneva, is faced with the necessity of shouldering a difficult and costly refugee burden which would otherwise be almost non-existent for her.

The Advisory Committee of Private Organisations, the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and the Governing Body have each in turn during the last year devoted considerable attention to this question, and the two last-mentioned organs finally urged the Inter-Governmental Conference on the International Status of Refugees to include a clause in its Convention which, if adopted, would regularise what may well be termed "the expelled refugees traffic". It is imperative, however, that, until the Convention obtains wide ratification, concerted measures should be taken by interested Governments to remedy a situation which is fraught with very grave possibilities.

The Governing Body therefore invites the Assembly once more to urge Governments to agree that, in the interest of the refugees as well as in that of loyalty to other Members of the League, they will refrain from expelling a refugee until he has obtained formal permission to enter another territory.

### CHAPTER III. — GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE.

(a) EXISTING STATE OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS.

As in past years, it has been impossible to obtain official statistics from many countries concerning either the number of refugees in their territories, the number of refugees unemployed though capable of working, or regarding the number of infirm, aged or child refugees unable to work. From reports received from the representatives of the Office and from refugee organisations, however, it is unhappily only too clear that the numbers in each of those categories have been on the up-grade during the past year. The total number of Russian refugees has been increased by the arrival of new refugees in various countries bordering Russia, whilst the increase of the unemployed has been due to that reason, coupled with the continuing economic depression and the growing tendency in some countries to discharge refugees first when staffs have to be reduced, or when legislation against the employment of foreign workers has to be observed.

It is estimated that there are about one million refugees, of whom over 800,000 are Russian 170,000 Armenian, and 14,000 are Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turks. Practically every one of those refugees represents a problem of some kind for the Office, as a perusal of the part of the report devoted to the Refugee Convention (Chapter II (a)) will show. Some idea of the magnitude of the acute portion of the refugee problem may, however, be gauged when it is pointed out that, in some countries, as many as 50 per cent of the refugees are unemployed, though able to work, and that at least 25 per cent are aged, infirm or child refugees unable

to work. Unfortunately, owing to the natural course of events, the numbers of the aged and sick are steadily on the increase, and, if funds can be obtained, the Office should consider the possibility of the endowment of institutions for the care of these deserving cases.

Shanghai affords the only exception to the general increase of unemployment among the refugees, and that has only been achieved by the unfortunate necessity imposed by circumstances on the refugees of undercutting European salaries and wages. It is also a melancholy reflection that, because the Russian refugee women in China are, for various reasons, unable to follow the example of their males in the economic market, they are forced into the White Slave Traffic in the manner described in the extract from a report from the representative of the Office in China (Appendix II). He adds that, for those reasons, a solution of the problem of over 130,000 Russian refugees in China cannot be sought by assimilation in that country, but must be looked for overseas.

This, in common with the majority of the refugee problems, raises the question of funds. Unfortunately, contributions by both Governments and private organisations show a marked falling off during the past few years, whilst the Office funds have been seriously depleted by the heavy grants to refugee organisations, which otherwise would have been compelled to discontinue their activities.

Various means have been explored of increasing the slender revenue of the Office derived from the Nansen stamp, and it is still hoped that some scheme may yet be devised which will enable the Office to liquidate the refugee work to the credit of the League and itself.

#### (b) SETTLEMENT AND RELIEF OF THE REFUGEES.

Notwithstanding the exiguous funds at its disposal, the Office has, by means of co-operation with all interested agencies and by careful administration, succeeded in bringing effective assistance during the past year to a very considerable number of refugees. Reference to the following Table A will show that the Office has given assistance of various kinds to no fewer than 91,125 refugees. Certain figures in that table merit special attention. Over 7,000 refugees were settled in employment; 2,833 were either placed or maintained in employment by securing for them exemptions from restrictions against the employment of foreigners; 782 refugees were placed in small trades, of which particulars appear in Table C; no fewer than 2,000 interventions were made in favour of refugees threatened with expulsion; and various forms of relief were afforded to nearly 17,000 refugees by means of grants to refugee organisations (Table B).

Table A.

INTERVENTIONS ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST, 1934.

Activities	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	China	Czecho-slovakia	France	Germany	Greece	Poland and Baltic States	Roumania	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Totals
<b>I. Issues and renewals of Nansen Passports (Applications to local authorities for the issue of Identity Certificates) :</b>															
Russians . . . . .	59	40	5,305	1,104	4	246	716	13	463			52	10	58	10,412
Armenians . . . . .			2,212			129								1	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .															
<b>II. Issues of visas :</b>															
<b>(a) Entry visas :</b>															
Russians . . . . .		20	105	546	28	142		5						97	1,056
Armenians . . . . .			11			36		19	45				1		
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .						1									
<b>(b) Transit visas :</b>															
Russians . . . . .		1	53	858	41	9		23						17	1,196
Armenians . . . . .			6			7	125	8	41				1		
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .								6							
<b>(c) Return visas :</b>															
Russians . . . . .				108		33								58	271
Armenians . . . . .						38			32				1		
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .						1									
<b>III. Establishment of documents referred to in Article 1 of the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, or of similar documents :</b>															
<b>(a) Certifying the identity and the position of the refugees (apart from the interventions mentioned in I above) :</b>															
Russians . . . . .		17	13	1,176		55		48						6	1,980
Armenians . . . . .						10	449	137					1	3	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .								65							
<b>(b) Certifying their family position and civil status in so far as those are based on documents issued or action taken in the country of origin of the refugees :</b>															
Russians . . . . .			29			316		31						10	1,084
Armenians . . . . .		3	3	144		110	227	162					24		
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .								34							
<b>(c) Testifying to the regularity, validity and conformity with the previous law of their country of origin of documents issued in such countries :</b>															
Russians . . . . .		94	10			27		53						1	502
Armenians . . . . .				12		41	23	190							
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . .								51							

(d) Certifying the signature of refugees and copies and translations of documents drawn up in their own language :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

4		36						9		96				18	}	1,081	
			148					6		673							
										91							

(e) Testifying before the authorities of the country to the good character and conduct of the individual refugee, to his previous record, to his professional qualities and to his university and academic standing :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

34		62						4		24				6	}	844	
1			144					106	10	295	56						
								79		23							

(f) Recommending the individual refugee to the competent authorities, particularly with a view to his obtaining visas, permits to reside, and admission to schools, libraries, etc. (apart from recommendations under I and II) :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

57		51			23	1,083				14				139	}	3,238	
4		1	384			691	181			55	478	26	10	1			
						34				5				1			

IV. Other interventions :

1. Legal assistance :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

			150			14				185				18	}	2,471	
			34	108		19				1,595	67		5				
										277							

2. Exemptions from restrictions applied to foreign labour :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

32		927				71								7	}	2,833	
		45	60			67	1,087				537						

3. Expulsions :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

1	84		2		67	731				4				7	}	2,147	
	13					393	663			100	52						
						17				8							

4. Taxation :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

						9				71					}	599	
						7	7			452	14		3				
										36							

5. General certificates of indigence (apart from documents in Section V, 1) :  
 Russians . . . . .  
 Armenians . . . . .  
 Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks

						5				21				23	}	806	
						6	74			214	445						
										18							



Table A (continued).

INTERVENTIONS ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST, 1934.

Activities	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	China	Czecho-slovakia	France	Germany	Greece	Poland and Baltic States	Roumania	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Totals
<b>V. Issue of Nansen Stamps:</b>															
1. Issue of Nansen Stamps :															
Russians . . . . .	128		625											4,280	} 8,732
Armenians . . . . .	1		315			3,381								1	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .														1	
2. Issue of certificates of exemption from the Nansen Stamp :															
Russians . . . . .	32		5,085			20								3,840	} 11,045
Armenians . . . . .			2,042			6								17	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .														3	
<b>VI. Other Activities:</b>															
[I.e., applications to private and national organisations for relief in cases of unemployment, indigency, sickness, old age, etc.; investigations, consultations, translations of documents, etc.; letters to debtors, guarantors and employers for the recuperation of advances; sundry recommendations (apart from settlement of refugees)] :															
Russians . . . . .		185	226		2,651	2,832					1,866			380	} 16,175
Armenians . . . . .		13	7	1,392		1,869	2,375		1,923			55	140	19	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .						238								4	
<b>VII. Settlements, Placings and Evacuations (apart from placings in Table C) :</b>															
1. Russians . . . . .	2	14			87	939		576							} 6,924
Armenians . . . . .			907	378		1,036		245	123	214	21	1,126	17	1,237	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .								2							
2. Settlements in trades by means of small advances (see Table C) :															
Russians . . . . .															} 782
Armenians . . . . .		1	141		232	55	4	322	9		16			2	
Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .															
3. Advances to refugees to enable them to obtain employment :															
Russians, Armenians, Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks . . . . .			540		14	76	12	8			19			4	673
<b>VIII. Relief and assistance in various forms :</b>						11,132	69	694	1,904			2,442	13		16,761
Totals by countries . . . . .	255	590	18,943	6,562	3,147	26,136	6,022	6,949	6,189	214	1,922	3,701	235	10,260	
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>															91,125

Table B.

ADVANCES GRANTED TO ORGANISATIONS FOR GENERAL REFUGEE RELIEF FROM MAY 15TH, 1933,  
TO JUNE 1ST, 1934.

Organisations	Amount Swiss francs	Object	Number of refugees benefiting directly or indirectly
Foyer pour garçons russes, Verrières . . . . .	2,000.—	Towards the upkeep of the school . . . . .	25
Fédération des Associations des travailleurs chrétiens russes, Rives . . . . .	2,000.—	To start a co-operation society on behalf of twenty-two associations of the Fédé- ration.	
Comités des Zemstvos et Villes russes :			
Foyers d'enfants à Montmorency. . . . .	1,000.—	Towards the upkeep of the home . . . . .	40
Various institutions . . . . .	8,000.—	Assistance to Russian children in various countries . . . . .	1,650
School at Narva. . . . .	6,079.95	Upkeep and to pay off balance owing on the schoolhouse.	
Asile des Réfugiés russes, Meshed (Persia)	200.—	To supply food to refugees passing through Meshed.	
Comité central de patronage de la Jeunesse universitaire russe, Paris . . . . .	6,500.—	For assistance to Russian students.	
Union centrale des invalides de guerre russes, Wilno . . . . .	580.—	Towards upkeep of a home . . . . .	10
Société de Secours aux réfugiés russes en Pologne . . . . .	1,800.—	For the Stralkowo camps and the home at Lochowska . . . . .	110
Union des Invalides mutilés de guerre russes, Athènes . . . . .	1,500.—	Assistance to members of the union.	
Association des anciens Militaires russes en Bulgarie . . . . .	1,200.—	Cost of a bed in a hospital at Sofia.	
Conservatoire russe, Paris . . . . .	2,000.—	To carry on its work.	
Croix-Rouge russe (a.o), Paris (12,000 French francs) . . . . .	2,424.—	For the dispensary in Paris.	
Croix-Rouge russe (a.o), Paris . . . . .	6,000.—	Towards the upkeep of its various insti- tutions.	
Conseil principal de la Fédération des Unions des Travailleurs chrétiens russes en Yougoslavie — Section de Topchilder	900.—	For purchase of materials to carry out Public Works . . . . .	150
Union des Travailleurs russes, Panchevo	900.—	To build a pavilion for the members.	
Comité d'assistance des Moldaves trans- dniestriens, Bucarest . . . . .	10,000.—	To settle fifty-one families in Bessarabia	200
"L'Aiguille", Paris (3,000 French francs) .	609.—	Purchase of three sewing machines (400 assisted) . . . . .	400
Comité social russe, Warsaw . . . . .	350.—	Canteen distributing 120 to 130 meals per day . . . . .	120
Fédération des Invalides mutilés russes .	6,000.—	Assistance to sick and unemployed refugees	9,000
Fédération des Travailleurs chrétiens russes en Yougoslavie . . . . .	5,000.—	To create various enterprises . . . . .	687
Fédération des Travailleurs chrétiens russes en Bulgarie . . . . .	1,000.—	For the creation of a co-operative society.	
Association de l'Art russe en France . . .	4,000.—	For assistance in various forms . . . . .	500
Comité ukrainien en Roumanie . . . . .	1,500.—	For the development of a farm . . . . .	14
M. Toukhtiaew, Paris (12,325 French francs)	2,500.—	To open a restaurant to serve 100 cheap meals a day to Russian refugees.	
Croix-Rouge tchécoslovaque (50,000 Cze- chosllovak crowns). . . . .	7,700.—	Towards the construction of a home for aged refugees.	
Fonds d'hospitalisation des émigrés russes en Grèce . . . . .	1,500.—	Towards the upkeep of a clinic . . . . .	694
Société des Gens de lettres arméniens, Paris (5,000 French francs) . . . . .	1,010.50	For assistance to members of the society.	65
Colonie de vacances des enfants des réfugiés russes en Allemagne . . . . .	250.—	Contribution towards upkeep . . . . .	57
Union des Invalides russes, Salonica . . .	200.—	For refugees incapable of working.	
Comité des émigrés russes en Lithuanie .	1,350.—	For assistance to consumptive refugees .	14
Union des Invalides russes en Allemagne	5,500.—	For care and assistance of total invalids at Tegel . . . . .	12
Orphelinat de Saint-Gratien . . . . .	1,500.—	To permit the orphanage to receive other orphans.	
Orphelinat Foch, Aleppo . . . . .	5,000.—	Contribution towards upkeep . . . . .	25
Réfugiés russes nécessiteux, Vienna . . .	200.—	For Christmas relief 1933.	
Bureau de Bienfaisance, Geneva . . . . .	300.—	For food and assistance to refugees passing through Geneva.	
Union générale arménienne de Bienfai- sance, Paris . . . . .	8,000.—	For assistance to refugees and refugees' chil- dren in Syria, Greece and Bulgaria . .	1,102
Union générale arménienne de Bienfai- sance, Paris . . . . .	2,000.—	For assistance to Armenian refugees in Salonica.	
Union des Cosaques en Grèce . . . . .	7,000.—	To purchase a farm for the union . . . . .	100
Pères Jésuites à Kirik-Khan (3,000 French francs) . . . . .	609.—	To furnish quinine, etc., to Sough-Sou village . . . . .	2,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>116,162.45</b>		<b>16,975</b>

Table C.

REFUGEES SETTLED BETWEEN JULY 1ST, 1933, AND MAY 31ST, 1934, IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE,  
BY MEANS OF SMALL LOANS TO ENABLE THEM TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

<i>Settlement in Enterprises, Shops, Trades, etc.</i>	Number of cases	Number of refugees helped		Number of cases	Number of refugees helped
Advertising agency . . . . .	1	7	Massage, course in cos- metology and . . . . .	2	5
Art gallery . . . . .	1	2	Modistes . . . . .	2	5
Artificial flower factory . . . . .	1	2	Newspaper, to publish a Old paper and rags. . . . .	1	3
Automobiles :			Photographic apparatus, repairs . . . . .	2	5
Driving lessons . . . . .	1	2	Photographic studio . . . . .	1	2
Purchase of motor-cars . . . . .	9	38	Poultry farms . . . . .	1	1
Motor repairs . . . . .	2	4	Publication of books . . . . .	3	9
Spare parts . . . . .	20	34	Rabbit farm . . . . .	2	5
Taxi concessions . . . . .	2	5	Refreshment kiosks . . . . .	5	13
Bars, canteens, cafés, restaurants . . . . .	12	31	Rulers, factory . . . . .	2	7
Beach concession . . . . .	1	10	Sporting goods . . . . .	1	3
Beauty parlour . . . . .	1	3	Tailors . . . . .	1	6
Blacksmiths . . . . .	1	2	Tanneries . . . . .	4	9
Bookbinding . . . . .	3	12	Technical drawing bureau . . . . .	2	5
Bootmaking and cobbling . . . . .	9	20	Theatrical tourney . . . . .	1	1
Bric-à-brac . . . . .	3	7	Thermometrical appara- tus . . . . .	1	21
Building materials, pur- chase of . . . . .	1	3	Timber . . . . .	1	3
Butchers . . . . .	5	11	Tobacco kiosks and shops . . . . .	5	8
Canning plant . . . . .	1	3	Toy factory . . . . .	1	3
Carpet repairs . . . . .	1	2	Weaving factory . . . . .	1	3
Carpenters . . . . .	6	13			
Coal . . . . .	1	2	<i>Various.</i>		
Concert tourney . . . . .	1	2	Small clinic . . . . .	1	3
Dairies . . . . .	2	4	Purchases of instruments, tools, etc. :		
Dentists . . . . .	2	3	Artists and painters . . . . .	8	15
Doll factory . . . . .	1	3	Dictionaries . . . . .	1	4
Dressmaking . . . . .	7	23	Drawing instruments . . . . .	1	2
Electricity . . . . .	4	7	Leather for boots . . . . .	1	5
Embroidery . . . . .	2	9	Musical instruments . . . . .	2	5
English lessons . . . . .	2	2	Press for tinwork . . . . .	1	2
Farming . . . . .	2	103	Topographical instru- ments . . . . .	2	5
General workshop . . . . .	1	3	Sewing-machines . . . . .	10	18
Groceries . . . . .	3	7	Surgical instruments . . . . .	5	11
Haberdashery shops . . . . .	1	6	Tools, various . . . . .	9	19
Hairdressers . . . . .	7	13	Typewriters . . . . .	2	5
Hawkers and pedlars . . . . .	21	34	Working clothes . . . . .	2	2
House decoration . . . . .	2	3	Travelling expenses and transfers from one country to another . . . . .	49	82
Insurance agency . . . . .	1	2			
Knee-pads, factory of . . . . .	1	6			
Laundries . . . . .	5	13			
Libraries, etc. . . . .	1	3			
Lingerie . . . . .	9	17			
Manicure parlour . . . . .	1	2			
Maps . . . . .	1	2			
Market gardens . . . . .	2	4			
			Total . . . . .	296	782

CHAPTER IV. — SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE.

(a) SETTLEMENT OF THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

(1) *General.*

During the past year, the construction of urban quarters for the Armenian refugees still in the refugee camps has been prosecuted as much as the funds made available by reimbursements would permit. Furthermore, many buildings in the old quarters have been extended and improved for the admission of additional refugees from the camps. Important public works have also been effected in the urban districts, notably three kilometres of roads, with electric lighting, have been constructed at Beirut, and the whole quarter of Achrafié has been provided with a water supply. At Aleppo, the whole quarter has been provided with electricity, and five kilometres of drainage have been constructed by the refugees.

After two years of bad harvests, good reports were furnished by the agricultural colonies for the year 1933, and ample crops were obtained for food, seeds and fodder. Considerable progress was also made with the general improvements of the colonies.

The following figures indicate the situation of the principal urban settlements and their development during the year 1933 :

<i>Beirut.</i>			
	1932	1933	Increase
Houses constructed. . . . .	1,413	1,731	318
Population. . . . .	8,698	10,512	1,814
<i>Aleppo.</i>			
Houses constructed. . . . .	1,200	1,264	64
Population. . . . .	9,417	12,118	2,701

*General Summary of Settlements effected.*

Number of persons established on December 31st, 1933 :

Urban :		
Beirut . . . . .	10,512	
Aleppo . . . . .	12,118	
Damascus. . . . .	737	
Alexandretta . . . . .	211	
Kirik-Khan . . . . .	318	
Rihanié. . . . .	240	
	24,136	
Agricultural :		
Sooug-Sou . . . . .	206	
Nor-Zeitoun. . . . .	95	
Pré-Militaire. . . . .	634	
Kirik-Khan . . . . .	175	
Massayef . . . . .	181	
Bey-Seki . . . . .	36	
Banias . . . . .	109	
	1,436	
Total. . . . .		25,572

Between December 31st, 1933, and June 30th, 1934, 150 refugees were settled in the agricultural colony of Rihanié, and 695 in the urban quarters, bringing the total population settled to the figure of 26,417.

The representative of the Office in Syria reports, however, that the material situation of the Armenian refugees in Beirut since the beginning of the year has become more difficult, owing to the particularly bad winter and to the increase of unemployment. Many refugees who had worked in public services and large enterprises for years were discharged and those who were retained have seen their salaries reduced by as much as 50 per cent.

Some two or three years ago it was hoped that a large proportion of the 20,000 Armenian refugees who could not easily be assimilated by Beirut would become absorbed by the country districts. Unfortunately, the crisis is, if anything, more pronounced in the country districts than in Beirut, and many of those who sought settlement in the country have been compelled to return to Beirut. Thanks, however, to the innate qualities of endurance, energy and thrift of the Armenians, cases of acute misery are happily rare.

The large camp of refugee huts has now disappeared entirely, and all the refugees, with the exception of about 800 families, have been settled in new quarters. In 1931, it was expected that the normal reimbursements of advances would provide funds which would enable all those refugees to be settled by the end of 1933. Unfortunately, the fall in prices

and the marked increase of unemployment during the last two years have prevented the full execution of that programme. It should, however, be emphasised that the non-observance of their reimbursement engagements is not due to any bad faith on the part of the Armenians, but entirely to reasons over which they have no control. The reimbursements by the urban dwellers amount approximately to 25 per cent. of the sums due according to the agreements signed by them.

The situation of the Armenians in the regions of Aleppo and Damascus and in the Sanjak of Alexandretta is much better, owing to the almost entire absence of unemployment among the Armenians of those regions. Unfortunately, wages and prices are so low that the Armenians there, also, find themselves unable to observe more than partially their obligations. The reimbursements effected by the agricultural settlers are, if anything, even less favourable, notwithstanding the satisfactory appearance of the villages and the good harvests of 1933. Produce prices once more have militated against the fulfilment of the contracts entered into by the villagers. It is at least satisfactory to note, however, that the agricultural settlers have had ample produce for the maintenance of their families, for seeds and for their cattle.

The winter sowings of cereals in the villages of Haiachene and Abdul-Huyeth were destroyed by floods, and were replaced by cotton, which is reported to be doing well and affords hopes of good saleable crops.

It must be frankly admitted that the present situation of the Armenian refugees in Syria presents a very different picture from that which was outlined when the settlement work was first embarked on in 1926-27, or even in 1931 at the time of the creation of the Office. It is, however, a consolation to know that, with few exceptions, the Armenian refugees in Syria have been enabled to make themselves self-supporting.

## (2) *Liquidation.*

The Office has devoted considerable attention to the preparation of a plan of liquidation of the Armenian refugee settlement work in Syria which would safeguard the interests of the refugees as well as those of the contributors to the settlement funds.

In June 1931, an agreement was reached between the interested French authorities and the Office that, on the termination of the settlement work, an organisation should be created, in agreement with the High Commissioner for Syria, which should be charged with the recovery of advances made to the refugees and with the transfer to them of the titles of their properties.

The High Commissioner for Syria and the interested refugee organisations have expressed the opinion that only an organ placed under the authority of the Office would be properly equipped to execute, in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable cost, this complicated and responsible task. Alternative arrangements were certainly examined, such as the nomination of a bank or even the creation of an independent organisation for the purpose, but had finally to be abandoned, seeing that such institutions would possess neither the necessary technical knowledge and experience nor the requisite international authority for the intricate work of transferring the title deeds to the refugees or for advice concerning the ultimate employment of reimbursements in the best interests of the refugees.

It was mainly for those reasons that the Governing Body considered it desirable to maintain the representation of the Office in Syria, if possible, until the final liquidation of the Office in 1938.

Provision has been made for the maintenance of the Syrian representation in the Office budget for 1935, and an effort will be made to make a contribution for the same purpose from the 1936 budget, in spite of the reduction for that year, as compared with 1935, of 30,000 Swiss francs, provided for in the Office plan of liquidation approved by the Assembly of 1931. The reductions in the League contributions for the years 1937 and 1938 contemplated by that plan are, however, so considerable that some other means had to be devised to provide a budget during those years for the maintenance of the representation in Syria.

It seemed reasonable, in these circumstances, and in the interest of all concerned, for the Office to make a levy of 10 per cent, as from January 1st, 1935, on all reimbursements obtained from the Armenian refugees in Syria, and to open an account at Geneva with the funds thus obtained to meet the administrative expenses in Syria when the Office budget is no longer in a position to do so.

## (3) *Ultimate Disposal of Reimbursements.*

The manner in which the distribution of the reimbursements made by the refugees will be effected is, of course, determined by the conditions on which the various loans were made to the settlement funds. Broadly speaking, the contributions fall within two categories — those loaned and those given outright; and it is under those two headings, and in that order, that it is proposed to liquidate the fund.

In Appendix VI will be found statements showing the financial position of this fund on December 31st, 1933, and in Appendix III the plan for the liquidation of the various liabilities. The sums not ear-marked for reimbursement will be utilised for various social services for the Armenian refugees in Syria, after consultation with the respective subscribers.

It will be seen that, under the liquidation plan, prior provision is made for meeting definite annuities payable to the Syrian Government and the Armenian Benevolent Union of 26,400 French francs and 181,600 French francs in reimbursement of total outstanding

loans of 132,648 French francs and 726,420 French francs respectively. The Governing Body notes with deep gratitude the generous decision of the Armenian Benevolent Union to adjourn for one year the payment of its first annuity due in 1934, to enable the sum in question to be devoted to the settlement of further refugees still remaining in the refugee camps. After payment of those annuities, the remainder available for distribution will be allotted equally for redemption of the French Government contribution of 3,000,000 French francs and of contributions from other sources.

As regards the part of the balance of the reimbursements allotted to contributors other than the French Government, it is proposed to afford priority to the repayment of loans made by the Near East Relief, Miss Roberts, the British United Committee and the Friends of Armenia, the reimbursement of which were contingent on repayments by refugees proving sufficient for the purpose.

(b) THE PROBLEM OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ASSYRIANS OF IRAQ.

(1) *Brazil.*

The close and active co-operation of the Office has been invoked by the Assyrian Committee of the Council appointed to consider the question of the settlement outside Iraq of the Assyrians who might decide they could not settle permanently in Iraq, following the conflict between Iraqi and Assyrian forces in the summer of 1933.

The President of the Governing Body and the Secretary-General of the Office were invited to attend the meetings of the Committee when settlement questions were discussed, and which adopted the following resolutions concerning the co-operation of the Office in Iraq and in the execution of any settlement scheme for the Assyrians on which the Committee might decide :

“ I. The Committee takes note of the intention of the Iraqi Government to nominate a local committee, consisting of the Land Settlement Expert as President, an administrative inspector, the Qaimmaquam and the Assyrian village headman concerned, to proceed forthwith to reassure the Assyrians by explaining to them the exact meaning of the decision of the Council of the League of Nations and that a Committee of the Council is actively examining plans for its execution.

“ As soon as possible after the place of settlement has been definitely fixed, a representative of the Nansen Office for Refugees, appointed by that Office in agreement with the President of the Committee of the Council, will proceed to Iraq to collaborate with the above-mentioned local Committee in the task of :

“ (a) Ascertaining what persons wish to leave the country ;

“ (b) Taking all necessary measures required for their departure, such as liquidation of property, participation by intending emigrants in the cost of transport and resettlement, conveyance from their homes to the port selected, etc.”

“ II. Finally, it decides that, once a destination has been agreed upon for the Assyrians who wish to leave Iraq, the task of preparing and executing plans for the transfer and settlement of these Assyrians shall be entrusted, under conditions which will be defined later by the Committee, to the Nansen Office, working in close collaboration through the League Secretariat with the Council Committee.”

In response to the request of the Committee, the Office communicated to it various colonisation schemes which it had studied with a view to the settlement of various categories of refugees, and which appeared to offer suitable conditions to the Assyrians. From among those schemes, the Committee considered that referred to in the Governing Body's report to the last Assembly (Chapter V(e)) as being the most suitable for the Assyrians. That scheme was submitted to the Office by a company owning three million acres of land in North Paraná, Brazil, where some four thousand European colonists were already settled and concerning which the Office had obtained a very satisfactory report from an independent source.

After having received from the Brazilian Government an affirmative reply, subject to certain reservations, contemplating the reception of all the Assyrians at the rate of 500 families per month, the Committee decided, in agreement with the Brazilian Government, to send a mission to Brazil to ensure that the conditions in Paraná were such that the Assyrians could adapt themselves to them without difficulty.

Brigadier-General J. G. Browne, who had for years commanded the Assyrian levies in Iraq and was well acquainted with their conditions of life, was invited by the Committee to undertake that task. The Committee also invited M. Charles Redard, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation at Rio de Janeiro for some twenty years, to place his experience of Brazil at General Browne's disposal, and, in response to a request addressed to the President of the Governing Body for the services of a settlement adviser, Mr. T. F. Johnson, the Secretary-General of the Office, was nominated for the purpose.

The Council approved these arrangements at its meeting on January 19th, and the mission sailed for Brazil on January 27th. The mission carried out an exhaustive inspection of the

proposed settlement territories between February 12th and April 7th, and reported that, from every point of view, the conditions in North Paraná were satisfactory for the settlement of the Assyrians. Material extracts from the Secretary-General's technical report form Appendix IV to this present report, as they may prove of interest to other refugees who may be seeking satisfactory overseas settlement conditions. It is worthy of note that the inclusive cost of transport and settlement mentioned in that report works out at little more than £30 per head.

The work and report of the mission were approved by the Committee, and subsequently by the Council at its meeting on May 17th; but the putting into execution of the scheme was prevented by a modification of the Brazilian immigration regulations, which has for effect the restriction of the number of nationals who may enter the country in any year to 2 per cent of the total number of such nationals who have entered the country during the last fifty years.

In view of that decision, the Assyrian Committee, at the request of the Council, decided to consider the question of finding elsewhere a suitable home for the Assyrians, and, in response to its request, the Office will continue to afford its co-operation to the Committee for the examination of settlement proposals which may be brought to its attention. By so doing, the Office is acting in the spirit of the resolution of the last Assembly, and referred to in Chapter II (c), which invited immigration countries desirous of developing their territories to co-operate with the Office in settling refugees suitable for those territories.

(2) *Syria.*

The Office has also been requested by the Assyrian Committee of the League to co-operate in connection with another part of the Assyrian problem.

It will be remembered that, after the differences which occurred last year between the Iraqi Government and some of the Assyrians, some 550 Assyrians took refuge in Syria and were allowed by the French High Commissioner to remain pending a solution of the whole Assyrian problem. The French Government has now decided that their families, numbering 940 persons, should be allowed to join them. The French Government requested, however, that the admission of their families into Syria, and the funds provided by the Iraqi Government for their maintenance, should be controlled by the representative of the Office in Syria.

This view was endorsed by the Assyrian Committee, and, in response to its request, the Office has instructed its representative in Syria to place his services at the disposal of the two interested Governments for the accomplishment of the object they have in view. The Office has, however, been obliged to emphasise that, whilst always willing and anxious to afford its co-operation for the alleviation of the sufferings of refugees, its responsibility in this connection is essentially that of financial control.

(c) TRANSFER OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES FROM HARBIN TO BRAZIL.

One of the acute problems with which the Office was faced at the time of its creation was that of about 1,000 Catholic, Lutheran, Mennonite and Pfingstbrüder refugees who had taken refuge in Harbin. Thanks to the financial co-operation of the Lutheran and Mennonite organisations, the Office succeeded in securing the transfer of two convoys consisting each of about 300 of the refugees to South America. There still remained, however, another 300 refugees who regarded their situation in Harbin as precarious, and who addressed urgent appeals to the Office to secure their transfer to South America. Owing to the very heavy demands on the funds of the Office on behalf of destitute refugees in all parts of the world, it was quite beyond its resources to furnish the comparatively heavy sums required for the transport to, and settlement in, South America of those refugees. To encourage, however, other interested organisations to a supreme effort, the Office offered to contribute a sum of 15,000 Swiss francs if those organisations would provide the remainder. After many months of patient negotiation, the requisite sums were finally obtained, thanks to the contributions made by the following organisations :

	Swiss francs
Central Mennonite Committee . . . . .	50,327.60
Office central d'entr'aide des Eglises . . . . .	2,239.—
Association internationale protestante de prêts . . . . .	20,000.—
Deutscher Caritasverband . . . . .	21,639.—
Martin Luther Bund . . . . .	16,757.35
Missions Gesellschaft Mulheim/Ruhr . . . . .	7,603.—
League of Nations Union . . . . .	1,487.85
Noel Buxton Fund . . . . .	158.50
Danish Committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund . . . . .	137.—
Mrs. Margaret B. Savory, England . . . . .	8.15
Total . . . . .	<u>120,357.45</u>

The Office was thus enabled in the spring of the present year to have the satisfaction of evacuating from Harbin the remainder of those refugees and of arranging their transport to Brazil, where their organisations had made arrangements for their final settlement.

## CHAPTER V. — OTHER REFUGEE PROBLEMS.

### (a) RUSSIAN REFUGEE WOMEN IN CHINA.

For many years the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office, in turn, have drawn the attention in their annual reports to the Assembly to the very critical situation of the Russian refugees in China. They have pointed out that the presence of nearly 120,000 Russian refugees in China, most of whom were either destitute or compelled to live under conditions foreign to those to which they were accustomed, constituted a most serious political, economic and social menace whose effects could by no means be measured in the terms of acute misery to which the refugees themselves were subjected. It is because the High Commissioner and the Office were so cognisant of the seriousness of this problem that they have devoted particular attention to the problem of the Russian refugees in China and have from their exiguous funds made comparatively large grants to enable Russian refugees to leave that part of the world.

It was, therefore, with particular gratification that the Office learned that its anxiety was shared, as regards a portion of that problem, by the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, which, at its session which met from April 7th to 11th, 1934, adopted the following resolution concerning the situation of the Russian refugee women in China :

“ That the Council be asked to recommend to the Assembly that a grant be made to the Nansen Office to make at least a beginning towards rendering the assistance to Russian women in the Far East that is needed.”

That resolution was considered by the Council at its session in May 1934, and was referred to the Assembly for further consideration.

