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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION	4
CLOSING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, LORD BURNHAM, SUMMARISING THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE	7
DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.	11
COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE	21
CONCLUSION	24
ANNEX : List of Members of the Conference, Technical Advisers and Assessors. . . .	25

INTRODUCTION.

The Conference of Press Experts originated in a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1925, which the Council proceeded to carry into effect by consulting various Press interests and arranging for preparatory work to be done by a number of Committees.

At the sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations (1925), M. Yanex, the delegate of Chile, submitted a proposal on September 16th asking the Council to consider the desirability of summoning a Committee of Experts representing the Press in different continents in order :

- (1) To enquire into means of ensuring more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing the risks of international misunderstanding ;
- (2) To discuss all technical problems the solution of which, in the opinion of experts, would be conducive to the tranquillisation of public opinion in various countries.

The view which the Assembly took of the proposal and the meaning and scope which it ascribed to it are shown in the report submitted to the Assembly on September 25th, 1925, by the Belgian representative, M. Paul Hymans.

M. Hymans explained that, in undertaking this task, the League of Nations was not attempting to organise propaganda :

"I insist", he declared, "on the essential point that the League is not in any way trying to organise a semi-official Press or make propaganda".

And he added :

"The Chilian proposal is undoubtedly a bold one. The Press, like all great Powers, is rightly jealous of its independence. We must therefore approach the vast and delicate problem raised by this resolution with great circumspection. I wish to make it clear at the outset that the League of Nations does not wish to interfere in the affairs of the Press, and will only interest itself in them if the journalists themselves consider that its assistance would be valuable."

Having made these reservations, M. Hymans outlined the procedure to be followed :

"It [the resolution] proposes that the Assembly should invite the Council to consider the desirability of convening a Committee of Experts representing the Press of the different continents. It will therefore be for the Council to decide at the start whether it is willing to deal with the question. If it does so, its task in the next few months, according to the procedure proposed, will merely be to prepare for a meeting of carefully selected experts. When these meet, they will be absolutely free to express their opinion on the advisability of giving further effect to your proposal and on the best method of doing so."

Lastly, the Rapporteur clearly defined the part to be played by the League in this connection :

"In certain cases the League of Nations can undoubtedly do a great deal to assist co-operation between the Governments and the Press. Although an aggregate of private enterprises, the Press is frequently obliged to have recourse to various

Government services. For example, it depends in a large measure on the Governments for the transmission of news by telegraph, telephone, cable and radiotelegraph; it also depends in every country on the national legislation in all questions connected with authors' rights, transport rates, etc. In directions like these, the friendly assistance of the League of Nations might often be of great value."

The Assembly unanimously adopted M. Hymans' report.

Thus approved in principle by the Assembly, the proposal was discussed by the Council on September 26th, 1925. The Council considered it advisable, as a first step, to enquire of the interests concerned whether such a meeting was opportune and accordingly instructed the Secretary-General of the League to organise this consultation.

* * *

During the winter of 1925-1926, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Council's decision, started a comprehensive enquiry. Press groups belonging to some thirty different countries made known their views. A number of them added to their replies concrete suggestions for the programme of work, which served as a basis for a provisional agenda.

At its meeting in March 1926, the Council of the League, after having examined the replies received, decided that the summoning of a committee of experts was opportune.

The programme of work then remained to be established. The Council entrusted this duty to the Secretary-General, asking him to enlist the co-operation of those interested, and suggesting, as a means of so doing, that several preparatory committees, composed of persons connected with the different sections of the Press, such as directors of the telegraph agencies, heads of Press bureaux and journalists, should meet at Geneva.

The first of these preparatory meetings summoned by the Council took place in August 1926 and consisted of representatives of sixteen large agencies in America, Asia and Europe. It drew up a series of recommendations, dealing chiefly with rates for Press communications, the improvement of communications and the protection of property rights in Press news.

In October 1926, the Secretary-General invited the directors of sixteen European Press bureaux to meet at Geneva. After a general discussion of the questions on the agenda — such as tariffs for the transmission of telegraph and telephone news, news copyrights and facilities given to journalists — the Committee drew up a questionnaire with the object of collecting more detailed information on these different points. The replies to this questionnaire reconstitute a general report on these problems in Europe.

Finally, in January 1927, a number of journalists, chosen from among those obliged by their profession to live abroad or travel frequently, met at Geneva at the invitation of the Secretary-General. They drew up recommendations regarding the facilities which they considered necessary for their work. Their report was subsequently forwarded to a large number of foreign Press associations in different countries.

After this last meeting, the preparatory work could be considered at an end.

Technical problems of an international character concerning the Press to which attention had been drawn during this general consultation of the Press organisations had been examined from different points of view by the three committees.

For the programme of the Conference, all that was necessary was to draw up an agenda based on the results of this preparatory work.

In these circumstances, the Council, in March 1927, decided to summon the Conference of Press Experts for August 24th at Geneva. It appointed Lord Burnham as President and laid down the procedure to be followed by its Rapporteur (M. Vandervelde, of Belgium), in consultation with the Secretary-General, for selecting the members of the Conference.

* * *

The Conference of Press Experts sat at Geneva from August 24th to 29th, 1927.

It adopted a declaration and a series of resolutions which, together with the closing speech of the President, Lord Burnham, summarising the work of the Conference, are included in this document. The list of those who participated in the Conference is given in the Annex.

The Council of the League of Nations, at its meeting on September 2nd (forty-sixth) session examined the work of the Conference, on which Lord Burnham presented a statement. In adopting the report of M. Vandervelde (Belgium), the Council took the necessary steps to give effect to certain resolutions of the Conference and referred the consideration of others to its session in December.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, at its eighth ordinary session, took note of the results of the Conference and adopted the report of M. de Brouckère (Belgium) inviting the Council, at its December session, to take the most suitable measures to enlist the sympathetic attention of Governments to those resolutions of the Conference which remained still to be considered.

CLOSING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, LORD BURNHAM,
SUMMARISING THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

August 29th, 1927

We have now come to the end of our business and I am glad to say that the Agenda paper has been completely cleared up. It is possible to use a well-worn tag of Latin and say "finis coronat opus". This is the more satisfactory because I have had to rely entirely on the courtesy and goodwill of this assembly, and I have had no powers, except such as are inherent in chairmanship by the laws of nature, the author of which, as we all know, was that stormy genius and citizen of Geneva, Jean Jacques Rousseau. I imagine that in a real sense his spirit will haunt the palace of the League of Nations until its ideals are realised in a more sensitive conscience and a more generous spirit for the general inspiration of human conduct.

This has been the first independent conference that the League of Nations has ever held. By that I mean that all the previous conferences have been either composed of officials or appointed by Governments. In English parliamentary language, we are well acquainted with the term "free conference", and this has, in every respect, been a free conference. I am glad to add that it has also been a friendly and familiar conference. Belonging as we all do to one great interest and industry, which consists in the production and publication of news, we have had a bond of union and fellowship which has given us a familiar feeling among ourselves, in spite of all our differences of origin and opinion. We have therefore discussed every subject with which we have dealt with the intention of getting things done by the good offices of the League of Nations.

The origin of the Conference, as you will all recall, lay in a proposal submitted to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1925 by M. Yanez, delegate of Chile, asking the Council to consider the desirability of summoning a Committee of Experts representing the Press in different continents in order :

(1) To enquire into means of ensuring more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing the risks of international misunderstanding.

