

the Office from the beginning of its activities to June 30, 1932. The Committee listened to a statement by Dr. Max Huber, the President of the Governing Body, in which he outlined the results achieved during this period, and the task which still lay before the Office.

The committee noted with satisfaction the important work done for distressed refugees, and requested the Nansen Office to examine the possibility of effecting the transfer from other countries to the Armenian Republic of a further 20,000 Armenian refugees who had expressed the desire to be settled there.

To carry out this plan, the committee recalled the offers of financial and other assistance which had previously been made by various Governments in connection with the Erivan Settlement scheme initiated by Dr. Nansen, and invited them to consider placing such financial assistance at the disposal of the Office. The various National Committees were recommended to resume their efforts for obtaining such funds, and Governments that had not done so were invited by the committee to nominate committees for this purpose. The committee also requested the Nansen Office to try to alleviate the unfortunate situation of the 20,000 Russian refugees in China rendered destitute by recent floods. It also expressed the hope that various private organizations interested in refugee work would agree to co-operate with the Office as far as possible.

In order to place more adequate funds at the disposal of the Office, the committee again recommended that Governments should apply more fully the Nansen Stamp System. Finally, the Committee urged Governments not to proceed to the expulsion of a refugee unless he had obtained permission to enter another country.

Intellectual Co-operation

The work of the International Organization for Intellectual Co-operation was reviewed by the Sixth Committee upon the report of M. Bech delegate of Luxemburg.

The committee noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the past year and approved as a whole the program of work for the year 1932-33.

The committee attached great importance to the documentary material collected by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the efforts made to establish a procedure for facilitating the revision of school textbooks. It also emphasized the importance of promoting an international spirit through the proper instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

Appreciation was also expressed of the assistance given by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to China in her efforts to re-organize her system of education, and the committee hoped that this co-operation would be further extended and lead to practical results.

The conditions which international agreements concerning broadcasting should fulfill were also examined, and were held by the Committee to be of special importance.

In the field of moral disarmament the committee expressed its satisfaction with the co-operation which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been able to give to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, and hoped that the latter would adopt measures which would assist the intellectual *rapprochement* between peoples.

The committee further stressed the importance of the scientific study of international relations, and expressed the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would extend its activities in this sphere and endeavour to give wide publicity to the results of conferences such as the Milan Conference held last May on the problem of the intervention of the State in economic life.

Recognizing also the important part played by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the committee stressed the necessity of affording