Some idea of the tragic situation of those women may be obtained from a perusal of the report on the subject from the representative of the Office in China, which appears in Appendix II.

Once again, the Office is perfectly willing to place its technical and administrative machinery at the disposal of the League, but it must emphasise that only misunderstandings and illusions will result if positive resolutions are taken in this, as in other refugee relief problems, unless they are implemented by the necessary financial safeguards.

### (b) THE EXODUS OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES (MOLOKANES) TO ASIA MINOR.

After innumerable vicissitudes, several hundred Russian refugees, who came originally from the regions bordering on northern Turkey, crossed the Turkish frontier. As they were trained agriculturists, the authorities of the country accepted those who were of Moslem religion and settled them in different villages. The other refugees, who were Christians, were turned back in three different directions — towards Iraq and Persia and, through southern Turkey, towards Syria.

The last-named group, after enduring the worst hardships for five months, in the course of which their numbers were decimated by repeated attacks by brigands, finally succeeded to the number of some 120 in reaching Syrian territory. Many of them were ill; twenty-five were suffering seriously from malaria and others from dysentery. They were kindly received and given help in the form of food and medicaments, but were nevertheless once more sent back to the Turkish frontier. It was then that their suffering became most acute. Being continually driven from one country to another, in a region that was far from safe, suffering from hunger and from the lack of medical care, they were also continually attacked by brigands, who killed several of them. On November 15th, 1933, for instance, one small group was for the time being separated from the main body of the convoy. Brigands then tried to carry off two young girls aged 10. Those who attempted to prevent their being carried off (the father, the mother, the elder brother, a man and a woman) were killed one after another.

At present there are 104 of these unfortunate people in Turkey at Diarbekir and round about. To meet their most urgent needs, collections have been organised in Istanbul; and the American Committee, which is collaborating with the representative of the Office, has added to these gifts a generous consignment of medicaments and linen.

As a result of steps taken by the Office, moreover, the Turkish Government has stated that it is prepared to authorise these refugees to stay a certain time longer in Turkey. There is also a possibility of their being moved provisionally to Beirut, by permission of the French High Commissioner in Syria, pending their final evacuation to another country.

The question of this evacuation, however, raises a certain number of problems, more particularly of a financial character. It is true that many of these refugees have relatives in the United States (California); but it is unlikely that all the necessary permits for their transfer to that country could be obtained in any relatively short period of time. This solution, moreover, like the possibility of their settlement in other countries — *e.g.*, Brazil — would call for somewhat considerable outlay, exceeding the resources at the disposal of the Office at the present time. A preliminary study of this matter shows that the amount required for their transfer to, and settlement in, South America would be about £3,600.

The Office firmly hopes that the organisations which have always devoted themselves to the welfare of the refugees will once more be good enough to come to the aid of this new group, whose situation is most critical, and assist in their evacuation by making repayable advances.



## CHAPTER VI. — FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE.

The funds administered by the Office during the year ending December 31st, 1933, showed a marked diminution compared with previous years. As Appendix V will show, about 130,000 Swiss francs were received from various sources by the Office General Fund, and about 250,000 francs either advanced or granted to refugees or their organisations, compared with approximately 1,400,000 Swiss francs and 890,000 francs respectively for the twenty-one months ending December 31st, 1932. These figures do not include the funds administered for the Armenian refugees in Syria, particulars of which appear in Appendix VI.

This shrinkage is due to a variety of causes, not the least being the relaxed efforts in favour of Dr. Nansen's Memorial Fund, contributions to which represented 450,000 francs in the previous account. Donations for the transfer from China to South America of Lutheran and Mennonite refugees also accounted for about 230,000 Swiss francs in the previous statement.

It is expected that the revenue from the Nansen stamp will be considerably increased in the future, thanks to the agreement of the French Government to the general application of the Nansen stamp in France. A law on the subject has been adopted by the two Chambers and stipulates that one-half of the revenue from the issue of the stamp in France shall be remitted to the Office Nansen Stamp Fund, whilst the other half shall be remitted, as to 80 per cent to the Russian refugee organisations, and as to 20 per cent to the Armenian refugee organisations in France.

It is difficult to estimate what funds may be expected from this measure, but an interesting indication is afforded by the knowledge that, before the general application of the Nansen stamp in France was suspended in 1926, a revenue of about 20,000 Swiss francs per month was obtained from that source.

## CHAPTER VII. — PROGRESS MADE WITH THE OFFICE LIQUIDATION PLAN.

Considerable progress has been made, during the past year, towards the liquidation or transformation of representations of the Office which constituted important charges on its budget.

### (1) POLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES.

The representations for Danzig, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland were centralised under a salaried representative at Warsaw, with correspondents in the other territories mentioned. Arrangements have now been made for a decentralisation of those various representations and for the appointment of representatives or correspondents on an honorary basis or for nominal out-of-pocket expenses.

The actual state of those representations will be found in Appendix I to this report.

This rearrangement has resulted in a budgetary economy of 17,200 Swiss francs, as compared with the relevant expenditure last year.

### (2) CHINA.

In spite of the magnitude of the Russian refugee problem in China, the Governing Body decided, after very considerable hesitation, that, in view of the necessity of conforming to the Office liquidation plan, it had no option but to discontinue the maintenance of a salaried representative in China. In deference, however, to the importance attached by the Chinese authorities to a close and active co-operation with the Office, negotiations are in progress with a view to the appointment of an honorary representative of the Office in China.

The suppression of the salaried representative of the Office in China is reflected by an economy of 9,800 Swiss francs.

### (3) SYRIA.

Full particulars of the plans for the liquidation of the representation of the Office in Syria appear in Chapter IV (a) (2).

### (4) GERMANY.

In agreement with the German Government, the representation of the Office in Berlin is entering on a period of liquidation. A register is being made of the refugees in Germany, and memoranda is being sent to them to indicate the steps they should take to conform to German legislation affecting Russian refugees. The saving effected by the partial liquidation of the Office representation in Germany amounts to 9,545 Swiss francs this year compared with the preceding year.

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Appendix I.

NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

(Under the authority of the League of Nations.)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

*President, appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations:*

Professor G. WERNER, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Mr. L. B. GOLDEN, M. E. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT.

*I. Members appointed by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.*

(1) Titular Members.

M. E. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT, President of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.

His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL, Permanent Delegate of Greece accredited to the League of Nations.

His Excellency M. C. ANTONIADE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania accredited to the League of Nations.

His Excellency M. C. FOTITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia accredited to the League of Nations.

(2) Substitute Members.

His Excellency M. J. FELDMANS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Latvian Government accredited to the League of Nations.

M. Guido ROMANELLI, Consul-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Rome.

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires at the Royal Bulgarian Legation, Berne.

Mr. H. PATTESON, British Consul at Geneva.

*II. Member appointed by the Secretariat of the League of Nations:*

M. J. AVENOL, Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*III. Member appointed by the International Labour Office:*

Mr. H. B. BUTLER, Director of the International Labour Office.

*IV. Members appointed by the Advisory Committee of the Private Refugee Relief Organisations.*

(1) Titular Members.

Mr. L. B. GOLDEN, British United Committee, London.

His Excellency M. C. GOULKEVITCH, Conseil des anciens Ambassadeurs russes, Geneva.

M. L. PACHALIAN, Comité central des réfugiés arméniens, Paris.

(2) Substitute Members.

M. C. HANEMIAN, Office des réfugiés arméniens en France, Paris.

Mr. W. A. MACKENZIE, International "Save the Children" Union, Geneva.

M. J. RUBINSTEIN, Commission centrale pour l'étude de la condition des réfugiés russes, Paris.

*V. Members appointed by the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office.*

Mr. E. J. SWIFT, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris.

Mlle. S. FERRIÈRE (Substitute), International Migration Service, Geneva.

His Excellency Senator G. CIRAOLO, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union.

His Excellency Senator Albert FRANÇOIS (Substitute), Member of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, Brussels.

*VI. Managing Committee.*

(1) Titular Members.

Professor G. WERNER, Chairman. M. E. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT. His Excellency M. C. GOULKEVITCH.

(2) Substitute Members.

M. L. PACHALIAN. His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL.

*VII. Finance Commission.*

Professor G. WERNER, Chairman. His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL. His Excellency M. C. GOULKEVITCH. His Excellency M. C. ANTONIADE. M. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT.

STAFF.

A. Central Service.

Mr. T. F. JOHNSON, Secretary-General.

Two members of the Secretariat, one accountant, one archivist, one secretary-shorthand-typist (bilingual), one assistant clerk, two shorthand-typists (bilingual), one shorthand-typist, one messenger.

B. Representatives.

*Austria:*

E. KOMERS                      Honorary Representative      Austrian      Herrengasse 23, Vienna.

*Belgium:*

R. COUBAUX                      Honorary Representative      Belgian      30, rue d'Idalie, Brussels.

*Bulgaria:*

B. SERAFIMOV                      Representative                      Russian refugee      98, rue Rakowsky, Sofia.

*Czechoslovakia:*

Dr. A. G. MASARYKOVA                      Honorary Representative      Czechoslovak      Svedska Ulice 1260, Prague.

*Finland:*

F. M. GRIPENBERG                      Honorary Representative      Finn.      Malmbrinken 2. A. 13, Helsinki.

*France:*

M. PAON                      Representative                      French      32, Bd. Raspail, Paris.

*Germany:*

Representation in Germany in liquidation.                                      Stresemannstrasse 103, Berlin.

*Greece:*

A. KOTELNIKOV                      Representative                      Greek      Iraklitou 12, Athens.

*Poland:*

Representation in Poland under consideration

*Roumania:*

S. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL                      Honorary Representative      Russian refugee      25, Calei Victoriei, Bucharest.

*Syria:*

G. BURNIER                      Representative                      Swiss      Boite postale 714, Beirut.

*Turkey:*

G. COUTEAUX                      Honorary Representative      Belgian      Buyuk Tunnel Han, Galata 8-9, Istanbul.

*Yugoslavia:*

S. YOURIEFF                      Representative                      Yugoslav      Kopitareva Gradina 3, Belgrade.

CORRESPONDENTS

*China:*

M. METZLER    Russian refugee      72, Hong-Kong Road, Shanghai.

*Danzig:*

W. ELISAROFF    Russian refugee      Heinrichsallee 7, Zoppot (Danzig).

*Estonia:*

J. SOBOLEV    Russian refugee      Koidu Tan 13, Narva.

*Latvia:*

COMMITTEE OF THE LATVIAN RED CROSS.                                      Skolas iela 1, Riga.

*Lithuania:*

J. FEDOROFF    Russian refugee      Darbiniku gve 4, Kaunas.

**List of Members of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATES.**

<i>Belgium :</i>	Senator Albert FRANÇOIS, Member of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, Brussels.
<i>British Empire :</i>	Mr. H. PATTESON, British Consul, Geneva.
<i>Bulgaria :</i>	M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires, Royal Bulgarian Legation, Berne.
<i>China :</i>	M. CHEN TING, Secretary of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.
<i>Czechoslovakia :</i>	His Excellency M. R. KUNZL-JIZERSKY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations, Berne.
<i>Estonia :</i>	His Excellency M. A. SCHMIDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Estonian Legation, Rome.
<i>France :</i>	M. E. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT, President of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, Paris.
<i>Greece :</i>	His Excellency M. R. RAPHAEL, Permanent Delegate of Greece accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.
<i>Italy :</i>	M. Guido ROMANELLI, Consul-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Rome.
<i>Latvia :</i>	His Excellency M. J. FELDMANS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Latvian Government accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.
<i>Poland :</i>	M. E. ROSICKI, Sub-Chief of Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Warsaw.
<i>Roumania :</i>	His Excellency M. C. ANTONIADE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.
<i>Yugoslavia :</i>	His Excellency M. C. FOTITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.

**ADVISORY MEMBERS.**

M. J. AVENOL, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Geneva.  
Mr. H. B. BUTLER, Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva.  
Professor G. WERNER, President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva.

**ADVISORY MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.**

M. Z. ZULAWSKI, Secretary-General of the Association of Trades Unions in Poland, Warsaw.  
M. C. CURCIN, Vice-President of the Confederation of Industrial Corporations, Belgrade.

**TECHNICAL ADVISERS.**

His Excellency M. C. GOULKEVITCH, Conseil des anciens Ambassadeurs russes, Geneva.  
Baron B. NOLDE, Conseil des anciens Ambassadeurs russes, Paris.  
Mr. W. A. MACKENZIE, International " Save the Children " Union, Geneva.  
Mr. L. B. GOLDEN, United British Committee, London.  
His Excellency M. A. KHATISSIAN, Délégation de la République arménienne, Paris.  
M. L. PACHALIAN, Comité central des Réfugiés arméniens, Paris.  
Major C. PETERSEN, League of Red Cross Societies, Paris.  
M. J. RUBINSTEIN, Commission centrale pour l'étude de la condition des Réfugiés russes, Paris.  
Major T. F. JOHNSON, Secretary-General of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva.

## Appendix II.

### SITUATION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEE WOMEN IN THE FAR EAST.

(Extract from a Report by the Shanghai Representative of the Office.)

1. *Prostitution in Brothels.* — In nineteen brothels at Shanghai — this list being certainly incomplete, as clandestine brothels are difficult to trace — there were, at the end of January, 122 Russian refugees as inmates. A further ninety, who were working as “single girls”, lived in specified districts.

2. *Professional Dancing Partners.* — In the dance-halls there were, at the end of January, 638 Russian refugees as professional “partners” paid by their clients for each dance.

3. *Women acting both as Restaurant Waitresses and as Dancing Partners.* — Thirty-two Russian refugees.

4. *Restaurant Waitresses.* — It is difficult to ascertain the number of Russian restaurant waitresses. At Shanghai there is a very large number of small Russian restaurants in which it is difficult to distinguish the professional waitresses from the members of the family or the relatives of the proprietors. In the larger restaurants, there are thirty-nine Russian refugees.

The above enumeration is certainly far from complete. To it there should be added numerous massage institutions, many boarding-houses and, what are perhaps the most ignoble cases of all, exhibitions of unfortunate white Russian women to coolies who pay a few cents for the spectacle. These cases are happily becoming much rarer and are severely dealt with by the police.

There can be little hope of any reduction in these figures, for every boat which arrives from Dairen brings new refugees who imagine that at Shanghai they will find a situation or perhaps a foreign husband and thus be assured of a life that is less full of anxiety. Other hope in the same way to secure a passport, the possession of which will give them a feeling of freedom.

*Mutatis mutandis*, the situation is the same in the other open ports of China, more particularly Hangkow and Tientsin.

Having given these few details, I am bound to say that I entirely agree with the report by the Commission of Enquiry. The tribulations which a Russian woman has to endure from the moment she crosses the frontier are such common knowledge that they are hardly ever mentioned nowadays. Distress in Harbin has continued to increase since the Commission's visit. This sufficiently explains the growing exodus of young Russian women to the great cities of China — in particular, Shanghai. The fact that a few privileged women have succeeded in returning to Harbin to pass the summer months and visit their relatives there serves as a permanent attraction for the others.

As regards Shanghai, I think the chief reasons for this state of affairs are :

The fact that the number of Russians, estimated at over 18,000, is much too great for a city of which the European population is relatively small, the number of Europeans (probably including many half-breeds) being only 20,308, according to the most recent census ;

The fact that conditions of labour are absolutely different and that local supplies of labour are so abundant and so cheap that many occupations which are usually reserved for women in Europe are not open to the Russian refugees ;

The absolute impossibility of assimilation by the local population, because differences are too great ;

The fact that the climate is fatiguing, more particularly in summer, for those who are unable to go away, so that, in a relatively short time, it exhausts all energy and power of resistance.

I cannot but add the general complicity, not only of residents, but often also of distinguished travellers, who unfortunately regard the young Russian woman merely as an object of momentary and easy pleasure and one of the special attractions of Shanghai.

It is absolutely certain, as the report says, that, if respectable employment could be found for young Russian refugee women, this sad state of affairs would be enormously improved. Very few dancers indeed succeed in earning \$300 a month, and I think it may safely be said that 90 per cent would at once abandon that profession if they could earn 100 Mexican dollars in a respectable occupation.

Personally, I take advantage of each of my visits to Harbin in order to spread information intended to warn young people and induce parents to do everything possible not to let their daughters go.

Appendix III.

SUMMARY OF PLAN FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE FUND FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

The funds consists of two parts, (a) Loans, and (b) Contributions. The loans fall under two headings : (1) Loans repayable at Specified Dates, and (2) Loans repayable if Reimbursements by Refugees permit.

The situation of this fund on June 30th, 1934, was as follows :

(a) 1. *Loans repayable at Specified Dates.*

	French francs <sup>1</sup>
Syrian Government : 264,000 French francs repayable from 1930-1939, by annuities of 26,400 French francs. Balance due . . . . .	132,648
Armenian Benevolent Union : £9,080 4s. 9d. repayable by four equal annuities from the year 1934, now adjourned for one year ( <i>vide</i> Chapter IV (a), 2)) . . . . .	726,420

(a) 2. *Loans repayable contingent on Reimbursements by Refugees being sufficient.*

Near East Relief : £1,415 14s., part of a contribution of £4,000 reimbursable from 1933, if repayments by refugees admit . . . . .	113,256
(The Near East Relief have agreed to accept 5.26 per cent per annum of the total repayments effected by the refugees settled in agricultural colonies.)	
Miss Roberts (balance) . . . . .	67,520
Friends of Armenia . . . . .	80,000
United British Committee . . . . .	80,000
Nansen Office for Refugees . . . . .	733,308
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,933,152</b>

(b) *Contributions.*

French Government . . . . .	3,000,000
British United Committee . . . . .	1,528,000
Near East Relief . . . . .	214,540
Armenian Relief Union . . . . .	260,400
Sundry contributions . . . . .	112,943
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,115,883</b>

It is proposed that the various liabilities enumerated above should be met, from refugee repayments, from January 1st, 1935, in the following manner, it being understood that, in the case of category (b) Contributions, the repayments will be utilised for social services in favour of the Armenians after consultation with the interested contributors :

(1) *Priority Claims, per Annum.*

	French francs
Syrian Government . . . . .	26,400
Armenian Benevolent Union . . . . .	181,600

(2) As regards the disposal of the balance of repayments made by the refugees, it is proposed that 50 per cent should be allotted to the reimbursement of the French Government contribution of three million francs, and that the remaining 50 per cent should be allotted to the other contributors to the fund. In view, however, of the conditions made by certain of those contributors, the following priority is indicated concerning the disposal of the 50 per cent allotted to contributors other than the French Government, in proportion to their loans :

		French francs
1. Near East Relief . . . . .	£1,415 14s.	113,256
2. Miss Roberts . . . . .	£844	67,520
3. Friends of Armenia . . . . .	£1,000	80,000
4. United British Committee . . . . .	£1,000	80,000
5. Nansen Office £2,977 6s. 2d. and 100,000 Swiss francs . . . . .		733,308
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>1,074,084</b>

<sup>1</sup> £1 = 80 French francs.

After the liquidation of those liabilities, refugees' reimbursements should be allotted in the following proportions, after consultation with the donators, for social relief work for the Armenian refugees in Syria :

	French francs
Near East Relief . . . . .	214,540
British United Committee . . . . .	1,528,000
Armenian Benevolent Union . . . . .	260,400
Other sundry contributors . . . . .	112,943
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,115,883</b>

**Appendix IV.**

**EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OFFICE, MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE TO EXAMINE PROPOSALS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ASSYRIANS ON THE LANDS OF PARANÁ PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, IN NORTH PARANÁ, BRAZIL.**

Brazil is a country stretching from latitude 4° North to latitude 32° South, and from longitude 34° West to 74° West. Its area, nearly eight and a half million hectares, represents no less than 43 per cent of the total area of Latin America, and is eighteen times larger than France. Large tracts of this country enjoy a good climate and possess immense sources of potential wealth. The population, however, in 1930, according to official statistics, barely reached forty million people, or 4.7 per square kilometre.

It is only natural that such a country should attract immigrants in large numbers from all over the world, and Brazil has, as a general rule, not set up any racial or colour bar, especially in the case of immigrants whose object was to assist in the agricultural development of the country. In view, however, of the very large numbers of foreigners who seek a new home in Brazil, it is perhaps not surprising that those who are more readily assimilable, are regarded by the Brazilians with a more favourable eye.

**I. INSPECTION OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AREAS.**

A thorough examination was made of the settlements in the area of which Londrina is the economic centre. Londrina is now a township of 420 houses and 1,300 inhabitants, with the offices of the company; an omnibus service between Jatahy and the settlements; a goods clearing-station; a hospital; an agricultural experimental station; an hotel which, although primitive, provides comforts which exceed expectations for an undeveloped area; stores, and pleasant dwellings constructed for the local Director and his staff. There are streets which are, at present, in a rough state, but which are capable of being made into serviceable thoroughfares.

Among the settlements visited were those of Roland, Neu Danzig, Heimthal and Novo Vlast, where there were Austrian, Czechoslovak, German, Italian, Japanese and Polish settlers. In general, those settlers were making satisfactory progress, and more particularly in Roland, which was originally organised by the Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftliche Studien in Übersee, an undertaking which has recently been absorbed by the Colonisation Department of the German Ministry for Agriculture. The experience gained by and the methods employed in that settlement should prove of value in connection with the organisation of the Assyrian settlement. Only the Czechoslovak settlement of Novo Vlast has failed to achieve moderate success, but this is due to reasons for which the conditions in North Paraná cannot be held responsible.

The total population of the area is 4,000, compared with that of fifty less [than two years ago, at the time when M. Redard made his report on this region.

**II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS IN PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AREAS.**

**(a) Situation.**

The Paraná areas Nos. 1 and 2 are approximately at latitude 23½° South and longitude 50½° West. Their altitude varies between 700 and 800 metres. The Jangada region is approximately 21° South and 50° West, at an altitude of 400 metres.

**(b) Climate.**

The climatic conditions of both regions appear to be favourable to Assyrian settlers. As regards North Paraná, statistics furnished by the company indicate that the highest temperature recorded in the summer of 1933 was 38° C. and the lowest winter temperature slightly under 0° C. The highest temperature registered during the various visits to Londrina, at a time regarded as usually the hottest of the year, did not, in fact, exceed 32° C. The annual

rainfall varies between 50 and 60 inches, and occurs mostly between the months of October and March.

Climatic statistics were not forthcoming for the Jangada region, but are reported to be similar to those given for North Paraná, except that the temperatures were slightly higher. This is to be expected, taking into consideration the difference of latitude, the lower altitude, and the fact that the country is much more cleared.

(c) *Health Conditions.*

The health conditions of the two areas seem to be distinctly good. Statistics produced by the company's doctor show that, on the company's estate in North Paraná, between February 10th, 1933, when the population of the region was approximately 2,000, and February 4th, 1934, when the population was about 4,000, there was a total of eighty-two deaths, or an average of 27.3 per thousand per annum. Of those deaths, however, 65 per cent were due to infant mortality and consisted of twenty-eight children under 1 year of age and of twenty-four children between 1 and 7 years of age. There were two deaths of persons over 70. It is interesting to note that there was no mortality among the 150 employees of the company during that period, and that there were only an average of 2.2 patients per day in the hospital throughout the year.

It is significant that, until recently, there was no recorded case of malaria contracted in the region; but, during the visit to the region, two cases were reported, which indicated the existence of the malaria carrier, although no trace of the anopheles mosquito could be found. Cases of typhoid and dysentery seemed to be singularly rare, and no case at all of cholera was recorded.

No health statistics of the Jangada region were available, but the health conditions did not appear to be much inferior to those obtaining in the North Paraná area.

(d) *Insect Pests.*

In both areas, and especially in the forest region of North Paraná, there were numerous insect pests which were very troublesome, some of whose bites cause eruptions, accompanied by intense irritation, which last for several days. As the indigenous population seemed to suffer little discomfort from these pests, it is reasonable to assume that, after an unpleasant apprenticeship, settlers obtain comparative immunity from their attentions.

(e) *Communications.*

(1) *North Paraná Area.* — Santos to Jatahy, twenty-six hours by rail.

The total transport time from Santos to the proposed settlement area would amount approximately, to thirty hours.

It is important to note, however, that the company's railway, which is scheduled to reach the vicinity of that area by the end of 1938, will effect a reduction of an hour and a half in that time. A further important reduction of the transport time to seaport is foreshadowed by a concession held by the company to construct a railway from Londrina to Pontagrossa, which will enable the growing Paraná port of Paranagua to be reached from Londrina in seventeen hours, and would then link up, *en route*, the settlement area with Curityba, the capital of Paraná, and the important towns of Palmeira, Morretes and Antonina, as well as with numerous other important population centres in South Paraná.

(2) *Jangada Area.* — Twenty-two hours by rail from Sao Paulo to Biriguy; two hours by car from Biriguy to the edge of the company's property.

(3) *Construction and Maintenance of Roads.* — The company undertakes to construct and maintain in good order essential main roads in its properties, and to construct the necessary subsidiary roads in the settlement area, but such subsidiary roads must be maintained by the settlers. Appropriate clauses should, therefore, be inserted in the respective contracts.

(f) *Soil and Water Supply.*

In both regions, the very fertile soil known as *Terra roxa* (red soil) prevails, well watered by abundant streams running between the undulations existing throughout both regions.

(g) *Cultivation.*

The following principal crops were cultivated normally in both regions: coffee, cotton, rice (on dry land), maize, millet, beans, marrows, potatoes, mandioca, sugar, tobacco, pineapple, bananas, oranges, pawpaws. There are, in addition, a variety of other vegetables and fruits which were observed in some settlements.

The Experimental Stations at Londrina and Roland have proved, contrary to popular belief, that wheat can be grown commercially in the region, the former station having produced 33 sacks per sack sown, and the latter 260 kilogrammes per 12 kilogrammes sown. It was thanks to similar experiments made by the Londrina Station that the cultivation of dry-land rice is now practised in the region. Experiments are now being made, with good prospects, for the cultivation of tung for the production of tungoil.



Jaragua and graminha (couch or doub) grasses flourish for pasture.

There is a wealth of useful and sometimes valuable timber throughout the North Paraná region, notably the peroba, a hard wood employed for construction purposes and for railway sleepers; Paraná pine, a softer wood, used for box-making and allied industries; the cedar, the white fig, and the white palm, which is utilised extensively for the construction of settlers' houses.

(h) *Animals.*

Pigs thrive and are to be found in nearly all the settlements in large numbers. Goats also do well. Horses and mules, with some oxen, are the transport animals of the settlers, but cattle are not numerous owing to the fact that the area has not yet reached the stage of general pasture.

Fowls and ducks can be bred without difficulty by all settlers.

(i) *Produce Yields, Markets and Prices.*

In Chapter III an account is given of the results achieved by settlers who started under conditions in many respects inferior to those proposed for the Assyrians. Those accounts, however, are confined, intentionally, to a limited initial period. It may be well, therefore, to examine what prospects are offered of economic development after the settler has passed the initial stages.

In the first place, it should be emphasised that the growth of the population of the company's area in North Paraná has been so rapid that local produce has been absorbed without difficulty. This situation may not, however, continue with the advent of some thousands of settlers within the space of a few months. I have thought it desirable, therefore, to obtain figures showing the yields for certain main products with their market prices in Sao Paulo :

Product	Yield per alquiere	Market price in Sao Paulo	Transport to Sao Paulo
Rice . . . . .	3,000	2,271\$	263\$400
Coffee . . . . .	3,375	5,450\$	595\$
Maize . . . . .	6,000	1,545\$	404\$
Cotton . . . . .	2,000	4,500\$	343\$80
Pig (say of 90 kilogrammes)		168\$	22\$600

These figures are sufficient to indicate that, if settlers devote, say, four-fifths of their lands to one or two of the above products marketable in Sao Paulo, and reserve the remaining fifth for produce for their own consumption, they should have no difficulty in achieving moderate prosperity.

As regards crops mainly required for home consumption, the following table shows the comparative rapidity with which they mature :

	Months
Marrows, egg-plants, onions, cabbages, lettuces, etc. . . . .	2
Beans . . . . .	3½
Sweet potatoes . . . . .	4
Maize . . . . .	4
Mandioca . . . . .	4½
Rice . . . . .	5

The value of timber varies, of course, with its quality, but an interesting sidelight is thrown on the value of existing timber on the land proposed for the Assyrians by the information that a large peroba, a tree which is fairly prevalent in the area, is worth 1,280\$ delivered sawn in Sao Paulo, the transport costing 470\$800.

III. RESULTS OBTAINED BY VARIOUS SETTLERS.

A very close examination was made of the holdings of various settlers, and particular attention was paid to those settlers who had recently arrived in Brazil under conditions inferior, if anything, to those contemplated for the Assyrians. That examination indicated that, if the Assyrians display the necessary comprehension, goodwill, initiative and energy, they should, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, experience no great difficulty in becoming self-supporting within the period of nine months it is proposed to support them in Paraná.

It may be well to give here a résumé of the present financial situation of three typical settlers who arrived under different financial conditions :

(a) Arrived three years ago with wife and two children and capital of 900\$. Present value of holding . . . . .		13,000\$
Less original capital (£15) . . . . .	900\$	
Less due on land purchase . . . . .	2,700\$	
		3,600\$
Net profit . . . . .		9,400\$ or £157

(b) Arrived in October 1931 with wife and three working sons and 3,000\$. Has maintained, in all, a family of ten. Present value of holding . . . . .		29,400\$
Less initial capital (£50) . . . . .	3,000\$	
Less due on land . . . . .	1,700\$	
	<hr/>	4,700\$
Net profit . . . . .		<hr/> 24,700\$ or £411
 (c) Single unemployed man who arrived in October 1932 moneyless. Value of present holding . . . . .		2,950\$
Less due on land . . . . .		900\$
		<hr/>
Net profit . . . . .		2,050\$ or £35

It is worthy of note that cases of complete default in the execution of the agreements between the settler and the company are rare, and that few settlers are seriously in arrear with the payments of their land purchase instalments.

#### IV. PROPOSED SETTLEMENT PLANS.

##### *General.*

It is proposed that the Assyrians should be settled in groups of four families, each family being allotted five alquieres (12 hectares) of land, with a wooden house for the four families at the point of contact of the four blocks of land. Each group of four families would thus be separated from the surrounding similar groups by about 750 metres. This arrangement has the advantage of providing some companionship outside the individual family during the initial stages of settlement as well as proving more economical than the construction of a separate house for each family. After they have found their feet, there will be ample opportunity and material for the individual families to construct separate houses for themselves, should they desire to do so.

As regards non-agricultural but manual workers, arrangements could be made for them to serve an approved period of apprenticeship with qualified agricultural families, or, as far as accommodation would permit, in an experimental station which should be established in the settlement. The maintenance of such stations has proved valuable in Londrina and Roland, and would be particularly useful for the purpose of affording general agricultural advice to the settlers.

#### Appendix V.

#### RECAPITULATORY TABLE SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL RELIEF FUND OF THE OFFICE<sup>1</sup> FROM JANUARY 1st, 1933, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

I. RECEIPTS.	Swiss francs	II. EXPENDITURE.	Swiss francs
Balance on January 1st, 1933 . . . . .	397,370.75	Advances made . . . . .	206,980.70
(including 16,841.90 francs advances granted in 1932 and cancelled in 1933).		Grants made . . . . .	43,303.90
Sale of Nansen stamps . . . . .	67,522.45	10 per cent majoration on advances . . . . .	19,163.45
Surcharge on identity certificates (Governments of the United Kingdom and India) . . . . .	3,135.55	Credited to the Czechoslovak Government's account (repayments of refugees evacuated out of this fund) . . . . .	5,026.05
Sale of special stamps . . . . .	3,000.—	Sundries . . . . .	747.30
Contributions to Nansen Memorial Fund . . . . .	1,463.20	Losses on exchange . . . . .	888.10
Sundries (interest, etc.) . . . . .	5,914.05	Balance in hand . . . . .	255,907.80
Repayments by refugees . . . . .	50,687.30		
Donations for special purposes . . . . .	2,924.—		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	532,017.30		532,017.30

<sup>1</sup> The amounts earmarked for the settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria are not included. The particulars of those funds are given in the statement on relief work in Syria.

**Appendix VI.**

**NEAR EAST FUND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**

A. ASSETS.	French francs	B. LIABILITIES.	French francs
1. Cash at bank : Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Genève . . . . .	116,781.35	1. Capital (see Annex III) . . . . .	6,160,782.85
2. M. Burnier : Balance in hand : In the Office's account with the Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban, Beirut	243,703.20	French francs	
3. Properties purchased (see Annexes I and II) :		Total contributions . . . . .	6,344,257.85
(a) For urban settlement, Syr. £114,476.99	French francs 2,289,539.—	Less 5 per cent charged for the maintenance of the Syrian Agency . . . . .	183,475.—
(b) For agricultural settlement, Syr. £35,633.72	712,674.—		<u>6,160,782.85</u>
4. Advances (see Annexes I and II) :	3,002,213.—	2. Sundry loans made to the Office (see Annex IV) . . . . .	2,244,286.90
(a) For buildings in urban settlements, Syr. £167,985.39	3,359,707.70	3. Reimbursements (see Annex VI) :	
(b) For the settlement of refugees in agricultural colonies, Syr. £141,311.34	2,826,227.—	(a) Agricultural settlements, Syr. £6,218.17	French francs 124,363.40
5. General expenses (recoverable expenditure) Syr. £25,985.44	519,709.—	(b) Urban settlements, Syr. £72,721.59	1,454,431.80
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>10,068,341.25</b>	4. Profit and Loss (see Annex V) . . . . .	84,476.30
			<u>10,068,341.25</u>

*Note.* — Contributions in £'s. are accounted at the rates prevailing at the times they were received.

