

### *Intellectual Co-operation*

For some time past it has been felt that the Organization for Intellectual Co-operation has been spreading its activities over too wide a field, and that it has not been successful in arriving at any concrete results. Accordingly in the discussion in the Committee the work of the Organization was severely criticized. It was felt that it was absolutely essential for the Organization to revise its program, its status and its methods, and there was an insistence that the Institute should make for some definite goal.

During the debate, the Hungarian representative complained about scientific and technical books published in Hungary being denied entrance to the neighbouring States. He referred particularly to the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia which was prevented from becoming acquainted with scientific researches written in its mother tongue, and he proposed a resolution recommending freer circulation of scientific and technical publications. The Czechoslovakian Delegate replied that his country was not seeking to deprive the Hungarian minority of its intellectual nourishment, but that the propaganda carried on by Hungary was not compatible with the security of Czechoslovakia, and that in any case the Second Committee was not a suitable platform for a manifestation against the Treaty of Trianon. On the advice of several other speakers, the Hungarian Delegate withdrew his draft resolution.

Supplementary credits were requested and granted:—

- (1) For the remodelling of the Organization for Intellectual Co-operation by means of a Committee of Inquiry which is to investigate the whole scope of the work of the Organization. The rôle of the Committee of Inquiry would not be to create a new Organization but to improve and perfect the existing one by making use of the statistics and facts which had already been collected.
- (2) For the purpose of printing and distributing the pamphlet "The Aims and Organization of the League of Nations."

In the draft resolution approved by the Assembly, reference was made particularly to the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome), the importance of the efforts made by the young people to establish closer international co-operation, and also the instruction of the young in the aims of the League of Nations. In connection with the latter, approval was given for the convocation in 1930 of a sub-committee of experts to study the question.

### THIRD COMMITTEE

#### (REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS)

##### *1. Work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference*

The choice of a date for the convening of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had been left by the Ninth Assembly to the discretion of M. Loudon (Netherlands), President of the Commission. On the latter's invitation, the Preparatory Commission met on April 15, and it adjourned on May 6, 1929; at this Session, which might be called "the Session of mutual concessions", an agreement was reached on two points which hitherto had been a source of friction, the limitation of the material of land armaments, and trained reserves. It will be remembered that, when it became evident that agreement could not be arrived at, either for direct limitation of land armaments or for budgetary limitation, a decision was taken to limit land armaments solely by a method of publicity of expenditure: in other words, States would agree to publish the figures showing the amount spent on land armaments. The question of trained reserves was disposed of by omitting any reference to it in the draft Convention.