(2) To discuss all technical problems, the solution of which in the opinion of experts, would be conducive to the tranquillisation of public opinion in various countries.

The Council, acting upon this resolution, brought together successively three preliminary and advisory committees of news agencies, directors of Press Bureaux, and journalists. In that way the Agenda which has been before this Conference was put together in due form.

I think the Conference would bear me out in saying that this is the largest and most influential press congress that has ever been brought together. We have here 63 delegates, 20 assessors, and 35 experts from 38 countries, representing not only States which are Members and non-Members of the League, but also all the continents and all the categories of press interests — newspaper proprietors, news-agencies, press bureaux and journalists' societies. In addition, we have been fortunate in having in attendance a representative of the

International Cables Association, and representatives of the great British, French and German newspaper distributing houses.

I have already said, and I also mentioned in my opening speech, that this Conference is the first independent conference called by the League of Nations ; I should like to emphasise that point again here, as I think you will all agree that the Conference has been left absolutely free and unfettered in any way whatsoever. If we read the preliminary discussions in the Assembly and the Council, we can appreciate the great hesitation that these political authorities felt as to any sort of interference with the liberty of the Press, and I may say that, during our discussions, this principle has been scrupulously observed.

I should like to say, and I am sure that I shall carry you with me, when I tell you that this Conference has been carried through smoothly and effectively owing, first and foremost, to the good temper and good sense of my colleagues, who have given me throughout the encouragement and support without which all our labours would have been in vain. I ask you all to accept my grateful acknowledgments. Then, I wish, in your name, to offer our sincere thanks to Sir Eric Drummond and the Secretariat of the League of Nations for the care and thoroughness with which this Conference has been organised. The three preliminary meetings of Press agencies, Press bureaux and journalists have rendered it possible for us to cover so wide a field of interests in so short a session, and I am sure we are greatly obliged to those of our number who devoted so much time and trouble to their transactions. To the officers of this Conference we are very much indebted for their able and courteous arrangement of our business and for the constant assistance and advice which they have given us, both in anticipation and during our sittings. May I add that, in all my experience of international assemblies, I have never known the laborious and exacting duties of translation into the two official languages so well and accurately done, as at this conference.

There have been three main heads for discussion and decision : communications, circulation, and journalistic facilities ; in other words, the collection of news, the transmission of news, and the circulation of news.

Perhaps we may best see the scope of our efforts if we look at them from the point of view of the successive steps taken by the journalist in his search for news, in its rapid transmission, in its protection before and after publication, and, finally, in its increased circulation.

The first link in this chain consists of the resolve of the Conference to extend the freedom of the journalists for the fulfilment of his essential duties. As regards material facilities, it has sought to safeguard his status by making provisions for the issue of an international identity card, to assure his easier passing of frontiers by special treatment in regard to passports and visas, to expedite his travelling by reduced rates on trains and steamships, and to relieve him of double taxation. As regards his professional equipment, it has sought to give him access to special courses of instruction in universities, to open scholarships, and to enable him to see the world under proper auspices.

The second link is undoubtedly communications. News cannot be despatched if telegraphic rates are unfairly high and telephonic charges unreasonably restrictive. Many reductions have already been made, and the competition of wireless with cables is surely, if slowly, lowering the cost of transmission. This competition is bound to have important results in the near future, no less important than those which have already taken place in the Atlantic and Pacific services. I understand, moreover, that a general reduction of telephone charges for newspaper purposes is likely to take place in the near future.

The resolutions point to many possible means of improving the methods of sending news ; for instance, by regional agreements, by special consideration of the difficulties prevailing

in the Far East, and in the European telephone system. It can also be done by permission to use codes under proper regulation. Suggestions have also been made for cheaper correspondence by a general reduction of rates and dues, by new kinds of deferred messages, and in the remission of transit and terminal charges. Similarly, resolutions have been adopted for increasing the speed of communication by establishing new categories of "priority" and "urgent Press" messages.

The third link in the chain is the means of protecting news before and after publication against unfair appropriation. This question was more warmly debated than any before the Conference, and I think it represents a real triumph for journalistic statesmanship that a unanimous agreement was reached on a subject of such vital importance. The Conference does not wish to establish any monopoly in news or prejudicial control of the sources of public information, but it does wish to protect against unfair competition those great journalistic enterprises which, by their initiative and their organisation, bring the world's news at great cost of time and skilled labour to the use of the reading public.

The fourth link is the distribution of the finished product. The Conference approved of a clear and connected report with recommendations which will widen the existing system of postal subscriptions to newspapers and ensure their quicker despatch and more extensive distribution across international frontiers.

Lastly, as the undercurrent of the discussion on all these points, there has been the manifest desire to recognise the mutual responsibility of the Press to the public and of the public to the Press. This applies not only in the matters mentioned above in connection with the desirability of rapid distribution, of the protection against unfair competition, and of adequate facilities for journalists, but also to a number of other more general resolutions as to the part and functions of the press in world affairs. In a real though maybe still in an intangible way, I think the conscience of the Press has been quickened and stimulated by this great meeting.

And now as to the future. All our resolutions will be passed to the Council of the League for examination and report, with view to immediate action for the purpose of obtaining the sanction and support of all States. These are practical matters of immediate interest to newspapers in all countries and to the countless numbers of their readers who depend upon them for their information and instruction in the history of the present and the preparation for the future. On the continent of Europe, all the means of communication are either in Government hands or under Government control. Similarly, it is only through the agency of the League through Governments that such reforms can be obtained in the system of transportation as will enable the distribution of newspapers to be accelerated and increased for the common advantage.

I should judge, however, not only from several resolutions presented, but from what I understand to be the spirit of the Conference, that you would have me go further. Let me, then, note with cordial concurrence a remark made at the banquet at which we were so hospitably entertained by the Secretary-General, to the effect that the League neither expected nor desired that this would be the last Press Conference to be summoned at Geneva. Personally, I am strongly of opinion that, with an interval of three or, at most, of four years, it will be a wise and helpful course to follow for the Council to bring the representatives of all the Press interests here present again to Geneva in order to take counsel together on these and other issues of real pith and moment in the affairs of the world's Press. Meanwhile, I hope that the Secretariat of the League will keep itself in sympathetic touch with the associations of the newspaper Press in all countries which have attended this Conference. There are no steps backward in such an organic part of the world's economy, and, as a writer once said, "consequences are unpitiful", and they are likewise compelling. This is the first

international conference of the newspaper Press that has been held, and it will assuredly not be the last.

Public opinion is, in the long run, the sovereign power in the government of men. As the trustees of public opinion, we Pressmen have a heavy and constant responsibility to our fellows. All I can hope and pray is that this Conference has deepened and enlarged our consciousness — not a class consciousness, but a general consciousness — of what we owe to mankind, still in the making and re-making, in giving such light and leading as we can to concord and collaboration for the common good.

DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE CONFERENCE

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the Assembly of the League of Nations, on September 16th, 1925, requested the Council of the League to consider the desirability of summoning a Committee of Experts representing the Press in different continents in order : (1) to enquire into means of ensuring more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing the risks of international misunderstanding ; and (2) to discuss all technical problems the solution of which, in the opinion of experts, would be conducive to the tranquillisation of public opinion in various countries ;

And Whereas the Council of the League, after careful consultation with interested journalistic circles and on the basis of the preparatory work of three technical Press Committees, convened this General Conference of Press Experts, which met in Geneva from August 24th to August 29th, 1927 ;

Whereas this Conference brought together sixty-three experts, twenty assessors, and thirty-five technical advisers, from thirty-eight countries, Members or non-Members of the League, representing not only the different continents of the world but also the different categories within the Press itself, of newspaper proprietors, news-agency representatives, journalists, and directors of official Press bureaux ;

This Conference expresses to the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations its appreciation of the importance attached to the work of the Press, of the opportunity for wide consultation so offered, and especially of the principle laid down by the Council and Assembly of the League that there should be no interference whatsoever with the independence of the Press ;

Expresses the hope that the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations will give the necessary instructions to the various technical organisations of the League of Nations whose collaboration may be desirable for the execution of the technical resolutions of the Conference ;

Trusts that the Assembly and the Council will maintain such contact with the progressive development of these problems that, if the various interests here represented express at a later date the desire of the Press for a further consultation or conference, they may again put the League's technical facilities at the disposal of the Press :

Adopts the following programme in order that journalists may have every facility in residing, travelling, securing news and improving their professional equipment, and that

news itself may be free at the source, *expedited in every possible way* in its transmission, protected before and after publication against unfair appropriation, and given the widest possible dissemination, to the end that the work of the Press may be made more effective in its responsible mission accurately and conscientiously to inform world public opinion and hence to contribute directly to the preservation of peace and the advancement of civilisation ;

And adopts the following special resolutions, based on technical, professional, and international considerations, as the first steps towards carrying this programme into effect :

RESOLUTIONS.

I. PRESS RATES.

The Conference of Press Experts expresses the conviction that it is to the general interest to assure the propagation of Press news as rapidly as possible and at moderate rates.

For this purpose it decides to submit the following recommendations to the Council of the League of Nations and to request it to be good enough to communicate them to the Organisation for Communications and Transit in order to undertake the necessary technical investigations in co-operation with Press experts and communication authorities.

A. *Telegraph and Wireless Telegraph.*

(a) *Priority for Press Telegrams by Wire and Wireless.*

The Conference recommends that, for the purpose of international communication, Press telegrams should be given priority over ordinary private telegrams.

(b) *"Urgent Press" Telegrams by Wire and Wireless.*

The Conference recommends the establishment, for the purpose of international communication, of an "Urgent Press" telegram which should pay double rates compared with ordinary Press telegrams. "Urgent Press" telegrams should have priority over "Urgent Private" telegrams.

(c) *Long-Distance Communications.*

In view of certain excessively high rates that prevail for long-distance Press communications, the Conference recommends that measures should be adopted by Governments and the commercial enterprises concerned to facilitate the reduction of tariffs for such Press communications by cable, by wire, or by wireless.

The Conference recommends that all fiscal taxes imposed by administrations on Press telegrams in transit and all terminal charges levied by Governments upon incoming messages by telegraph, cable, or wireless that are not handled by such Governments should be eliminated.

The Conference recommends the introduction, where such services do not exist, of a system of deferred Press telegrams and cable letters at a particularly low rate.

(d) *Regional Telegraphic Understandings.*

The Conference recommends the conclusion, on the example of agreements already concluded between the Scandinavian and Baltic States, of regional understandings between

neighbouring countries establishing internal rates for telegraphic communications between the signatory States.

B. Telephone.

The Conference recommends in international conversations :

- (1) For ordinary Press communications, a reduction in rates of 50 per cent, with priority over ordinary private conversations ;
- (2) For urgent Press communications, a reduction in rates of 50 per cent, with priority over urgent private conversations ;
- (3) The readjustment of rates whenever the rate applied on the basis of an international scale is greater than what would result from adding the national rates of the countries through which the communication passes.

C. Questions exclusively concerning Wireless Telegraphy.

(a) Authorisation to receive Press Messages by Wireless.

The Conference recommends postal administrations to grant to properly accredited newspapers and news agencies licences to receive wireless telegraphic and telephone Press messages at a charge based on the character and extent of the services received.

(b) Rates of Wireless Telegraph Messages.

The Conference recommends that the rates charged for transmitting Press messages by wireless telegraphy should be fixed with regard to the lower cost of transmission by wireless as compared with transmission by cable.

(c) Messages by Wireless Telegraph from Geneva.

In order that journalists whose duty it is to make known the proceedings and affairs of the League of Nations may be enabled to perform their duties in the best possible conditions, the Conference recommends that facilities should be granted them at all times to despatch their messages direct from Geneva by wireless.

II. CODING OF PRESS MESSAGES.

In order to prevent any unauthorised use of Press news sent by wireless, the Conference recommends that the Press should be allowed to use an appropriate code in whole or in part, and at the ordinary Press rates, for the despatch of Press news by wireless.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Inter-Continental Communications.

The Conference is of opinion that better facilities should be provided for telegraphic and wireless communications between the Oriental countries and those of Europe and North and South America.

(b) *European Communications.*

The Conference expresses the desire that normal telephone communications should be restored as quickly as possible between countries where these communications are still interrupted or irregular. On the other hand, the Conference expresses its great satisfaction at the efforts made by the administrations to organise a special network of telephone cables for long-distance communications. It expresses the hope that the construction of these lines will be carried out with all speed.

The new channels of international communication afforded by wireless telegraphy and telephony, telephotography, television and air mails will only attain their maximum efficiency if developed in competition with the other existing services under reasonable control, and it is desired to recommend this principle to the League of Nations for consideration and support¹.

IV. TRANSPORT OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions :

1. The Conference of Press Experts — after discussing, in the presence of M. Schœller, representing the Messageries Hachette ; Mr. Kimpton, representing Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son ; and M. von Herwarth, representing Messrs. Georg Stilke & Co., on the basis of the report presented by the Messageries Hachette, the question of the measures to be taken for developing and accelerating the circulation and interchange of newspapers and periodicals between the various countries in which they are published — decides to request the Council of the League of Nations to transmit the above-mentioned report to the Organisation for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, in order to examine what effect should be given to its recommendations.

It further expresses the desire that this Organisation will, in undertaking the necessary investigations, consult a certain number of experts from among the agencies and newspapers represented at the Conference of Press Experts, as well as representatives of the postal administrations, the railway administrations, and the aerial transport services, and the different newspaper transport companies concerned.

As requested by Sir Campbell Stuart, the Organisation for Communications and Transit, in studying the problem of newspaper transport, should examine the existing regulations and charges in the various countries concerned with a view to giving effect to paragraph 2 of Chapter IV (Summary) of the Messageries Hachette's report².

2. Believing that international understanding and the promotion of peace can best be encouraged by the widest possible dissemination of news, the Conference urges the Governments concerned to consider the urgent need for early abolition of any taxes and other restrictions on newspapers which hinder a fuller and more extended circulation of the international Press.

¹ All these resolutions were adopted unanimously with the exception of those relating to priority for (1) Press telegrams, and (2) urgent Press telegrams, which were adopted by 41 votes to 7, and 44 votes to 6, respectively.

² Paragraph 2 reads :

“ *Reduction of Rates to the Strict Minimum*, irrespective of the methods of conveyance used, in order that they may not be inaccessible to newspapers, which it should always be possible to sell at a price within the means of the general public.”

V. POSTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS.

The Conference expresses the wish : (1) that the countries which have not adhered to the Stockholm Convention of 1924 concerning postal subscriptions to newspapers should do so as soon as possible ; and (2) that the countries which have adhered to this Convention should put it into force without delay.