**Annex No. I.**

**NEAR EAST FUND : FINANCIAL SITUATION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**

*Showing Distribution of the Expenditure charged to the Urban Refugee Settlements in Syria.*

Name of settlement	Purchase of property	Sundry expenditure for allotment, parcelling and constructions	Total
		Syrian £	
<i>Aleppo</i> . . . . .	68,876.9400	50,462.7132	119,339.6532
<i>Kirik-Khan</i> :			
1st district . . . . .	1,072.6101	84.2050	1,156.8151
2nd district . . . . .	357.6650	1.3750	359.0400
3rd district . . . . .	200.0000	—	200.0000
<i>Alezandretta</i> . . . . .	1,279.9050	1,582.3630	2,862.2680
<i>Beirut</i> . . . . .	28,768.7050	110,044.0925	138,812.7975
<i>Damascus</i> . . . . .	13,921.1600	5,810.6542	19,731.8142
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>114,476.9851</b>	<b>167,985.4029</b>	<b>282,462.3880</b>

Syr. £282,462 at 20 = 5,649,247.70 French francs.

**Annex No. II.**

**NEAR EAST FUND : FINANCIAL SITUATION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**  
*Showing Allocation of the Expenditure charged to each Agricultural Settlement of Refugees in Syria.*

Name of settlement	Cost of property	Rent of property	Furniture, cattle and equipment	Food, upkeep, seeds	Transport	Building costs	Total
	<b>Syrian £</b>						
<i>Nor-Zeitun</i> . . . . .	1,553.2946	—	1,424.5000	5,920.2605	241.5800	2,986.5000	12,126.1351
<i>Soug-Su</i> . . . . .	8,198.1350	—	2,265.7800	5,979.7700	65.2975	2,603.7900	19,112.7725
<i>Pré-Militaire:</i>							
1. <i>Hayashen</i> . . . . .	12,355.1050	4,708.9950	5,204.5873	26,620.1042	2,573.6520	5,764.1063	57,206.5498
2. <i>Abdal-Huyuk</i> . . . . .	12,335.1050	2,766.8350	4,239.6515	9,351.4852	1,007.9111	4,037.5700	33,738.5578
<i>Kirik-Khan</i> . . . . .	—	—	770.0000	3,205.2200	6.4350	621.5000	4,603.1550
<i>Massayaf</i> . . . . .	—	10,662.3900	6,208.7876	23,426.1867	1,981.0237	4,885.6738	47,164.0618
<i>Bey-Seki</i> . . . . .	1,212.0800	—	310.7500	648.5050	9.5000	163.0000	2,343.8350
<i>Banias</i> . . . . .	—	—	325.0000	325.0000	—	—	650.0000
	<u>35,633.7196</u>	<u>18,138.2200</u>	<u>20,749.0564</u>	<u>75,476.5316</u>	<u>5,885.3993</u>	<u>21,062.1401</u>	<u>176,945.0670</u>

Syr.£176,945 at 20 = 3,538,900 French francs.

**Annex No. III.**

**NEAR EAST FUND : CAPITAL ACCOUNT.**

*Contributions:*

	£	s.	d.	French francs
French Government . . . . .	—	—	—	3,000,000.—
Luxemburg Government . . . . .	200	0	0	24,840.—
British United Committee . . . . .	17,100	0	0	2,123,820.—
Friends of Armenia . . . . .	271	9	4	33,708.—
Near East Association . . . . .	2,681	16	7	333,080.—
Various (per Near East Association) . . . . .	391	8	10	48,612.—
Union générale arménienne de bienfaisance . . . . .	1,755	0	0	217,971.—
Noel Buxton Fund . . . . .	200	0	0	24,840.—
International Red Cross Committee . . . . .	197	14	9	24,554.—
Erivan Scheme . . . . .	34	3	2	4,235.—
Contribution from the Union générale arménienne de bienfaisance for the "Parachène" Colony . . . . .	1,500	0	0	127,110.—
Contribution of the same organisation for the erection of a fountain . . . . .	30	0	0	2,640.—
<i>Donations to the Nansen Memorial Fund earmarked for the work in Syria:</i>				
Lord Mayor's Fund . . . . .	3,000	0	0	371,904.85
	<b>Swiss France</b>			
Danish Committee . . . . .	1,370.—			6,813.—
Miss H. Sturge . . . . .	26.30			130.—
<b>Total</b> . . . . .				<u>6,344,257.85</u>

**Annex No. IV.**

**NEAR EAST FUND : CREDITORS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**

	£	s.	d.	French francs
1. Syrian Government (anonymous loan) . . . . .	1,440	0	0	159,048.—
2. Friends of Armenia . . . . .	1,000	0	0	124,200.—
3. Near East Association . . . . .	1,500	0	0	186,300.—
4. Miss Roberts . . . . .	944	0	0	117,250.—
5. Humanitarian Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	868,928.—
6. Union générale arménienne de bienfaisance . . . . .	5,000	0	0	430,000.—
7. Union générale arménienne de bienfaisance . . . . .	4,080	4	9	359,060.90
<b>Total</b> . . . . .				<u>2,244,786.90</u>

**Annex No. V.**

**NEAR EAST FUND : PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.**

I. REVENUE.		II. EXPENDITURE.	
	French francs		French francs
1. Balance as at January 1st, 1933 . . . . .	89,092.05	1. Bank charges . . . . .	6.—
2. Interest . . . . .	5,250.95	2. Difference on exchange . . . . .	3,692.85
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<u>94,343.—</u>	3. Transfer to the Administrative Account . . . . .	6,167.85
		4. Balance . . . . .	84,476.30
		<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<u>94,343.—</u>

Annex No. VI.

NEAR EAST FUND : REPAYMENTS MADE BY THE REFUGEES SETTLED.

A. AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS.

	Syrian £
Nor-Zeitun . . . . .	—
Soug-Su . . . . .	—
Pré-Militaire :	
1. Hayashen . . . . .	483.56
2. Abdal-Huyuk . . . . .	345.76
Kirik-Khan . . . . .	—
Massayaf . . . . .	5,388.85
Bey-Seki . . . . .	—
Total . . . . .	<u>6,218.17</u>

B. URBAN SETTLEMENTS.

Aleppo . . . . .	30,923.30
Kirik-Khan . . . . .	66.22
Alexandretta . . . . .	504.02
Beirut :	
(a) (Gullabachène and Parachène not included) . . . . .	30,542.51
(b) Gullabachène . . . . .	3,144.09
(c) Parachène . . . . .	294.20
Damascus . . . . .	<u>7,247.25</u>
Total . . . . .	72,721.59

Geneva, September 27th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**RUSSIAN, ARMENIAN, ASSYRIAN, ASSYRO-CHALDEAN  
AND TURKISH REFUGEES.**

**REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY BY THE  
SIXTH COMMITTEE.**

*Rapporteur* : M. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (France).

The question of the future organisation of the refugee work, on which the Assembly has to give a decision, was defined in two reports, on which the Sixth Committee has based its examination — *i.e.*, the report drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in accordance with the instructions given to him by the last Assembly, and the report of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.

The conclusion reached in the first of these reports was that there are two separate aspects of the refugee work — in the first place, a juridical aspect relating to legal protection, civil rights and the status of refugees, as defined by several Inter-Governmental Arrangements negotiated at Geneva ; in the second place, a humanitarian aspect relating to the maintenance of the refugees, relief, employment, and the finding of work.

The Secretary-General saw no administrative objection to the political and legal duties being discharged as in the past by the regular organs of the League. On the other hand, he emphasised the fact that the humanitarian work involved various day-to-day problems of application which were hardly compatible with the normal work of the Secretariat.

In the Inter-Governmental Commission, several Governments and the representatives of the refugees themselves strongly urged that the Secretariat should continue to supervise the legal protection of the refugees. The Inter-Governmental Commission gave a definite decision in favour of a division of duties, and it proposed to entrust the humanitarian side of the work for the protection of refugees to an international office with headquarters at Geneva and placed under the direction of the League of Nations, on the basis of the principles of Article 24 of the Covenant.

The Sixth Committee also agreed with the principle of the division of duties on the lines indicated by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission. However, before taking the responsibility of recommending the Assembly to adopt this solution, it instructed five of its members, formed into a Sub-Committee, to investigate more closely the conditions under which the proposed office would be constituted and would work.

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In accordance with the instructions received from the Sixth Committee, the Sub-Committee devoted its attention, in the first place, to examining the possible consequences of distinguishing, in practice, between the aspects of refugee work which have hitherto been combined. It was anxious to obtain all authoritative opinions on this subject. The enquiry which it undertook has led to the following conclusions :

1. The re-organisation of the work as contemplated by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Commission is possible and could be easily carried out.

2. No new burden will be placed on the League of Nations by this re-organisation. As the Secretary-General has stated that he is in a position to carry on the legal part of the refugee work without supplementary credits, the sums allocated by the Assembly up to the present for the protection of refugees will be sufficient to establish the International Office and to provide for its working ;

3. The possible disadvantages of dividing up the Refugees Service can, in practice, be avoided. In countries which have requested that the delegates of the League of Nations should be retained for the legal protection of refugees, there is nothing to

prevent the League giving the necessary authorisation to the correspondents of the International Office; the present position will therefore not be changed. In other countries the correspondents of the office will have to keep in close touch with the national authorities in charge of refugees questions; in order to facilitate this co-operation, the office will be requested to appoint, whenever possible, a national official as its correspondent in each of the countries concerned.

On all these points, the Sixth Committee entirely endorses its Sub-Committee's conclusions.

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Secondly, the Sub-Committee endeavoured to ascertain what the statutes of the future International Office should be. It was of opinion that the framing of these statutes was a technical matter which should be left to experts. The Sixth Committee accepts this view.

It therefore thought that the best course to adopt would be to recommend the Assembly to instruct a person distinguished for his legal knowledge and enjoying high international authority to frame draft statutes on the general lines indicated by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees in its report to the Assembly (document A.34.1930, paragraph II). It considered that no one was better qualified in all respects to act as expert, and later as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Office, than M. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee and member and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. With M. Huber's consent, the Committee proposes his name to the Assembly.

In order to avoid postponing the final constitution of the office until next year, the Assembly might instruct the Council of the League to consider the draft which M. Huber will submit to it and to put the statutes into force.

The guiding principles indicated by the Advisory Commission are, moreover, sufficiently precise to enable the character of the office and the nature of its work to be very clearly determined. The International Office, while attached to the League of Nations, which will have established it, by the grant that it receives and by the obligation to lay its accounts, together with an annual report, before the League, will yet enjoy that freedom of action and independence which are indispensable for carrying out the very complicated relief work entrusted to it. Administered by a body in which the Governments, the Secretariat of the League, the International Labour Office and the private refugee organisations are represented, it will combine the work of all the authorities interested. It will be a body regulating the work on behalf of the refugees in the various countries. Its principal duty will be to co-ordinate this work and to facilitate relations between the different authorities.

In order to accomplish its task more readily, it may maintain correspondents in the various countries interested in the refugee question. However, for reasons which have been indicated above, it will be asked to entrust these duties in each country to a national official nominated by the Government. This method will possess the further advantage of keeping down the general expenses of the office.

The budget to ensure the continuation of the relief work and the work of finding employment for the refugees will consist, primarily, of the funds mentioned on page 8 of the Secretary-General's report: proceeds of the sale of Nansen stamps, recovery of advances, contributions from associations and private persons. Generally speaking, the International Office will take over all the assets and all the liabilities of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It seems also reasonable and desirable that the "private fund" collected by Dr. Nansen should be paid over to the International Office.

The Assembly will obviously desire to grant the customary notice and compensation to officials who at present form part of the League of Nations Refugee Service, in so far as the International Office cannot make use of their services.

As the International Office is to take the place of the present Refugee Service and the League of Nations, it will be for the office itself to decide whether, as has been suggested, an appeal should be made, in memory of Dr. Nansen, to private charity with a view to obtaining additional funds from that source. The Committee therefore has not thought it desirable to ask the Assembly to express any opinion on this point, nor on the advisability of a special appeal on behalf of refugee children, the generous intention of which appeal it nevertheless appreciates.

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Apart from the question of the re-organisation of the Refugee Service, the Committee examined the various points to which the Inter-Governmental Commission directed the Assembly's attention.

It feels called upon to indicate to the Assembly the importance of again recommending the Governments that have not yet adopted the Nansen stamp system to do so now, as the general extension of this system would increase the funds at the disposal of the International Office, will thereby add to its means of action, and will in this way hasten the final settlement of the refugee work.

It also feels the greatest sympathy for the Greek Government's position in regard to the refugees as related by that Government, and it draws the attention of the office in advance to the measures necessitated by this state of affairs.

As regard the various recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission which relate to the application of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements and the position of disabled ex-service men, it suggests that the Assembly should ask the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to forward these recommendations to the Governments concerned.

Now that the work for the protection of the refugees is being re-organised, the Committee cannot avoid a reference to the past. It has desired to pay a last tribute to the man who created and inspired this undertaking. With this homage to the memory of Dr. Nansen, it associates those who assisted him and who are now continuing his work, and it recommends that the future International Office should make use of their experience and devotion, and thus successfully carry through an undertaking which reflects the greatest honour on the League of Nations and on mankind.

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The Committee proposes that the Assembly should adopt the following draft resolution :

“ The Assembly :

“ (1) Recalling the work accomplished by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen on behalf of the refugees and mindful of his efforts to unite the nations in the cause of peace, pays a solemn tribute of gratitude to the memory of one of the best servants of the League ;

“ (2) Notes the report of the Secretary-General and the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees ;

“ (3) Decides to entrust to the regular organs of the League of Nations the political and legal protection of the refugees under the conditions indicated by the Inter-Governmental Commission ;

“ (4) Decides to entrust, during the period in which the Refugee Organisation is being wound up, the humanitarian duties hitherto undertaken by the High Commissioner to an International Refugees Office placed under the direction of the League of Nations, in accordance with the principles of Article 24 of the Covenant ;

“ (5) Entrusts to M. Max Huber, whom it thanks for his willingness to undertake the duty, the work of preparing, in accordance with the guiding principles laid down in the report of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, a draft statute for the International Office, which will be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations, and requests him to take over the duties of Chairman of the Governing Body of the Office ;

“ (6) Grants the International Office for 1931 a subsidy of 333,800 gold francs ;

“ (7) Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of a general extension of the system of Nansen stamps ;

“ (8) Leaves the office full freedom to take all decisions in regard to appeals for funds made to private charity, particularly on behalf of refugee children ;

“ (9) Expresses the desire that one of the first tasks of the office should be to examine the situation of Armenian refugees in Greece ;

“ (10) Requests the Council to communicate to Governments the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission in regard to the application of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements and the situation of Russian refugees who are disabled ex-service men ; and

“ (11) Recommends that the International Office should, as far as possible, make use of the experience of the present staff of the Refugee Service. ”

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Geneva, August 30th, 1930.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**RUSSIAN, ARMENIAN, ASSYRIAN,  
ASSYRO-CHALDEAN AND TURKISH REFUGEES.**

**REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON THE FUTURE ORGANISATION OF REFUGEE WORK.**

[*Translation.*]

**INTRODUCTION.**

**THE ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.**

In the course of the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly, the Sixth Committee again dealt with the question of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees. The Committee considered it necessary to continue international work for these refugees for a certain time. It clearly expressed the opinion, however, that the refugees' organisation should be wound up as soon as possible, the maximum period contemplated being ten years.

The Sixth Committee then considered what form of administration would lead most surely to this result. The points which chiefly engaged its attention were:

- (1) To find a means of winding up the work in the most practical and rapid manner, with due regard to the interests of the refugees;
- (2) To relieve Dr. Nansen to some extent of the enormous burden placed upon him.

The Committee considered two solutions which had been submitted to it. The first emanated from the Advisory Commission for Refugees, and provided for the incorporation of the Refugees Service in the Secretariat as a temporary department. The other, which was preferred by the Supervisory Commission, involved the creation of an independent autonomous organisation.

The Fourth Committee, on being consulted, considered that both solutions raised administrative and financial questions, most of which called for exhaustive enquiries that could not be undertaken and completed during the Assembly, and it chose a provisional solution.

As a result of its proposal, which was adopted by the Assembly, the Central Service for Refugees was placed for a period of one year, and as an experiment, under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General, who was requested to report to the next Assembly on the results of the experience thus obtained and to make proposals for the administration of the Refugees Organisation during the whole period in which it is being wound up.

It is in fulfilment of these instructions that the Secretariat has the honour to submit the present report to the Assembly.

## CATEGORIES AND NUMBER OF REFUGEES.

The object of the League of Nations in its work for the refugees is to take certain measures for protecting, placing and assisting persons who have lost their nationality as a result of the war or of events directly connected with the war. At the beginning, the League concerned itself only with Russian refugees; later on the work was extended to other classes of refugees.

The categories of persons at present coming within the purview of the Organisation were defined by inter-governmental conferences convened by the League High Commissioner for Refugees and the definitions thus agreed upon were adopted by the Council and the Assembly. They are as follows:

### 1. *Arrangement of May 12th, 1926:*

*Russian Refugees.* — Any person of Russian origin who does not enjoy, or who no longer enjoys, the protection of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who has not acquired another nationality.

*Armenian Refugees.* — Any person of Armenian origin, formerly a subject of the Ottoman Empire, who does not enjoy, or who no longer enjoys, the protection of the Government of the Turkish Republic and who has not acquired another nationality.

### 2. *Arrangement of June 30th, 1928:*

*Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Assimilated Refugees.* — Any person of Assyrian or Assyro-Chaldean origin, and also, by assimilation, any person of Syrian or Kurdish origin, who does not enjoy, or who no longer enjoys, the protection of the State to which he previously belonged and who has not acquired, or does not possess, another nationality.

*Turkish Refugees.* — Any person of Turkish origin, previously a subject of the Ottoman Empire, who, under the terms of the Protocol of Lausanne of July 24th, 1923, does not enjoy, or no longer enjoys, the protection of the Turkish Republic and who has not acquired another nationality.

The present number and geographical distribution of the refugees will be found in the tables annexed to the present report (Annex I).

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION.

On January 1st, 1930, from which date the Secretary-General has had the administrative responsibility for the refugee organisation, the administrative machinery dealing with the refugees question was composed as follows:

1. *The League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.* — This post was occupied by Dr. Nansen from the outset. On September 23rd, 1929, Dr. Nansen informed the Council that, in view of the difficulty of continuing the task which he had undertaken, he intended to appoint, on his own responsibility, Mr. Lodge to assist him in his work. At its meeting on September 25th, 1929, the Council noted Dr. Nansen's communication.

2. *The Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.* — Established by the Council, on the Assembly's proposal, on December 14th, 1928, and composed of representatives of Germany, Bulgaria, China, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. This Commission's first duty was to present to the Assembly in 1929 a general report on the reorganisation of refugee work. It carried out this task at its session in May 1929. The Commission must also advise the High Commissioner on the current administration of refugee work.

3. *The Central Service for Refugee Organisations.* — This Service is composed of a temporary staff consisting of a Chief of Section, two "B" Members of Section and five lower officials.

The 1930 budget provided 151,550 francs for the expenditure of the Central Service as a contribution from the League, and 14,375 francs as accessory receipts from certain fees, making a total of 165,925 francs.

4. *The High Commissioner's Delegates.* — Appointed in the following countries: Germany, South America, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, France, Greece, Poland (with Baltic States), Syria, Czechoslovakia, Turkey (Stamboul), Yugoslavia. For the maintenance of these delegations, the 1930 budget provides 182,250 francs, to which must be added subsidies from certain Governments amounting to 48,749 francs (Austria, 7,200; Poland, 2,800; Germany, 18,577<sup>1</sup>; Bulgaria, 15,132; Syria, 5,040) and accessory receipts of 27,260 francs from certain fees, a total of 258,259 francs.

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<sup>1</sup>The German Government has not paid in this subsidy.

5. *The Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees.* — This Committee, created by the High Commissioner, is composed of representatives of certain important organisations of Russian and Armenian refugees and certain benevolent associations which have supplied the High Commissioner with funds for the settlement of refugees. This Committee is purely advisory. It has several auxiliary organs including a *Financial Sub-Committee*, which advises on the administration of the High Commissioner's funds other than those provided by the budget voted by the Assembly, and the *Armenian Committee* which deals with settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria.

In view of the nature of the instructions given him and the provisional character of the solution adopted by the last Assembly, the Secretary-General did not think it advisable to undertake any reorganisation of this administrative machinery. Accordingly he merely took over *en bloc*, for the year 1930, the staff of the central service formerly attached to the International Labour Office, and confirmed in their functions for the same period the external delegates accredited to the various Governments by the High Commissioner for Refugees.

## PRESENT ACTIVITY AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

The work of the refugees organisation may be divided into two main categories:

- A. Questions concerning the status of refugees;
- B. Relief work.

### A. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF REFUGEES.

#### *Inter-Governmental Arrangements.*

In 1929, the Advisory Commission for Refugees clearly indicated that the characteristic and essential feature of the problem was that persons classed as "refugees" have no regular nationality and are therefore deprived of the normal protection accorded to the regular citizens of a State.

A final solution of the refugees problem can accordingly only be furnished by naturalisation in the countries in which the refugees reside, or by restoring their original nationality to them. As neither of these alternatives is possible at the moment, it has been necessary to institute a provisional system of protection which is embodied in the Inter-Governmental Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

It will no doubt be useful to summarise the principal provisions of these Arrangements

1. *The Arrangement of July 5th, 1922*, deals with the issue of identity certificates to Russian refugees. These "Nansen passports" are issued by the competent national authorities in each country. It is thus an Arrangement between Governments intended to ensure certain action on the part of the authorities of these Governments for the benefit of the refugees. This Arrangement is applied at the present time by fifty-one States and is thus practically universal. In some countries, the passports are issued on the recommendation of the High Commissioner.

2. *The Arrangement of May 31st, 1924*, extends the provisions of the Arrangement of July 5th, 1922, to Armenian refugees. Up to the present, thirty-eight Governments have signed it.

3. *The Arrangement of May 12th, 1926*, contains, in the first place, an exact definition of the terms "Russian refugee" and "Armenian refugee". It recommends certain improvements (return visas, amount of national fees to be collected, total exemption in some cases from these fees) in the certificates established in accordance with the two previous Arrangements. It also provides for an annual fee of five gold francs, payable by all refugees who are not destitute; the sums thus collected go to the revolving fund created by the High Commissioner for the settlement of refugees. These "Nansen stamps" are issued by the High Commissioner and cancelled by the national authorities in each country when the identity certificates are issued.

It will thus be seen that the execution of this Arrangement is also entrusted in the first place to the national authorities in each country. The Arrangement, however, contains certain recommendations for co-operation between the national authorities and the International Labour Office (to which the Refugees Section at that time belonged) and its delegations. The Governments are requested to give favourable consideration to these recommendations, which may deal with special facilities for the conveyance of refugees from one country to another and the issue of identity certificates free of charge or at reduced rates. This Arrangement is at present applied by twenty-two countries. Several of these countries, however, have not accepted the system of "Nansen stamps" but have consented to make definite contributions for the evacuation of the refugees. A few countries ask the High Commissioner's delegate to assist them in issuing the Nansen stamps.

4. *The Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, regarding the Extension to Other Categories of Refugees of Certain Measures taken for the Benefit of Russian and Armenian Refugees* contains definitions of "Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees", and, as the title indicates, provides for the extension to the above-mentioned categories of the provisions of the Arrangements of 1922, 1924 and 1926. The total number of adhesions to this Arrangement is at present twelve.

5. *The Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, regarding the Legal Status of Russian and Armenian Refugees* aims at giving a stable legal status to the refugees concerned.

Point 1 recommends that the High Commissioner for Refugees should provide for the following services by the appointment of representatives, in so far as these services are not reserved to the national authorities:

- (a) To certify the identity of the refugees;
- (b) To certify their civil status;
- (c) To attest the regularity and legality of documents issued in their country of origin;
- (d) To legalise the signatures of the refugees and of documents drawn up in their own language;
- (e) To attest, *vis-à-vis* the authorities of the various countries, the character and good conduct of the refugees, their previous records of service and their professional and academic qualifications;
- (f) To recommend the refugees to the competent authorities, particularly for obtaining visas, *permis de séjour*, admission to schools and to libraries.

Small fees may be charged for rendering these services.

Points 2 to 9 of the Arrangement contain recommendations to the national authorities on the following matters:

2. Definition of the personal status of refugees.
3. Enjoyment of certain rights usually granted to foreigners subject to reciprocity.
4. Benefit of free legal assistance.
5. Recommendation that restrictive regulations concerning foreign labour be not rigorously applied to the refugees.
6. Relaxation of expulsion measures.
7. Taxation equality with nationals.
8. Facilities for obtaining and prolonging passports and visas and for freedom of movement.
9. Validity of identity certificates for return into the country which has issued them.

The total number of adhesions is nine.

The High Commissioner's delegates exercise (entirely or in part) the functions mentioned in point 1 of the Arrangement in six countries (Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia).

6. *The Agreement of June 30th, 1928, concerning the Functions of the Representatives of the High Commissioner for Refugees* embodies in an international instrument the recommendations contained in point 1 of the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928. It has been ratified by France and Belgium.

All these Arrangements were the result of intergovernmental conferences convened by the High Commissioner for Refugees. This international action has thus been promoted inspired and guided by the League of Nations.

#### *Execution of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements as shown by the replies of Governments.*

We have seen that the practical application of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements is primarily in the hands of the authorities of the countries where the refugees reside. The Governments may, however, in certain matters, ask for the assistance of the delegates of the League High Commissioner.

In order to give the Assembly a full and accurate account of the present working of this system and its future possibilities and a comprehensive view of the present position of the refugees problem, the Secretary-General thought it desirable to enter into direct communication with the Governments concerned. With this object he addressed a circular letter to them on May 12th, 1930, the text of which is reproduced in Annex 2. The Governments' replies are contained in Annex 3.

As regards the legal protection of refugees these replies may be summarised as follows:

*Germany.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are being applied in accordance with the legislative and administrative provisions of the country. The High Commissioner's delegate is co-operating in accordance with point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement. As regards the future, however, the question might be considered whether the present duties of the High Commissioner's delegate should not be transferred to an internal authority of the country.

*Austria.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are applied subject to certain reservations, and the High Commissioner's delegate is co-operating in their Execution, particularly as regards Article 12 of the 1926 Arrangement and point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement.

This position gives entire satisfaction to the Austrian Government, which considers that the maintenance in Austria for this purpose of the High Commissioner's delegate is highly desirable.

*Belgium.* — The international arrangements are usually applied by the national authorities. The duty of the High Commissioner's delegate is:

- (a) In the case of Russian refugees, to legalise or visa documents issued by the Russian Refugees Office established at Brussels;

(b) In the case of Armenian, Turkish, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and assimilated refugees, to discharge the duties mentioned in point 1 of the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928.

In future, the execution of the Arrangements might be provided for in the same way as at present, although the High Commissioner's delegate has not yet been in office long enough for the Government to be in a position to give a definite opinion as to the necessity of maintaining the delegate.

*Bulgaria.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are being applied with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate, who discharges the duties mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement. The Bulgarian Government does not see any reason why the present system should be changed or why it should lose the assistance in future of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Estonia.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are being applied, subject to certain reservations. The High Commissioner's delegate discharges the duties mentioned in the 1928 Arrangement (point 1). In future, the Arrangements will continue to be executed under the same conditions as hitherto.

*France.* — The national authorities and the High Commissioner's representative co-operate in applying the Inter-Governmental Arrangements. The High Commissioner's representative is responsible, in particular, for the issue of "Nansen stamps" and carries out the duties mentioned in the Arrangement of 1928. The assistance of the High Commissioner's representative is essential.

*Greece.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are applied exclusively by the national authorities. The maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate does not therefore seem to be essential in this country.

*Latvia.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are applied by the competent authorities without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Poland.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are applied by the administrative authorities of the country without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Czechoslovakia.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are being applied by the national authorities in accordance with the laws of the country without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Yugoslavia.* — The Inter-Governmental Arrangements are applied in the main by the Government authorities and institutions. The duties of the High Commissioner's delegate are:

(a) In respect of Russian refugees, to discharge the duties mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement, subject to certain restrictions and in conjunction with the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia;

(b) In respect of Armenian refugees to discharge all the duties mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement.

As regards the future, the Government authorities and the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia are able, in most cases, to meet the refugees' needs in matters affecting their legal status, and the High Commissioner's delegate merely supplements this work.

#### *The Future.*

Thanks to the action of the League and Dr. Nansen's work, some hundreds of thousands of men have recovered the use and enjoy the protection of their civil rights. In accordance with a common plan, laid down in international agreements, most States have, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, granted a legal status to the refugees. It is natural that, so long as this exceptional position exists, the League of Nations should not abandon its work, but should continue to be a moral support and refuge for these persons, pursuing and regularising the application of the agreements, with the help of the Advisory Commission, and arranging if necessary, for their revision. This function of the League of Nations is to a great extent political, in that it implies relations maintained in its name with the Governments and their competent departments for the purpose of applying international agreements initiated by the League. It would therefore appear to be unnecessary to contemplate any modification of this aspect of the question.

Apart from the general supervision of the problem of the legal protection of the refugees, there is also, however, the question of the day-to-day application of the Arrangements in particular cases. Several Governments thought that the League of Nations should be associated with the administration of these international agreements in their countries. The system created by the agreements presupposes the intervention of the High Commissioner's delegate as regards the duties stipulated in the Agreement of June 30th, 1928, and in point 1 of the Arrangement of the same date. These countries are:

For the Agreement of 1928: Belgium and France.

For the Arrangement of 1928: Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

It should be noted that, as regards France, the application of the Agreement of June 30th, 1928, is greatly facilitated by the work of the Russian Refugees Offices. The documents required by the refugees are drawn up by these offices, and the High Commissioner's delegate merely checks and visas them in order to legalise them as required by French law. But the delegate cannot interfere in the working of the Refugees Offices; he cannot issue documents in their stead

nor legalise any other documents than those coming from them. It is thus a matter simply of legalisation by an external authority. The position is more or less the same in Belgium and Yugoslavia.

The Governments of Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia and France have stated that they consider it essential to maintain delegates in their countries for the execution of the instruments in question. Belgium has not yet given a definite opinion. Germany has stated that the transfer of the delegate's duties to a national authority might be considered.

The Governments of Greece, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have expressly stated that, in the application of the international agreements, some of them have already dispensed with the services of the High Commissioner's delegate and others considered these services to be unnecessary.

As a result of the Governments' replies, it is therefore evident that the day-to-day execution of the Arrangements would not necessitate maintaining special delegates except in a small number of countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, and perhaps Belgium). Could not the delegation for carrying out these Arrangements be entrusted, as is already the case in some countries, to an official of the country? This official would make periodical reports on his work. It would furthermore be desirable that the maintenance of these delegates should be considered as a temporary measure.

## B. RELIEF WORK.

If the organisation of the Refugees Section was solely intended to provide for the legal protection of the refugees — which is undoubtedly its essential purpose — the solution of the problem would be easy. We must now examine the other part of its task — that is to say, refugee relief — and consider how and to what extent this relief work, as illustrated by the measures that have been taken, can be continued and how it should influence the solution of the problem.

This work may be divided into two categories:

- I. Finding of employment for refugees;
- II. Relief to unemployed.

### I. *Finding of Employment for Refugees.*

The relief work of the Refugees Section, carried on thanks to the untiring generosity of Dr. Nansen, was mainly directed to settling the refugees. For these persons, who were grouped together in certain countries to which the accidents of their tragic fate had first led them, employment could only be found by moving them elsewhere. From 1922 to 1928, according to the High Commissioner's statistics, the total number of refugees whose settlement was assisted by the High Commission amounted to 98,558. Even now, however, the groups of refugees formed at the very beginning continue to exist. The question arises as to whether these should still be regarded as temporary, and capable of being dissolved or reduced through emigration schemes, or whether we are obliged to regard them as in fact permanent. This question can only be solved by a study of economic circumstances and financial resources.

Now that most countries are seriously affected by unemployment, do economic circumstances allow us to contemplate the introduction into those countries of considerable numbers of foreign workers? Recently, such measures have been possible hardly anywhere save in France and in Syria. This is a question on which the replies of the Governments will throw some light.

What are the financial resources available? In order to meet its requirements, the Refugees Section has had at its disposal: (a) credits voted in the budget of the League of Nations and intended solely to meet administrative expenditure; (b) contributions from national or international associations and private persons, grants from certain Governments, and sums derived from the sale of "Nansen stamps".

Some of these contributions have been given in the form of loans not bearing interest, repayable wholly or in part. Of the donations, some have been given on the condition that the donors should be consulted with regard to the final use of sums that might eventually be available.

Let us now consider:

- (a) What work is at present being done?
- (b) What financial resources are, or will be, available?
- (c) What are the views of the Governments chiefly concerned?
- (d) What are the prospects for the future?

#### (a) *Work at present being carried on.*

I. *Work in Syria.* — The settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria may be regarded as a separate undertaking. Up to the present, nearly 12,000 refugees in all have been settled. During the year 1929, the result of the settlement work was as follows:

Urban settlements . . . . .	3,330
Agricultural colonies . . . . .	963
Total	4,293

The subsidiary bodies assisting the High Commissioner in this settlement work have been:

(i) The Armenian Committee set up in November 1926, including representatives of the mandatory Power, the Armenian refugee organisations, the International Red Cross and other private international and national organisations interested in the fate of the Armenian refugees;

(ii) A committee for finding employment for refugees at Beirut, consisting of representatives of the High Commissioner of the mandatory Power, the local authorities, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Office;

(iii) Sub-committees of the Beirut Committee at Aleppo and at Alexandretta.

