

tries which were desirous of developing their territories to co-operate with the Nansen Office in the settlement of refugees suited to their countries. In this connection the Committee was glad to learn that Brazil had already made offers for the settlement of families on very favourable conditions.

The Sixth Committee noted the measures taken by the Office, together with the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, with a view to the preparation of a draft convention for the protection of refugees. The principal points of this draft are as follows: the enjoyment of civil rights; security and stability for settlement and employment; facilities for travelling and for the exercise of professional, industrial and commercial occupations; admission to schools and universities; free access to law courts; and the validity of the Nansen certificate.

As regards the important question of expulsion, the Sixth Committee requested Governments not to expel a refugee until he had obtained permission to enter another country. It asked the Council to endeavour to give effect to this recommendation.

### *Slavery*

The 1932 Assembly decided to set up an Advisory Committee on Slavery, but failed to include the necessary appropriations in the budget. The Fourth Committee of the 1933 Assembly having sanctioned the credit proposed, the Sixth Committee concluded that the Council should very shortly appoint the Advisory Committee and convene it at a date early enough for the rules of procedure to be approved by the Council at its session in January, 1934.

The Sixth Committee further decided that the Advisory Committee should hold its first biennial session in 1935, and that this session should be devoted to the study of the information on slavery communicated by Governments.

### *Intellectual Co-operation*

The Sixth Committee also had under consideration the work of the Organization for Intellectual Co-operation. In the course of the discussion, it was recognized that the Covenant presupposes intellectual *rapprochement* and that the proposals for moral disarmament put forward by the Organization for Intellectual Co-operation bear witness at the same time to this high ideal and a desire for practical achievement. Consequently, one of the resolutions submitted to the Assembly draws the attention of the Disarmament Conference to the importance of these proposals.

Another resolution emphasized the value of the correspondence and conversations organized on the lines of the Frankfort meeting on Goethe and the Madrid Conversations on the future of culture. It expressed the hope that this experiment would be continued.

A third resolution acknowledged the value to the League itself of disinterested studies made in a spirit of scientific impartiality, such as those carried out with regard to State intervention in economic life. The Canadian representative, while associating himself with that expression of appreciation, felt bound to lay special stress on the requirement of impartiality, as a conference held last year under the auspices of the Organization had not, in his view, satisfactorily fulfilled that requirement. To prevent political views being injected into purely intellectual studies, he suggested that a greater supervision should be exercised in future over the meetings for which the Organization was responsible.

By other resolutions Professor Shotwell's proposal for the co-ordination of studies in the field of social and political sciences was approved, as well as the inclusion by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of atlases and dictionaries in the list of books covered by the procedure for the revision of school textbooks.