VI. PROTECTION OF NEWS.

The Conference adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

The Conference of Press Experts lays down as a fundamental principle that the publication of a piece of news is legitimate subject to the condition that the news in question has reached the person who publishes it by regular and unobjectionable means, and not by an act of unfair competition. No one may acquire the right of suppressing news of public interest.

(a) *Unpublished News.*

The Conference is of opinion that full protection should be granted to unpublished news or news in course of transmission or publication in those countries in which such protection does not already exist.

It shall be illegal for any unauthorised person to receive for publication or to use in any way for the purpose of distribution through the Press, through broadcasting, or in any similar manner information destined for publication by the Press or through broadcasting.

There shall be no preferential right in official news issued by a Government or Government Department or by an official representing a Government or Government Department. All such news may be published without restriction in full or in part.

Newspapers, Press agencies, Press bureaux, and newspaper correspondents and representatives shall have free and equal opportunity of access to and transmission of such news.

(b) *Published News.*

In view of the widely differing conditions obtaining in various countries, the Conference is of opinion that the question of the protection of published news, whether reproduced in the Press or by broadcasting, is one for the decision of the respective Governments concerned, and recommends that any Government to whom application in this respect is made by its country's Press should sympathetically consider the advisability of granting suitable protection.

Such protection should, however, permit the reproduction of news within a specified period, subject to acknowledgment and payment.

The Conference affirms the principle that newspapers, news agencies, and other news organisations are entitled after publication as well as before publication, to the reward of their labour, enterprise and financial expenditure upon the Production of news reports, but holds that this principle shall not be so interpreted as to result in the creation or the encouragement of any monopoly in news.

* * *

In order to realise these principles, it is desirable that there should be international agreement and that the Council of the League of Nations, by resolution, should request the various Governments to give immediate consideration to the question involved.

VII. PROFESSIONAL FACILITIES FOR JOURNALISTS.

The Conference adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

The Conference does not ask for the granting or extension to journalists of any favour the acceptance of which would entail the risk of infringing the independence of the Press or the unbiased judgment of journalists.

On the other hand, it strongly urges that all possible facilities should in all circumstances be granted to journalists in pursuit of their calling so that they may fulfil their duties more thoroughly and rapidly both in acquiring and transmitting news.

The Conference further desires that similar and appropriate facilities should be granted to the national and international organisations of the Press in the discharge of their professional functions.

A. *Travel Tours.*

The Conference considers that collective travel tours for journalists in foreign countries can in certain circumstances be most useful and that the custom should not be discontinued.

Nevertheless, the serious disadvantages that the abuse or wrong use of these tours may involve are so evident that the Conference urgently recommends closer supervision of the methods by which such collective tours are organised.

This supervision should not be undertaken solely by Governments ; but in so far as the carrying out of such tours necessitates the co-operation of Governments, the latter should previously ask for the opinion of competent Press organisations as to whether such tours are opportune or desirable.

B. *Schools for Journalists.*

The Conference, noting the fact that journalism is a profession the exercise of which demands special gifts and practice which can be obtained only by professional experience ;

Considering, nevertheless, that general knowledge and a certain technical training are indispensable for the pursuit of this calling :

Declares itself in favour of the maintenance or establishment in universities or analogous institutions of such special courses as will enable journalists, during their available time and with due respect to their intellectual freedom, to supplement their knowledge of political, economic, or other subjects.

C. *Scholarships for Journalists.*

For the purpose of promoting the professional education of journalists, the Conference declares itself favourable to the establishment by Governments or private bodies of study or travel scholarships, which should be granted so far as possible after consultation with professional organisations of journalists.

D. *Double Taxation of Journalists living Abroad.*

The Conference expresses the hope that the Committee specially set up by the League of Nations to solve the general problem of double taxation, and particularly to determine what country is to receive the sole tax, will provide a satisfactory solution of this problem as quickly as possible.

It asks that Governments should meanwhile be requested to grant every facility compatible with their existing laws to journalists who are obliged to live outside their country of origin in the exercise of their profession.

E. Reductions of Railway Fares.

The Conference considers it desirable that, in countries where this practice exists, foreign journalists, on giving proof of their professional status, should be entitled to reductions of railway rates equivalent to those granted to nationals.

The same facilities should be granted, under the supervision of national and international organisations, to journalists obliged to travel for the purpose of representing their colleagues at meetings concerned with professional conditions.

F. Passport Visas for Journalists.

The Conference considers that it is essential for a journalist to be able to move rapidly from place to place in order to arrive at his destinations without losing valuable time at frontiers, so as to be able with the least possible delay to follow the progress of any event.

At the present time, although many countries have abolished the formality of passport visas—a frequent source of delay—there are others which still maintain it. The Conference considers that journalists, on giving proof of their professional status, should invariably be exempted from visa formalities.

G. Identity Cards for Journalists.

The Conference declares that it would be of the greatest advantage to institute an international identity card for journalists which should, at the same time, be a means of professional identification, and particularly designed also to facilitate travelling and the general exercise by journalists of their profession abroad.

This card should follow the principles on which the card prepared by the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations has been framed, and the draft suggestions submitted to the Conference by the International Federation of Journalists and the Preparatory Committee of Journalists.

The Conference expresses the hope that, when the Organisation for Communications and Transit discusses this question, it will consult the representatives of the groups concerned, including directors of newspapers and directors of news agencies ¹.

H. Repressive Measures against Foreign Journalists.

The Conference requests the League of Nations to make the most urgent representations to Governments in order that measures of expulsion or withdrawal of a permit to stay in a country on grounds concerned with the exercise by a journalist of his profession should never be taken without asking for the opinion of a committee of journalists, by which the journalist concerned could be heard ².

¹ With the exception of the second paragraph, which was adopted by 45 votes to 1, this resolution was adopted unanimously.

² This recommendation was adopted by 29 votes against 15, with 8 abstentions.

I. *Equality of Treatment for Foreign Journalists.*

The Conference recommends that all official news should be communicated to all newspapers and news agencies, whether national or foreign, without distinction, and that rates, privileges and facilities for the transmission of news by telegraph, telephone, or wireless should be granted to all in equal measure.

J. *Facilities for Enquiry afforded to Foreign Journalists.*

The Conference expresses the wish that foreign journalists should be able, on the production of an official document, to obtain from the official Press bureau or from the local authorities concerned the same facilities as those accorded to their national journalists.

VIII. CENSORSHIP IN PEACE-TIME.

The Conference adopted the following resolution :

Whereas the principal reason for the convocation of this Conference is that the unfettered and prompt interchange between nations of news of events and conditions promotes mutual understanding and peace ;

Whereas it is obvious that news despatches, in order to be effective in the foregoing sense, must be generally accepted as true in the countries in which they are published ;

Whereas the Conference declares itself opposed in principle to every restriction of the liberty of the Press, and considers that no form of censorship should be established or maintained except for vital reasons and in exceptional circumstances only ;

Whereas, without wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of the various States, it nevertheless expresses a general desire for the re-establishment of normal intellectual communications between peoples by modifying or repealing laws relating to censorship wherever the situation permits ;

Whereas it is the unanimous conviction of the Conference that censorship in peace-time, whether carried on openly or in a disguised form—which is open to greater objection—is a fundamental obstacle to the normal exchange of international information, and renders more difficult understandings between nations ;

And whereas, not only, as recognised by the Preparatory Committees of News Agencies, and of Journalists, is censorship powerless to prevent the distribution of false and misleading news, but is also in fact injurious to the Governments by which it is maintained :

The Conference is of opinion that censorship in any form should quickly and finally be abolished.

