The British Delegate emphasised the fact that special enquiries were perhaps the most important of the activities of the Committee. The Japanese Delegate strongly supported the motion for credits for the purpose of interchanges and reminded the Committee of a passage in Viscount Ishi's report, which was adopted by the Council, emphasising the importance which the Council attaches to continuing the interchanges on a regular system. The Japanese delegate was supported by the Brazilian, French and Italian delegates.

In conclusion, I have to bring before the Assembly a recommendation of the Second Committee requesting the Health Committee to communicate to the Permanent Committee of the Paris Office international d'Hygiène publique the report setting out the questions with which the Health Committee proposes to deal (which is referred to in Article 4 of the Règlement intérieur), at such a date as to permit the Committee to make, before the next Assembly, any observations to the Health Committee which appear to it desirable.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO THE ASSEMBLY BY THE SECOND COMMITTEE.

1. The Assembly, after examining the report (Document A. 22. 1924. III) of the Health Committee on the work accomplished by the Health Organisation between the fourth and fifth Assemblies, notes with satisfaction that the Health Committee has been definitely constituted in accordance with the scheme approved by the fourth Assembly.

2. The Assembly considers that the work accomplished by the Health Organisation is in conformity with the duties entrusted to the League by Article 23 (f) of the Covenant, and that it is instrumental in promoting valuable international co-operation in health matters.

3. The Assembly approves the work of the Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics and the results obtained from the carrying out of the system of interchanges of public health personnel. The Assembly notes with pleasure the results obtained through the efforts of the Health Committee in connection with the standardisation of sera and biological products. It considers that the most valuable results may be anticipated from the enquiry which has been undertaken into mortality from malaria, and that the work of the Malaria Commission is calculated to furnish valuable assistance to the administrations most vitally concerned. The Assembly is gratified to note that the Health Committee has responded to the requests of several Governments by placing at their disposal investigators and technical advisers on matters of public health. It approves the establishment of a Bureau of Epidemiological Intelligence in the Far East.

4. The Assembly requests the Health Organisation to take into consideration in due course the study of the problem of physical education and to investigate the means for its general extension on rational principles. It further requests the Health Committee to undertake an enquiry as to the value of preventive measures against tuberculosis, taking into account the proposition presented by the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

5. The Assembly asks the Council to suggest to the Health Committee the desirability of communicating to the Permanent Committee of the Paris Office international d'Hygiène publique the report setting out the questions with which the Health Committee proposes to deal (which is referred to in Article IV of the Regulations for the Health Committee), at such a date as to permit the Permanent Committee to make, before the next Assembly, any observations to the Health Committee which appear to it desirable.

A. 79. (1). 1924. XII.

ANNEX 10.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Rapporteur: Professor Gilbert Murray (British Empire).

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Second Committee has received and carefully considered the work accomplished by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation between the Fourth and the Fifth Assembly.

This work is set out in the Minutes of the Third and Fourth Sessions of this Committee (C. 3. M. 3.1924; A. 20. 1924); the Committee's Report to the Council and to the Assembly (A. 31. 1924); the Supplementary Report of Professor Ruffini on Scientific Property (A. 29. 1924); the Minutes of the Committee of Experts on the Exchange of Publications (A. 21. 1924); and the Report of that Committee to the Council and to the Assembly (A. 19.1924).

In studying these documents, the Second Committee has been able to form an idea of the valuable work carried out by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation under its distinguished Chairman, M. Henri Bergson. The task which the Committee has to accomplish is by no means an easy one. It has to attempt to find remedies for evils from which practically the whole intellectual world has been suffering since the war, and to stimulate and establish intellectual co-operation between nations. Its material resources are very limited, and it has been bound to confine its action to co-ordinating and organising what is already in existence, taking care not to interfere in matters which exclusively concern the various
Governments and to avoid overlapping. The immediate result of the enquiry which it has undertaken with a view to ascertaining the present position of intellectual life has been to show what countries are suffering most acutely and are most in need of assistance. As a result of this enquiry, National Committees have been set up in every country, their duty being to co-operate with the International Committee and assist it in its task. Although the life of the intellect has been severely threatened, sufficient vitality remains, even in those countries which have suffered most, for organisations to be formed capable of continuous effort. The immediate result of the first direct contact established between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the representatives of the National Committees has been to enable the persons actually concerned to make the complaints of their respective countries known. By establishing relations between the Committees in countries more fortunately situated or less affected by the aftermath of war, and the Committees of less fortunate countries, the Committee has had the satisfaction of being able to afford some relief.