The funds necessary for this settlement work are derived from grants made by the French Government and the Government of the Lebanon, and from donations from certain associations and private persons. On December 31st last, the donations received amounted to £32,030. Since then the French Government has paid in a sum of 3,000,000 French francs. At the end of 1929, the funds received by M. Burnier, the High Commissioner's delegate in Syria, had reached a total of £28,569; the accounts which have reached Geneva showed that, out of that amount, £26,257 had been spent. This last sum was divided up as follows:

	£
Agricultural settlements . . . . .	16,758
Urban settlements . . . . .	8,207 <sup>1</sup>
Administrative expenses . . . . .	1,298

Is it possible to consider this work as completed? Or should it be continued, and if so for how long? The mandatory Power has promised to submit certain suggestions on this point, and when these suggestions are received, the Assembly will perhaps be able to decide as to the best solution of this problem.

2. *Other Work.* — According to the figures supplied by the Refugees Section, 6,339 refugees were moved from one country to another during the year 1929.<sup>1</sup> The work consisted of (a) finding employment for refugees on the basis of industrial or agricultural contracts, (b) settlement of Russian métayers in France, and (c) finding various kinds of employment.

To understand the rôle of the High Commissioner, certain explanations are necessary:

(a) The employment obtained on the basis of industrial or agricultural contracts was mostly with certain French industrial establishments. In 1929, 1,580 refugees coming from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Czechoslovakia were engaged for these firms. This work has been carried on in such a manner that the firms desiring to recruit labour among refugees have applied to the High Commissioner, forwarding to him funds representing the cost of transport and the expenditure required for a given number of refugees. The High Commissioner transmitted these funds to his delegates, who engaged the workers and arranged for their conveyance in groups. Advances to refugees have also been made out of the "Nansen Stamps" Fund.

(b) There has been a certain amount of recruiting of agricultural métayers (52) for France under similar conditions. The advances necessary for these métayers were, however, made to them in certain cases by the Crédit Agricole de France, under the guarantee of the High Commissioner.

(c) Furthermore, refugees who have themselves found work in another country or who are in a position to take the risk of obtaining work, have been assisted by the High Commissioner in various ways to leave the country in which they were residing. In most cases, he advanced them the cost of their journey. He also approached the competent authorities on their behalf in regard to the issue of passports and visas, reduced fares and passage-money, etc.

These activities show that over and above the moral support given by the Section and the representations it makes on their behalf, the financial assistance furnished by it to the refugees chiefly takes the form of advances. These are made out of a fund chiefly derived from the sale of "Nansen stamps". Refugees are obliged to sign an undertaking for repayment by instalments during a longer or shorter period. In most cases, the High Commissioner obtains additional guarantees from third persons who are financially solvent. Advances are increased by 10 per cent,

<sup>1</sup> The geographical distribution of the persons moved was as follows:

Country of destination		Country left	
France (including French possessions in North Africa) . . . . .	3,497	Germany . . . . .	155
Other European countries . . . . .	1,042	Austria and Hungary . . . . .	117
North America . . . . .	440	Belgium . . . . .	2
South America . . . . .	788	Bulgaria . . . . .	2,094
Africa, Asia and Australia . . . . .	572	China . . . . .	349
		Estonia . . . . .	331
		France . . . . .	32
		Greece . . . . .	974
		Lithuania . . . . .	2
		Poland . . . . .	187
		Roumania . . . . .	1
		Czechoslovakia . . . . .	138
		Turkey (Stamboul) . . . . .	881
		Yugoslavia . . . . .	824
			6,287
		Add the métayers in France . . . . .	52
	6,339		6,339

which goes to an "emergency" fund intended to meet certain administrative expenses not covered by the contribution from the League budget.

"Nansen stamps" are sold in all countries which have accepted the clause on this matter in the 1926 Arrangement. The German Government does not use the Nansen stamp in Germany, but has stated that it is prepared to make advances to Russian refugees evacuated from Germany up to an amount not exceeding 100,000 marks. The Czechoslovak Government is also prepared to grant advances to Russian refugees transferred from its territory up to an amount not exceeding £37,500.

Up to December 31st, 1929, the High Commissioner had granted advances to 2,099 refugees amounting (with the additions) to a sum of 525,897.35 Swiss francs, and during the period from January 1st to July 31st, 1930, to 673 refugees, amounting to a total of 102,979.10 Swiss francs. He has also contributed a sum of 30,592.50 francs for the evacuation of Russian refugees from Stamboul.<sup>1</sup>

(b) *Financial resources.*

1. *Work in Syria.* — We have seen above that the donations received by the High Commissioner for the settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria are almost exhausted. The Section has therefore at present only the grant recently allowed them by the French Government, which amounts to 3 million French francs.

2. *Other Work for placing Refugees.* — The funds which are or will be available for this work are the following:

(a) *Recoverable Advances.* — The High Commissioner's "Nansen stamp" accounts show, under the date of July 31st, 1930, as a recoverable advance, and therefore as a realisable asset, a sum of 492,824 francs, which is owed by several thousand persons scattered over all countries in the world.<sup>2</sup> Should this amount be regarded as an asset which can in practice be realised and counted upon for continuing or developing refugee work? It is impossible to predict the amounts which may be repaid in future. In some cases the Refugees Section has no accurate information as to the present position, or even the addresses, of the persons owing the money. Furthermore, a question of principle arises. Is it desirable to contemplate the possibility of taking legal proceedings or enforcing judgment on behalf of the League of Nations against the unfortunate persons whom it has assisted? Or should we regard the undertaking to repay as a moral obligation?

(b) *Private Fund.* — According to the report submitted by the High Commissioner to the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly (document A.23.1929.VII), the High Commissioner had at his disposal a private fund of £9,000. The Secretary-General has no information as to the origin, composition and employment of this fund. The death of Dr. Nansen makes it necessary to take a decision as to how it will be used and who will be authorised to deal with it.<sup>3</sup>

(c) *Contributions from Private Associations and Persons.* — We have already mentioned that the High Commissioner had in the past received contributions from certain international or national philanthropic associations and from private persons. These resources having been exhausted, the last Assembly authorised the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the associations and persons in question. In view of the death of Dr. Nansen this appeal has not yet been made. The Assembly will therefore have to decide whether a fresh appeal to private generosity should be made.

(d) *Sale of "Nansen stamps".* — This sale has yielded:

	Swiss francs
In 1926 . . . . .	88,305
1927 . . . . .	66,635
1928 . . . . .	89,570
1929 . . . . .	104,000
1930 (first 7 months) . . . . .	58,265
Total . . . . .	406,775 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> An American Committee supplied the sum of \$100,000 for this evacuation.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of 85,735.30 francs was repaid up to December 31st, 1929, and 50,317.15 francs between January 1st and July 31st, 1930.

<sup>3</sup> This fund is at present deposited with Mr. Lodge (see document A.23(a).1929.VII).

<sup>4</sup> The following is the division by countries for the years 1928 and 1929:

	Number of stamps sold (at 5 gold francs)	
	1928	1929
Austria . . . . .	328	346
Belgium . . . . .	1,124	1,061
Bulgaria . . . . .	3,978	3,510
Denmark . . . . .	129	124
Finland . . . . .	35	350
France . . . . .	3,571	4,498
Greece . . . . .	10	—
Luxemburg . . . . .	73	104
Norway . . . . .	100	104
Roumania . . . . .	2,000	5,000
Sweden . . . . .	258	282
Switzerland . . . . .	1,245	1,305
Syria . . . . .	216	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	3,163	2,851
Various . . . . .	189	13
	16,419	19,548



The sale of "Nansen stamps" is at present the only source which may be regarded as providing a regular revenue and which might perhaps be further developed.

(e) Nature of the Supervision exercised. — Since January 1st, 1930, the Secretary-General has done everything in his power to administer the High Commissioner's funds in accordance with the financial regulations and the various principles laid down by the Supervisory Commission. The Treasury first of all reorganised these accounts on practical and scientific lines. These efforts were successful as regards the funds other than those concerning settlement in Syria. In this last case, a statement showing cash in hand has been drawn up, but it has not yet been possible to prepare a statement of assets and liabilities. Steps have, however, been taken to collect full information on this matter, and a statement will be drawn up in due course. The private fund account remained under the personal control of Dr. Nansen.

The Secretary-General's supervision, even though it is exercised in accordance with the Financial Regulations, can, however, only be a formal one, since work is here being carried on outside his sphere of intervention and frequently in distant countries and by outside agents. The Supervisory Commission laid great stress on this point in its report on July 31st, 1929 (document A.5(a).1929.X.).

(c) *Views of the Governments.*

On being consulted by the Secretary-General's Circular Letter, dated May 12th, 1930, with regard to the problem of finding employment for refugees (see Annex 2), the Governments chiefly concerned replied as follows:

*Germany.* — The number of unemployed refugees is large and is constantly increasing. It is difficult for them to find work in Germany itself. Their removal to other countries renders the co-operation of the League of Nations desirable.

*Austria.* — The very numerous Russian refugees in Austria only earn their living with great difficulty and by casual work. It is difficult to transport them to other countries and the co-operation of a representative of the High Commissioner is required.

*Belgium.* — There are no unemployed refugees.

*Bulgaria.* — The number of unemployed varies between 4,000 and 9,000. It is desirable that they should be transported to other countries and, for this purpose, the co-operation of a representative of the High Commissioner would be required.

*Estonia.* — The number of unemployed refugees varies according to the season, and it would be desirable that they should be transferred to other countries. The League of Nations could carry out this work satisfactorily and in a short time.

*France.* — All able-bodied refugees on French territory can find employment. The co-operation of the High Commissioner's representative would still be desirable, but provision might be made for decentralisation of the existing services, and there would be no objection to the setting-up for this purpose of a commission with official connections.

*Greece.* — The Greek Government is desirous of evacuating the 30,000 Armenian refugees still residing in its territory whom it regards as not capable of being assimilated. The High Commissioner's delegate might co-operate in the evacuation of these persons should the League of Nations have a scheme for their transport to other countries.

*Latvia.* — There are several hundred unemployed whom it would be necessary to transfer elsewhere, and this is the only task which would justify the maintenance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Poland.* — The number of unemployed is fairly large and the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate with a view to their transfer continues to be desirable. It is not for the Polish Government to indicate the territories in which the refugees might find work.

*Czechoslovakia.* — The majority of the refugees are employed. So far as evacuation is concerned, the Czechoslovak Government does not require the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate since the emigrant organisations make satisfactory provision for it.

*Yugoslavia.* — Most of the refugees have found work. There are, of course, a certain number who are without work or are unsuitably employed, but this, is also true of nationals of the country. So far as finding work for refugees in foreign countries is concerned, the co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate might be of some use in the future.

(d) *Prospects for the Future.*

It follows from the replies of the Governments and from the statistics given in the table shown in Annex 1, that the chief countries in which there is a large number of unemployed refugees are the following (with the exception of Syria, which, as has been said, constitutes a separate problem):

Bulgaria . . . . .	}	2,900 Russians
		2,500 Armenians
China . . . . .		25,000 Russians
Estonia . . . . .		2,800 Russians
Finland . . . . .		10,800 Russians
Greece . . . . .		30,000 Armenians
Latvia . . . . .		600 Russians
Lithuania . . . . .		1,500 Russians
Poland . . . . .		39,000 Russians

We have, therefore, to deal with a total of about 114,000 Russians and 33,000 Armenians. These figures, however, include, not only persons wholly unemployed, but also refugees employed in casual or temporary work.

It would appear that the only country which still seems to be able to absorb refugees is France, including her colonies. Unemployment, however, is becoming worse everywhere, and even in the case of France it is not certain that the amount of employment available may not be reduced or even disappear altogether.

It will be for the Assembly, which has thus the problem laid before it, to take a decision. A clear distinction should moreover be made between the various aspects of the question. If the intention is to secure, so far as economic and political considerations allow, the negotiation of agreements which would give the refugees residing in a country the same facilities for emigration as those given to the nationals of the country in question (as suggested by the Polish Government), it would seem to be the bounden duty of the League of Nations to recommend such agreements. If, however, it is proposed to set on foot a scheme of collective or individual emigration, the question arises whether, in view of economic circumstances and financial resources the League of Nations can expect in future years to retain the hope of transferring the refugees and finding employment for them and continue to assume responsibility for this work? The reply to this question, which is in itself an important one, will have great influence on the decisions to be taken with regard to the administration of refugee work. It is clear that operations such as those which have been explained above are hardly compatible with the normal rules governing the activities of the Secretariat. If they are continued, should they not be entrusted to some other organisation? Moreover, consideration should be given to the question whether the delegates should be maintained in those countries which have only expressed the desire for this retention in the hope of using their services to assist in the emigration of the refugees.

## II. *Measures for the Relief of Refugees unable to work.*

It will be seen from the table given in Annex 1 of the present report that, among the refugees, there are about 70,000 persons unable to work. These are disabled ex-service men, civilians in bad health, old persons and children.

With the assistance of the refugee organisations, the High Commissioner carried out several enquiries into the position of persons suffering from tuberculosis, disabled ex-service men and children of refugees, but he was unable to do much to assist refugees unable to work, since the funds which he had at his disposal were entirely taken up by measures for the settlement of refugees. On the proposal of the Advisory Inter-Governmental Commission, the last Assembly authorised the High Commissioner to devote part of the funds from the sale of the "Nansen stamps" to relief work for infirm refugees. The High Commissioner however, was unable to avail himself of this authorisation, the negotiations with several Governments concerning the extended application of the "Nansen stamp" system not having yet led to any result.

It should be noted, however, that several Governments do to a large extent give refugees unable to work the same treatment as their own nationals, by granting them pensions, etc. The refugee organisations are also doing a great deal of work in this field.

According to the replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's letter dated May 12th, 1930, the present position in the various countries is as follows:

*Germany.* — Refugees are treated in the same way as nationals of the country. In definite cases, however, it might be useful for the High Commissioner's delegate to approach the competent authorities.

*Austria.* — Refugees can, if necessary, claim poor relief from the communes in which they reside. The co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate would be of value.

*Belgium.* — The question does not arise.

*Bulgaria.* — Relief is mainly organised by the Russian and Armenian refugee associations. The Bulgarian Government gives these associations large grants (about 13 million levas yearly). This action might be usefully extended if the High Commissioner were able to supply funds.

*Estonia.* — Relief work is organised by the Government on the same basis as public relief to nationals.

*France.* — There is very little relief work, which should be organised without delay. The organisation to be set up should, it seems, be based upon Russian and Armenian charitable organisations, which should be given financial resources mainly from the sums derived from the general distribution of "Nansen stamps" in France.

*Greece.* — There is no need to organise special measures. Old and infirm refugees are treated in the same way as nationals of the country.

*Latvia.* — Relief is given at the expense of the State and may be regarded as adequately organised.

*Poland.* — Relief for refugees is given in the form of invalidity pensions or unemployment benefit, or else in the form of accommodation in homes and charitable institutions. The Polish Government would not object to collaboration with the High Commissioner's delegate if he had at his disposal the necessary means to carry out such work.

*Czechoslovakia.* — Relief work is organised by the Government without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

*Yugoslavia.* — Relief work is organised by the Government Commission for Russian Refugees. The co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate would be desirable, should he have at his disposal the necessary means for such work.

From the replies of the Governments, it would seem that relief work for refugees unable to work would need to be extended in several countries. What most of these countries desire is not so much the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegates in the carrying out of this work as fresh funds. As has been said above, such funds could probably be obtained from the extended sale of the "Nansen stamps", part of the sums derived from which might be earmarked for this purpose and placed at the disposal either of the local authorities or of the Armenian and Russian refugees associations. Such an extension of the use of "Nansen stamps" is, however, itself dependent on the decisions of several Governments.

#### CONCLUSION.

In submitting the above observations to the Assembly, the Secretary-General has endeavoured, in accordance with the instructions he received, to show the results of experience acquired during the term of his provisional administrative authority.

Being furthermore called on "to make proposals for the administration of the refugees' organisation during the whole period in which it is being wound up", he has examined the two alternative solutions which the Sixth Committee of the tenth Assembly had contemplated during its discussions:

(a) The incorporation in the Secretariat of the Refugees Section as a temporary department;

(b) The setting up of an independent and autonomous organisation.

The Fourth Committee, when consulted, was very properly of opinion that both alternatives raised administrative and financial questions which called for exhaustive examination.

I. First of all, what should be understood by an "autonomous organisation"? This expression, which, in ordinary practice, is applied to the Court of Justice and the Labour Organisation, would appear to have a meaning which is limited to a definition of their financial regime. In fact, these two institutions, which are independent in the exercise of their respective duties, are dependent on the Assembly so far as concerns their financial administration.

The text of the financial regulations reads as follows:

"Autonomous Organisations include the International Labour Organisation, the Permanent Court of International Justice and any autonomous organisation hereafter created by the Assembly."

"The word 'autonomous' has reference solely to the separation of the financial administration of such organisations from that of the Secretariat and does not imply any wider consequences."

This means that, so far as concerns their financial administration, they remain subject to the budgetary and administrative regulations fixed by the Assembly and to the action of its supervisory organisations.

Does the difference between the two solutions contemplated last year merely consist in entrusting the administration of the Refugees Section to the Secretary-General or handing it over to another authority set up for that purpose, only dependent on the Assembly from a financial point of view?

Or has the term "independent and autonomous organisation" a much wider meaning, involving an organisation of another type independent of the Assembly and therefore subject neither to its control nor to its financial regulations, and receiving a large grant for the purpose of meeting its administrative expenditure?

This is a question of principle to which the Secretary-General first draws the attention of the Assembly.

II. Furthermore, ought the Refugees Section to be regarded as an indivisible whole, all the functions of which should be entrusted to the Secretary-General or transferred *en bloc* to another organisation?

In the course of the investigation, an account of which has been given above, and particularly when the replies of the Governments reproduced in the annexes were carefully examined an endeavour was made to characterise and classify the various powers and duties of the Refugees Section, and to give figures which make it possible to estimate their importance.

In the first place it would appear obvious that, so far as concerns the status and legal protection of the refugees, the League of Nations cannot assume an attitude of indifference to the application of the International Arrangements, concluded at its suggestion, which created the status and provided for the protection in question. To what extent, however, should an administrative organisation be maintained at the expense of the League of Nations in order to supervise such application? This would appear to be essentially a question of fact. Several Governments have stated either that they were already providing, or that they were prepared to provide, such protection by means of their national authorities alone. Other Governments, basing their action on the International Arrangements, have established a legal system which requires the intervention of the League of Nations.

It would seem to be here that we must seek the criterion which would make a decision possible.

Furthermore, it may be questioned whether correspondence with Governments or with Government departments in regard to the application of the agreements and any modifications or revisions of these agreements, could be properly entrusted to an organisation independent of the League.

Should the Assembly think it desirable, the Secretary-General would see no administrative objection to this part of the duties of the Refugee Section being transferred to the Secretariat.

III. A decision to this effect would, however, necessarily raise the question as to the possibility of dividing up the present powers and duties of the Refugees Section.

The relief work as described above would not, indeed, appear to be compatible with the regulations for the financial administration of the Secretariat and its means of supervision.

Other points which will doubtless occur to the Assembly are: Are the available resources and economic circumstances such as to justify the assumption that the removal and transfer of all or part of the groups of refugees now existing are probable or possible? To what extent is the Assembly prepared to maintain this hope and to assume responsibility for it?

At present, apart from the settlement of Armenians in Syria, the only relief work on a large scale consists in advances to refugees. This work has the character of individual assistance rather than collective relief work. It should be noted that the funds for this purpose are almost entirely derived from the refugees themselves—sale of "Nansen stamps", repayment of former advances. It may be asked whether this character of mutual relief could not be extended by means of a suitable organisation, which might further develop relief to sick persons and the unemployed.

The Assembly will have to decide whether it desires to see such an organisation set up.

Annex 1.

PRESENT NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES.

The report submitted to the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly on refugee work (document A.23.1929.VII) contained a table showing the number and geographical distribution of the refugees. There has been no important change in the general position in this respect, but it may be of interest to note the modifications which have taken place in the last year. The following table thus gives the present number of refugees classified according to the country of residence and category, account being taken of refugees for whom employment was found in 1929:

Country	Total number of refugees		Number of refugees capable of work but unemployed or employed in casual or temporary work		Number of refugees incapable of earning their living (including disabled ex-service men and children)		
	Russian	Armenian	Russian	Armenian	Russian	Armenian	
Austria . . . . .	2,401	263	53	—	298 (160) <sup>1</sup>	65 (20)	
Belgium . . . . .	No statistics available						
British Empire:	No recent statistics available						
Gt. Britain. . . . .	No recent statistics available						
Cyprus . . . . .	40	2,500	—	—	—	—	
Iraq . . . . .	28	2,000	—	—	—	—	
Palestine. . . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Bulgaria . . . . .	23,848	22,000	2,906	2,500	3,431 (2,459)	6,900 (5,500)	
China . . . . .	119,294	500	25,400	—	10,425 (8,650)	—	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	23,800	200	15,800	20	4,500 (3,000)	30 (20)	
Danzig . . . . .	269	—	27	—	10 (10)	—	
Denmark . . . . .	300	—	—	—	—	—	
Estonia . . . . .	16,822	—	2,822	—	6,000	—	
Finland . . . . .	14,314	—	10,825	—	—	—	
France . . . . .	400,000 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	
Germany . . . . .	100,000	No statistics available					
Greece . . . . .	2,026	38,834	827 <sup>2</sup>	28,024	150 (108)	9,561	
Hungary . . . . .	4,751	15	—	—	1,901	—	
Italy . . . . .	1,154	603	427	R. et A.	203 R. et A.	(83)	
Japan . . . . .	2,356	24	1,657	—	580 R. et A.	(455)	
Latvia . . . . .	30,000	—	5,800	—	11,500	—	
Lithuania . . . . .	8,000	—	1,500	—	3,500	—	
Norway . . . . .	Very small number						
Poland . . . . .	99,813	1,000	38,976	—	—	—	
Roumania . . . . .	70,000	No detailed statistics available					
Spain . . . . .	500	—	—	—	—	—	
Sweden . . . . .	1,000	—	500	—	—	—	
Switzerland . . . . .	2,266	250	—	—	218	—	
Syria . . . . .	—	85,842	—	32,700	—	—	
Turkey:							
Stamboul . . . . .	866	—	419	—	—	—	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	26,521	200	6,176	—	5,200	—	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>950,399</b>	<b>154,231</b>	<b>114,115</b>	<b>63,244</b>	<b>47,916</b>	<b>16,556</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Including refugees employed in casual work and unemployed.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in brackets refer to children.

<sup>3</sup> Russian and Armenian refugees.

Assyrians and Assyro-Chaldeans:

Greece . . . . .	600
Iraq . . . . .	3,600
Southern Russia . . . . .	15,000
Syria . . . . .	1,500
Total . . . . .	<u>20,700</u>

Turkish refugees:

Albania . . . . .	2
Bulgaria . . . . .	3
Cyprus . . . . .	3
Egypt . . . . .	14
France . . . . .	15
Greece . . . . .	37
Iraq . . . . .	5
Roumania . . . . .	32
Syria . . . . .	30
Other countries . . . . .	19
Total . . . . .	<u>150</u>

No detailed statistics are available regarding these two groups of refugees. There is, however, reason to believe that most of them are in a precarious situation.

(20A/19597/18766)

Annex 2.

C.L.89.1930.XIII.

I. CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA.

Geneva, May 12th 1930.

At its meeting on September 23rd, 1929, the Assembly decided to place the High Commission for Refugees; for a period of one year and as an experiment, under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the next Assembly on the experience thus acquired and to make proposals for the administration of the refugee organisation during the whole period in which it is being wound up. This decision was based on the report of the Fourth Committee, which stated that the object in view was to enable the Secretary-General to examine the whole of the questions relating to this problem and to make his proposals with a full knowledge of the facts.

With a view to carrying out the task entrusted to him by the Assembly, the Secretary-General has endeavoured to follow very closely the work of the Refugee Section, which has been incorporated in the Secretariat since January 1st, 1930, and which temporarily forms a special section. This Section has already furnished him with a great deal of information concerning the refugee problem, communicated to it by the Governments concerned and by the delegates of the High Commissioner for Refugees. These particulars could, however, be supplemented with advantage by information as to the present position of the refugees, furnished by Governments on whose territory large groups of refugees are residing. The national administrations in each country upon whom a large portion of the work and responsibility frequently devolves, have considerable experience of the question, and it would be difficult to frame the proposals requested by the Assembly without knowing their views.

The Secretary-General has accordingly the honour to forward to those Governments the attached questionnaire and to request them to be good enough to send him their replies, if possible before June 15th, 1930, so that his proposals may be submitted to the Assembly in good time.

II. QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO GOVERNMENTS REGARDING THE FUTURE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES.

A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

I. *Refugee Settlement:*

- (a) Are there many unemployed refugees ?
- (b) Is it possible to find work for these refugees within the country ?

(c) Is it possible to transport these refugees to other countries in which it would be easier for them to find work ?

(d) To what extent in future will your Government require the co-operation of the High Commissioner's Delegate in carrying out the tasks indicated under (b) and (c) ?

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work:*

(a) Are there many refugees who are unable to work ?

(b) How and by what means is relief being given ?

(c) How can these relief measures be organised in future ?

(d) Will the Government require the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate for this purpose ?

B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) Are the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 being applied ?

(b) Are they being applied by the national authorities, or with the assistance of the High Commissioner's Delegate, and if so, in what manner ?

(c) In particular, is the High Commissioner's Delegate carrying out the duties mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement (or 1928 Agreement) ?

(d) How can the execution of the Arrangements be provided for in future and to what extent is the maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate essential for this purpose ?

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Annex 3.

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR LETTER  
OF MAY 12TH, 1930.

I. REPLY OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

[*Translation.*]

Berlin, June 26th, 1930.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of May 12th, 1930, No. C.L.89.1930.XIII, enclosing a questionnaire regarding the future organisation of the work on behalf of refugees.

After consultation with the various authorities dealing with refugees, the German Government replies to these questions as follows:

A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

1. *Refugee Settlement:*

(a) The number of unemployed refugees—and in Germany nearly all the refugees are Russian—is large, and, on account of the general increase in unemployment in Germany, is growing.

(b) The possibility of finding employment for the refugees in Germany is dependent on the state of the German labour market; this possibility is at present exceedingly restricted.

(c) In view of the very unfavourable state of the labour market in all countries, it would not be possible to transfer these refugees to other countries in which it would be easier for them to find work, unless this were done through the organisations created by the League of Nations.

(d) In the German Government's opinion, the co-operation of the League of Nations is still essential in order to carry out the work indicated under (b) and (c); in view of the economic position in Germany, the co-operation of the League may be required to an even greater extent than hitherto.

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work:*

(a) The number of refugees who are unable to work is comparatively small.

(b) Relief measures for refugees are carried out in accordance with the German relief laws. Refugees who are unable to work receive lodging, food, clothing, care and medical assistance through the authorities (urban and rural district) competent for this purpose under German law. Assistance is granted according to the requirements of each particular case, and according to the principles laid down by the various communal administrations, in the form of money grants to cover these requirements or of relief in kind. For instance, in many cases, food is supplied by means of free food-tickets. Lodgings are provided for in some cases by allowing the refugees to enter homes and in other cases by assisting towards the payment of rent in the apartments obtained by the refugees themselves.

(c) As already stated in reply to question 1 (d), the German Government attaches great importance to a continuation of the co-operation of the League of Nations; as regards relief among

refugees, the work done by the delegate of the League of Nations at Berlin, in acting for them, advising them, and transferring them to the various organisations concerned, has been very useful.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) The Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 are being applied in accordance with German legislative and administrative provisions.

(b) The delegate of the League of Nations is co-operating in accordance with the Arrangement of 1928.

(c) The delegate of the League of Nations is carrying on his duties as mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement.

(d) As indicated in the replies to the preceding questions, the German Government considers it essential that the League of Nations should continue to give its special attention to the refugee question. But the question might be examined whether the connection between the League of Nations and the Governments of the States concerned should continue to be maintained by a special delegate, or whether the duties hitherto performed by this delegate might not simply be transferred to an internal authority.

(Signed) BÜLOW.

#### II. REPLY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

[Translation.]

Vienna, June 13th, 1930.

With reference to your circular letter of May 12th, 1930 (ref. 20A/19597/18766), I have the honour to forward, in reply to the various points in the Questionnaire attached to this letter, the following information regarding the present position of Russian and Armenian refugees in Austria:

#### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

##### 1. Refugee Settlement:

(a) Owing to the lack of statistics showing the nationality of unemployed persons, the number of unemployed refugees in Austria cannot be ascertained. It may, however, be assumed that many of the Russian refugees in Austria are unemployed and earn a meagre livelihood by doing odd jobs. The Armenian refugees are mostly well-to-do.

(b) As unemployment is very widespread in Austria, it would doubtless be very difficult for refugees to find permanent occupation.

(c) There are serious difficulties in the way of transporting refugees to other countries. They themselves have not the necessary means to pay their travelling expenses, and the Austrian Government, is unable to defray these, as it cannot even afford to subsidise the emigration of its nationals, however desirable it might be to assist Austrians compelled to leave their native country to seek a livelihood elsewhere.

(d) The co-operation of the High Commissioner's Delegate with the Austrian authorities would certainly be required in carrying out the tasks indicated under (b) and (c), inasmuch as he is acquainted with the position of the refugees and can supply the competent authorities with information should the refugees have to be found employment within the country or abroad, or require assistance.

##### 2. Relief for Refugees who are unable to work.

(a) The number of these refugees can also not be ascertained.

(b) Such refugees can, if necessary, claim poor relief from the communes in which they reside.

(c) The Austrian Government does not propose modifying these relief measures. As regards the necessity for and advantages of the co-operation of the High Commissioner's Delegate in assisting refugees, please see reply to 1 (d).

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) The Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 are applied by the competent Austrian authorities to the extent reported by the Federal Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or to the High Commissioner for Refugees when the said Arrangements were accepted. In this connection, reference should be made to the following communication:

(1) *1922 Arrangement.* — Note N/69714-7/1922 of December 20th, 1922, addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(2) *1924 Arrangement.* — Letter of July 6th, 1926, addressed by the Austrian Representative accredited to the League of Nations to M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

(3) *1926 Arrangement.*— This was signed by the delegate of the Austrian Federal Government with the following reservation:

“ With reference to section 12 of this Arrangement, it is understood that the levying of the contemplated tax will be effected in Austria by the representatives of the High Commissioner.”

The steps taken by the Federal Government to arrange for the levying of this tax as a contribution to the working capital fund were duly communicated by the Austrian Representative accredited to the League of Nations to the International Labour Office, Geneva.

(4) *1928 Arrangement.* — See letters No. 189547-15, of January 11th, 1929 and No. 98023-15, of May 31st, 1929, addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(b) and (c) As regards the co-operation of the High Commissioner's Delegate with the competent Austrian authorities in the application of the above Arrangements and the Delegate's assumption of the duties mentioned in point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement (see 1928 Agreement) see the above note No. 98023-15, of May 31st, 1929, as well as letter No. 147359-15, of September 21st, 1929, addressed to the High Commissioner for Refugees.

(d) In the light of the experience acquired up to the present in the matter, the Federal Government believes that the best way of giving effect, as far as possible, to the legitimate desires of the refugees is to carry out the above Arrangements as has been done hitherto. The Austrian Government has on several occasions observed with pleasure the efficient work done on behalf of refugees by M. Heimroth, the High Commissioner's Delegate in Austria, in co-operation with the competent authorities. It therefore considers the maintenance in Austria for this purpose of a High Commissioner's Delegate highly desirable.

### III. REPLY OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

[*Translation.*]

Brussels, June 20th, 1930.

#### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

*Reply to Questions 1 and 2:*

There are no Russian or Armenian refugees at present on the lists of the Belgian official Labour Exchanges.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

*Answers:*

(a) As far as the Ministry of Justice is concerned, the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 and the 1928 Agreement are being duly applied.

The Nansen certificate is considered valid and recognised as an identity and travelling document. It is issued by the competent Belgian authority to Russian and Armenian refugees and those assimilated to them who are actually resident in Belgium and can produce a certificate of good character and conduct.

The resolutions contained in the Arrangement of May 12th, 1926, are receiving all due attention.

Further, the Department of Justice always bears in mind the 1928 Arrangement and Agreement.

(b) The Agreements are usually applied by the national authorities. The High Commissioner's Delegate carries out the duties entrusted to him by the mandate conferred upon him on April 17th, 1930. Under the reservations made by Belgium when ratifying the Agreement of June 30th, 1928, it is the duty of this Delegate:

(1) In the case of Russian refugees: To legalise or visa documents issued by the Russian Refugee's Office, which has its headquarters at 12, rue des Patriotes, Brussels. Except in cases of recognised indigence, a fee of 3 gold francs is levied for this formality;

(2) In the case of Armenian, Turkish, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and assimilated refugees: To discharge the duties mentioned in point 1 of the above Arrangement of June 30th, 1928. Except in cases of recognised indigence, the following fees are levied for the issue of documents and the discharge of formalities referred to in the above Arrangement:

	Gold francs
(a) Certifying the identity and the status of the refugees . . . . .	3
(b) Certifying their family position and civil status, in so far as these are based on documents issued or action taken in the refugees' country of origin	3
(c) Testifying to the regularity, validity, and conformity with the previous law of their country of origin, of documents issued in that country.	5
(d) Certifying the signatures of refugees, copies and translations of documents drawn up in their own language . . . . .	3



<p>(e) Testifying before the authorities of the country the good character and conduct of the individual refugee, to his previous records, to his professional qualifications, and to his University or academic standing . . . . .</p> <p>(f) Recommending the individual refugee to the competent authorities, more particularly with a view to his obtaining visas, permission to reside in the country, admission to schools, libraries, etc. . . . .</p> <p>(c) The present rate of the gold franc is 7 Belgian paper francs.</p> <p>The High Commissioner's Delegate is discharging those duties which pertain to his office.</p> <p>(d) The execution of the Arrangements might be provided for in future in the same way as at present.</p> <p>The second part of the question, however, cannot as yet be definitely answered, as the High Commissioner's Delegate has not yet been in office long enough for a judgment to be formed as to the necessity of maintaining a Delegate.</p>	<p>Gold francs</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p>
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IV. REPLY OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

[Translation.]