So long, however, as censorship, contrary to the principle of the liberty of the Press, still exists in any country, the Conference asks for the following minimum guarantees :

(1) That telegrams submitted to censorship should be examined by specialists and despatched with the greatest promptitude possible ;

(2) That journalists should be informed of the instructions given to these specialists so as to enable them to make their own dispositions ;

(3) That they should be informed of the passages suppressed in their despatches as well as of exceptional delays in transmission, and that they should be given the option of sending or withholding telegrams which have been either censored or delayed ;

(4) That the transmission charges paid in advance for telegrams which have been either censored or delayed should be refunded in proportion to the number of words suppressed.

(5) That complete equality of treatment should be granted to all journalists without exception.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions are the outcome of proposals submitted by delegates during the Conference.

1. *Publication or Distribution of Tendency News.*

Fully cognisant of the fact that the publication or distribution of obviously inaccurate, highly exaggerated, or deliberately distorted news or articles is calculated to cause undesirable misunderstandings among nations and suspicions detrimental to international peace ;

And desiring to promote among peoples the growth of mutual understanding, necessary to world peace ;

This Conference expresses the desire that the newspapers and news agencies of the world should deem it their duty to take stringent measures to avoid the publication or distribution of such news or articles, and should also consider the possibility of active international co-operation for the attainment of this purpose, which is in conformity with the spirit of the League of Nations. ¹

2. *Courses for Journalists at Geneva.*

Whereas it is important, from the point of view of consolidating peace and of ensuring reasonable criticism of the activities of the League of Nations, that the greatest possible number of journalists should become familiar with the organisation of the League of Nations ;

This Conference recommends that preliminary consideration should be given to the question of organising at Geneva in connection with the League of Nations an international press centre or institute which could be attended by journalists throughout the year in order to obtain such knowledge, and draws the attention of Governments to the advantage of affording every support to such an organisation.

3. *Establishment in Newspapers of a special Heading on the League of Nations.*

This Conference expresses its gratitude to the League of Nations, and especially the Information Section of the Secretariat, for the support and facilities granted to its members and for the organisation of its meeting, and notes that the League has in no way attempted in this connection to make League propaganda in its favour, but simply to assist in the material and spiritual development of the Press ;

And recognising that the work of the League is worthy of the closest attention, constituting as it does one of the most interesting movements of the century, recommends the establishment in the great newspapers of a permanent section, such as already exists in some papers, devoted to objective information on the work of the League.

4. *Moral Disarmament.*

The Conference makes a warm appeal to the Press of the world to contribute by every means at its disposal to the consolidation of peace, to combat hatred between nationalities and

¹ This resolution was adopted by 27 votes to 2.

between classes which are the greatest dangers to peace, and to prepare the way for moral disarmament.

5. Regional Press Understandings.

This Conference, considering that regional agreements with the object of promoting international harmony concluded by the Press of groups of neighbouring States constitute not only one of the best means of facilitating the decisions of Governments on its improvements suggested by the Conference, but also, and above all, a permanent guarantee of pacification calculated to contribute in large measure to the prevention of misunderstandings between nations ;

Recommends to the delegates of all countries that might benefit by agreements of this sort — in particular the Balkan countries — to confer immediately with each other in order to reach as soon as possible an amicable understanding which may draw closer the bonds between the Press of their countries and thus favourably influence public opinion.

6. Periodical Conferences of Press Experts.

With a view to examining in the near future the extent to which the resolutions and recommendations of this Conference have been acted upon by the Governments and other organisations concerned, and also to considering various new problems arising from changed conditions due to the application of those resolutions and recommendations, the Conference requests the Council of the League of Nations to consider the advisability of calling a subsequent Conference and also of making such Conferences periodical.

7. Right of Reply.

The Conference decides to refer the consideration of the right of reply to a subsequent Press Conference ; and requests that it be studied meanwhile by the League of Nations, with a view to issuing a report.

X. GENERAL RESOLUTION.

At the close of its session, the Conference adopted by acclamation the following resolution :

The Conference and Public Opinion.

Considering that all the resolutions which have been adopted will require the support and advocacy of the Press, this Conference requests all its delegates to undertake to forward the general interests of the Press in their newspapers in order favourably to influence the public opinion and the Governments of their respective countries.

COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the procedure of the League of Nations, the results of the Conference of Press Experts were examined by the Council and the Assembly. It is the Council to which belongs the task of taking the measures required to give effect to the resolutions voted by the Conference. The role of the Assembly was to express its opinion on the work of the Conference, and to give indications as to the action which it wished to see taken by the Council.

The Council, at its meeting on September 2nd (forty-sixth session) heard a statement by Lord Burnham on the work of the Conference over which he had presided. After an exchange of views in which M. de Brouckère (Belgium), Dr. Stresemann (Germany), M. Paul-Boncour (France), M. Urrutia (Colombia), M. Adatci (Japan), Sir Austen Chamberlain (British Empire), and M. Villegas (Chile) took part, the Council adopted the following report of M. Vandervelde (Belgium) presented by M. de Brouckère:

The Council has before it the resolutions adopted by the Conference. They cover a very large part of the technical work of the Press, and bear witness to the effort made by the Conference to state with all clearness and precision the problems which affect agencies, newspapers and journalists.

I suggest that these resolutions be divided into two groups. The first would include all those resolutions which relate to rates, code telegrams, improvements in communications, the conveyance of newspapers, and identity cards for journalists.

In the opinion of the Conference itself this group of resolutions still needs exhaustive technical examination. The Conference asks the Council to refer them to the League Organisation for Communications and Transit, which would then continue to examine them with the help of representatives of the Press groups interested.

The Council will no doubt agree to comply with the Conference's request, and to ask the Organisation for Communications and Transit to undertake this work, which falls within its sphere.

In regard to the second group, which would include the resolutions relating to the protection of Press news (Chapter VI); most of those relating to professional facilities for journalists (Chapter VII); and that relating to censorship in time of peace (Chapter VIII), it will be necessary for the Council to approach the different Governments.

As these questions are new to the Council, and as very little time has elapsed between the end of the Conference and the presentation of these resolutions to the Council, I suggest that we postpone considering what action should be taken on this second group of resolutions until our session in December next.

The Council has no doubt noticed that, in the Preamble to the resolutions, the Conference expresses the hope that "the Assembly and the Council of the League will continue to observe with sustained interest the development of these questions, so that, if the various interests represented at this Conference should later express a desire for a consultation or for another Conference, the Assembly or the Council may again put the League's technical facilities at the disposal of the Press". Moreover, the Conference has passed a special resolution on the "periodicity of Conferences of Press Experts".

Should it at some future time appear necessary, and should developments in the technical international problems which affect the Press make it seem desirable to those concerned, the Council will no doubt wish to state that it is in principle willing to lend the assistance of the

organisations of the League for the study of these questions, and to organise consultation or call a Conference for this purpose.