Books and publications have been sent to many institutions in Central Europe, and quite recently its appeal on behalf of the library of the University of Tokio has met with a response in many countries. Other resolutions have recently been adopted in regard to the exchange of publications, interchange of professors and other matters, from which much good is expected to result.

One of the most important questions considered by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been that of scientific property. A discovery which can be utilised by industry and which enriches both the holder of the patent and the manufacturer who expalits it has, in the normal course of events, no remuneration to the discoverer. The Committee instructed one of its members, Senator Ruffini, to draw up a Draft Convention which, if it is applied, will remove this great injustice. The draft, which, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Assembly, has been sent to the various Governments for examination, has been carefully considered by a large number of Governments, which have sent replies. Almost all of them recognise the justice of the principle. In order to harmonise the objections raised with the solutions proposed in Senator Ruffini's draft, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has requested the Assembly to approve the convening of a Committee of Experts, composed of scientists, industrialists and persons in touch with the views of their Governments, in order to study these objections, consider them and prepare a new draft convention which might be acceptable to the Governments. It is in the domain of analytical bibliography that the Committee has obtained one of its most satisfactory results. After a careful study of the question, in collaboration with the most highly qualified experts, it has succeeded in co-ordinating analytical bibliography in physics and its ramifications, and it hopes to obtain similar co-ordination in other branches of science, particularly that of the economic sciences. The bibliography of Greco-Latin antiquity and the bibliography of biology may follow later.

Still in the domain of bibliography, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, desirous of perfecting existing methods before establishing new ones — thus acting in accordance with the decisions of the Council and the Assembly — has proposed a draft agreement with the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels. The Second Committee was extremely glad to note that collaboration has been established with an institution which has rendered, and which will undoubtedly render in future, much assistance to research workers and men of learning, and has approved this action.

The Committee of Experts, which met for the purpose of improving the Convention of 1886 for the Exchange of Publications, has come to the conclusion that this Convention should not be modified. It would be preferable to add a protocol allowing the States to adhere partially to the original conventions. The draft Convention drawn up by this Committee invites the signatories to accept the exchange of scientific and literary publications which are indispensable to men of learning in all countries. The Committee of Experts attaches the greatest importance to the signature of this Convention. Its effect would be to place at the disposal of men of learning a full documentation which they would be unable themselves to obtain, particularly in countries with a depreciated exchange.

The Committee has also adopted Mr. Hagberg Wargur's resolution concerning the compiling, by the National Committees and by persons best qualified to do so, of lists of the most important books printed throughout the world. These lists will be published by the Committee on the entire responsibility of their compilers and will be placed at the disposal of a public of average culture which has hitherto, by force of circumstances, been unable to obtain information concerning intellectual production in foreign countries. The Index Bibliographicus will be published this year. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation hopes soon to obtain, in collaboration with the London Institute of Historical Research, precise information concerning the conditions under which the information which it proposes to publish may be obtained by workers in the different archives throughout the world. The Second Committee is glad to note, with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, that its International University Information Office and the Bulletin, which is the organ of that Office, have been welcomed in university circles. The Committee is fully aware of the defects of the Office and the Bulletin, but it is convinced that they will, in close touch with the national University Offices, eventually render great services to university circles. The Bulletin, which has hitherto appeared four times a year, will be published every two months as from next year. In view of the information received from all parts, it may become a faithful mirror of international relations in university life and a factor in the forging of links between schools of advanced studies.
Acting upon the proposals of the Spanish Government in regard to the equivalence of degrees and the co-ordination of studies in the different universities, the Committee has passed a number of resolutions which it would wish to have brought to the notice of the Government in order that the universities, having learned to know one another better, should live side by side in closer harmony.

The recommendations concerning the equivalence of degrees will, in the opinion of the Committee, eventually prove to be of great assistance in promoting closer relations between students in all countries and rendering them more ready to accept the ideas of peace and justice than their predecessors. Noting with pleasure that a large number of States have proposed to introduce into their school curricula teaching concerning the League of Nations and its aims, the Second Committee suggests that the Assembly should request the Governments to take further steps with a view to disseminating as far as possible among young people a knowledge of the ideals of the League of Nations.

The Committee proposes to publish information concerning methods of teaching in the various countries and to place summary reports at the disposal of those interested in the matter.

In order to facilitate relations between the different universities and the exchange of professors as well as of students, the Second Committee adopts the recommendations of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the granting of travelling facilities and scholarships not only to groups of students but also to professors and men of letters going abroad for some specific scientific purpose.