Berne, June 24th, 1930.

A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

I. *Refugee Settlement:*

(a) *Are there many unemployed refugees?*

The number of refugees who are only in casual employment and are out of work for a large part of the year is between 5,000 and 2,000 in the case of the Russian refugees and between 4,000 and 2,000 in the case of the Armenian refugees. Recently, on account of the particularly acute crisis through which the country is passing, these numbers have further increased.

(b) *Is it possible to find work for these refugees within the country?*

In his statement to the Fifth Committee of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, on September 17th, 1925, the Bulgarian delegate made, among others, the following observations:

“ Weighed down under the heavy burden of its own refugees, whose numbers are increasing daily, thus causing considerable strain on the whole strength of the country—the economic and financial equilibrium of which has been seriously shaken by the payment of reparations and the expenditure necessarily involved by the maintenance of a volunteer army—Bulgaria most highly appreciates the work done by the Refugees Service of the International Labour Office in transporting to other countries as many foreign refugees residing in Bulgaria as is possible. ”

This statement, which may serve as a reply to question (b), should now be supplemented by the following remarks:

Anxious to ease the position of the refugees as far as possible, the Royal Government has agreed, in accordance with the request of the High Commissioner's delegate in Bulgaria, not to apply in their case the restrictions to which foreign labourers entering Bulgaria are subject, and to discharge Russian and Armenian refugees from employment only under the same circumstances as Bulgarian nationals. The Government has also passed a special law under which it is easier for Russian refugees to acquire Bulgarian nationality.

These measures have considerably relieved the position of the refugees, but cannot radically improve that position, on account of the general conditions of the country's economic life at present, the consequences of which are very serious, not only for the refugees, but for the Bulgarian population itself.

This being so, the Bulgarian Government still holds that the transport to other countries of Russian and Armenian refugees is, under the circumstances, necessary.

In this connection, we may quote the relevant passage in the above-mentioned statement by the Bulgarian delegate to the Sixth Assembly of the League, which refers more especially to Armenian refugees:

“ Recognising that it must devote all its resources to the manifold obligations that it has to meet, and anxious on the other hand not to resort to coercive measures—however natural such measures might be at the critical period through which Bulgaria is passing—the Royal Government hopes to find a just solution for the question of Armenian refugees in the gradual transport of these refugees to other countries, to be carried out by the delegate of the Refugees Service of the International Labour Office. ”

(c) *Is it possible to transport these refugees to other countries in which it would be easier for them to find work?*

During the period 1925 to May 1930, thanks to the assistance of the delegate in Bulgaria of the Refugees Service of the International Labour Office, and afterwards of the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees, about 11,000 refugees were transported from Bulgaria to various other countries, thus proving that such transport is possible.

(d) *To what extent in future will your Government require the co-operation of the High Commissioner's Delegate in carrying out the tasks indicated under (b) and (c) ?*

The Bulgarian Government has often had occasion to express its appreciation of the work of the High Commissioner's delegate in Bulgaria.

Recognising that the transport of refugees to other countries was due to his efforts, the Royal Government considers that his continued co-operation is necessary.

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to Work.*

(a) *Are there many refugees who are unable to work ?*

Russian Refugees.

Ill and disabled (or partly so), in part dependent upon relief . . . . .	1,179
Ill and aged persons placed in almshouses and homes . . . . .	758
Veterans of the war of 1877-78 or widows of such veterans . . . . .	71
Single women of advanced age and ill; women in very indigent circumstances with young children . . . . .	200
Children under 14 years of age . . . . .	2,035
Total . . . . .	4,243

It should also be mentioned that there are at present 342 Russian refugees in Bulgaria suffering from consumption: 203 to the first degree; 74 to the second degree; 65 to the third degree.

Armenian Refugees.

1,850 children are in need of relief.

(b) *How and by what Means is Relief being given ?*

The relief given to Armenian children is organised by the Armenian religious communities and by the Armenian women's benevolent societies. The necessary funds are collected from amongst the Armenians by means of special taxes, and also in the form of bequests, church collections, etc. According to the statements of the Armenian organisations, these funds are inadequate, and special action is called for in this respect.

The relief given to Russian refugees is organised by various Russian and foreign organisations—the Association of Russian Ill and Disabled Servicemen, the Russian Red Cross Delegation (Imperial), the Delegation of the Committee of Zemstvos and Russian Towns, the Committee of Zemstvos, the Committee of Patronage of Young Russian University Students in Bulgaria, various Committees of Refugees' Relations, the Students' Union, the Union of Veterans of the War of Liberation, etc., the American Committee for the Education of Russian Youth in Exile, the London Committee represented in Bulgaria by the Rev. Churchward, and the Franco-Bulgarian Committee.

Unfortunately, many of these Russian organisations have very small funds at their disposal, while the foreign organisations, on the other hand, are showing a tendency to curtail their work, which is decreasing each year.

On account of this state of affairs, the relief given to Russian refugees depends mainly upon the following grants by the Royal Government:

	Per Year Leva
1. Relief to Russian children (Lycées, gymnasiums, schools ( <i>pensionnats</i> ), children's playgrounds, Red Cross <i>crèches</i> , students) . . . . .	6,840,000
2. Relief to disabled sick and indigent persons. . . . .	3,960,000
3. Maintenance of a sanatorium for the consumptive . . . . .	600,000
4. Allowances to veterans of the war of 1877-78 or to widows of such veterans residing in Bulgaria . . . . .	1,778,000
Total. . . . .	13,178,000

The sum of 6,840,000 leva is distributed by the "Committee of Relief for Russian Children" of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Religion.

The "Committee for Matters affecting Russian Refugees" distributes the sum of 3,960,000 leva.

The sanatorium for the consumptive is maintained by the Delegation of the Union of Zemstvos. The allowances to veterans are distributed by the Union of Veterans.

There is a supervisory commission at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the auditing of the accounts of all the organisations receiving Government subsidies through the above-mentioned institutions.

(c) *How can these relief measures be organised in the future ?*

*Will the Government require the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate for this purpose ?*

The future organisation of the relief measures for Russian and Armenian refugees is directly dependent upon the funds which can be granted for this purpose by the League High Commissariat for Refugees.

In his afore-mentioned statement to the sixth Assembly, the Bulgarian delegate made the following observations:

" The system of transport of refugees to other countries, carried out in Bulgaria by the Refugees Service of the International Labour Office, while helping to a considerable extent, cannot alter the position of the most sorely tried and indigent classes of refugees. The relief to be given to Russian ill and disabled persons, and to women and children, for which the Royal Government is now responsible, is a very difficult problem, for these particular refugees are naturally in a state of continual unemployment, either complete or partial.

" Having agreed, at the suggestion of the Allied Governments and of the League of Nations, to accept these refugees, the Bulgarian Government has never received any assistance, however small, from these Governments, although such assistance is clearly called for, as the problem of Russian refugees is an international one. "

In view of these considerations, the Bulgarian Government noted with satisfaction that the Tenth Assembly of the League had authorised the High Commissariat to employ part of the proceeds from the sale of the " Nansen stamps " for the funds for poor refugees, and also to appeal once more to the Red Cross international organisations, and to various associations and private persons to continue and extend their work in this field, so as to obtain as large funds as possible for the High Commissioner's work.

This being so, the Royal Government hopes that the Russian and Armenian refugees in Bulgaria will not be forgotten, and that the relief given to children and the sick and disabled, and, in general, to all refugees in indigent circumstances, will be further extended.

In this connection, it should be said that the High Commissioner's delegate in Bulgaria, who, by helping the " Committee for Matters affecting Russian Refugees " in its distribution of the Government grants, has taken an active part in the above-mentioned work, and has often served as a link between the refugees' organisations and the competent authorities, would be of great value on account of his knowledge of the facts and his work on behalf of refugees over several years.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) *Are the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 being applied ?*

Yes.

(b) *Are they being applied by the national authorities or with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate, and, if so, in what manner ?*

The above-mentioned Arrangements between the Governments concerned are being applied by the competent authorities with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

The measures entailed by these Arrangements were decided upon in full agreement with the High Commissioner's delegate, both in respect of registration of refugees (issue of passports and affixing of the " Nansen stamps ") and of their stay in the country, acceptance for work, departure from Bulgaria, etc.

(c) *In particular, is the High Commissioner's delegate carrying out the duties mentioned in point of the 1928 Arrangement (or 1928 Agreement) ?*

Yes.

(d) *How can the execution of the Arrangements be provided for in future, and to what extent is the maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate essential for this purpose ?*

The Royal Government does not see any reason why the present system should be changed or why it should lose the assistance of the High Commissioner's Delegate, which has hitherto enabled it to obtain excellent results.

#### V. REPLY OF THE ESTONIAN GOVERNMENT.

##### REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE FUTURE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES.

[Translation.]

Tallinn, July 5th, 1930.

#### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

##### I. Refugee Settlement.

(a) The number of unemployed refugees varies according to the season, diminishing during the summer months and increasing in the autumn and winter.

(b) As unemployment is very serious in Estonia, especially during the winter, it is difficult to find work for refugees within the country.

(c) and (d) It is possible to transfer refugees to other countries. So far, 112 persons (48 men, 23 women, 41 children) have been sent to France through the good offices of the High Commissioner's delegate, where they have found employment on the land. The competent Estonian authorities believe that, if this good work is continued, the High Commissariat will shortly be able to bring it to a successful conclusion.

2. *Relief for refugees who are unable to work.*

(a) and (b) Relief for refugees who are unable to work is organised by the Government on the same basis as public relief to nationals. The number of refugees granted relief amounts to 437, including a small number who only require temporary assistance owing to poverty. The annual amounts allocated for such relief by the Ministry of Public Education and Social Welfare are distributed to the refugees through the municipalities and local Government authorities of the districts.

(c) It would be desirable to have the assistance in this connection of the High Commission for Refugees, but it should be so organised as to ensure the speediest possible elimination of the causes which make such costly Government relief necessary.

B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) The provisions of the 1922, 1924 and 1926 Arrangements regarding refugees' passports, as well as of the two 1928 Arrangements—namely, that regarding the legal status of refugees and that regarding the extension to other categories of refugees of certain measures taken on behalf of Russian and Armenian refugees—are applied in Estonia, subject to the reservations already made in correspondence with the High Commissariat for Refugees.

(b) In most cases, the above provisions are applied by the national authorities.

(c) The duties referred to in Point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement regarding the legal status of refugees are discharged under the conditions laid down in the reservations made in this connection by the Estonian Government.

(d) The Arrangements referred to will continue to be executed under the same conditions as hitherto.

VI. REPLIES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

I.

[*Translation.*]

Paris, June 11th, 1930.

In a letter dated May 12th, you sent me, with the request that I should reply before June 15th, a general questionnaire relating to refugees. While I am unable to give you particulars for Syria immediately — since I must first consult the French High Commissioner, who, as you are aware, is expected in France very shortly — I wish at any rate to give you my reply with regard to France within the period you have indicated.

You will find enclosed answers to the various points of the questionnaire. I also wish, by way of answering a general question which is clearly implied by the particular questions placed last under each of the three headings, to state very briefly the branches of international action on behalf of refugees which must, in the opinion of the French Government, be maintained, even if, as recommended by the recent Assemblies of the League, the High Commissariat for Refugees were to be terminated, at any rate in its present form.

In the first place, the French Government think that the delegates appointed under the Geneva Arrangement and Agreement of June 30th, 1928, must in any case be maintained — at any rate in some countries — so as to deal with administrative and legal questions. I would merely mention in this connection that the Agreement in question, which places the refugees in a very much better position legally, can only be applied in France and Belgium by means of an agent of consular rank, appointed by a foreign authority. This authority has hitherto been the High Commissioner for Refugees, and in the future can only be the League Secretariat. These delegates also seem indispensable in certain countries for carrying out the various formalities relating to the transport of refugees from a country in which they are unable to find work to a country where there is a demand for labour.

If all connection with the League Secretariat were broken off, it would also be more difficult to solve problems such as the employment of refugees in industry and agriculture, the advances to be granted them to enable them to settle as farmers or peasants, and the relief to be given them. On the other hand, the present Service might of course be decentralised, thus simplifying the work of the League Secretariat. In France, for instance, there is nothing to prevent the creation of a special committee, connected with the Departments concerned, and including some of the leading members of the institutions of the Russian and Armenian refugees, which would meet under the chairmanship of the delegate of the League Secretariat, who has already been appointed, and would be entrusted with the distribution, as between the institutes having a legitimate claim thereto, of the proceeds from the sale of the "Nansen Stamps" and of the total grants and bequests to refugees.

Lastly, the French Government considers it most desirable that the League's financial assistance should not be abruptly withdrawn, and that arrangements should be made for a gradual transition from the present to the new system. In any case, the present credits in the budget of

the League Secretariat for the salaries of the staff and the office expenses of the Delegate in France should be maintained.

For the Minister and by authorisation,  
(Signed) André DE LABOULAYE,  
*Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director  
of Political and Commercial Affairs.*

#### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

##### I. *Refugee Settlement.*

(a), (b) and (c) On account of the present economic position and the demand for labour, all able-bodied refugees in French territory can find employment.

Refugees from other countries can also be settled in France, Algeria and certain French colonies and protectorates. Russian refugees are now being settled in France itself.

As a result of arrangements between the Agricultural Credit Bank and the League High Commissariat for Refugees, a special system has been initiated, under which some of these refugees are settled in agriculture.

Enquiries have also been made with a view to settling groups of refugees—coming mainly from China—in Northern Africa.

(d) The assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate will be needed in the future, as at present, for co-ordinating the work of those engaged in settling the refugees, in agreement with the French public services competent to undertake the technical enquiries that are essential when new work is contemplated—for instance, settlement in Northern Africa—and for supervising the granting and recovery of the advances made to refugees so as to enable them to settle (travelling expenses, loans by the Agricultural Credit Bank, etc.). On account of the administrative regulations in force, there are many cases in which the French authorities could not carry out such work themselves.

##### 2. *Relief for refugees who are unable to work.*

The number of refugees who require relief, being unable to work on account of old age, sickness or accident, is very large.

There is very little relief work, which should be organised without any further delay. Such work is at present undertaken by private societies, mainly by Russian and Armenian societies, whose resources are very small and in many cases dwindling. Local organisations and the French departmental relief services sometimes help, but haphazardly and inadequately, their action being purely of a charitable nature and frequently restricted, or even precluded, by lack of credits.

The organisation to be set up should be based upon the Russian and Armenian societies, which should be given financial resources, accruing in the main from the proceeds of the distribution of "Nansen stamps" on a wider scale in France.

The work done by the High Commissioner's delegate in this field, in making enquiries and in supervising and co-ordinating the relief measures, is essential, since the French Government cannot make itself responsible for these duties. In particular, it would be impossible, without the delegate's assistance, to distribute the "Nansen stamps" on a wider scale, and even to maintain the present system.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) The Arrangements are being applied.

(b) The 1922, 1924 and 1928 Arrangements are being applied by the national authorities, with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

The delegate is responsible, in particular, for the issue of "Nansen stamps" and for the financial operations arising therefrom, which the French authorities are unable to effect.

The High Commissioner's delegate carries on the duties mentioned in the 1928 Agreement, which, having been ratified by the French Government, has replaced the first paragraph of the Arrangement of that date.

The assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate is essential, and the execution of the Arrangements could not, it seems, be ensured by any other means.

2.

[Translation.]

Paris, July 2nd, 1930.

With reference to my letter of June 11th, and to your reply dated June 26th, relative to the reorganisation of the Refugee Service, I have the honour to inform you that I shall not be able for some weeks to send you definite suggestions regarding the operation of this service in Syria.

I think I may say, however, as an indication, that the suggestions under consideration are broadly similar to those described in my letter of June 11th with regard to the reorganisation of the service in France; and that it is hoped to give the Refugee Service in Syria a wide measure of autonomy and very materially to lighten the supervisory work at present being done by the headquarters of the High Commissariat for Refugees at Geneva.

For the Minister and by authorisation,  
(Signed) André DE LABOULAYE,  
*Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director  
of Political and Commercial Affairs.*

3.

Paris, August 28th, 1930.

When replying on June 11th last to the questionnaire on the re-organisation of the Refugees Service which you forwarded to me, I expressly refrained from considering the situation in Syria and held this matter over for a subsequent reply.

The aspect of the question in this territory is entirely different from its aspect in European countries, and particularly in France, where the chief importance attaches to the very complicated problems arising from the legal status of the refugees, problems which it would be impossible to solve without the co-operation of the League of Nations. Owing to the acquisition by the Armenian refugees in Syria of the status of nationals of that territory, these problems do not arise. The only matters requiring consideration are those connected with the settlement and placing of refugees, to the solution of which the League of Nations has hitherto devoted its philanthropic activities.

While the refugee question in Syria may perhaps at the present time be regarded as more extensive than elsewhere, it is also in certain respects more restricted: it resolves itself into ascertaining the period within which the mandatory Power will be in a position to make provision, unaided, on its own responsibility, and by its own means, for the future of the refugees settled in this territory.

After investigating the local conditions, I am of opinion that this object could be achieved in a fairly short period, say three years. We do not claim that, in the interval, all individual situations will be regulated; but there is reason to believe that the general position of the refugees, as compared with that of the other native populations, would no longer be such as to justify the maintenance of a special regime.

It would therefore appear to me to be desirable that the co-operation of the League of Nations and the mandatory Power should now be directed towards ensuring a gradual return to the system of ordinary law. The suggestions given below relate only to the arrangements for the period of transition, during which preparation may be made for this return to ordinary law.

To relieve the League of Nations, during this period, of direct responsibility for the financial administration of the Refugees Service in Syria, this administration might, I think, be entrusted to the Service itself, organised as an autonomous body possessing a certain juristic personality. The question would have to be settled whether the Director or President of this Service should be appointed by the High Commissioner of the Republic in Syria, or by the League of Nations with the approval of the High Commissioner, it being understood that he would pursue his activities under the supervision of the mandatory Power. An annual report might be sent to Geneva, and this would enable the League also to retain supervision over these activities in the last report.

These suggestions are submitted merely as an indication and as a basis of discussion. In formulating them, the French Government has sought to show its desire, in a case where it deemed this possible, to comply with the recommendations made by the last Assembly of the League of Nations with a view to speedily winding up the Refugees Service.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs and  
by delegation:

(Signed) BERTHELOT,  
*Ambassador of France,  
Secretary-General.*

## VII. REPLY OF THE HELLENIC GOVERNMENT.

[Translation.]

Athens, June 12th, 1930.

### I. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

#### I. Refugee Settlement.

(a) It is rather difficult to determine the exact number of unemployed among the 33,000 Armenian and 2,000 Russian refugees at present residing in Greece. It should, however, be noted that the very existence of so many Armenian refugees in a country which has had to support the influx of 1,500,000 national refugees seriously hampers the national economy and the Settlement of these refugees. Apart from this general consideration, most of the Armenian refugees who have succeeded, however precariously, in making a livelihood in the country, follow more or less parasitic occupations and live from hand to mouth. Obviously, such occupations cause a certain amount of economic uneasiness, which is aggravated by the complaints of national workers. The latter have to contend with the competition of an element in the population enjoying privileges which they consider should be reserved for themselves alone.

(b) As there is a glut of labour in Greece, it is impossible at present to find work for refugees within the country.

(c) Greece has lost no opportunity of informing the competent League of Nations services of the urgent need of evacuating the 30,000 Armenian refugees which it considers incapable of assimilation. It has recommended their transfer to the Erivan Republic, and even offered to bear 25 per cent of the cost of transport. The Greek Government's views on this subject are set out in the letter addressed by its Chargé d'Affaires at Berne to the Advisory Commission for Refugees. A general scheme for evacuating Armenian refugees to other countries could apparently only be worked out in concert with the competent organisations of the League. The Greek Government therefore considers any suggestions it might make upon this subject premature, but would reiterate its willingness to support, within the limits of its resources, any effort likely to relieve it of the burden which it has charitably assumed.

(d) The reply to (b) being in the negative, the co-operation, in this connection, of the High Commissioner's delegate is not deemed necessary. As regards (c), the delegate might co-operate in the evacuation of refugees, should the League propose to carry out a transfer scheme, the extent of such assistance to be determined later.

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work.*

(a) (b) and (c) The proportion of refugees unable to work is normal, and no special relief measures therefore, require to be organised. Disabled refugees enjoy the same treatment as nationals. The work of assistance devolves entirely on the national authorities.

B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) (b) and (c) The 1922, 1924 and 1926 Arrangements regarding identity cards are applied exclusively by the national authorities. Although the 1928 Arrangement relating to legal status has not been ratified, its recommendations are being applied, except for certain minor points (e.g., exemption from security for costs). The Greek authorities alone are responsible for the application of this arrangement, including point 1.

(d) No special steps are necessary to provide for the execution of these arrangements in future, and the maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate does not, therefore, seem essential for this specific purpose. It would, however, be for the League to judge what help the High Commissioner's delegate might afford in solving the problem of the Armenian refugees in Greece.

VIII. REPLY OF THE LATVIAN GOVERNMENT.

[Translation.]

Riga, June 14th, 1930.

A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

1. *Refugee Settlement.*

(a) Unemployed refugees in Latvia constitute 4 or 5 per cent of the total number of registered unemployed, which, inclusive of the unemployed properly so-called and of persons employed on public works, amounts to the following:

	Unemployed	Employed on public works	Total
1929			
December 1st . . . . .	7,811	2,224	10,035
1930			
January 1st . . . . .	8,145	4,820	12,965
February 1st . . . . .	8,762	5,907	14,669
March 1st . . . . .	8,163	6,027	14,190
April 1st . . . . .	6,385	6,098	12,483
April 15th . . . . .	3,269	4,443	7,712

(b) Registration of the unemployed is suspended every year in April, as unemployment ceases entirely during the summer, either because the unemployed find seasonal employment work on the land or on various public works.

(c) The Latvian Government would be very glad to see unemployed refugees settled in other countries and so be relieved of the burden they throw on the country for the greater part of the year. The High Commissioner's delegate might render valuable service if he helped to transfer refugees to countries where it would be easier for them to find work. This, in fact, is the only task which would justify the maintenance in Latvia of a High Commissioner's delegate, for, as is shown by the reply to other points of the questionnaire, the competent Latvian authorities see no need to resort to his assistance in any of the other questions connected with refugees.

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work.*

(a) The number of refugees unable to work in Latvia amounts to about 1,500.

(b) Relief is given either in the form of direct grants for the maintenance, clothing and lodging of refugees, or by keeping them in homes, crèches, kindergartens, or in the form of hospital treatment, medical aid at home and free supplies of medicine. This relief is given at State expense by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the municipalities in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Social Welfare.

(c) It is thought that relief measures for refugees resident in Latvia are adequately organised, and, in the view of the Ministry of Welfare, no changes of any kind are called for. Similarly, it is unlikely that the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate would be required in this matter.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) The Latvian Government applies all the provisions of the arrangements concluded under League auspices regarding refugees, except that referring to the levying of an annual surtax of 5 gold francs on non-indigent refugees. The Latvian Government has on several occasions stated the reasons why this measure is unacceptable.

(b) The Arrangements referred to are applied by the competent authorities, without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

(c) No.

(d) The competent authorities propose, in future, to provide for the execution of the provisions of the Arrangements in question in the same way as heretofore.

#### IX. REPLIES OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

##### I.

Geneva, June 28th, 1930.

[Translation.]

#### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

##### i. Refugee Settlement.

(a) *Are there many unemployed refugees ?*

Exact data regarding the number of unemployed Russian refugees are difficult to obtain (they will be communicated later). According to information at present available, the number is rather large, owing to the poverty in which most Russian refugees in Poland live. The wealthier refugees from Russia emigrated to Western Europe, while those who could not afford to go elsewhere remained in Poland. There is a constant increase in the number of indigent Russian refugees owing to recent events in the U.S.S.R. Refugees newly arrived in Poland are quite destitute.

(b) *Is it possible to find work for these refugees within the country ?*

As unemployment in Poland is again on the increase, it is extremely difficult to find work for Russian refugees. Unemployment, moreover, is one of the reasons for the emigration of many Poles.

(c) *Is it possible to transport these refugees to other countries in which it would be easier for them to find work ?*

In view of what has been stated above, it is not merely possible, but even essential, to encourage the transfer of Russian refugees to other countries where there is a shortage of labour. It is not for the Polish Government to point out where Russian refugees could find employment; this duty devolves upon the High Commissariat for Refugees. The Polish Government, however, believes that the High Commissariat should concentrate primarily on European countries, as the experiment of transporting Russian refugees to transatlantic countries has proved very expensive and has not given satisfactory results.

(d) *To what extent in future will your Government require the co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate in carrying out the tasks indicated under (b) and (c) ?*

The co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate in finding employment might be invaluable. The delegate, however, if he is to accomplish this task more effectively, should be given wider powers, have more detailed information on the state of labour markets and receive a larger number of labour contracts than hitherto from Geneva. The Polish Government is prepared to co-operate very closely with the High Commissioner's delegate in placing Russian refugees, but would like the High Commissariat to realise that, as things are, the only way of alleviating the lot of Russian refugees in Poland is to place them and thus radically to reduce their number.



2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work.*

(a) *Are there many refugees who are unable to work ?*

The Polish Government is unable at present to give the exact figures of the Russian refugees in receipt of Government relief (they will be ascertained later).

(b) *How and by what means is relief being given ?*

Relief is given to Russian refugees either in the form of invalidity pensions or unemployment benefits, or in the form of accommodation in asylums and philanthropic institutions.

(c) *How can these relief measures be organised in future ? Will the Government require the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate for this purpose ?*

The Polish Government will continue giving this relief to Russian refugees and would be prepared to co-operate for this purpose with the High Commissioner's delegate if the latter had funds available for the work.

B. LEGAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES.

(a) *Are the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 being applied ?*

All the Arrangements mentioned in this paragraph, with the exception of Article 1 of the 1928 Arrangement, are being applied.

(b) *Are they being applied by the national authorities or with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate, and, if so, in what manner ?*

They are being applied by the administrative authorities of the country.

(c) *In particular, is the High Commissioner's delegate carrying on the duties mentioned in Point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement (or 1928 Agreement) ?*

The Polish Government having made reservations regarding Article 1, the High Commissioner's delegate does not carry out the duties referred to in this article of the 1928 Arrangement.

(d) *How can the execution of the Arrangements be provided for in future, and to what extent is the maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate essential for this purpose ?*

The experience acquired in the course of the Polish Government's co-operation with the High Commissioner's delegates in matters concerning Russian refugees proves that it is essential to maintain these delegates, more particularly in States bordering on the U.S.S.R. and harbouring a large number of Russian refugees.

To ensure this co-operation being of real advantage to the Russian refugees, the Polish Government believes that steps should be taken to obtain permission for Russian refugees resident in Poland to enter countries of immigration on the same footing as Polish citizens. The Polish Government would then be less hampered and could take more effective action for the placing of refugees in close collaboration with the High Commissioner's delegate, whose powers would thus be correspondingly enlarged.

2.

[Translation.]

Geneva, September 1st, 1930.

With reference to the letter of June 28th last (No. 2065), in which the delegation forwarded to you the Polish Government's reply to the questionnaire regarding the future organisation of refugee work, I have the honour to inform you:

1. *Ad A. 1 (a).* Polish laws grant the same rights to all unemployed without distinction of nationality. For this reason the authorities do not register Russian unemployed refugees separately. The Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance is therefore unable to furnish statistics on this subject.

2. *Ad A. 2 (a) and (b).* There are no statistics regarding persons incapable of working and in need of assistance. The Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance grants 7,000 zloty per month for allocation to Russian disabled ex-service men, of which 6,000 zloty are paid to the Union for Russian War-Disabled Refugees in Poland and 1,000 zloty to the Russian Committee for the Protection of Refugees.

(Signed) F. SOKAL,  
Minister Plenipotentiary,  
Delegate to the League of Nations.

X. REPLIES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT.

Berne, June 13th. 1930.

[Translation.]

I.

A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

1. *Refugee Settlement.*

(a) *Are there many unemployed refugees ?*

Most of the refugees have work.

(b) *Is it possible to find work for these refugees within the country ?*

In the case of most refugees, yes,

(c) *Is it possible to transport these refugees to other countries in which it would be easier for them to find work ?*

This is possible, and refugees are being so transported. The expenses are met out of Government relief funds.

(d) *To what extent in future will your Government require the co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate in carrying out the tasks indicated under (b) and (c) ?*

The Government can dispense with the delegate's assistance under (b). As regards (c), it will need only very slight assistance from the delegate, for the work of the emigrants' organisations is adequate.

2. *Relief for Refugees who are unable to work.*

(a) *Are there many refugees who are unable to work ?*

A very small percentage.

(b) *How and by what means is relief being given ?*

Under the Government relief system, sick persons are placed in sanatoriums and hospitals, and old and infirm, etc., persons draw monthly allowances.

(c) *How can these relief measures be organised in future ? Will the Government require the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate for this purpose ?*

In the manner indicated above, and without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

B. LEGAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.

(a) *Are the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 being applied ?*

The Arrangements are being applied, in so far as they are not contrary to Czechoslovak law.

(b) *Are they being applied by the national authorities, or with the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate, and, if so, in what manner ?*

The Arrangements are being applied by the national authorities, without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate,

(c) *In particular, is the High Commissioner's delegate carrying out the duties mentioned in Point I of the 1928 Arrangement (or 1928 Agreement) ?*

The local authorities are alone responsible for carrying out these duties.

(d) *How can the execution of the Arrangements be provided for in future, and to what extent is the maintenance of a High Commissioner's delegate essential for this purpose ?*

In the manner indicated above, and without the assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate.

2.

[Translation.]

Berne, August 27th, 1930.

In my letter No. 3100/30, of June 13th last, I had the honour to communicate to you the reply of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic to the questionnaire concerning the future organisation of refugee work. In paragraph A. 1 (d) my Government stated that it could dispense with the co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate as regards the finding of employment for unemployed refugees within Czechoslovakia. In the matter of the transfer of these refugees to other countries in which they would obtain employment more easily, my Government stated that it would need only very slight assistance from the High Commissioner's delegate, since the

refugee organisations dealt with this matter satisfactorily. In replying thus, my Government had in view the possibility of sparing the High Commissioner the cost of maintaining an official attached to the High Commissioner's delegate at Prague, in the belief that the refugee organisations which have long been in existence in Czechoslovakia, like the "Zemgor" for instance, might be able, without undue difficulty, to undertake the task of transferring refugees.

As a result of conversations with the High Commissioner's delegate, and after again consulting the refugee organisations in Czechoslovakia, my Government now entertains some doubt as to whether these organisations would be able to cope with such a task, lacking as they do the necessary authority, particularly in the matter of ensuring repayment and the recovery of sums advanced to the transferred refugees. Obviously, the High Commissioner's delegate as representative of the League of Nations possesses the necessary authority in these cases. There is also another form of refugee relief which the refugee organisations could not provide, seeing that the State grants have been decreased—namely, the relief afforded to sick women, and to children. The High Commissioner's delegate might develop this branch much more effectively if the necessary funds were supplied to him by the High Commissioner.

In view of the foregoing, my Government has instructed me to request you to read, in place of paragraph A. 1 (d) of its reply to the questionnaire added to your Circular Letter No. 89.1930. XIII, of May 12th, 1930, the following passage:

"The co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate in matters connected with the transfer of refugees to other countries and the relief of sick refugee women and refugee children is desirable."

(Signed) FIERLINGER,  
Permanent Delegate.

#### XI. REPLY OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

Geneva, June 19th, 1930.

[Translation.]

##### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

###### 1. Refugee Settlement.

(a) At present there are not more than between twenty-eight and thirty-thousand refugees in Yugoslavia. Their number has therefore decreased by about half. The other half have left Yugoslavia during the last few years — most of them for France, Belgium and for oversea countries — hoping to find better jobs, while others, fewer in number, have returned to Russia.

Most of the refugees in Yugoslavia are definitely settled in the country and have found work. There are, of course, a certain number who are without work, or are unsuitably employed; but this is also true of the nationals of the country, for the demand for labour is small.

(b) Most of the refugees settled in Yugoslavia are intellectual workers, but there is also a minority of manual workers. It is therefore easier to find work for the refugees, in the towns than in the country. Many of them are employed in Government departments, or in the local administration, and are thus able to meet their needs, while they are relieved from the necessity of undertaking rough work. Obviously, the conditions under which these refugees live are not what they should be; but, having regard to the present position of the country, the Government and local authorities may be said to have done all that they could to make their life more bearable. Some of the refugees are employed in private concerns; while others, fewer in number, work on their own. The Government labour exchanges are for all workers, irrespective of nationality.

At present, further refugees could have been settled only with great difficulty. On account of the commercial depression, the amount of labour required has been greatly reduced, which has, as is well known, led to considerable unemployment among the nationals of the country. Had further refugees arrived, the position would have become still worse. No more refugees should be brought into Yugoslavia at present, for it would be impossible to find work for them.

(c) In other countries, which are in a better economic position, it might, perhaps, be easier to settle refugees. For forming an opinion on this point, the conditions of employment for emigrants in other countries would have to be ascertained. As stated above under (a), half of the total number of refugees has proceeded during the last few years to France, Belgium and oversea countries (e.g. a group of Cossacks went to Peru), hoping to find better situations. In future, employment should be guaranteed in advance in each particular case, for otherwise the refugees run a great risk, like all emigrants seeking work in a foreign country.

(d) In future, the assistance of the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees will not be absolutely necessary in the settlement of refugees within Yugoslavia itself. The Government organisations (labour exchanges) and the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia — which enjoys consular rights — may be regarded as adequate for this purpose. The assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate may, however, be of use in future settlement of refugees abroad.