I submit to the Council the following resolutions :

“The Council :

“(1) Tenders its warmest thanks to the President, Lord Burnham, to all the members and experts who have attended the Conference, and to all organisations and persons who have assisted in the preparatory work ;

“(2) Requests the Secretary-General to ask the Organisation for Communications and Transit to continue, with the help of the Press groups interested, the technical study of the first group of resolutions adopted by the Conference of Press Experts ;

“(3) Adjourns to its December session consideration of the action to be taken on the other resolutions ;

“(4) Communicates to the Assembly the resolutions of the Conference, and requests it to include in the budget of the Organisation for Communications and Transit the supplementary credit necessary for the enquiries and other work entailed by these resolutions.”

The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session in September 1927, followed its normal procedure in referring the report on the Conference of Press Experts to its Sixth Committee (Political Questions). This Committee devoted two meetings to the examination of the work of the Conference, and its report, which is appended, was presented to the Assembly by the Rapporteur, M. de Brouckère (Belgium), on September 22nd, and adopted.

The Sixth Committee has carefully examined the work of the Conference of Press Experts, which was held at Geneva from August 24th to 29th last, and the deliberations of the Council at its meeting on September 2nd.

When, in 1925, the Assembly, at its fifth ordinary session, at the instance of the Chilian delegation, adopted a resolution to convene a Conference of Press Experts, it was at first perhaps not thought that twenty-three months would elapse before the Conference could meet.

Close examination of the question revealed its great complexity. The 1925 resolution requested the Conference to seek means of ensuring the more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing risks of international misunderstanding. The difficulty consisted in dealing with this problem, which, though undoubtedly a technical one, has nevertheless an important moral bearing, and at the same time carefully avoiding any interference to which the Press, always jealous of its independence, might justly have taken exception.

It was therefore necessary to allow the Press itself, in preliminary work which extended over nearly two years, to decide in the first place as to the advisability of holding this Conference, then to settle the agenda, and finally to examine it in three preliminary meetings, which included heads of agencies, journalists and directors of Press bureaux. This careful preparation enabled the Conference to work rapidly and to complete its task in less than a week.

The Conference met at Geneva on August 24th. Sixty-three delegates, thirty-five technical advisers and twenty assessors coming from thirty-eight States, Members and non-Members of the League, and representing telegraphic agencies, newspapers, international organisations of journalists and official press bureaux, took part in the work. Lord Burnham, the distinguished President of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of Great Britain, who was asked by the Council to preside over the Conference, could say in his closing speech without exaggeration that the Conference constituted the most important Press meeting which had ever been held.

It is noteworthy that this Conference, which brought together such varying interests and so many different countries, should on almost every question have adopted unanimous resolutions. These resolutions, therefore, are of great value.

The Assembly should not only convey its thanks to the representatives of the Press who accomplished this work but also express a desire that the Governments should direct their competent authorities to examine the suggested improvements in the most sympathetic spirit.

In taking note of these resolutions, the Council grouped them into two categories: on the one hand, those which, in the opinion of the Conference itself, require further thorough technical study, and, on the other, those which can now be submitted to the Governments.

The Council has already referred to the Organisation for Communications and Transit the resolutions of the first class, and, in particular, those dealing with telegraphic and telephonic rates, telegrams in cypher, improvement of communications, the conveyance of newspapers, and identity cards for journalists. We express the hope that the technical enquiries necessary for giving effect to these resolutions will be carried through promptly and with the assistance of special committees if required.

Consideration of the resolutions of the second class, which deal with the question of subscriptions to newspapers through the post, the ownership of Press news, various professional facilities for journalists and censorship in time of peace, has been postponed by the Council till its session in December next. These resolutions can thus be carefully studied by the Members of the Council before the latter decides whether these questions should be submitted to the Governments. Your Sixth Committee considers that you might recommend the Council to undertake this investigation with the sympathetic attention which these resolutions deserve.

Finally, the Council, giving effect to two other resolutions of the Conference, has stated under what circumstances it would be prepared to lend the assistance of the League organisations in the study of Press problems. The Assembly will doubtless wish to associate itself with this decision.

In conclusion, I have the honour to propose the following resolution:

“ The Assembly,

“ Noting the success of the Conference of Press Experts, conveying its thanks to the representatives of the Press for their collaboration;

“ Expresses its satisfaction that the Council has considered the steps required for promptly giving the necessary effect to the resolutions of the Conference;

“ Trusts that the technical organisations to which the Council has submitted a number of these resolutions will undertake as soon as possible the special enquiries relating in particular to the questions of telegraphic and telephonic rates, the improvement of communications, the conveyance of newspapers, identity cards for journalists and visas for journalists' passports;

“ Trusts that the Council, at its December Session, will take the most suitable measures to enlist the sympathetic attention of Governments for the other resolutions adopted by the Conference in order that effect may be given to them; and

“ Notes with satisfaction that the Council, taking into account the recommendation made by the Conference, has declared that, should it at some future time appear necessary and should developments in the technical international problems which affect the Press make it seem desirable to those concerned, it will in principle be willing to lend assistance of the Organisations of the League for the study of these questions, and to organise a consultation or call a conference for this purpose.”

CONCLUSION.

The effect of these decisions is that, with regard to the steps to be taken, the resolutions of the Conference have been divided into two categories.

The first contains the resolutions referred to the League's Organisation for Communications and Transit for further technical study ; it includes resolutions on

*Tariffs (telegraph, telephone and wireless), Coded press telegrams,
Improvement of communications (telegraph, telephone and wireless),
Transport of newspapers,
Certain professional facilities for journalists (passport visas, identity cards).*

The Organisation for Communications and Transit will undertake the necessary studies with the assistance of special expert committees which are to comprise, in addition to representatives of the Press, representatives of administrations and of competent services (telegraph, telephone, railway, customs, newspaper distributing agencies, etc.).

Proposals resulting from this work will be submitted to the consideration of the Council of the League of Nations with a view to securing their application.

The second category contains the resolutions which the Council has postponed for consideration at its session in December. It includes the resolutions dealing with :

*Postal subscriptions to newspapers,
Protection of news,
Various facilities regarding travel tours, schools, scholarships, double taxation, reductions in railway fares, repressive measures, equality of treatment, facilities for enquiry ;
Censorship in peace time,
Miscellaneous resolutions, and the General Resolution.*

Without prejudging the decisions which the Council will take at its meeting in December, it may be recalled that the Assembly recommended the Council to take the most suitable measures to enlist for these resolutions the sympathetic attention of the Governments.

It is also necessary to point out that certain resolutions (as, for example, those dealing with the publication or the distribution of tendencious news, the establishment in newspapers of special headings on the League of Nations, moral disarmament, regional Press understandings, etc.) are appeals addressed by the Conference to the Press itself.

With regard to the recommendation concerning periodical conferences, the Council and the Assembly declared themselves willing in principle to lend the assistance of the League's technical organisations for the study of technical international problems which affect the Press.

Annexe.

**LISTE DES MEMBRES DE LA CONFÉRENCE ET DES CONSEILLERS TECHNIQUES¹
SUIVIE DE LA LISTE DES ASSESSEURS.**

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE AND OF TECHNICAL ADVISERS
FOLLOWED BY THE LIST OF ASSESSORS.**

PRÉSIDENT :

The Right Honourable Viscount BURNHAM, G.C.M.G., C.H.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.

M. Erich ALFRINGHAUS.

Rédacteur en chef « Sozial-demokratische Presse-
dienst », Berlin.

M. Martin CARBE.

Représentant général de la Maison Rudolf Mosse,
Berlin.