Quite recently, at its last meeting, the Committee, realising the increasing importance of the cinematograph in modern life and its value as a factor in artistic and intellectual education, has included this subject in its agenda. It decided that it would be desirable to draw up a catalogue of the scientific films already in existence.

Being anxious that the various civilisations should be represented, the Committee, which now, owing to the efforts of the Council, includes a Latin-American representative and a representative of German learning, drafted regulations dealing with correspondents who, should the need arise, would be appointed for specific purposes by the Committee itself.

In the course of its discussions, the Committee examined two proposals, one submitted by Count APPONYI for Hungary concerning an appeal on behalf of Hungarian intellectual institutions similar to that which the Assembly made last year on behalf of Austria, and the other submitted by the Boumanian delegate, M. PUSCARU, concerning the examination of a very interesting scheme for a loan for intellectual purposes.

***

The Second Committee devoted much time to discussing the offer which the French Government has made to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to found an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

The French Government, realising how frequently the Committee was prevented by lack of funds from pursuing its activities and making its influence more strongly felt, declared itself ready, in response to the appeal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to place at the disposal of the Committee an Institute and a sum of money which the Committee should utilise on the lines it had followed in its past work.

The Council accepted the offer of the French Government in principle and requested the Assembly to give its opinion on three special points: the powers and duties of the new Institute, the administrative and juridical conditions under which it would work, and the relations between the proposed Institute and existing international institutions of an intellectual character, such as the Union of International Associations, the Office international de Bibliographie, the International Research Council and the International Academic Union, the headquarters of which are at Brussels, and whose autonomy it is necessary to maintain.

The Second Committee expresses the highest appreciation of the generosity of the French Government and has given its most careful attention to the points on which the Council requested its opinion, with a view to reaching some solution by which the international character of the Institute might be absolutely safeguarded.

It is of the opinion that this institution, the powers and duties of which will be in conformity with the principles laid down by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, should be such as to avoid any overlapping. In its programme and in the choice of its staff, it must be absolutely international. Its administration will be entrusted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, which may delegate its powers to a Committee composed of persons of different nationalities — both members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and others — who will meet at least every two months and will direct the work of the Institute on the lines indicated by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The higher officials will, of course, be appointed by the Committee itself. The rest of the staff may be appointed by the above-mentioned Committee, and the subordinate staff by its director.

The relations of this new institution with the institutions mentioned in the Council resolution or other institutions of a similar nature shall be determined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation after consulting the parties concerned and in agreement with them.

The Second Committee lays special emphasis on the fact that the autonomy of these institutions must be absolutely safeguarded in every way.
The Second Committee wishes to thank the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and its members individually, for the effective work which has been carried out since the fourth Assembly. It requests the Assembly to approve the report of the work of the Committee and to adopt the following draft resolutions:

**Draft Resolutions on the Work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.**

1. The Assembly records with great satisfaction the fact that the system of forming national committees on intellectual co-operation is making steady progress. It requests the Council to make further representations to the Governments of those States which have not yet formed such national committees, inviting them to promote the creation of such committees and, if possible, to give them financial support in their work of mutual assistance in intellectual matters.

2. The Assembly shares the opinion of the Council that it would be highly desirable to convene a conference of experts to consider the various problems raised by the question of scientific property, especially in the reports of Senator Ruffini and the replies of the various Governments regarding this question. It requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to organise such a meeting in 1925, after consultation with the Economic Committee.

3. The Assembly notes with satisfaction the important results obtained by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the co-ordination of bibliographical work in the domain of physics, and requests the Committee to undertake a similar task with regard to the other sciences, in the first place with regard to the social sciences.

4. The Assembly, noting that the Council has approved in principle the draft agreement with the Institut international de Bibliographie at Brussels, approves this agreement.

5. The Assembly adopts the report of the Committee of Experts on the international exchange of publications. It relies on the good offices of the Belgian Government to obtain the partial adherences to the Brussels General Convention of 1886 provided for in the first resolution of the Committee of Experts.

It also requests the Council to invite all States, whether signatories of the Conventions of 1886 or not, to consider the possibility of accepting the new Convention for the Exchange of Scientific and Literary Publications proposed by the Committee.

6. The Assembly instructs the International University Information Office to embody in one draft all the recommendations of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in university matters.

In view of the proposals made by the Spanish Government at the fourth Assembly, and the suggestion made at the Second Committee by the Persian Delegate with regard to the equivalence of degrees, the Assembly asks all States to communicate what steps they have taken, or intend to take, in the direction indicated by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to attaining, as far as possible, the aims referred to in the said proposals.