###### 2. Relief for Refugees who are Unable to Work.

(a) There are about 2,140 war wounded unfit for work, some of them entirely. There are also a certain number of other refugees who, on account of old age or sickness, are unfit for work—in the latter case, either temporarily or permanently.

(b) The Government Commission for Russian Refugees, created by a decision of the Government, which has concerned itself with these refugees for ten years, has been able to place its work, which affects their fundamental interests, on a sound basis.

In order to give refugees more real relief in all circumstances, the Commission, in addition to the help given to ill and disabled persons and to other refugees who are totally unfit for work, maintains hospitals and almshouses for the aged. The Commission assists students throughout the whole period of their studies, and maintains several colleges and elementary schools, which a large number of children attend in order to become educated and independent workers.

Each month about 500,000 dinars are allotted from the Government fund to the Russian war wounded, and about 3 million dinars to the Government Commission, for the objects mentioned above.

(c) The Government Commission for Russian Refugees (almost all the refugees in Yugoslavia) has proved its value as an institution fully adapted to its special purpose. If the League High Commissariat for Refugees were able to give the Commission financial assistance, in order to help it in the work stated above and to improve the refugees' lot, such collaboration, which might be exercised through the delegate of the Commissariat at Belgrade, would be of real value.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.

(a) The Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 are being applied, in so far as Yugoslavia has adhered to them. Emigrants are provided with identity cards on the League model for travelling, a minimum tax being charged for visas; and on leaving the country they are given a free railway ticket as far as the frontier. Emigrants in Yugoslavia enjoy full Government protection, which, as already explained above, gives them as much moral and financial assistance as possible. All their schools, hospitals and other institutions are helped by the Government.

(b) The Arrangements are applied, in the main, by the Government authorities and institutions. In this respect, also, valuable assistance is given by the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia referred to above. The assistance of the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees has also been both valuable and necessary.

The system of the "Nansen stamps", intended to provide working capital for meeting the expenditure involved in the emigration of Russian and Armenian refugees to countries where they might find work, was adopted and carried into practice in Yugoslavia at its initiation in 1928. These stamps are issued by the delegate of the League's High Commissioner, on payment of a tax of 5 gold francs. All refugees who have the necessary means are required to exchange this stamp each year for a new one, which is affixed either on the certificate at the time of issue or on the identity card. Poor and ill refugees, students, and, in general, all emigrants in difficult circumstances are exempted from this tax.

(c) In respect of the Armenian refugees, the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees carries out all the duties mentioned in Point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement. Subject to certain restrictions, and in conjunction with the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia, he also carries out these duties in respect of Russian emigrants (compare the note of the Permanent Delegation, No. P. 478, of the 2nd instant).

(d) The Government authorities and the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia are able, in most cases, to meet the refugees' needs in matters affecting their legal status. The High Commissioner's delegate supplements the work of these organisations and thus makes it possible to deal more promptly and readily with those of the refugees' claims, which can only be settled after consultation with a delegate whose duties are international in character.

**A. 28.** 1930. XIII. Erratum.  
(Ref. G. A. C. 15. — 1930.)

Genève, 30 octobre 1930.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÉFUGIÉS RUSSES, ARMÉNIENS  
ASSYRIENS, ASSYRO-CHALDÉENS ET TURCS

Rapport du Secrétaire général sur l'organisation  
future de l'œuvre des réfugiés.

ERRATA

TEXTE FRANÇAIS

Page 7 — Note au bas de la page.

*Pays de provenance.*

Allemagne . . . . .	155	(au lieu de 115).
Autriche et Hongrie . . . . .	117	(au lieu de 157).
Estonie. . . . .	531	(au lieu de 331).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

RUSSIAN, ARMENIAN, ASSYRIAN  
ASSYRO-CHALDEAN AND TURKISH REFUGEES.

Report by the Secretary-General  
on the Future Organisation of the Refugee Work.

ERRATUM.

ENGLISH TEXT

Page 7 — Footnote.

*Country left.*

Estonia. . . . .	531	(instead of 331).
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Geneva, August 16th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

(Under the Authority of the League of Nations)

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY**

*Note by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith to the Assembly the report of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

The report deals with the various aspects of the refugee problem and gives full information concerning the measures taken and contemplated by the Office during the first stage of its existence from the commencement of its activities down to June 30th, 1932.

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY  
OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

**CHAPTER I. — GENERAL ACTIVITIES.**

**(a) PRELIMINARY.**

The report submitted by the Governing Body to the twelfth Assembly was prepared when the Office had been in existence for about three months only and was confined necessarily to an account of the organisation of the Office and to the plan of liquidation requested by the eleventh Assembly. The Governing Body has therefore considered it desirable, in the present report, to furnish a full account of the principal activities of the Office, from April 1st, 1931, the date it came into existence, until June 30th, 1932.

The following is a résumé of the principal functions conferred on the Office by its Statutes :

*“ Article 3.*

*“ (a) Collecting and collating information regarding the material and moral welfare of the refugees ; facilitating the task of finding them work and settling them, and for that purpose collecting useful information as to the conditions of labour in the countries to which they emigrate ;*

*“ (b) Giving general directions to relief institutions which already exist, or which may be established subsequently with the authorisation of the various national authorities, and co-ordinating their work ;*

*“ (c) Collecting and distributing, with the help of other bodies, particularly the Advisory Committee of the Private Organisations, the resources placed at its disposal with a view to the improvement of the lot of the refugees, including resources derived from the sale of Nansen stamps ;*

*“ (d) Facilitating, within the limits of its competence, the application, in particular cases, of the arrangements that have been made for the benefit of refugees.”*

“ Article 13.

“ (e) The Office shall take over all the assets and all the liabilities of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.”

The Statutes state that the funds of the Office shall be derived from the following sources :

“ Article 14.

“ (1) Such annual grants as may be made to it by the League of Nations ;

“ (2) The proceeds of the sale of Nansen stamps (but such proceeds shall not be used to meet administrative expenditure) ;

“ (3) The proceeds of fees and sums derived from refugees ;

“ (4) Donations, legacies and grants from Governments, public or private institutions, associations or individuals, accepted by the Office in virtue of decisions of the Governing Body.”

The Statutes also stipulate that the accounts of the Office shall be audited once a year by the League of Nations' auditor.

For purposes of administrative convenience, it was arranged that the Secretary-General of the League would give the necessary investiture to the representatives of the Office in those cases where the services of a League representative were deemed necessary for the execution of the Arrangement and Agreement of June 30th, 1928, relating to the legal status of refugees (see Chapter I(d)). For similar reasons, the Secretary-General subsequently found it desirable to entrust to the representatives of the Office the functions mentioned in Article 1 (f) of that Arrangement, which consist of recommending the refugees to the competent authorities, particularly for the purpose of obtaining visas, permits to reside in the country, admission to schools, libraries, etc.

(b) ORGANS OF THE OFFICE.

The organs of the Office are the Governing Body, the Managing Committee and the Finance Commission.

The Statutes of the Office provide for meetings of the Governing Body at the end of April and October. The pressure of urgent refugee questions, however, necessitated the convocation of the Governing Body on four occasions during the nine months of its existence in 1931 and at the end of April 1932. To deal with the current activities of the Office, the Managing Committee and the Finance Commission have met eight and nine times respectively since the creation of the Office.

Colonel Bicknell, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, having relinquished that position on his return to America, vacated his post on the Governing Body. Professor WERNER, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee, who had acted as Colonel Bicknell's substitute, was invited unanimously by the Governing Body to replace Colonel Bicknell, and Mr. SWIFT, the newly-appointed Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, was elected unanimously to succeed Professor Werner as substitute member of the Governing Body.

(c) DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE OFFICE.

Since the receipt of the affirmative replies on this subject, mentioned in the report of the Office to the last Assembly, from the Governments of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, the Saar Territory, South Africa, Sweden and Yugoslavia, affirmative replies have been received from the following Governments : Argentine, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan, Spain and Switzerland.

(d) CO-OPERATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In response to enquiries made of various Governments concerning the necessity of the co-operation of the representatives of the Office in the refugee work in their territories, representatives of the Office have been maintained in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Mandatory Territory of Syria. At the request of the Governments concerned, the representatives of the Office in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France and Yugoslavia have been given the investiture of the Secretary-General of the League for the execution of certain articles of the Agreement and Arrangement of June 30th, 1928.

In consequence of the increasing gravity of the refugee problem in Roumania, the Governing Body decided, with the approval of the Roumanian Government, to open a representation in that country, and appointed M. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL as its honorary representative.

The Austrian Government having notified its inability to continue the contribution on which the representation in Vienna was maintained, the Office was obliged to close that representation at the end of 1931. The Governing Body, however, noted with satisfaction the decision of the Austrian Government to nominate Dr. MONTEL, Chief of the Immigration Service of the Ministry of the Interior, as the honorary representative of the Office in Austria.

The representative in Belgium, M. Kehren, of the Belgian Immigration Office, who had performed extremely useful services for the refugees during the last three years, resigned his post in June 1932, and was succeeded, on the recommendation of the Belgian Government, by M. COUBAUX, late of the Belgian General Consulate in Kharkoff.

It was with the most profound regret that the Office learned in June of the death of M. Paul Hesse, the assistant representative to Dr. Alice Masarykova in Czechoslovakia. M. Hesse had been associated with the refugee work in Istanbul, Brazil and Czechoslovakia for more than ten years.

The budget for 1932 having been reduced by the Assembly in the circumstances mentioned in Chapter II, the Governing Body was compelled to close a major representation, and decided that the suppression of the representation in the Argentine would have the least serious repercussion on the welfare of the refugees as a whole. That representation was therefore liquidated on June 30th, 1932.

(e) INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS.

The Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, which remained attached to the League but for which the Office provides the Secretariat, held its fourth session in August 1931 and transmitted to the twelfth Assembly a series of recommendations for the betterment of the conditions of the refugees and concerning the establishment of a Convention to stabilise their situation on the liquidation of the Office.

At the request of the Commission, the Council, at its sixty-fifth session, invited Dr. Max HUBER to become an advisory member of the Commission and requested the Belgian Government to nominate a member to the Commission. In conformity with that request, the Belgian Government nominated Senator Albert FRANÇOIS to serve on the Commission.

The recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the Assembly and distributed to the interested Governments, and a summary of the recommendations and replies forms Appendix I to this report.

The Advisory Committee of Private Organisations met on March 21st, 1932, and drew the attention of the Office to a number of pressing problems concerning the refugees. The Advisory Committee laid especial emphasis on the fact that the refugee problems, at a time when they appeared to be on the high road to a satisfactory solution, had become aggravated by the economic crisis. It urged the Office, in particular, to devote attention to the precarious situation of the 100,000 Russian refugees in China mentioned in the resolution adopted by the twelfth Assembly; to the acute situation of the refugees who had recently crossed the Dniester into Roumania, and to the many thousands of Armenian refugees who could not be assimilated in Greece and to the possibility of their transfer to the Armenian (Erivan) Republic. To achieve those and other objects, the Committee stressed the importance of a wider support of the Nansen Memorial Fund. The Committee furthermore endorsed the proposals made during the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission in August last that a Convention would constitute the best means of securing the stability of the situation of the refugees on the liquidation of the Office. The Committee also urged that the representations of the Office in their present form should be maintained as long as possible and, to that end, recommended that the budgetary proposals contained in the liquidation plan submitted by the Office to the last Assembly should be accepted without further modification. The Committee finally recommended that, in order to prepare for the continuation of the refugee work on the liquidation of the Office, advisory committees to the representatives should be appointed forthwith, in order that they might be in a position to carry on the work of those representatives.

In compliance with the wishes expressed by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations, the Governing Body, at its meeting in April 1932, approved an exhaustive questionnaire on the whole refugee problem. The object of that questionnaire, which has been addressed to the members of the Governing Body, of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and of the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations, is to ascertain whether the Convention mentioned above would be the best means of securing the stability of the situation of the refugees on the liquidation of the Office.<sup>2</sup>

(f) Expulsions.

Both the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees have called serious attention in their reports to the increasing tendency of certain Governments to expel from their territories refugees who are not in possession of entry visas to neighbouring countries.

These cases fall within the competence of the Office under Article 1(f) of the Legal Status Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, and make calls on the time and resources of the Office out of all proportion to their number.



The Office therefore ventures to express the earnest hope that Governments will consider the possibility of refraining from the expulsion of refugees until they have obtained entry visas to other countries and thus save those refugees the very real hardships resulting from the irregularity of their situation in the countries to which they are expelled.

## CHAPTER II. — ASSEMBLY ACTION.

The twelfth Assembly adopted the following resolutions on the work of the Office :

“ The Assembly,

“ Recognises the endeavours made by the Governing Body of the Office to comply with the request of the eleventh Assembly to prepare a plan for the liquidation of the Office before the end of 1939, and notes that it has prepared a scheme which gives effect to the suggestion made by the Supervisory Commission that the budget of the Office should be reduced by approximately 10 per cent per annum ;

“ Recommends the adoption of the plan of liquidation proposed by the Governing Body and of the Rules of Procedure and Financial and Staff Regulations of the Office ;

“ With a view to facilitate the liquidation by the Office of its staff,

“ Invites the Secretary-General of the League and the Director of the International Labour Office to accord, as far as possible, a preference to that staff when vacancies occur in their respective organisations ;

“ Requests the Governing Body of the Office, in its future reports to the Assembly, to give full information concerning the various aspects of the refugee problems and the measures taken and contemplated by the Office for their solution ;

“ Having noted proposals made for the transfer to the Armenian (Erivan) Republic of some thousands of Armenian refugees, and bearing in mind the resolution on this subject adopted by the tenth Assembly,

“ Invites the Office to examine carefully the possibility of facilitating the transfer of such of those refugees who desire to proceed to the Armenian (Erivan) Republic, if it is satisfied that such transfer is in the best interests of the refugees ;

“ Requests the Office to devote particular attention to the precarious situation of more than 100,000 Russian refugees in China, with a view to their settlement in employment in other countries ;

“ Urges the interested Governments which have not already done so to put into full application the Nansen stamp system ;

“ Invites the Governments to encourage and facilitate the creation in their territories of National Committees for the Nansen Memorial Fund ;

“ Requests the Governing Body of the Office, in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, to consider the advisability of preparing a Convention to ensure the protection of the refugees on the liquidation of the Office ;

“ Recommends that the Belgian Government be invited to nominate a delegate to the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees ;

“ Requests the Council to communicate to the Governments the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees at its fourth session concerning certain facilities for the refugees.”

The plan of liquidation referred to in the Assembly resolutions above was based on annual reductions of 10 per cent of the contributions of the League to the budget of the Office, but provided for larger contributions during the early years of the existence of the Office to permit of an intensive action for the solution of the refugee problems during that period. Those larger contributions were, however, compensated by the more accelerated reductions proposed for the latter years of the Office's existence, and by the proposal in the plan to liquidate the Office in 1938 instead of at the end of 1939 as suggested by the eleventh Assembly.

The two following tables serve to illustrate the budgetary effects of those alternative plans:

	Annual 10 per cent reductions	Office proposals
	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
1932. . . . .	300,420	330,847
1933. . . . .	270,378	315,000
1934. . . . .	243,340	300,000
1935. . . . .	219,006	280,000
1936. . . . .	197,105	250,000
1937. . . . .	177,394	234,153
1938. . . . .	159,655	
1939. . . . .	143,689	
	<u>1,710,987</u>	<u>1,710,000</u>

Although the Assembly adopted the plan proposed by the Office, involving a contribution by the League for the year 1932 of 330,847 francs to the Office budget, it found it necessary subsequently, for reasons of financial stringency, to reduce that contribution by 10 per cent — *i.e.*, to 297,762.30 francs. In accepting that reduction for the reasons stated, the President of the Governing Body of the Office explained to the Assembly that the reduction in question could be regarded only as of an exceptional character and not as a precedent.

In conformity with the Governing Body's plan, as approved by the twelfth Assembly, the Governing Body submitted for 1933 a budget which provided for a contribution from the League of 315,000 francs. The Supervisory Commission, however, at its forty-sixth session in May 1932, considered that it was not possible to recommend that the Office should be granted, in respect of 1933, a contribution superior to that granted for 1932 — *i.e.*, 297,762.30 francs.

If these reductions are maintained, the Governing Body of the Office will have to consider, at its next session, whether it will have to propose modifications of the plan of liquidation.

### CHAPTER III. — STATISTICS.

#### (a) EXISTING REFUGEE SITUATION.

The following table shows the approximate numbers of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees able to work but unemployed; invalid and infirm refugees and infant refugees, for whom there is little or no material provision, as well as an estimate of the charges, direct or indirect, caused by their presence to the countries in which they live.

Countries	Total number of refugees			Number of refugees able to work but unemployed, or employed in occasional or temporary work or still to be settled			Number of refugees unable to earn their living (including the war invalids and children)			Charges borne this year by Governments owing to the presence of refugees on their territory	
	Russians	Armenians	Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks	Russians	Armenians	Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks	Russians	Armenians	Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and Turks		
Austria <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,401	263	—	53	—	—	298 (160) <sup>2</sup>	65 (20) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	
Belgium . . . . .	8,389	—	—	(New statistics are in preparation)							—
British Empire :	(Recent statistics are wanting)										
United Kingdom											
Cyprus <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	40	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iraq <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28	2,000	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palestine <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bulgaria . . . . .	16,625	14,398	—	6,500	4,000	—	4,000 (1,500) <sup>2</sup>	1,850	—	426,600 Swiss francs	
China . . . . .	97,386	521	—	24,600	—	—	9,500 (7,750) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	10,500	—	—	several hundreds	—	—	2,000	—	—	3 million Czech crowns	
Denmark <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danzig . . . . .	800	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Estonia . . . . .	16,000	—	—	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Finland . . . . .	15,000	—	—	10,825	—	—	—	—	—	2.5 million Fin. marks	
France <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	400,000	R. & A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Germany . . . . .	50,000	—	—	30,000	—	—	2,500 (1,000) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	
Greece . . . . .	1,500	26,000	450	160	6,500	—	350 (250) <sup>2</sup>	9,000 (3,000) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	
Hungary <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4,751	15	—	—	—	—	1,901	—	—	—	
Italy <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,154	603	—	427	R. & A.	—	203 (63) <sup>2</sup>	R. & A.	—	—	
Japan <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,356	24	—	1,657	—	—	580 (455) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	
Latvia . . . . .	14,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lithuania . . . . .	8,000	—	—	1,500	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	
Norway . . . . .	(Very small number)										
Poland . . . . .	90,000	—	—	38,000	—	—	—	—	—	500,000 zloty	
Roumania <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spain <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sweden <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,000	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Switzerland <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,266	250	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	
Syria . . . . .	1,000	120,000	10,000	—	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Turkey :											
Istanbul . . . . .	1,500	—	—	400	—	—	150	—	—	—	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	28,800	190	45	5,500	30	10	6,676 (1,250) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	33.3 million dinars	
	844,326	166,764	14,095	129,322	19,530	10	31,876 (11,910) <sup>2</sup>	10,915 (3,556) <sup>2</sup>	—	—	

Note. — This table will be completed from the replies to the questionnaire sent out in conformity with the instructions given by the Governing Body at its last session.

<sup>1</sup> Figures taken from the table appended to the report presented to the eleventh Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in brackets refer to children.

*(b)* SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

The assistance afforded by the Office in connection with the settlement of unemployed refugees falls under a variety of headings. It ranges from the colonisation work in Syria — where more than 20,000 Armenian refugees have been evacuated from insalubrious camps, which were recognised by the French mandatory Power to be a danger to the indigenous populations as well as to the refugees themselves, and settled in agricultural colonies and in pleasant urban quarters — to the individual advances made to refugees to enable them to commence modest enterprises for the support of themselves and their families.

The larger-scale settlement activities are dealt with in Chapter V of this report, but it may be useful to recapitulate here the results of the various measures which have resulted in the settlement, since the beginning of the Office's activities, of 14,292 refugees.

Settlement in Syria :

<i>(a)</i> Agricultural . . . . .	35
<i>(b)</i> Urban . . . . .	<u>3,950</u>
	3,985
Transfer of Armenian refugees from Greece to Soviet Armenia	6,269
Transfer of Mennonites and Lutherans from Harbin to South America . . . . .	772
Individual or small group settlement . . . . .	<u>3,266</u>
	14,292

The above figures refer to the number of refugees settled, or whose settlement has been facilitated, by the Office. Many more refugees were settled, however, thanks to a less direct assistance from the Office, but regarding whom it is not always possible to obtain statistics. The instance of the 4,000 Armenian refugees who have become settled in Syria, and are referred to in Chapter VI *(b)*, is a case in point.

*(c)* INTERVENTIONS IN FAVOUR OF REFUGEES.

The Office performs daily a large variety of useful services to refugees to enable them to overcome the disabilities inherent in their situation of persons without nationality, and consequently without consular protection. The assistance thus rendered to the refugees is often of an important but intangible nature whose value cannot be crystallised into numerical characters.

Some idea of the services thus rendered may, however, be gathered from the following résumé of the activities of the representatives of the Office in certain countries :

*Table showing the Interventions on Behalf of the Refugees made by the Representatives of the Office during the Period from April 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1932.<sup>1</sup>*

	Germany	South America	Austria <sup>1</sup>	Belgium	Bulgaria	France	Greece	Poland and Baltic States	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Totals
<b>I. Issues and renewals of Nansen passports (applications to local authorities for the issue of identity certificates):</b>												
Russians . . . . .	935	—	228	—	8,392	51	2	893	71	—	124	10,696
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2,852	14	12	—	—	—	12	2,890
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	12
<b>II. Issues of visas (steps taken for their obtainment):</b>												
<b>(a) Entry visas:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	—	—	2	7	198	120	15	140	94	33	149	758
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	28	20	36	—	—	—	15	99
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(b) Transit visas:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	92	—	—	1	56	5	2	30	119	34	50	389
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	—	175	—	—	—	6	187
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
<b>(c) Return visas:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	—	—	—	219	—	7	—	97	—	—	110	433
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	5
<b>III. Establishment of documents referred to in Article 1 of the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, or of similar documents:</b>												
<b>(a) Certifying the identity and the position of the refugees (apart from the interventions mentioned in No. 1 above):</b>												
Russians . . . . .	190	30	34	47	21	35	—	200	5	—	25	587
Armenians . . . . .	—	12	—	—	2	17	3	—	—	—	3	37
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(b) Certifying their family position and civil status in so far as these are based on documents issued or action taken in the country of origin of the refugees:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	184	—	—	—	12	437	30	48	16	52	18	797
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	144	122	—	—	—	2	269
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
<b>(c) Testifying to the regularity, validity and conformity with the previous law of their country of origin, of documents issued in such country:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	52	15	—	—	19	22	9	—	2	—	3	122
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	41	20	—	—	—	3	64
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(d) Certifying the signature of refugees and copies and translations of documents drawn up in their own language:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	2	100	—	—	93	102	38	114	2	—	46	497
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	105	182	—	—	—	1	288
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(e) Testifying before the authorities of the country to the good character and conduct of the individual refugee, to his previous record, to his professional qualities, and to his university and academic standing:</b>												
Russians . . . . .	2	—	—	168	44	1	10	62	12	—	44	343
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	150	—	—	—	—	152
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Austria, up to December 31st, 1931.

Table showing the Interventions on Behalf of the Refugees made by the Representatives of the Office during the Period from April 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1932.<sup>1</sup> (continued).

	Germany	South America	Austria <sup>1</sup>	Belgium	Bulgaria	France	Greece	Poland and Baltic States	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Totals
(f) Recommending the individual refugee to the competent authorities, particularly with a view to his obtaining visas, permits to reside in the country, and admission to schools, libraries, etc. (apart from the recommendations mentioned under paragraphs I and II)												
Russians . . . . .	341	—	9	—	34	(num.)	2	685	47	—	111	1,229
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	25	27
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>IV. Other interventions:</b>												
(1) Legal assistance:												
Russians . . . . .	—	10	—	—	121	—	29	13	36	—	37	246
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	31	—	485	—	—	—	1	517
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Exemptions from restrictions applied to foreign labour:												
Russians . . . . .	1,103	—	1	1	403	(num.)	—	175	1	—	—	1,684
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Expulsions:												
Russians . . . . .	308	—	1	11	7	131	1	119	30	—	8	616
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	102	1	—	—	—	3	106
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Taxation:												
Russians . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	13
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) General certificates of indigence (apart from the documents mentioned in paragraph V, 2):												
Russians . . . . .	354	—	—	3	—	—	1	307	—	—	47	712
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	12
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>V. Issues of Nansen stamps:</b>												
(1) Issue of Nansen stamps:												
Russians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	199	1,539	1,596	4,397	—	—	—	—	2,868	10,599
(2) Issue of certificates of exemption from the Nansen stamps:												
Russians . . . . .	—	—	29	—	7,199	17	1	—	—	—	6,714	13,960
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2,449	—	4	—	—	—	4	2,457
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VI. Other activities — i.e., applications to private and national organisations for relief in cases of unemployment, indigency, sickness, old age, etc.; investigations; consultations; translation of documents, etc.; letters to debtors, guarantors and employers for the recuperation of advances; sundry recommendations (apart from the settlement of refugees):</b>												
Russians . . . . .	2,521	1,160	149	119	(num.)	(num.)	(num.)	777	2,713	—	629	8,068
Armenians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total for Countries . . . . .</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>11,064</b>	<b>58,896</b>

<sup>1</sup> Austria, up to December 31st, 1931.

(d) STATISTICS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE OFFICE.

During the period under review, the Office at Geneva received 6,639 letters, and despatched 4,908 letters.

The difference between the numbers of letters received and those despatched is due very largely to an arrangement in force, introduced for reasons of economy, between the Office and its representatives that the former would only acknowledge the receipt of reports and routine correspondence if expressly requested to do so.

The Office also prepared twenty-five reports of meetings of the organs of the Office, and 175 reports to those organs.

To enable an opinion to be formed of the volume of the work thus performed, it should be stated that, on June 30th, 1932, the Staff of the Central Office consisted of ten officials, including a messenger.

CHAPTER IV. — FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE.

Apart from the budget of the Office, which for the year 1932 amounted to 354,851.15 Swiss francs, of which, as already stated, the League provides 297,762.30 francs, the Office administers on behalf of the refugees the Nansen Stamp Fund, the Nansen Memorial Fund, the Fund for the Settlement of Armenian Refugees in Syria and the former Private Fund of Dr. Nansen. The total sum administered by the Office up to June 1932 amounted to 1,422,000 francs, of which 206,500 francs were from the Nansen Stamp Fund, 538,000 francs from the Nansen Memorial Fund, and 219,000 francs from the Private Fund. A first list of the subscribers to the Nansen Memorial Fund forms Appendix II to this report. The Syrian Fund is utilised solely for the purpose of making advances to the refugees to enable them to become self-supporting. Outright gifts or repayable advances are made from other refugee funds at the discretion of the competent organs of the Office. The table which forms Appendix III to this report affords some idea of the services rendered to the refugees by those Funds.

The accounts of the Office for the year 1931 were transmitted to the League in conformity with the Statutes and Financial Regulations, and submitted to an exhaustive examination by the League auditor. The Governing Body was gratified to note that the League auditor expressed general satisfaction with the manner in which the Office accounts had been administered.

CHAPTER V. — SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.

(a) SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

Towards the end of 1926, when the High Commission for Refugees was invited by the mandatory Power to co-operate in the solution of the Armenian refugee problem in Syria, of more than 100,000 refugees in that country, there were some 40,000 living under the most precarious conditions, mostly in temporary hutments in the Alexandretta, Aleppo and Beyrouth camps.

The settlement plan, drawn up in close consultation with the High Commissioner for Syria, had as its primary object the liquidation of these camps.

As a general rule, the settlement policy adopted was to create agricultural colonies and to construct urban quarters, and to enable the refugees to purchase their holdings by instalments. In many cases, however — notably in Aleppo and Beyrouth — it was found preferable to make advances to groups of refugees and to individual refugees to enable them to construct their own quarters in conformity with general plans laid down by the Office.

The following tables show the settlement operations which have so far been effected :

Name of urban settlement	Families settled before March 31st, 1931	Families settled from April 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1932	Total families settled
<i>District of Beyrouth:</i>			
1. Pavillons . . . . .	155	3	158
2. Gebelli plot . . . . .	330	20	350
3. Lot No. 603 . . . . .	63	—	63
4. Nor-Marache . . . . .	400	50	450
5. Trad plot . . . . .	131	20	151
6. Giustini plot . . . . .	10	11	21
7. Hadjien plot . . . . .	33	84	117
8. Khalil Badaoui . . . . .	33	—	33
9. Badaoui plot — <i>Les pentes</i>	—	15	15
10. Assef Khouri plot . . . . .	—	51	51
On private property . . . . .	—	9	9
<i>Damascus</i> . . . . .	110	—	110
<i>Aleppo</i> . . . . .	800	345	1,145
<i>Alexandretta</i> . . . . .	256	—	256
<i>Kirik-Khan</i> . . . . .	60	—	60
Totals . . . . .	2,381	608	2,989

Name of agricultural settlement	Families settled before March 31st, 1931	Families settled from April 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1932	Total families settled
Haiachene . . . . .	78	—	78
Abdal-Huyuk. . . . .	57	3	60
Sooug-Sou . . . . .	40	—	40
Nor-Zeitoun . . . . .	21	—	21
Massyaf . . . . .	41	4	45
Kirik-Khan. . . . .	35	—	35
Bey-Seki . . . . .	20	—	20
Totals . . . . .	<u>292</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>299</u>

The total of 2,989 urban settlements refers to the number of quarters actually provided. To arrive at the number of urban families whose settlement has been effected, this figure should, however, be increased by 30 per cent, seeing that that proportion of settlers has taken in sub-tenants who were not in a position to take advantage of the instalment purchase facilities offered by the Office.

The total number of families settled should, therefore, appear as follows :

Agricultural families . . . . .	299
Urban families, 2,989 plus 30 per cent. . . . .	<u>3,886</u>
Total number of families . . . . .	<u>4,185</u>

The average Armenian refugee family consisting of five members, the total number of Armenian refugees settled amounts approximately to 20,900. The total sum expended on the settlement of these refugees amounts to 11,578,500 French francs, of which six million francs have been contributed by the mandatory Power and the remainder by philanthropic organisations whose contributions have been enumerated in previous reports to the Assembly. Of that expenditure, 1,510,100 French francs have been reimbursed by the refugees.

During the past year, an important contribution of £6,500 has been made by the Armenian General Benevolent Union, which has also promised a further generous grant of £5,000.

A contribution of £3,000 was made to the Nansen Memorial Fund by the British United Committee (consisting of the " Save the Children " Fund, the Armenian (Lord Mayor's) Fund, the Friends of Armenia and the Society of Friends) in favour of the settlement work in Syria. The total contributions made by the British United Committee in favour of that work now amount to £21,100.

The executive settlement work is carried out by the representative of the Office in Syria, in co-operation with an Advisory Committee, consisting of members nominated by the High Commissioner for Syria, and in consultation with representatives on the spot of the interested Armenian refugee organisations.

It is impossible, within the limited scope of this report, to give more than a very superficial survey of the manifold activities performed by the representative of the Office in the execution of his mandate. More detailed particulars of the settlement activities will be found in the summary of an historical account of the settlement work prepared by the representative of the Office in collaboration with officials of the High Commissioner in Syria, which forms Appendix IV to this report. It may, however, be interesting to note that those activities include the purchase of land, seeds, agricultural implements and materials for the construction of houses ; the allotment of the land in consultation with the municipal authorities ; interventions for taxation and construction facilities ; the planning of urban blocks, roads, drainage and lighting ; the settlement of disputes between vendors, purchasers, tenants and their neighbours ; collection of hire-purchase instalments ; arrangements with the Land Registry for the transfer of property deeds to the refugees on the completion of purchase ; and the administration of the settlements, including health and school services.

In addition to the direct settlement work effected by the Office, reference should be made to assistance of an indirect, but nevertheless important, character which has been afforded to the Armenian refugees. Numerous refugees have found employment with local enterprises, where their well-known qualities have contributed, in no small measure, to the economic development of the country. Armenian refugee labour in large public works and the various Armenian refugee settlements has, in fact, contributed largely to the transformation of Aleppo and Beyrouth from Oriental into modern cities.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the whole of the administrative work referred to above costs the Office the sum of 26,600 Swiss francs per annum.

(b) TRANSFER OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES FROM BULGARIA AND GREECE TO SOVIET ARMENIA (ERIVAN).

The twelfth Assembly invited the Office to examine carefully the possibility of facilitating the transfer of those Armenian refugees who desired to proceed to the Armenian (Erivan) Republic. In compliance with that request, the Office consulted all the responsible Armenian refugee organisations, and received the assurance that some thousands of Armenian refugees

in Bulgaria and Greece, who were in a very difficult situation and could not be absorbed into the normal economic lives of those countries, had registered of their own free will for transfer to Erivan. Those organisations moreover expressed the opinion that they were satisfied, from reports submitted by their representatives in the Armenian Soviet Republic, that it would be in the best interests of those indigent refugees to be transferred to Erivan, where the Government had made provision for the employment and accommodation of 6,000 of them. The proposal of the Armenian Soviet Republic was to settle those refugees, for the most part, on lands of the Sardarabad Plain, which had been irrigated in accordance with the plan recommended by the mission to Erivan headed by Dr. Nansen in 1925 at the request of the fifth Assembly.

The Governing Body, after a careful examination of reports on the subject submitted by the Managing Committee, came to the unanimous conclusion that, in view of all the circumstances, it could not withhold its co-operation from so important a movement affecting the welfare of some thousands of Armenian refugees.

The Armenian Government having intimated its willingness to assume full responsibility for the refugees on their arrival at Batoum, it remained for the Office to organise the transfer arrangements as far as that port for 5,000 Armenian refugees from Greece and 1,000 Armenian refugees from Bulgaria.