M. Adalbert VON BOETTICHER.

Directeur « Verein Deutscher Zeitungsverleger »,
Berlin.

Professeur Julius Ferd. WOLFF.

Rédacteur en chef et éditeur *Dresdener Neueste
Nachrichten*, Dresde.

Dr. Heinrich MANTLER.

Directeur de l'Agence Wolff, Berlin.

M. Otto MEJER.

Directeur « Telegraphen Union, Internationaler
Nachrichtendienst G.m.b.H. », Berlin.

M. Heinrich GESELL.

Rédacteur en chef « Telegraphen Union ».

AFRIQUE DU SUD — SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Thomas W. MACKENZIE, O.B.E.

Managing Editor *The Friend Newspapers, Ltd.*,
Bloemfontein.

ARGENTINE.

M. Ramon DE FRANCH.

Représentant *La Prensa*, de Buenos-Ayres.

M. Honorio ROIGT.

Correspondant de *La Nacion*, de Buenos-Ayres,
auprès de la Société des Nations.

¹ Les conseillers techniques qui accompagnaient certains membres de la Conférence n'ont participé aux délibérations qu'à titre consultatif.

The technical advisers accompanying certain members of the Conference took part in the deliberations in an advisory capacity only.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Alfred C. C. HOLTZ.
General Manager *The Melbourne Argus* and *The Australasian*, Melbourne.

AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA.

M. Ernest BENEDIKT.
Editeur de la *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienne.

BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.

M. Victor ROSSEL.
Directeur du *Soir*, Bruxelles.

BOLIVIE — BOLIVIA.

M. Alcides ARGUEDAS.
Délégué de la Bolivie auprès de l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, Paris.

BRÉSIL — BRAZIL.

M. Oscar de Carvalho AZEVEDO.
Directeur général de l'« *Agencia Americana* », Rio de Janeiro.

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE — BRITISH EMPIRE.

Sir Roderick JONES.
Chairman of Reuters Ltd., London.

Mr. Samuel Carey CLEMENTS.
Manager of Reuters Ltd.

Mr. Wilfred KING.
Chairman and Managing Director of the Exchange Telegraph Company Ltd., London.

Mr. André GLARNER.
Manager Paris Bureau Exchange Telegraph.

The Right Honourable Lord RIDDELL.
Vice-President of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, London.

Sir Howard D'EGVILLE.
Editor *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire*, London.

Mr. Thomas Wilson McARA.
Secretary Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Sir Campbell STUART.
Director of *The Times*, London.

Mr. Henry Ernest TURNER.
General Secretary of the (British) Empire Press Union, London.

BULGARIE — BULGARIA.

M. Ivan Peeff PLATCHKOFF.
Directeur du *Mir*, Sofia.

CANADA.

The Hon. Frank CARREL.
Vice-President *The Chronicle Telegraph*, Quebec.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

CHILI — CHILE.

M. Agustin Robert EDWARDS.
President of the Board of Directors *El Mercurio*,
Santiago.

M. Fernando LASTARRIA.
Editor of *El Mercurio*.

CHINE — CHINA.

Mr. Kungchen Koo.
Editor of the *Eastern Times* and representative
of the Kouwen News Agency, Shanghai.

COLOMBIE — COLOMBIA.

M. Eduardo SANTOS.
Directeur propriétaire de *El Tiempo*, Bogotá.

DANEMARK — DENMARK.

M. Poul Erik SVARRE.
Rédacteur en chef et éditeur *Oestsjællands
Folkeblad*, Kjøge.

ESPAGNE — SPAIN.

M. José ESCOFET.
Directeur de la *Vanguardia*, Barcelone.

M. Nicolas Ma. URGOITI.
Président du Conseil d'administration *El Sol* et
La Voz, Madrid.

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Karl A. BICKELL.
President United Press Association, New York.

Mr. Edward Leggett KEEN.
General European Manager United Press.

Mr. Edward J. BING.
General European Business Manager United Press.

Mr. Frederick T. BIRCHALL.
Acting Managing Editor *The New York Times*.

Mr. Edwin L. JAMES.
European Manager *New York Times*.

Mr. Wythe WILLIAMS.
Staff Correspondent *New York Times*.

Mr. Kent COOPER.
Director-General The Associated Press of America,
Washington.

Mr. Charles Stephenson SMITH.
Chief of Foreign Service of Associated Press.

Mr. Joseph E. SHARKEY.
Geneva Correspondent of Associated Press.

Mr. Moses KOENIGSBERG.
President International News Service Inc.,
New York.

Mr. James T. WILLIAMS, Jr.
Editor of Universal News Service, New York.

Mr. Robert James PREW.
London Correspondent of Universal News Service.

Mr. David M. CHURCH.
Foreign Editor of International News Service.

Mr. Robert P. SCRIPPS.
President of the Scripps Howard Newspapers,
New York.

Mr. George B. PARKER.
Editor-in-chief Scripps Howard Newspapers.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

FINLANDE — FINLAND.

M. Ernest F. NEVANLINNA.
Professeur à l'Université d'Helsingfors, ancien
Président de l'Association de la Presse finlandaise.

FRANCE.

M. Léon BERTEAUX.
Directeur du journal *La Croix*; Représentant
la Fédération des Journaux français, Paris.

M. André MEYNOT.
Administrateur-Directeur de l'Agence Havas,
Paris.

M. Etienne DE NALÈCHE.
Directeur du *Journal des Débats*; Président du
Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Paris.

M. François DE TESSAN.
Rédacteur en chef et Directeur de l'Agence
Parisienne de la *Dépêche de Toulouse*.

GRÈCE — GREECE.

M. Kyros KYROU.
Directeur de l'*Hestia*, Athènes.

GUATEMALA.

M. Miguel Angel ASTURIAS.
Editorial: « Paris-America », Paris.

HONGRIE — HUNGARY.

M. Joseph VESZI.
Directeur-rédacteur en chef du *Pester Lloyd*,
Budapest.

INDE — INDIA.

Mr. S. SINHA.
Proprietor of *Hindustan Review*, of *The Leader*,
and of *The Searchlight*.

ITALIE — ITALY.

M. Giulio BABELLA.
Directeur-administrateur du *Popolo d'Italia*,
Milan.

M. Pietro CANCELI.
Vice-Directeur du *Corriere d'Italia*, Rome.

M. Gustavo NESTI.
Directeur de l'Agence Stefani, Rome.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

JAPON — JAPAN.

- | | |
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| M. Genichiro DATE.
Director of <i>Nippon Shinbu Rengosha</i> , Tokyo. | M. Raisuké SIGETOKU.
Special Correspondent in Paris of the <i>Asahi</i> . |
| M. Sekizo UYEDA.
Managing Director of <i>Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha</i> ,
Tokyo. | M. Shichishi ITO.
London representative of the <i>Asahi</i> . |
| M. Seiichi UYENO.
Proprietor and Managing Director of the <i>Osaka Asahi</i>
and the <i>Tokyo Asahi</i> , Tokyo. | M. Kichinnai KITANO.
New York Correspondent of the <i>Asahi</i> . |
| | M. Tsunejiro HIRAI.
Correspondent of the <i>Asahi</i> . |

NORVÈGE — NORWAY.

- M. Rolf THOMMESSEN.
Directeur du *Tidens Tegn*, Oslo.

PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.

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|---|--|
| M. H. NYGH.
Directeur du <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ,
Rotterdam. | Dr. M. VAN BLANKENSTEIN.
Rédacteur au <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> . |
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PÉROU — PERU.

