

ticularly valuable means of carrying out certain of its aims. When the latter was asked to give its technical help to various Governments, one of the most important problems with which it was faced was that of training medical health officers. Through its system of liaison with the Health Administrations, it sought to give health experts in the various countries an opportunity of keeping in touch with progress made abroad. It endeavoured to organize actual international training by means of collective study tours, individual missions, and exchanges of staff between the Health Administrations. The contact thus established between the health officers of various countries has brought about a valuable interchange of ideas and made possible the comparison of divergent conceptions. The International School of Advanced Health Studies, as planned, will give a permanent character to this system.

Draft Convention on Educational Films

It will be remembered that, in 1928, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute engaged in investigations with a view to the conclusion of an international agreement designed to encourage the use of educational films and to facilitate their circulation by exempting them from customs duties. A draft Convention had been prepared towards the end of 1929, revised by a Committee of Experts and referred to the governments, accompanied by a recommendation of the Economic Committee of the League. The large majority of Governments consulted declared themselves in favour of the objects of the Convention. Taking into consideration the replies of Governments, a Committee of Experts further revised the draft, which was subsequently placed on the Agenda of the Thirteenth Assembly.

The Second Committee appointed a special committee to introduce further modifications into the draft with a view to facilitating its acceptance. This Sub-Committee submitted to the Second Committee a revised draft Convention embodying amendments proposed by several of the interested Governments.

In the course of the discussion in the Second Committee, numerous delegations signified their approval of the main lines of the new draft and pointed out that the Convention would have the effect of encouraging the production and circulation of educational films which by reason of their character, might contribute to mutual understanding among the peoples in the spirit of the League of Nations.

In view, however, of the considerable changes made by the sub-committee in the draft placed on the Assembly's agenda, regarding which most of the delegations were not able to obtain instructions from their Governments, the Second Committee thought it better not to engage, for the time being, in an exhaustive discussion of the revised draft, but suggested that the Assembly request the Council of the League to convene a meeting at a convenient opportunity. At this meeting the delegates could decide whether the proposed Convention, with or without amendment, should be opened for signature by any Member of the League or any non-Member State. In the meantime, the Governments concerned could send their observations to the Secretary-General.

FOURTH COMMITTEE

(Budgetary and Financial Questions)

Reorganization of the Secretariat

The consideration of the budget was preceded this year by a long discussion concerning in particular the reorganization of the higher posts of the Secretariat. This question was finally referred to a Sub-Committee of which Mr. Munro, delegate of Canada, was appointed Rapporteur.

It was at once apparent that the alignment of opinion in the sub-committee did not materially differ from that which existed in the two Committees of