The Office considered it desirable, as a first step, to arrange for a close co-ordination of the activities of the interested bodies, and to that end recommended that representatives should be appointed by the Greek and Soviet Armenian Governments, and by the Armenian and other interested organisations, to co-operate with the representatives of the Office for the execution of the necessary evacuation arrangements.

In response to a request made by the Office, the Greek Government, in spite of the heavy expenditure it had already incurred on behalf of the Armenian refugees and of the prevailing financial stringency, generously agreed to provide free transport to Batoum for a maximum number of 10,000 Armenian refugees from Greece. Funds, however, had to be found for the cost of assembling the refugees at the ports, for clothing and medical assistance, and for their food during the sea voyage.

A third of the necessary funds was provided by the Office from the Nansen Memorial Fund; a third by the Armenian General Benevolent Union; and a grant of £500 was made by Miss Edith Roberts — who has so generously contributed of her time and resources to the Armenian refugee settlement work in Syria — towards the remaining third. Clothing and medical assistance were provided by the League of Red Cross Societies and the Greek Red Cross. Preparations for the transfer were carried forward so rapidly that, by the end of December, the first convoy, consisting of nearly 2,000 refugees, had reached Armenia and had been settled in employment and houses awaiting their arrival, and, by the end of June, no fewer than 6,269 Armenian refugees had been transferred from Greece and settled in Erivan.

According to reports received from the interested Armenian refugee organisations, those refugees have, for the most part, been settled satisfactorily in various industrial and commercial enterprises.

The transfer of the 1,000 Armenian refugees from Bulgaria to Erivan has been delayed by difficulties in arranging for their transport to Batoum. In reply to an enquiry made by the Office, the Bulgarian Government expressed the regret that the existing financial situation precluded it from providing free sea transport for those refugees to Batoum.

The Office has, however, arranged for the early departure from Bulgaria of about 600 Armenian refugees who are in a position to pay their own transport expenses, and has taken steps to provide food for those refugees and to facilitate their visa and other formalities.

The possibility of developing still further the settlement of Armenian refugees in Erivan is dealt with in the concluding chapter of this report.

### (c) EVACUATION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES FROM CHINA (HARBIN).

#### 1. *Mennonite Refugees.*

The twelfth Assembly requested the Office to devote particular attention to the precarious situation of more than 100,000 Russian refugees in China. The complete solution of that problem would have necessitated expenditure far in excess of the total finances of the Office. For the moment, the Office has, thanks to the co-operation of certain private organisations, been able to proceed to a solution only of that part of the problem consisting of more than 1,000 refugees in Harbin. The plight of those refugees, mostly Catholics, Lutherans, and Mennonites, was particularly tragic. Those refugees, of whom 350 were women and 380 children under 12 years of age, fled from Russia some months ago and, after great difficulties in Northern Manchuria, finally reached Harbin. There they had scarcely had time to make a temporary camp before they found themselves isolated by military events in the region of Harbin. In the face of that situation, the Office redoubled its efforts to secure the settlement of those refugees in a country where they could pursue their peaceful agricultural activities.

Interesting prospects were opened up by the offer made by the Paraguayan Government to the Council of the League in September 1931, and transmitted by the Council to the Office for action, to facilitate the settlement of those refugees in Paraguay near existing Mennonite refugee colonies. In spite of the formidable distance to cover and the consequent heavy



transport costs, thanks to the organised good will of relief committees manifested by laudable financial efforts made by the Central Mennonite Committee and the European Central Office for Inter-Church Aid, and to special transport facilities organised by the Office, definite arrangements had been made for the transfer of the first group of 600 Mennonite refugees to Paraguay, when quite unexpected objections, raised against their settlement in the region contemplated, prevented the Office from executing its carefully planned settlement programme.

It now became necessary for the Office to approach the question of the evacuation of the refugees from Harbin from a different angle. Once again its negotiations were successful, but once again unexpected obstacles to their successful execution arose, as the first part of the refugees' long pilgrimage — *i.e.*, the journey from Harbin to Dairen and Shanghai, their port of embarkation — involved their passage through the very heart of the theatre of military operations in the Far East. This formidable difficulty was finally overcome thanks to the enterprise and courage of M. Cuénod, the representative of the Office in Shanghai, who, with grants supplied from the Nansen Memorial Fund, undertook to convoy the refugees from Harbin to Shanghai, where, in spite of the bombardment of the town, they were safely embarked on February 27th for Marseilles. Thanks to the co-operation of the League of Red Cross Societies, the French Red Cross, and to the Mennonite organisations in the Netherlands, sorely needed medical and clothing comforts were arranged for the refugees on their arrival at Marseilles.

With the embarkation of the refugees at Shanghai, the Office felt that it could at last congratulate itself that a peaceful future had been assured for these unfortunate refugees, but, to its dismay, a cable reached it after the departure of the boat from Shanghai saying that it had been imperative to embark 373 instead of 300 refugees for whose transport funds had been collected with such great difficulty. Full sympathy was felt for the officials on the spot, who, when faced with a direct issue, could not find it in their hearts to tear families apart in order to limit the convoy to 300 persons. The Mennonite refugee organisations had, however, strained their credit to the maximum in guaranteeing the cost of the transport of 300 refugees. There was no time to approach other potential contributors, as the shipping company demanded a definite guarantee of payment for these additional 73 refugees as an alternative to landing them at Hong-Kong on March 1st.

On the horns of this dilemma, the Office, after negotiating by telephone with the shipping company in Paris, and with the Mennonite organisations in Germany and America by telephone and telegram, finally succeeded in saving the situation by advancing the extra transport costs from the Nansen Memorial Fund, pending the raising of the necessary additional sums by the Mennonite organisations.

## 2. Lutheran Refugees.

At the beginning of May, a second group of refugees was evacuated from Harbin. Those refugees, descendants of the Lutheran refugees from Germany and Switzerland who were afforded asylum in Russia by Catherine II, and who settled in Wolhynia, on the Volga and in Siberia, gained for themselves, by their industry, thrift and high sense of moral and social discipline, an excellent reputation among their Russian hosts. There, for one and a half centuries, they had lived in peace with their new-found compatriots and left their imprints on the country by the creation of towns which they named after their cities in their own countries, such as Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Basle, Zurich, Schaffhausen, etc., and, owing to their admirable qualities, gradually achieved comparative prosperity.

Recent events in Russia, however, caused these peasant farmers to abandon their homes in search of another asylum, and, after many adventures, those of them who were sufficiently robust and fortunate finally succeeded, in the winter of 1930-31, in crossing the frozen rivers of Siberia and Manchuria and in reaching Harbin. There, after manifold difficulties, they succeeded in reconstructing their lives on a modest basis in temporary hutments, when the events in China rendered their continued presence in Harbin undesirable.

Arrangements were made for their settlement as colonists in Brazil, thanks to the sympathetic attitude of the Brazilian Government; to the devoted efforts of the Lutheran World Convention (which, in spite of the prevailing financial crisis, succeeded in obtaining funds from the Lutheran Churches in various countries); to Count Moltke, the creator of the Nansen Memorial Fund Committee in Denmark, whose contributions to that Fund enabled the Office to co-operate financially in the movement; and to the French Red Cross, which, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, once more agreed to offer valuable medical assistance to the refugees at Marseilles on their arrival and at Bordeaux on their embarkation for Brazil, and to provide Russian-speaking nurses to accompany them on their journey from Marseilles to Bordeaux. Finally, a tribute should be paid to the organising ability of the representative in China of the Nansen Office, who, in the remarkably short space of a few days, assembled those refugees at Harbin, arranged their passport and visa formalities, their medical inspection and vaccination, conducted them over the railway from Harbin to Changchun and Dairen, which had just previously been cut, and succeeded in accelerating the boat service from Dairen to Shanghai, thus enabling the embarkation of the 395 refugees at the last moment on the *Porthos* at Shanghai on May 7th.

(d) REFUGEES IN ROUMANIA.

In the spring of 1932, the attention of the Office was called to the situation of a large number of refugees who crossed the Dniester into Roumania and who were, for the most part, in a destitute condition. The Roumanian Government had afforded those refugees temporary relief, but felt that the problem was of a character which should not fall entirely upon its shoulders, particularly in view of the fact that Roumania had for some years past assumed heavy charges on behalf of the tens of thousands of Russians and Armenians who had already taken refuge in the country.

The Governing Body, at its session in April, had also under consideration urgent appeals in favour of those refugees, who were said to number about 2,000, from the International Federation of Unions for the League of Nations, various Ukrainian refugee organisations and from the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees.

The Governing Body learned with satisfaction and gratitude on that occasion that the Roumanian Government had succeeded in settling 581 of those refugees and was prepared to afford the Office facilities for the settlement of the remainder in Roumania as *mélayers*. The Governing Body made a grant of 8,000 Swiss francs to enable an experimental settlement to be made on a small scale and will follow the results with the closest interest. The Roumanian Government has intimated its willingness to co-operate with the Office further in the work of settling the refugees from across the Dniester, if the Office is in a position to make available more adequate funds for the purpose.

CHAPTER VI. — CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing chapters that, in spite of the general economic depression which has borne so heavily on so many millions of national workers, and of necessity with much greater weight on the refugees who are unable to rely on the support of a Government, the Office has, by means of its direct efforts, facilitated the settlement, during the first year of its existence, of 14,292 refugees.

The services rendered to the refugees and enumerated under Chapter III (c) are, although less tangible, no less important for the promotion of the welfare of the refugees. The outright grants and loans made to refugees and to refugee organisations referred to in Chapter IV have been applied to the worst-ried of the refugees — the aged, the infirm, the sick and the young children. The value of that particular form of assistance rendered by the Office may perhaps be best described by the following extract from a letter on the subject addressed to the President of the Office by a group of refugees' organisations members of the Advisory Committee for Refugees :

“ Thanks to the grants and subsidies which the Nansen International Office for Refugees has made to the Russian organisations whose headquarters are in Paris and in whose name we are writing to you, the falling-off and the disastrous restriction of their activities have been avoided.

“ Thanks to these grants and subsidies :

“ *The Relief Committee of the Zemstvos and Russian Towns for Russian Citizens in Foreign Countries* has been able to maintain, during the current year, the most important establishments affording relief to refugee children in France, Germany, Poland, Finland, Estonia and Latvia, which have provided for 1,167 children, to feed 378 children of unemployed or invalid parents, to provide the necessary premises for the school and the boarding-school at Narva (Estonia), to prolong the functions of the Agricultural Commission which, during the first seven months of 1932, has given assistance to 717 refugees, and to take the necessary steps towards settling artisan refugees in the agricultural localities in France.

“ *The General Management of the Old Organisation of the Russian Red Cross* has been enabled to assist more than 200 Russian consumptive refugees, and to maintain certain establishments face to face with the direct difficulties, particularly the Sanatorium of the Russian Red Cross in France, near Paulhaguet (Haute-Loire), fitted up to receive forty patients, the Maison de Repos for consumptives, at Chelles, near Paris, where thirty-five patients have benefited by the help of the Nansen Office, and the dispensaries in Paris and Berlin, at which an average of more than fifty persons daily have received necessary attention and assistance.

“ *The Central Committee of Patronage of the Russian Members of Universities in Foreign Countries* has been able to furnish the means (in the form of loans for education and grants) to seventy-five Russian students to continue their studies and to become self-supporting.

“ *The General Management of the Federation of Russian War Invalids in Foreign Countries* has maintained the activities of the Home for Invalids at Chaville (France), at Kniagevo and at Chipka (Bulgaria), as well as the Home for Invalids and Wounded War Veterans at Tegél (near Berlin), all of which shelter and care for the needs of 300 invalids and wounded veterans of the great war. Further, the General Management has been able to ensure the welfare of 200 invalids and wounded veterans in Bulgaria.

" *The General Union of the Associations of Russian Veterans in France* has found it possible to alleviate, by means of loans, the lot of more than 600 totally or partially unemployed veterans of the great war.

" In reality, the assistance which you have afforded to refugees through their organisations is much greater, seeing that you have given your co-operation also to numerous organisations centred in other countries.

(Signed) M. AVXENTIEFF,	President of the Relief Committee of the Zemstvos and Russian Towns for Russian Citizens in Foreign Countries ;
B. IVANITSKY,	President of the General Management of the Old Organisation of the Russian Red Cross ;
MICHEL FEDOROFF,	President of the Committee of Patronage of Russian Members of Universities in Foreign Countries ;
M. KALNITSKY,	President of the General Management of the Federation of Russian War Invalids in Foreign Countries ;
P. CHATILOFF,	President of the General Union of the Associations of Russian Veterans in France ;
M. MAKLAKOFF,	President of the Central Committee of Russian Refugees in France ;
I. RUBINSTEIN,	President of the Central Commission for the Study of the Conditions of Russian Refugees."

\* \* \*

The principal problems remaining to be solved by the Office are the following :

- A (a) The settlement of the refugees able to work but unemployed ;
- (b) Assistance to refugees incapable of working (old people, invalids and children) ;
- B (a) Preparatory work relating to the Convention in conformity with the resolution of the twelfth Assembly ;
- (b) Creation of local institutions to be charged ultimately with the unfinished work of the representations of the Office on their liquidation.

The measures contemplated by the Office for the solution of those problems were foreshadowed in the report submitted to the last Assembly and fall under two broad headings : firstly, by means of the Convention whose ultimate object would be to secure for the refugee workers, invalids and children, as far as possible the same conditions as those of the nationals in the countries in which they reside, and, secondly, during the transitory stage, by means of the settlement of the unemployed refugees and by the provision of relief to the refugees incapable of working.

The possibilities of the Office in connection with the settlement of the refugees and the provision of assistance to the refugees incapable of working and mentioned in the Table in Chapter III are necessarily almost wholly dependent on its financial resources. Experience has, in fact, shown that, even in dealing with the difficult question of unemployment, the Office has, thanks to its international contacts and to the co-ordinated goodwill of the various charitable organisations, been able to achieve notable results at a very small cost per head. If, therefore, Governments could see their way to adopt the above-mentioned Convention and ensure the general issue of the Nansen stamp and if comparatively modest funds could be obtained from other sources, the Office need not despair of liquidating substantially the refugee problems by the time it is due to terminate its activities.

It will suffice to give a few examples of the manner in which the Office could, if such modest funds were placed at its disposal, liquidate a large portion of the existing refugee problems :

(a) SETTLEMENT OF 20,000 ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN ARMENIAN (ERIVAN) REPUBLIC.

According to reports made to the Office by the responsible Armenian refugee organisations, the Armenian Government is prepared to receive and settle in Erivan no fewer than 20,000 additional Armenian refugees, who cannot be assimilated by other countries, on condition that external financial co-operation is forthcoming for the purpose.

It should be recalled that the Armenian Government has shouldered the whole cost of the irrigation of Sardarabad Plain, contemplated by Dr. Nansen's Erivan Settlement Plan, as well as the cost of the settlement and accommodation of the 8,000 Armenian refugees transferred or to be transferred to Soviet Armenia this year.

(b) SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

An account has been given in Chapter V (a) of the progress made with the settlement of the Armenian refugees in Syria. From that account, it will be seen that, out of a total of 40,000 Armenian refugees who were in the camps of Alexandretta, Aleppo and Beyrouth, 20,900 have already been settled by the High Commission for Refugees and the Office, and that a further 4,000 Armenian refugees have been enabled to settle, thanks to less direct efforts of the Office.

There still remain, however, about 15,000 refugees in camps who must be settled before those camps can be destroyed and the acute portion of the Armenian refugee problem in Syria regarded as liquidated. Fortunately, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, or an aggravation of the economic situation, some of those refugees will be able to settle themselves with some small assistance from the Office. The full assistance of the Office will, however, be required for the remainder. The numbers of these refugees is shown in the appended table :

	Total number of refugee families in camps	Number for whom Office assistance is necessary
Alexandretta . . . . .	250	150
Aleppo . . . . .	1,400	800
Beyrouth . . . . .	1,500	900
Total . . . . .	3,150	1,850

Taking the average Armenian refugee family at five persons, it will be seen that the Office has now to concentrate its attention on the settlement of about 9,000 Armenian refugees. It is estimated that, for this purpose, about three and a half million French francs will be required, of which :

	French francs
The Office had in hand, on June 30th . . . . .	1,268,000
Promised by the Armenian General Benevolent Union (£4,000) . . . . .	360,000
Reimbursements by refugees in 1933 . . . . .	500,000
Total . . . . .	2,128,000

At a conference held in Paris in June 1931 between M. Ponsot, the High Commissioner for Syria, Dr. Max Huber, the President of the Governing Body of the Office, and the competent officials of their respective organisations, it was agreed that every effort should be made to evacuate the refugee camps and to complete the work of settling the refugees remaining in the camps before the end of 1933. In the absence of unforeseen difficulties, the Office contemplates the possibility of closing the Beyrouth camp by that date and of liquidating the Aleppo camp shortly afterwards.

It must not be assumed, however, that the clearance of the refugee camps is synonymous with the liquidation of the whole of the Armenian refugee problem in Syria. Many of these refugees are, at the best, living from hand to mouth, and the slightest change for the worse in the economic situation of the country must have as an inevitable result the return of a considerable number of those refugees to destitution. The Office must, therefore, regard it as a moral obligation for some time to come to watch over the welfare of its *protégés* in Syria, in order that the good which has already been done may not be undone by too hasty a liquidation of its activities in that country.

The Office has, moreover, obligations of a most specific character after the cessation of the actual work of settlement at the end of 1933. Definite engagements have been entered into with the donators to the Syrian Fund regarding the administration and the final destination of the settlement funds. Some donators have asked for the return of a portion of their funds, whilst others have expressed the wish that their contributions should be devoted to the improvement of the social and other conditions of the refugees. Furthermore, there is a definite obligation to the refugees to ensure that the title deeds of their properties are handed to them in good order on the completion of the purchases of their properties.

These eventualities were foreseen during the arrangements arrived at in Paris in June 1931, to which reference has been made above, when it was agreed that, at the end of 1933, an organisation should be set up in Syria, in consultation with the High Commissioner for Syria, which would enable the Office to fulfil its obligations and bring the refugee work in Syria to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

A proposal to that end will be made in the next report of the Office to the Assembly.

(c) SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN ROUMANIA.

As already stated under Chapter V (d), about 2,000 refugees have crossed recently the Dniester into Roumania. The Roumanian Government has settled about 500 of these refugees, and has generously offered to afford facilities for the settlement in Roumania of the remainder, if the Office is prepared to afford some financial co-operation.

It is estimated that an advance of approximately 150,000 Swiss francs will be required for the emergency relief and settlement of those refugees.

(d) COLONISATION.

Most immigration countries having been obliged by the prevailing economic situation to close their doors to immigrants who seek employment in their territories and who would only swell the existing considerable number of unemployed national workers, the Office sees no immediate prospect of transferring refugees as salaried workers, in large numbers, to such countries. Nevertheless, the transfer this year of 800 Lutheran and Mennonite refugees from Harbin to South America indicates that there are still interesting openings in that part of the world for colonists, and that certain Governments are disposed to accept refugees who are suitably equipped as colonists. The Office is exploring those possibilities with a view to ascertaining if the creation of such a movement would be beneficial alike to the refugees and to the countries willing to receive them. Once again, however, the dimensions which such a movement could assume would depend largely, if not entirely, on the funds the Office is able to obtain. The cost of such settlement work — approximately 3,000 Swiss francs per family of five persons, including the somewhat heavy transport expenses — may at first sight seem high, but it is not exaggerated when it is borne in mind that it transforms the refugees from charges on public and private funds into constructive members of the community.

(e) SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE.

The difficulties encountered, for the reasons already mentioned, in securing employment for refugees in immigration countries, and the restrictions operating in almost every country against the introduction of foreign workers, have compelled the Office to devote particular attention to the question of settling refugees in employment in the countries where they now reside.

The information given in Chapter III (b) illustrates that interesting results have been obtained in this connection, groups of individual refugees having been established in a variety of enterprises. Particular attention should be directed to the measures taken in Poland, in close co-operation with the Polish authorities, where more than 200 refugees are being settled in fishing, tobacco and quarrying enterprises for an advance made by the Office of 150 Swiss francs per head. The Office hopes, with the benevolent co-operation of the interested Governments, to develop this form of settlement on an appreciable scale.

(f) RELIEF WORK.

It has been shown under Chapter III that there are 42,791 aged, infirm and invalid refugees, and 15,468 infant refugees who are unable to work and for whose support practically no provision exists. The problem of these refugees is the most difficult with which the Office has to deal. An account is given in Chapter VI and Appendix III of the assistance given by the Office to organisations which endeavour to care for these refugees, but that assistance has only been able to touch the fringe of the problem. The situation of those refugees, always extremely precarious, has become seriously aggravated by the reduction in, and in many cases the complete extinction of, the revenue of the refugee organisations consequent on the general economic depression. The Office would be failing in one of its most elementary duties if it remained indifferent to this state of affairs, and cannot contemplate the normal liquidation of its activities without exploring every conceivable means of securing at least the modest endowment of refugee institutions which would ensure a minimum protection for these sorely tried and most deserving objects of human compassion.

Appendix I.

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES AT ITS FOURTH SESSION.

I. In conformity with the decision of the Council on September 29th, 1931, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations transmitted, on October 27th, 1931, for the benevolent consideration of the interested Governments, the recommendations formulated at its fourth session by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees.

Those recommendations refer :

To the participation of the President of the Governing Body of the Office and of a delegate of the Belgian Government in the work of the Inter-Governmental Advisory

Commission, to the utility of establishing a convention with a view to assuring protection for the refugees after the liquidation of the Nansen Office, to the definition of the term "refugee", to the period of validity of the Nansen certificates, to their renewal and to their prolongation, to the return clause which they should bear, and to the granting of visas, to the expulsion of and to the refusal of entry of refugees, to the problems of the Armenian refugees, of war invalids and of children.

The following is a summary of the replies received :

*Argentine Government.* — As soon as the Argentine Congress will have reached a decision concerning the position of the Argentine Government with regard to the League of Nations, the Congress will consider the possibility of a collaboration of the Republic with the noble efforts made in favour of the refugees.

Aware of the difficulties with which refugees, the bearers of expired passports, have to contend, the provisional Government decided by decree, on November 14th, 1931, to deliver to them, and to all foreigners without regular nationality, passports permitting the bearers to leave the Argentine and to return thereto during the whole period of their validity — *i.e.*, one year.

*Australian Government.* — The whole question relating to refugees affects Australia to a very limited extent. However, most of the recommendations in question have already been agreed to by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. With regard to the clause in Nansen certificates regarding the return journey, a practice has been established in Australia requiring all foreigners who wish to return to that country without restriction to obtain re-entry permits, which must be presented in addition to any travel documents held by them.

*Austrian Government.* — In principle, identity certificates are delivered in Austria for a period of one year, and contain the return clause. The Austrian diplomatic and consular authorities have the right to deliver, without the previous consent of the central authorities, transit visas as well as entry visas, the latter only to persons who, from a political point of view, are not suspect, and have either a visa for entry into another country or an authorisation for their return to the country which delivered to them the identity certificate. The diplomatic and consular authorities have not to intervene in the matter of renewals and prolongations of Nansen certificates, seeing that Austria in principle delivers these certificates only to persons residing in Austria.

With regard to the other questions put forward in the report of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, the Austrian Government refers to the previous communications summarised in the preceding report of the Office to the Assembly (document A.27.1931).

*Government of the United Kingdom.* — The refugees definitely established in the United Kingdom, who desire to proceed temporarily to another country, can obtain in London the return visa before their departure. This procedure has given every satisfaction and the Government does not see any reason to modify it.

With regard to the delivery, for a limited period, of visas by consuls, under their own responsibility and without reference to London, the Government has found by experience that, unless close control is exercised, refugees holding these visas are apt to find themselves in the United Kingdom without the means of securing admission to any other country. For this reason, while the Government has felt able to agree to the grant of a certain discretion to the Consul-General in Paris in this matter, it is not disposed, at present, to agree to any extension in this arrangement.

*Colombian Government.* — Up to the present, no problem relating to the question of refugees has required the attention of the Colombian Government.

On the other hand, the legal and administrative dispositions in force in matters of passports do not admit either of the delivery or of the visa of Nansen certificates.

*Government of Denmark.* — The Danish Government refers to the observations made previously which figure in the first report of the Office to the Assembly (document A.27.1931), under letters *b*, *c*, *d*, and *f*, and adds that it has no further observations to make on the report of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission.

*Egyptian Government.* — The Egyptian Government has no objection to make with regard to the recommendations in question, and is in complete agreement with the proposals submitted relating to the insertion of the return clause in the Nansen certificates, and to the prolongation of these certificates in other countries. It reserves, however, the right in deliver Egyptian documents to refugees who may be authorised to reside in Egypt.

*Estonian Government.* — The regulations applied to refugees coincide in a general way with the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, except as regards the recommendations referring to the introduction of the Nansen stamp and to the delivery of entry visas. The Estonian Government has abstained from introducing the Nansen stamp system in view of the extreme poverty of the great majority of the refugees domiciled in that country. Owing to the numerous abuses which have been brought to the notice of the Government, it is not of opinion that it should authorise its representatives in foreign countries to grant visas to refugees without reference to the central authority.

*Government of the United States of America.* — The American Government is not in a position, in view of the existing legislation, to take any measures in connection with the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, apart from those summarised in the preceding report of the Office to the Assembly (document A.27.1931).

*Greek Government.* — The Greek Government is not in a position to modify the point of view exposed previously — that is to say, that it will not be able to express an opinion as to the possibility of applying in Greece the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission before the problem of the evacuation of the Armenian refugees on its territory has been definitely solved.

*Hungarian Government.* — Refugees wishing to enter Hungary must be in possession of a travelling certificate available for six months, bearing a return visa. Before entering Hungary, the refugees must make application to the Hungarian authorities for the necessary permission, giving the point at which they desire to cross the frontier, the place and the duration of their stay in Hungary, and their exact personal description. The travelling certificates delivered to refugees by the Hungarian Government are, as a general rule, valid for a period of one year.

In spite of the financial crisis which weighs heavily upon the country, the Hungarian Government has not expelled any refugees established in Hungary. On the contrary, everything is done to ensure for them all possible favours and advantages.

*Government of British India.* — The Secretary of State for India, in conformity with his reply with regard to the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission at its second session, does not propose to take any steps in connection with the recommendations in question, in view of the extremely limited number of Russian refugees in the country.

*Lithuanian Government.* — The recommendation of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission relating to the duration of Nansen passports corresponds to the Lithuanian legislative dispositions. As regards the other recommendations, the competent authorities do not see the possibility of putting them into practice for the time being.

*Luxemburg Government.* — The duration of the validity of Nansen passports is one year. It is customary to deliver return visas to refugees established in the Grand-Duchy for at least six months. The consuls in foreign countries have the right to deliver visas to refugees who satisfy the ordinary conditions required for entry into the Grand-Duchy.

With regard to the renewal of Nansen passports, the Government admits the principle of the competence of the State on whose territory the refugee may be. It delivers passports, therefore, only to refugees having the right to reside on its territory. Consuls are not authorised to renew or to prolong passports.

The Government is obliged to maintain, in principle, its right to expel or to refuse entry to refugees for reasons of public order. It deals, however, with the utmost leniency with refugees, and it supports the desire expressed by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission that the situation of refugees who have become nomadic in consequence of irregularities in their papers should be regulated.

*Government of Nicaragua.* — Although the problem in question is not of direct interest to the countries on the American continent, the Government of Nicaragua is prepared, for humanitarian reasons, to adhere to the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission as far as they may concern it and in a measure consistent with its national laws and vital interests.

*Norwegian Government.* — The Norwegian Government confirms the information contained in the preceding report<sup>1</sup> of the Office to the Assembly (document A.27.1931), but points out, however, that identity certificates are now delivered regularly for a duration of one year.

*Government of the Saar.* — The Government of the Saar has no objections to make with regard to the principle of a formal convention for the purpose of establishing a status for refugees. As far as the Saar is concerned, refugees are assimilated to other foreigners, who, in principle, are not authorised to carry on any activities on the Territory if there is any possibility of their being replaced by unemployed nationals.

The Government of the Saar has no objection to raise with respect to the increase of the validity of Nansen certificates to two years, and points out that the period of validity of the national passports is two years. From the beginning, it has inserted the return clause in the Nansen certificates. The Government of the Saar has never applied the formality of the visa to holders of Nansen certificates, or to other foreigners. With regard to the renewal and to the prolongation of Nansen certificates, the Government is in agreement with the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission. As regards the necessity of refusing residential permission to refugees, measures would in no case be taken before assurance were obtained that the interested parties could enter another country.

*Swiss Government.* — Nansen stamps are utilised in Switzerland for the issue and the prolongation of all Nansen certificates.

The Swiss Government has already accepted the term "refugee" as laid down by the Arrangement of May 12th, 1926.

The validity of Nansen certificates is fixed definitely at one year. They bear a clause authorising the return to Switzerland during the period of their validity. Swiss consuls deliver transit visas to refugees on their own responsibility. They are authorised, moreover, to visa, without reference to the central administration, Nansen certificates of refugees domiciled in their region who wish to reside in Switzerland for a period not exceeding three months and who have not the intention to undertake any occupation in the country. As a general

rule, the Swiss authorities prolong Nansen certificates of refugees domiciled in Switzerland, but residing temporarily in a foreign country, even if the holders are still in a foreign country when the validity of their certificates expires.

With regard to expulsion and non-admittance, the refugees are treated on the same footing as other foreigners.

*Czechoslovak Government.* — The Czechoslovak authorities interpret the term "refugee" in the most liberal spirit.

Nansen certificates are delivered regularly for a term of one year, and, in very rare cases, for a shorter period. They bear the return clause. The Czechoslovak diplomatic missions are authorised to grant visas, without previous reference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to refugees regarding whom nothing unfavourable is known, and if it is established that their stay in Czechoslovakia will be of short duration. The Government regrets its inability to consent to the competence of its diplomatic and consular missions being extended outside these limits. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is not in a position to authorise its diplomatic and consular missions in foreign countries to prolong the validity of Nansen certificates, in order to avoid the appearance of a kind of protection of refugees by one State on the territory of another State. The period of validity of one year of the passports and the return clause guarantee sufficiently the possibility of a temporary stay in a foreign country, even in a State which has not accepted the Nansen passport system.

The recommendation concerning expulsion and non-admittance has been communicated to the competent authorities with the request that they should not take measures of expulsion without considering beforehand the particular situation of the refugees.

*Government of Venezuela.* — The Government of Venezuela has taken note of the peremptory requirements of the League concerning Russian refugees, but regrets its inability to afford them priority to national problems.

*Yugoslav Government.* — The recommendations made with regard to the definition of the term "refugee" have been adopted entirely by the Government.

Nansen certificates are delivered for a period of three months and may, in case of need, be renewed. They cannot be delivered for a longer period, owing to the difficulties which their control would entail. The return clause is inserted in the Nansen certificates. The Yugoslav representatives in foreign countries are authorised to deliver transit visas. As regards permanent or temporary residence permits, authorisation must be obtained from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

II. On September 25th, 1931, the Assembly adopted, *inter alia*, two resolutions relating respectively to the generalisation of the Nansen stamp and to the formation of national committees for the Nansen Memorial Fund.

These resolutions were communicated to the Governments on October 27th, 1931, by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who drew their attention to the necessity of increasing to the utmost the only revenue of the Office for its work of assistance — that is to say, the revenue accruing from the sale of the Nansen stamp.

The following is a summary of the replies received to that communication :

*German Government.* — The German Government has again examined the question of the introduction of the Nansen stamp system, in spite of the objections already raised in that connection by the German delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference in May 1926. It is of opinion that, if the delivery of a Nansen passport was subordinated to the payment of the tax represented by the cost of the Nansen stamp, this would probably result in the refugees applying for German passports for foreigners, which are delivered to indigents, not only without their having to pay the tax in question, but also without cost to them. As the refugees are living in Germany, for the most part under unfavourable financial conditions, the revenue from the sale of the Nansen stamp, if it were introduced into the country, would be exceedingly small. With the desire to co-operate in the work in favour of refugees, and to contribute to the expenses thereof, the German Government has already declared its readiness to provide for the transport expenses of refugees leaving Germany, and it has effected payments in this connection, during the last years, totalling, at least, if they do not exceed, the sums which the sale of the Nansen stamp could reasonably have been expected to reach.

The German Government would be happy to see the creation of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, but, in view of the economic situation of the country, it does not think that a private appeal would give results of any importance.

*Australian Government.* — In view of the very limited number of refugees in Australia, the Government is of opinion that the introduction of the Nansen stamp system into the country would not be justified.

Although the Government follows the work in favour of refugees with the greatest sympathy, the distance which separates Australia from the centre of activity has not permitted it to take an active part in this work. In these conditions, it would be difficult to create a national committee in Australia in favour of the Nansen Memorial Fund.

*Austrian Government.* — In spite of the provisional liquidation of the representation of the Office at Vienna, the Nansen stamp system is still applied in Austria.



In the event of national committees for the Nansen Memorial Fund being created, the Federal Government would not fail to favour their development, in gratitude for the kind efforts made by Dr. Nansen, in the past, for its countrymen in captivity.

*Belgian Government.* — The Nansen stamp system is applied to the widest possible extent in Belgium.

The creation in Belgium of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund is under consideration.

*Colombian Government.* — In view of the difficult economic situation of the country, the Colombian Government considers that it cannot contribute to the generalisation of the Nansen stamp, nor to the creation in Colombia of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund.

*Government of the Free City of Danzig.* — The Senate of the Free City of Danzig points out that the question of the introduction of the Nansen stamp system and of the formation of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund could not be realised in any practical manner, owing to the extremely small number of persons applying to the authorities for Nansen passports and to the fact that the applicants are all persons of small means.