- M. Oscar MIÑO QUESADA.
Co-directeur de *El Comercio*, Lima.

POLOGNE — POLAND.

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| M. Pierre GORECKI.
Directeur de l'Agence télégraphique polonaise
« Pat », Varsovie. | M. Casimir EHRENBERG.
Vice-Directeur et rédacteur politique du <i>Kurjer Poranny</i> ,
Varsovie. |
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PORTUGAL.

- | | |
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| M. Gaetano Maria Beirao DA VEIGA.
Administrateur-délégué du <i>Diario de Noticias</i> ,
Lisbonne. | M. Augusto PINTO.
Rédacteur du <i>Diario de Noticias</i> . |
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ROUMANIE — ROUMANIA.

- M. Alexandre MAVRODI.
Directeur du *Vittorul*, Bucarest.

ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVÈNES,
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

- M. Vladislav RIBNIKAR.
Directeur de *Politika*, Belgrade.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

SUÈDE — SWEDEN.

M. Sten Fredrik DEHLGREN.
Rédacteur en chef. Directeur du *Dagens Nyheter*,
Stockholm.

SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

M. Edouard CHAPUISAT.
Directeur du *Journal de Genève*, Genève.

Dr. Rudolf LÜDI.
Directeur de l'Agence télégraphique suisse, Berne.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

M. Karel Z. KLIMA.
Rédacteur en chef de *Lidové Noviny*, Prague.

TURQUIE — TURKEY.

ALAEDDIN bey. Husni ZIA bey.
Directeur général de l'Agence d'Anatolie, Angora. Correspondant à Genève de l'Agence d'Anatolie.

URUGUAY.

M. Hector GOMEZ.
La Mañana, Montevideo.

UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOVIÉTISTES SOCIALISTES
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

M. Basile ANTONOFF.
Rédacteur du journal *Izvestia*, Moscou.

M. Maurice MENKES.
Chef du Bureau de Berlin de l'Agence Tass,
Moscou.

(Ont assisté à la Conférence, sur leur désir,
à titre d'observateurs.)

REPRÉSENTANTS DU COMITÉ PRÉPARATOIRE DES JOURNALISTES.
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF JOURNALISTS.

Comité composé de membres de l'Association des Journalistes accrédités auprès
de la Société des Nations.

Committee composed of members of the Association of Journalists accredited
to the League of Nations.

M. Georg BERNHARD.
Président du Comité préparatoire des Journalistes ; Rédacteur en chef de la *Vossische Zeitung*,
Berlin.

M. Julius BECKER.
Correspondant du service d'information Ullstein.

M. Albert JULLIEN.
Rapporteur du Comité préparatoire des Journalistes ; Chef de la politique étrangère au *Petit Parisien*, Paris.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES.
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS.

Membres.
Members.

Conseillers techniques.
Technical Advisers.

M. Stéphen VALOT.
Secrétaire général de la Fédération internationale
des Journalistes ; Rédacteur à l'*Œuvre*, Paris.

Mr. Henry Marriott RICHARDSON.
General Secretary, National Union of Journalists
of Great Britain, London.

M. Edgar STERN-RUBARTH.
Rédacteur en chef de l'Agence télégraphique
Wolff, Berlin.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE PRESSE.
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

M. Ernest RIETMANN.
Trésorier général de l'Union internationale des
Associations de Presse, Zurich.

M. Paul DE CASSAGNAC.
Secrétaire général de l'Union internationale des
Associations de Presse, Paris.

REPRÉSENTANTS DE BUREAUX DE PRESSE GOUVERNEMENTAUX
REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL PRESS BUREAUX

Note. — Tous les gouvernements ont été informés que leurs Bureaux de Presse pourraient se faire représenter à la Conférence avec voix consultative.

La liste ci-dessous donne les noms des personnalités déléguées à ce titre par leur Gouvernement.

Note. — All Governments were informed that their Press Bureaux might be represented at the Conference in an advisory capacity.

Appended is the list of these representatives who attended :

ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.

Dr. Walter ZECHLIN.
Directeur ministériel, Directeur du Bureau de
Presse du Reich.

M. Kurt HAENTZSCHEL.
Conseiller ministériel.

ARGENTINE.

M. Julian ENCISO.
Conseiller de Légation, Genève.

BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.

M. Alphonse OOMS.
Directeur du Bureau de la Presse au Ministère
des Affaires étrangères, Bruxelles.

BRÉSIL — BRAZIL.

M. VAZ DE MELLO.
Chargé d'affaires du Brésil à Berne.

BULGARIE — BULGARIA.

M. Ivan POPOFF.
Directeur du Bureau de Presse au Ministère des
Affaires étrangères, Sofia.

CHINE — CHINA.

M. Chuan CHAO.
Secretary-General of the Chinese Delegation to
the League of Nations, Geneva.

COLOMBIE — COLOMBIA.

- M. Efrain Gaitan HURTADO.
Premier secrétaire de la Légation de Berne.

CUBA.

- M. Gaston FERNANDEZ.
Consul de Cuba à Genève.

DANEMARK — DENMARK.

- M. Anders Jörgen POULSEN.
Chief of the Official Press Bureau, Copenhagen.

FINLANDE — FINLAND.

- M. Eero JÄRNEFELT.
Directeur du Bureau de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Helsingfors.

FRANCE.

- M. Paul BARGETON.
Chef du Service de l'Information et de la Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Paris.

GRÈCE — GREECE.

- M. Démétrius KALOPOTHAKÈS.
Directeur du Service de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Athènes.

JAPON — JAPAN.

- M. Sinrokuro HIDAKA.
Secrétaire d'ambassade, Paris.
- M. Takashi KOMATSU.
Representing Director of Press Bureau, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

LETTONIE — LATVIA.

- Dr. Alfred BIHMANS.
Directeur de la Section de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Riga.

PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.

- Dr. L. J. Plemp VAN DUIVELAND.
Chef du Service de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, La Haye.

POLOGNE — POLAND.

- M. Léon KLIMECKI.
Chef adjoint de la Section de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Varsovie.

ROUMANIE — ROUMANIA.

- M. Nicolas DIANO.
Directeur général de la Presse, Bucarest.

SUÈDE — SWEDEN.

- M. Fritz HENRIKSSON.
Directeur du Bureau de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Stockholm.

SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

- M. Max RATZENBERGER.
Premier secrétaire au Département politique fédéral, Berne.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE — CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

- M. Jan HAJEK.
Chef du Service de Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Prague.
- M. Ivan P. MILEC.
Directeur du Bureau de Presse tchécoslovaque à Genève.

TURQUIE — TURKEY.

- M. Aziz SAFVET bey.
Directeur général *ad interim* de la Presse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Secrétaire général du Conseil d'Etat, Angora.

Experts

spécialement convoqués pour l'examen de la question de l'expédition des journaux :
specially invited in connection with the examination of the transport of newspapers :

- M. SCHOELLER.
Représentant les Messageries Hachette, Paris.
- M. KIMPTON.
Représentant la Maison Smith & Son, Londres.
- M. VON HERWARTH.
Représentant la Maison Georg Stilke, Berlin.

Expert

spécialement convoqué pour l'examen de la question des communications télégraphiques par câbles sous-marins.
specially invited in connection with the examination of telegraph communications by submarine cable :

- Mr. BROWN.
Representative of the International Cable Companies' Association.