7. The Assembly, noting with satisfaction that a considerable number of States have replied favourably to the recommendation adopted last year that students should be provided with special travelling facilities, invites all the States:

   (a) To consider favourably applications from students' associations for measures to facilitate interchanges of students;
   (b) To grant similar travelling facilities to duly qualified teachers and scholars going abroad in the interests of science;
   (c) To found scholarships for the purposes indicated in paragraphs (a) and (b).

8. The Assembly, being convinced of the necessity of solidarity among the nations, and having witnessed the results of such solidarity in certain countries in the sphere of economics and finance, would be happy to see this principle applied in the sphere of intellectual life.

It invites the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine and, if necessary, to refer to the Financial Committee the question of an international loan, under the supervision of the League of Nations, intended exclusively for intellectual development in the countries of those Members of the League which may desire it.

9. The Assembly expresses the wish that the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation should make — under the Council's authority — the same appeal to the universities, academies and other scientific bodies on behalf of the intellectual workers of Hungary which it made in November 1922 on behalf of the intellectual workers in Austria. The Council is respectfully asked to act with regard to that matter in the same way as it acted in the case of Austria.

10. The Assembly.

Being convinced of the fundamental importance of familiarising young people throughout the world with the principles and work of the League of Nations, and of training the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs:

In view of the resolutions adopted by the fourth Assembly regarding the encouragement of contact between young people of different nationalities, and concerning the instruction of youth in the ideals of the League of Nations:

Is of opinion that further steps should be taken to promote these objects;
And therefore instructs the Secretariat to investigate the means by which efforts to promote contact and to educate the youth of all countries in the ideals of world peace and solidarity may be further developed and co-ordinated, and to furnish a report to the sixth Assembly.

**Recommendation.**

In reply to the three questions asked by the Council,

In view of the fact that the above resolutions and, in general, the whole programme of the League of Nations as regards intellectual co-operation will be carried out more easily with the assistance of the International Institute which the French Government has proposed to found and place at the disposal of the League of Nations, the Assembly notes that the Council has accepted, in principle, this generous gift, for which it desires to express its deepest gratitude.

Being desirous of emphasizing the international character which this Institute should possess, both as regards the programme of its work and the choice of its staff, in accordance with the intention of the French Government and of the Council,

The Assembly expresses the following recommendation:

A. The powers and duties of the new Institute shall be defined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee itself — after such consultations as may be necessary to avoid overlapping — and with the instructions of the Council and the Assembly. These powers and duties may subsequently be enlarged by the Committee with the consent of the Council and the Assembly.

B. The Council of the League of Nations is invited to conclude with the French Government all agreements necessary to ensure the establishment, continuity and proper working of the Institute.

In accordance with these agreements, the administration of the Institute shall be entrusted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, acting as a Governing Body. The latter shall, with the approval of the Council, appoint five persons of different nationalities, who shall form a Committee of Directors. The powers and duties of the Committee of Directors, which shall meet at least once every two months, the term of office of its members and the system of rotation by which its membership shall be renewed, shall be determined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The budget and accounts of the Institute will be communicated to the Council and the Assembly. The accounts will be audited at least once a year by the Chief Auditor of the League, and his report will be annexed to the budget and the accounts.

C. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall determine in each case, after consulting the parties concerned and in agreement with them, the relations with the International Institute of the institutions mentioned in the resolution of the Council, or any other institutions of an intellectual character.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be ready to collaborate with these institutions with a view to solving particular problems, without, however, interfering in any way with their autonomy.

A. 81. 1924.

---

**ANNEX II.**

**REFUGEE QUESTIONS.**

---

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.**

**Rapporteur**: Mrs. Swannick (British Empire).

The Report and Supplementary Report to the Fifth Assembly on the work of the Council contain details of the multifarious activities of the High Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, in respect to Greek, Armenian and Russian refugees, as well as to certain questions regarding repatriation of Bulgarian inhabitants of Western Thrace.

The system of identity certificates, in effect a League of Nations passport, having proved beneficial to the Russian refugees, has been extended to over 300,000 Armenian refugees and has been adopted in principle by Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Great Britain, India, Liberia and Switzerland.

Some idea of the economy of the methods pursued may be obtained from the fact that some 30,000 refugees in Constantinople have been evacuated to 45 different countries at an expenditure of about £1 per head. Thousands of refugees have been transferred from destitution in Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Roumania and other countries to productive employment in America, Belgium, France, etc.