*Egyptian Government.* — As the Egyptian Government does not issue Nansen certificates, it cannot contemplate the general adoption of the Nansen stamp.

As regards the formation of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, the Egyptian Government regrets its inability to give effect to this recommendation at the moment and would prefer that this task should be entrusted to the Russian colony in Egypt whose members will be officially invited to collect funds for this purpose.

*Spanish Government.* — The Spanish Government will take into account the recommendations of the Assembly with regard to the introduction of the Nansen stamp and to the constitution of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund.

*Government of the United States of America.* — The Government of the United States is not in a position to take any action in the direction of a fuller application of the Nansen stamp system, nor to encourage or facilitate the creation in the United States of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund. However, should such a committee be established in that country through private initiative, the American Government would view its activities with entire sympathy and approval.

*Hungarian Government.* — The introduction of the Nansen stamp in Hungary would be inopportune at the present time, as the great majority of refugees are not in a position to pay the tax of five gold francs. As a matter of fact, the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, in view of the very precarious material circumstances of the refugees, does not make any charge — beyond that of the cost of the forms — for their identity cards.

*Government of British India.* — Owing to the small number of refugees with which the Government of India is required to deal, it does not consider it necessary to introduce the Nansen stamp, or to create national committees for the Nansen Memorial Fund.

*Latvian Government.* — The Latvian Government regrets its inability to impose any further charges on refugees residing in Latvia, and is obliged to maintain its negative attitude in regard to the introduction of the Nansen stamp system in the country, for reasons which it has already explained.

The Government is of opinion, besides, that the present is not a favourable time for the creation in Latvia of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund. In any case, it has not been informed yet of any such intention, and it is unlikely that it will be possible to contemplate the setting up of such a committee in Latvia in the near future.

*Lithuanian Government.* — In view of the particular situation of the country, the Lithuania authorities hardly see the possibility of complying with the recommendations in question for the moment. Nansen certificates, however, are delivered in Lithuania for a period of one year, in conformity with the recommendation of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission.

*Luxemburg Government.* — The Grand-Ducal Government is applying the Nansen stamp system to the fullest possible extent, even in the case of the extension of the validity of passports. It will examine the possibility of setting up in the Grand-Duchy a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, although it does not underrate the difficulty of creating such a committee at a time when there are so many calls for assistance in Luxemburg itself.

*Norwegian Government.* — The Nansen stamp system has already been put into full application in Norway, as stated in the preceding report of the Office to the Assembly (document A.27.1931).

As regards the Nansen Memorial Fund, the Government refers to the correspondence exchanged in this connection with the President of the Governing Body regarding the Norwegian contribution to this Fund.

*Portuguese Government.* — As there have never been any refugees in Portugal, the Portuguese Government is of opinion that there is no need to encourage, or facilitate, the creation of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, or to put the Nansen stamp system into application.

*Government of the Saar.* — In principle, all refugees, except those who are indigent, who apply for an identity card or for a residence permit are required to purchase a Nansen stamp.

On the other hand, the Government of the Saar is quite ready to afford its moral support to the creation of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, the initiative for such a step being left of course to spontaneous private action which has not yet revealed itself.

*Swedish Government.* — A national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund has been organised in Sweden. This committee recently made an appeal to the public, signed by a large number of distinguished persons, including Prince Carl of Sweden, M. Ekman, the Prime Minister, and Baron Ramel, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*Yugoslav Government.* — The Nansen stamp system will continue to be applied in the manner indicated previously.

As regards the creation in Yugoslavia of a national committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, the Royal Government considers that the present circumstances do not warrant it.

## Appendix II.

### NANSEN MEMORIAL FUND.

#### FIRST LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED UP TO JUNE 30TH, 1932.

	Swiss Francs
Dr. A Nansen, Administrator of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's Fund, via the Norwegian Government . . . . .	342,500.—
Danish Committee for the Nansen Memorial Fund, via Count Moltke <sup>1</sup> . . .	115,203.85
Lord Mayor's Fund (to be used for settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria) (£3,000) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	74,790.—
His Excellency M. Venizelos (£50). . . . .	1,260.50
Mme. Schindler Escher, Zurich. . . . .	1,000.—
"Swiss Deaconess" (in order to promote the brotherhood of people). . . .	700.—
M. Fritz Wartenweiler, Frauenfeld. . . . .	300.—
University of Durham (£10). . . . .	250.70
University Jagellone, Cracow. . . . .	142.80
University of Bologna (500 lire). . . . .	133.90
His Excellency M. N. Kawashina, Delegate Minister of Japan, Athens. . . .	133.50
M. W. J. W. van Eysinga, Leiden, Holland (50 florins). . . . .	103.90
Madame la Marquise A. de Sostegno. . . . .	100.—
<i>Brisbane Courier</i> , Brisbane (five guineas) . . . . .	130.40
Messrs. James Gardiner, Glasgow (£3). . . . .	74.30
Christian Albrecht University, Kiel (50 RM.). . . . .	57.50
Miss Elisabeth E. Reed, New York (\$10.25). . . . .	52.80
Dr. Stelle Churchill, London (two guineas). . . . .	52.60
H. N. Gladstone, Esq., Chester (two guineas) . . . . .	52.30
St. Nicolas School, Sutton Coldfield (£2). . . . .	49.40
Sir Oliver Lodge, Salisbury (one guinea). . . . .	26.45
Sir John Barren, Leeds (one guinea). . . . .	26.35
Miss Helen Sturge, Bristol. . . . .	26.30
Nordiska Foereningsbanken, Helsingfors (200 Finnish marks). . . . .	25.90
Miss A. S. Cheyney (\$5) . . . . .	25.60
Dame Edith Lyttleton, London (£1). . . . .	25.20
Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle St., London (£1). . . . .	25.15
Mrs. Evelyn S. Williams, Falmouth (£1). . . . .	24.90
L. J. Krige, Pretoria (£1). . . . .	24.80
The Rev. S. Uduy, Norfolk (one guinea) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	20.20
M. Jarvis, Coulsdon, Surrey (£1) . . . . .	17.—
M. W. Hunt, Barnstable (£1). . . . .	17.—
Professor Georges Smets, Brussels (100 Belgian francs). . . . .	14.30
Professor Winifred C. Cullie, London (half-guinea). . . . .	13.20
Miss G. M. Bedford, Middlesbrough (half-guinea) . . . . .	13.05
Sir Francis Ackland, Exeter (10/-) . . . . .	12.50
Professor Rudolf Staehelin, Basle . . . . .	10.—
Miss Emily J. Balch, Geneva. . . . .	10.—
M. Selevko, Paris (25 French francs). . . . .	5.—
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>537,451.35</b>

<sup>1</sup> Out of which 2,641.20 francs are to be used in favour of Armenian refugees.  
<sup>2</sup> To be used in favour of Armenian refugees.  
<sup>3</sup> To be used in favour of Assyro-Chaldean refugees.

Appendix III.

ADVANCES GRANTED TO ORGANISATIONS.

Organisations	Swiss Francs	Object
Fédération gén. des Invalides de Guerre russes, Paris. . . . .	4,000.—	Hospital expenses for 30 invalids during three months.
Société des Amis des Etudiants juifs, Paris. . . . .	726.90	Cost of printing the theses, and of the final examinations of 4 students.
Société de Secours aux enfants, Nice. . . . .	750.—	Establishment of a kindergarten.
Red Cross (old organisation), Paris . . . . .	12,000.—	Hospital expenses for 36 patients during six months.
Artels in Poland . . . . .	30,000.—	Obtainment of permanent work for 162 to 209 men.
Officiers mutilés de guerre russes en France . . . . .	3,670.—	For distribution among the most needy of an organisation of 85 members.
Comité de Patronage universitaire. . . . .	6,000.—	Fees for 46 students during four and a half months to enable them to qualify for scholarships.
Travailleurs chrétiens :		
Belfort . . . . .	600.—	Relief for 60 unemployed.
Besançon . . . . .	400.—	Small subventions to unemployed.
Lyon. . . . .	1,000.—	Relief for unemployed.
Grenoble . . . . .	600.—	Purchase of food for 50 children of unemployed for six weeks.
Société de Patronage des Enfants russes, Paris. . . . .	600.—	Assistance to indigent children.
Union des Invalides de Guerre russes, Germany . . . . .	5,000.—	Hospital expenses for 19 invalids during six months.
Comité des Dames, Greece. . . . .	3,000.—	To provide food, clothing and medical assistance for indigent Russian children.
Hôpital de Villejuif, Paris . . . . .	10,000.—	Contribution towards surgery in which 500 patients are operated on yearly.
Mennonite Committee . . . . .	25,000.—	Evacuation of 373 refugees from China.
Lutheran World Convention . . . . .	50,000.—	Evacuation of 393 refugees from China.
General Workshop in Warsaw . . . . .	1,500.—	Creation of a workshop, purchase of necessary fixtures, etc., to enable women, children and the aged incapable of physical work to earn their living.
Fédération des Invalides mutilés de Guerre russes en France . . . . .	5,000.—	Hospital expenses for 30 invalids during three months.
Union des anciens Combattants russes en France. . . . .	10,000.—	For the most urgent needs of the unemployed of an organisation of 13,000 members.
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>169,846.90</u>	

Organisations	Swiss Francs	Object
<i>Brought forward.</i> . . . . .	169,846.90	
Ukrainian organisations . . . . .	10,000.—	8,000 francs assistance for Ukrainian political refugees in Roumania.
		1,000 francs subvention for the co-operative restaurants of the Organisation in France.
		1,000 francs working expenses of a farm in France (30 persons).
Total of advances. . . . .	179,846.90	

OUTRIGHT GRANTS TO ORGANISATIONS.

Organisations	Swiss Francs	Object
Comité de Patronage universitaire, Paris. . . . .	12,000.—	To pay school fees for 75 students to enable them to qualify for scholarships.
Comité des Villes et Zemstvos. . . . .	20,000.—	For scholarships, assistance to children of unemployed, food, medical care, etc., for 1,650 boys and girls.
Comité russe en Finlande. . . . .	3,000.—	For the maintenance of services rendered previously by the representative of the Office in Finland, essential to the welfare of the Russian refugees in Finland.
Union de la Colonie russe en Finlande	1,000.—	Assistance for the most needy refugees.
Stralkovo Camp (Poland). . . . .	1,000.—	Maintenance of 42 persons during six and a half months.
Camp in Persia . . . . .	1,000.—	Distribution to unemployed refugees of food and fuel — payment of rents and medical assistance.
Asyle Lochovska (Poland) . . . . .	4,320.—	Maintenance of 64 persons during four months.
Internat de Jeunes Filles (Yugoslavia)	800.—	For rent during three months of institution accommodating 25 girls.
Creation of a bed in the Hospital at Sofia . . . . .	1,400.—	Cost of one bed for one year.
Asyle Aurinko (Finland) . . . . .	3,070.—	Housing, care and feeding of 10 aged persons during one year.
Institutions at Narva (£105). . . . .	2,634.45	Grant for purchase of school house for 150 pupils.
Institutions at Narva (£400). . . . .	10,000.—	To cover general expenses from September 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1932, of institutions attending to 395 children.
Ecole réale at Terioki (£250). . . . .	6,212.50	Grant to school consisting of 85 pupils.
<i>Carried forward.</i> . . . .	66,436.95	

Organisations	Swiss francs	Object
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	66,436.95	
Home at Montmorency (£400). . . .	9,940.—	Establishment of technical classes, medical assistance, holiday camps, etc., for 423 pupils.
Association des Invalides mutilés de Guerre russes en France (£500). . .	12,465.—	Housing, care and feeding of 30 patients during seven and a half months.
Organisation antituberculeuse (£500). .	12,124.55	Housing, care and feeding of 33 patients during six months.
Société des Dames Terbrotsasser. . .	1,250.—	Grant to orphanage of 200 Armenian orphans.
Union des Dames arméniennes . . . .	1,562.50	Assistance for consumptive Armenian refugees.
Union générale arménienne de Bien-faisance . . . . .	5,000.—	Development of the Armenian village Havrezk (Mossul).
Union générale arménienne de Bien-faisance. . . . .	5,000.—	Assistance for Armenian children in Greece, provision of food, clothing and medicine.
Red Cross (old organisation). . . . .	18,240.—	Housing of 20 sick refugees during six months; for expenses during six months of a dispensary having attended to 7,500 sick, of which 200 placed in hospital, during that period.
Organisations d'Invalides en Bulgarie .	12,000.—	Assistance to unemployed and sick members of the Organisations: 12,000 meals served, 100 tons of coal distributed, four months' rent of 20 families paid, small grants;
Comité central des Réfugiés arméniens	2,100.—	Assistance to about 90 Armenian refugees (food, medicine, rent, travelling expenses, etc.).
Total outright grants . . . . .	146,019.—	

Appendix IV.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY COLONEL-DOCTOR JUDE, CHIEF OF THE SANITARY SERVICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR SYRIA, M. BURNIER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES, AND MAJOR-DOCTOR LUBET, ON THE ARMENIAN REFUGEE PROBLEM IN SYRIA.

The welcome extended to the Armenian refugees by the native population in Syria in the early days was, as may readily be understood, of a somewhat reserved nature. In spite of the state of affairs created by the influx of more than 100,000 of those refugees and of the difficulties and suffering which it brought about, the consequences resulting from the advent of this foreign labour have been excellent and have opened up the way to a marked improvement in the economic development of the country.

During the first years following the immigration of these Christian populations, the mandatory Power was concerned especially with the transitory measures required to aid and to assist the refugees, morally and materially, but had later to contemplate the execution of a form of settlement to enable the new-comers definitely to organise their existence. To this end, the mandatory Power solicited the collaboration of the High Commission of the League of Nations, which sent a representative to Syria for the purpose.

The chief work was based on two principles :

(a) The refugees were distributed according to their different capacities — the urban artisans in the towns and the farmers and agricultural workers in the country ;

(b) The help given to them was no longer to be considered in the light of charity. All those who received assistance were informed that, within stipulated periods, they would be required to reimburse the advances granted to them to facilitate their settlement.

It is worthy of note that these Armenian refugees have given splendid proof of their traditional qualities of work and economy, which are the pride of their race, and, as will be seen later on, if certain new quarters were created for them, others have been built up rapidly thanks to their personal efforts and tenacity.

#### URBAN SETTLEMENTS.

At first, all these unfortunate people were camped in tents lent for that purpose by the French Military Administration, care being taken to group them together as far as possible by families. But from the sanitary, social and humane points of view, something better had to be considered and it was decided to construct new urban quarters at Beyrouth. This was done in the following manner :

*At Beyrouth.* — The Central Relief Committee acquired at Achrafieh — a hill overlooking the town on the north-east — a large piece of land measuring 50,000 square metres, situated along the banks of the river Nehr Beirut at a hundred metres above the level of the river and 400 metres from its mouth. The site, with its wide streets, is well aerated and swept by the sea winds. The ground itself is permeable and slightly inclined, and well exposed to the sun. By private purchase, twenty pavilions were built — giving shelter to sixty families. Each of these two-storey buildings, constructed entirely in reinforced concrete, comprised eight apartments of two rooms each, with independent kitchens and water-closets. They were whitewashed inside and outside to protect them from the heat. Town water is generously distributed to allow for the regular evacuation of all soiled waters, which are drained into a large reservoir at the foot of the hill, outside the settlement. Each pavilion is surrounded by a garden.

Near this first quarter, at Djébaile, and under similar healthy conditions, a camping-ground has been utilised for the creation of a new settlement, but, as the high cost of the first pavilions erected did not permit of an expenditure disproportionate to resources, the future tenants, to whom the cost of the land and the necessary building materials was advanced, built their respective pavilions themselves.

As the uniformity of the buildings of the first quarter created too much the impression of workmen's dwellings, each new tenant, although obliged to follow a general plan of construction, was given the liberty to adapt the façade and the interior arrangements to his own taste. As a general rule, all these houses have been built in reinforced concrete, strongly constructed, and have several rooms. They are erected in such a manner as to allow for the eventual addition of a first floor. The wide, well-ventilated streets, the pavements, the succession of houses of different architecture and variegated tints of the new town afford a pleasant surprise to all who visit it.

Thanks to these two operations, it has been possible to destroy 500 huts in the old camp.

Whilst this work was proceeding, certain groups of Armenians, such as the refugees from Marache and Sid, formed private mutual help societies, who pooled their ready money and the funds furnished by certain loans. They bought land in the valley of the river Nehr Beirut, on the Tripoli-Beyrouth road, and established two new quarters thereon.

These areas, which were formerly completely deserted territory, are now, thanks to the drainage work carried out and to the filling-in of the marshes, the sites of an ever-increasing number of settlements which, from a sanitary point of view, are as healthy as the town itself.

The type of construction adopted for the most part at the beginning was the " bagdadi " type, particularly in favour in Anatolia in view of its low cost-price and proven solidity, capable of resisting indefinitely all atmospheric changes and the eventual action of earthquakes. The framework is formed by two vertical walls 10 cm. distant one from the other. These walls are made of joists of timber bound together by transversal laths at certain intervals, and are covered, inside and outside, with a thick coating of greased lime. A layer of air circulates freely between the two walls thus formed.

Progressively, as the cost of building material diminished considerably, these little houses made way for more important constructions of varied styles of architecture, built of moulded cement or of stone. Each house, or group of houses, comprises its own sanitary conveniences consisting of independent aseptic pits. Town water has been laid on and will shortly be available for general distribution. Other similar lots are being laid out. An important centre is therefore growing up and will, eventually, form a single settlement of strongly built, respectable dwellings corresponding to the requirements of the country as far as salubrity and comfort are concerned.

*At Aleppo.* — To do away with the same distress as that experienced by the Armenian refugees at Beyrouth, similar active sympathy has enabled the three camps to be improved and rendered healthy. As these camps are situated on the outskirts of the town, it has not been

possible to displace them. If, in the first camp — established in haste to respond to urgent needs — there is still scope for improvement, the other two have been completely transformed by the erection of houses built entirely of stone, comfortably arranged and comprising sanitary conveniences and town water. The town itself, which now has spacious streets, gives a certain impression of ease; it has its own butcher and baker, shops of all descriptions and its schools and churches.

*At Damascus.* — Identical, successive transformations have been effected with the same zeal and the same desire to eradicate misery.

*At Alexandretta.* — Here the Armenian refugees were living under the worst possible conditions, requiring constant efforts for the betterment of their lot. In the early days, 1,350 families, decimated by malaria, were camped on the outskirts of the town. Thanks to the efforts exerted, the marshes have been progressively drained and filled in, doing away with the primary cause of the unhealthy state of the town. The subsequent construction of houses in concrete, brick, and even stone, enabled the refugees then to create homes for themselves under sufficiently comfortable conditions.

In the Alaouites region, there was no cause for anxiety. Here, 546 families were scattered over an agricultural area, where they were welcomed, and may be regarded as definitely settled.

#### AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS.

The work, however, of establishing the refugees once and for all could only be completed by providing for the settlement of the agricultural refugees.

A first trial was made in 1925 by the settlement of twenty families on an estate, near the town of Tyre, belonging to the Lebanon Government. These agricultural families were chosen without distinction of origin, and the rivalry between them finally caused them to break their contracts. Benefiting by that lesson, efforts were then made, not only to group together the inhabitants of the same village or region, but also to reconstitute the organisations of the clans with their Councils of Elders, who supervise the whole life of the village, take decisions with regard to cultivation, the distribution of crops, etc.

The conditions which governed the establishment of the agricultural colonies were as follows :

(1) *Historical and Geographical:* It was considered essential to establish new settlements in contact with, or in proximity to, existing Armenian groups, or, failing that, close to Christian populations such as Kurds and Tcherkess — security being the principal factor and the natural foundation of economic development.

(2) *Salubrity:* Healthy regions only would be chosen.

(3) *Economic:* The refugees would be settled in such a manner as would enable them rapidly to provide for themselves and to reimburse in due course, with as short a delay as possible, the grants received, thus permitting them to become the owners of their lands and houses.

(4) *Social:* Individual refugees would be grouped together according to their origin — *i.e.*, from the plains or mountains — and to their aptitudes for the work to be undertaken by them.

A hire-purchase system was introduced, which received legal value by means of an order promulgated by the High Commissioner. The execution of this programme has, however, met with considerable obstacles owing to the difficulty of finding suitable estates. Agricultural colonies were established in the Sandjak of Alexandretta, especially in 1927, by means of outright purchases of the necessary property.

To these purely agricultural colonies must be added the centre of Kirik-Khan, which is half-agricultural, half-urban. Here the men are artisans and the women and children occupy themselves with the cultivation of small plots of land.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES AND LAYING-OUT OF LAND.

The predominant sickness in Syria being malaria, care has had to be taken to avoid the neighbourhood of marshy regions. As far as it was feasible, the inhabitants of the villages were urged to plant around their houses trees bearing such fruits as lemons, oranges, medlars, cherries, quinces, figs, mulberries, peaches, plums, etc.

The buildings themselves are very simple, with one floor only, but they are made of excellent material: dried brick, concrete and stone, with wood or iron girders, according to the region in which they are constructed. The stables and sheds have been erected close to the living-houses but are not contiguous to them. A sufficient number of protected wells have been sunk. The stock, etc., placed at the disposal of each family of farmers (who received, in principle, a yoke of oxen and seeds for a period of one year) sufficed for the initial agricultural and exploitation requirements of the farm; this stock, etc., has rapidly increased thanks to the patience of the refugees and to their spirit of economy.

In spite of two indifferent seasons and the decrease in the selling-prices, the refugees, as a rule, have still been able to repay the instalments on their loans.

Parallel with these material preoccupations, every effort has been made to educate and to care for this new population with scrupulous and due respect for their religious traditions.

refugee organisations dealt with this matter satisfactorily. In replying thus, my Government had in view the possibility of sparing the High Commissioner the cost of maintaining an official attached to the High Commissioner's delegate at Prague, in the belief that the refugee organisations which have long been in existence in Czechoslovakia, like the "Zemgor" for instance, might be able, without undue difficulty, to undertake the task of transferring refugees.

As a result of conversations with the High Commissioner's delegate, and after again consulting the refugee organisations in Czechoslovakia, my Government now entertains some doubt as to whether these organisations would be able to cope with such a task, lacking as they do the necessary authority, particularly in the matter of ensuring repayment and the recovery of sums advanced to the transferred refugees. Obviously, the High Commissioner's delegate as representative of the League of Nations possesses the necessary authority in these cases. There is also another form of refugee relief which the refugee organisations could not provide, seeing that the State grants have been decreased—namely, the relief afforded to sick women, and to children. The High Commissioner's delegate might develop this branch much more effectively if the necessary funds were supplied to him by the High Commissioner.

In view of the foregoing, my Government has instructed me to request you to read, in place of paragraph A. 1 (a) of its reply to the questionnaire added to your Circular Letter No. 89.1930. XIII, of May 12th, 1930, the following passage:

"The co-operation of the High Commissioner's delegate in matters connected with the transfer of refugees to other countries and the relief of sick refugee women and refugee children is desirable."

(Signed) FIERLINGER,  
Permanent Delegate.

#### XI. REPLY OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

Geneva, June 19th, 1930.

[Translation.]

##### A. HUMANITARIAN WORK.

###### 1. Refugee Settlement.

(a) At present there are not more than between twenty-eight and thirty-thousand refugees in Yugoslavia. Their number has therefore decreased by about half. The other half have left Yugoslavia during the last few years — most of them for France, Belgium and for oversea countries — hoping to find better jobs, while others, fewer in number, have returned to Russia.

Most of the refugees in Yugoslavia are definitely settled in the country and have found work. There are, of course, a certain number who are without work, or are unsuitably employed; but this is also true of the nationals of the country, for the demand for labour is small.

(b) Most of the refugees settled in Yugoslavia are intellectual workers, but there is also a minority of manual workers. It is therefore easier to find work for the refugees, in the towns than in the country. Many of them are employed in Government departments, or in the local administration, and are thus able to meet their needs, while they are relieved from the necessity of undertaking rough work. Obviously, the conditions under which these refugees live are not what they should be; but, having regard to the present position of the country, the Government and local authorities may be said to have done all that they could to make their life more bearable. Some of the refugees are employed in private concerns; while others, fewer in number, work on their own. The Government labour exchanges are for all workers, irrespective of nationality.

At present, further refugees could have been settled only with great difficulty. On account of the commercial depression, the amount of labour required has been greatly reduced, which has, as is well known, led to considerable unemployment among the nationals of the country. Had further refugees arrived, the position would have become still worse. No more refugees should be brought into Yugoslavia at present, for it would be impossible to find work for them.

(c) In other countries, which are in a better economic position, it might, perhaps, be easier to settle refugees. For forming an opinion on this point, the conditions of employment for emigrants in other countries would have to be ascertained. As stated above under (a), half of the total number of refugees has proceeded during the last few years to France, Belgium and oversea countries (e.g. a group of Cossacks went to Peru), hoping to find better situations. In future, employment should be guaranteed in advance in each particular case, for otherwise the refugees run a great risk, like all emigrants seeking work in a foreign country.

(d) In future, the assistance of the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees will not be absolutely necessary in the settlement of refugees within Yugoslavia itself. The Government organisations (labour exchanges) and the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia — which enjoys consular rights — may be regarded as adequate for this purpose. The assistance of the High Commissioner's delegate may, however, be of use in future settlement of refugees abroad.

###### 2. Relief for Refugees who are Unable to Work.

(a) There are about 2,140 war wounded unfit for work, some of them entirely. There are also a certain number of other refugees who, on account of old age or sickness, are unfit for work — in the latter case, either temporarily or permanently.



(b) The Government Commission for Russian Refugees, created by a decision of the Government, which has concerned itself with these refugees for ten years, has been able to place its work, which affects their fundamental interests, on a sound basis.

In order to give refugees more real relief in all circumstances, the Commission, in addition to the help given to ill and disabled persons and to other refugees who are totally unfit for work, maintains hospitals and almshouses for the aged. The Commission assists students throughout the whole period of their studies, and maintains several colleges and elementary schools, which a large number of children attend in order to become educated and independent workers.

Each month about 500,000 dinars are allotted from the Government fund to the Russian war wounded, and about 3 million dinars to the Government Commission, for the objects mentioned above.

(c) The Government Commission for Russian Refugees (almost all the refugees in Yugoslavia) has proved its value as an institution fully adapted to its special purpose. If the League High Commissariat for Refugees were able to give the Commission financial assistance, in order to help it in the work stated above and to improve the refugees' lot, such collaboration, which might be exercised through the delegate of the Commissariat at Belgrade, would be of real value.

#### B. LEGAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.

(a) The Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928 are being applied, in so far as Yugoslavia has adhered to them. Emigrants are provided with identity cards on the League model for travelling, a minimum tax being charged for visas; and on leaving the country they are given a free railway ticket as far as the frontier. Emigrants in Yugoslavia enjoy full Government protection, which, as already explained above, gives them as much moral and financial assistance as possible. All their schools, hospitals and other institutions are helped by the Government.

(b) The Arrangements are applied, in the main, by the Government authorities and institutions. In this respect, also, valuable assistance is given by the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia referred to above. The assistance of the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees has also been both valuable and necessary.

The system of the "Nansen stamps", intended to provide working capital for meeting the expenditure involved in the emigration of Russian and Armenian refugees to countries where they might find work, was adopted and carried into practice in Yugoslavia at its initiation in 1928. These stamps are issued by the delegate of the League's High Commissioner, on payment of a tax of 5 gold francs. All refugees who have the necessary means are required to exchange this stamp each year for a new one, which is affixed either on the certificate at the time of issue or on the identity card. Poor and ill refugees, students, and, in general, all emigrants in difficult circumstances are exempted from this tax.

(c) In respect of the Armenian refugees, the delegate of the High Commissioner for Refugees carries out all the duties mentioned in Point 1 of the 1928 Arrangement. Subject to certain restrictions, and in conjunction with the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia, he also carries out these duties in respect of Russian emigrants (compare the note of the Permanent Delegation, No. P. 478, of the 2nd instant).

(d) The Government authorities and the Delegation for the Protection of the Interests of Russian Emigrants in Yugoslavia are able, in most cases, to meet the refugees' needs in matters affecting their legal status. The High Commissioner's delegate supplements the work of these organisations and thus makes it possible to deal more promptly and readily with those of the refugees' claims, which can only be settled after consultation with a delegate whose duties are international in character.

Genève, 30 octobre 1930.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÉFUGIÉS RUSSES, ARMÉNIENS  
ASSYRIENS, ASSYRO-CHALDÉENS ET TURCS

Rapport du Secrétaire général sur l'organisation  
future de l'œuvre des réfugiés.

ERRATA

*TEXTE FRANÇAIS*

Page 7 — Note au bas de la page.

*Pays de provenance.*

Allemagne . . . . .	155	(au lieu de 115).
Autriche et Hongrie . . . . .	117	(au lieu de 157).
Estonie. . . . .	531	(au lieu de 331).

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

RUSSIAN, ARMENIAN, ASSYRIAN  
ASSYRO-CHALDEAN AND TURKISH REFUGEES.

Report by the Secretary-General  
on the Future Organisation of the Refugee Work.

ERRATUM.

*ENGLISH TEXT*

Page 7 — Footnote.

*Country left.*

Estonia. . . . .	531	(instead of 331).
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Geneva, August 16th, 1932.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

(Under the Authority of the League of Nations)

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY**

*Note by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith to the Assembly the report of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

The report deals with the various aspects of the refugee problem and gives full information concerning the measures taken and contemplated by the Office during the first stage of its existence from the commencement of its activities down to June 30th, 1932.

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY  
OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

**CHAPTER I. — GENERAL ACTIVITIES.**

**(a) PRELIMINARY.**

The report submitted by the Governing Body to the twelfth Assembly was prepared when the Office had been in existence for about three months only and was confined necessarily to an account of the organisation of the Office and to the plan of liquidation requested by the eleventh Assembly. The Governing Body has therefore considered it desirable, in the present report, to furnish a full account of the principal activities of the Office, from April 1st, 1931, the date it came into existence, until June 30th, 1932.

The following is a résumé of the principal functions conferred on the Office by its Statutes :

*“ Article 3.*

*“ (a) Collecting and collating information regarding the material and moral welfare of the refugees ; facilitating the task of finding them work and settling them, and for that purpose collecting useful information as to the conditions of labour in the countries to which they emigrate ;*

*“ (b) Giving general directions to relief institutions which already exist, or which may be established subsequently with the authorisation of the various national authorities, and co-ordinating their work ;*

*“ (c) Collecting and distributing, with the help of other bodies, particularly the Advisory Committee of the Private Organisations, the resources placed at its disposal with a view to the improvement of the lot of the refugees, including resources derived from the sale of Nansen stamps ;*

*“ (d) Facilitating, within the limits of its competence, the application, in particular cases, of the arrangements that have been made for the benefit of refugees.”*

Series of League of Nations Publications

**XIII. REFUGEES**

**1932. XIII. 1.**

*“ Article 13.*

*“ (e) The Office shall take over all the assets and all the liabilities of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.”*

The Statutes state that the funds of the Office shall be derived from the following sources :

*“ Article 14.*

- “ (1) Such annual grants as may be made to it by the League of Nations ;*
- “ (2) The proceeds of the sale of Nansen stamps (but such proceeds shall not be used to meet administrative expenditure) ;*
- “ (3) The proceeds of fees and sums derived from refugees ;*
- “ (4) Donations, legacies and grants from Governments, public or private institutions, associations or individuals, accepted by the Office in virtue of decisions of the Governing Body.”*

The Statutes also stipulate that the accounts of the Office shall be audited once a year by the League of Nations' auditor.

For purposes of administrative convenience, it was arranged that the Secretary-General of the League would give the necessary investiture to the representatives of the Office in those cases where the services of a League representative were deemed necessary for the execution of the Arrangement and Agreement of June 30th, 1928, relating to the legal status of refugees (see Chapter I(d)). For similar reasons, the Secretary-General subsequently found it desirable to entrust to the representatives of the Office the functions mentioned in Article 1 (f) of that Arrangement, which consist of recommending the refugees to the competent authorities, particularly for the purpose of obtaining visas, permits to reside in the country, admission to schools, libraries, etc.

*(b) ORGANS OF THE OFFICE.*

The organs of the Office are the Governing Body, the Managing Committee and the Finance Commission.

The Statutes of the Office provide for meetings of the Governing Body at the end of April and October. The pressure of urgent refugee questions, however, necessitated the convocation of the Governing Body on four occasions during the nine months of its existence in 1931 and at the end of April 1932. To deal with the current activities of the Office, the Managing Committee and the Finance Commission have met eight and nine times respectively since the creation of the Office.

Colonel Bicknell, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, having relinquished that position on his return to America, vacated his post on the Governing Body. Professor WERNER, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee, who had acted as Colonel Bicknell's substitute, was invited unanimously by the Governing Body to replace Colonel Bicknell, and Mr. SWIFT, the newly-appointed Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, was elected unanimously to succeed Professor Werner as substitute member of the Governing Body.

*(c) DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE OFFICE.*

Since the receipt of the affirmative replies on this subject, mentioned in the report of the Office to the last Assembly, from the Governments of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, the Saar Territory, South Africa, Sweden and Yugoslavia, affirmative replies have been received from the following Governments : Argentine, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan, Spain and Switzerland.

*(d) CO-OPERATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

In response to enquiries made of various Governments concerning the necessity of the co-operation of the representatives of the Office in the refugee work in their territories, representatives of the Office have been maintained in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Mandatory Territory of Syria. At the request of the Governments concerned, the representatives of the Office in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France and Yugoslavia have been given the investiture of the Secretary-General of the League for the execution of certain articles of the Agreement and Arrangement of June 30th, 1928.

In consequence of the increasing gravity of the refugee problem in Roumania, the Governing Body decided, with the approval of the Roumanian Government, to open a representation in that country, and appointed M. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL as its honorary representative.