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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC
INSTITUTE**

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ON THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY
OF THE INSTITUTE**

Held at Stresa on June 25th, 1934.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction	1
I. Constitution of the Advisory and Technical Committee.	2
II. Work of the Institute :	
(a) International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography	2
(b) Decisions of the Governing Body	3
(c) <i>International Review of Educational Cinematography</i>	3
(d) Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character	3
(e) Administrative Organisation of the Institute	4
III. International Standardisation of Sub-standard Films : Standardisation of the 16 mm. Sound-film	4
IV. Financial Questions	4
Conclusions	5
<i>Appendices :</i>	
I. Audit of the Accounts for the Year 1933 : Report by the Auditor to the League of Nations	6
II. Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1935, approved by the Governing Body	11

The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its seventh session at Stresa on June 25th, 1934, under the chairmanship of M. Alfredo Rocco, Rector of Rome University, Minister of State, Vice-Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following also took part in the proceedings : Mr. J. W. BROWN, General Manager of the British Film Institute ; Count CARTON DE WIART, Minister of State, member of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations ; M. BARRIER, Inspector-General and Assistant Director of Elementary Education at the French Ministry of Education, replacing Professor Henri Focillon, who was unable to attend ; M. Nagendra NATH GANGULEE, Professor at the University of Calcutta ; Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL, authoress ; M. Georges OPRESCU, Professor at the University of Bucharest ; M. Ryszard ORDYNSKI, President of the Association of Film

Producers of Poland ; M. Gonzague DE REYNOLD, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Fribourg, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; M. Luciano DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

M. Louis Lumière, M. Rodolfo Llopis and M. de Kozma were unable to attend the meetings, as were also M. Pilotti, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, M. J. D. de Montenach, Secretary to the Governing Body of the Institute, and M. Henri Bonnet, Director of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

The following also took part in the proceedings : M. VIVALDI, Assistant Auditor to the League of Nations ; Mlle. HALLSTEN-KALLIA, member of the Intellectual Co-operation Section, replacing M. de Montenach ; M. BRUCCOLERI, member of the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat ; and M. GALLONE, Head of Section at the International Labour Office, representing that Office.

The Chairman of the Governing Body convened the present session in June for exceptional reasons ; it usually meets during the last three months of the year. The important results achieved by the Congress on Instructional and Educational Cinematography, and the arrangements which the Institute had to make in connection with the question of the standardisation of sub-standard films made it necessary to consult the members of the Governing Body at an earlier date. The fact that this session was convened at short notice and earlier than usual led to a departure from usage in certain respects and especially in connection with the submission of the Auditor's report and the preparation of budget estimates for the next financial year. These exceptional measures have, however, in no way affected the work of the Governing Body or the financial control of the Institute, or the observance of the rules relating to such control.

I. CONSTITUTION OF THE ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

During the past year, and in virtue of powers delegated to it by the Council of the League of Nations, the Chairman of the Governing Body, in collaboration with the members of the Permanent Executive Committee, made appointments to the Advisory and Technical Committee. The members of the latter Committee are as follows :

M. Charles DELAC, Chairman of the *Chambre syndicale française de la cinématographie* ; Professor Giovanni DETTORI, Chairman of the Fascist National Association of the Entertainments Industry ; Dr. SCHEUERMANN, Chairman of the *Reichsfilmkammer* ; Mr. Harold SMITH, of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America ; M. HARIMA, Secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Rome ; and Mr. H. Bruce WOOLFE, of Gaumont British Instructional Pictures, Ltd.

The Governing Body confirmed the constitution of the Advisory Committee, whose members were convened at Stresa.

In accordance with the decisions of the Council of the League dated January 17th, 1934, the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee took part in the meetings of the Governing Body, which desired, from the very first meetings of the Committee, to show the value which it attached to the direct and constant collaboration of the members of the Committee. The members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who took part in the work of the Governing Body were : Marquis PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI BARONE, replacing M. Dettori, M. RAETHER, Ministerial Councillor, replacing Dr. Scheuermann, Mr. Bruce WOOLFE and M. DELAC.

At the beginning of the session, the Chairman of the Governing Body defined the method of work calculated to make the co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the Governing Body as efficacious as possible. In his opinion, the Governing Body and its Advisory Committee should hold joint meetings to examine all questions on the agenda which were not of a strictly administrative nature. All strictly administrative questions should be dealt with exclusively by the Governing Body and discussed by its members at private meetings.

The Chairman's proposals, which will constitute a ruling for the future, were unanimously approved by all present.

II. WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The discussions of the Governing Body were based on the very complete report submitted by the Director of the Institute. The questions which specially claimed the attention of the members of the Governing Body were the following :

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The outstanding event of the year under consideration was the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held at Rome in April 1934. The preparation of this Congress from the last session of the Governing Body until its opening involved a great deal of work for the Institute. A very large volume of documentary material was collected, and was placed in the form of a number of volumes at the disposal of

those attending the Congress; these volumes may be regarded as contributions of lasting interest for the study of the different aspects of the educational cinematograph problem. The Institute provided the Secretariat for the Congress and was responsible for the numerous arrangements necessitated by so large an assembly. As soon as the proceedings of the Congress were over, the Institute had to undertake work in execution of some of its decisions, the publication of reports and resolutions, their circulation, etc.

As the resolutions adopted by the Conference have been published separately, it has not been thought necessary to attach them to the present report. Several members of the Governing Body attended the Congress in person; others who had been unable to go to Rome at that moment nevertheless made a point of acquainting themselves with the results of the Congress. All were unanimous in congratulating the Director on the great success which the work of the Congress and its results represents for the Institute. The Congress gave prominence to the means of action possessed by the Institute; its authority among educationists and producers of educational films has been enhanced; its methods of work have secured growing appreciation, and its field of operations has been extended.

Thanks to the decisions taken by the Congress, it has been possible to make a distinction between the questions of secondary importance raised during certain discussions and those of more immediate importance which will figure prominently in the Institute's programme of work. That the Institute has been able to achieve such important results is largely due to its Director's energy and also to the assistance it has been able to secure in different countries, thanks particularly to the National Committees, whose creation it has encouraged or brought about. Moreover, the Institute has derived great advantage from the contacts it has established with the international organisations at Geneva and Paris, the League Secretariat and its different sections, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, etc. All these relationships, together with the Institute's own resources, enabled it to make excellent preparations for the Congress and will allow it to extend its sphere of action still further in the future, and particularly to make the best use of the impetus given to it by the Congress.

(b) DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

Among the problems which will call for particular activity on the part of the Institute either in the form of enquiries or by means of other suitable methods, the Governing Body paid special attention to that of the cinematograph in connection with the diversity of mentalities and civilisations. Moreover, the Governing Body envisaged the formation, subject to budgetary considerations, of an information centre to be placed at the disposal of the organisations or persons interested in the educational cinematograph. This centre might be attached in future to the Secretariat of the Advisory and Technical Committee.

Similarly, within the limits of the budgetary resources available, the Governing Body decided to publish a complete collection of the laws and regulations concerning the operation of the film censorship and of the inspection of films in the different countries. The elements of this work have already been collected by the Institute, and it has received requests from several quarters to put this publication in hand.

The Governing Body, confirming its previous decisions concerning the publication of a cinematographic encyclopædia, authorised the Director to take the practical measures necessary for this purpose. Lastly, it authorised in principle the publication of a handbook intended for the users of educational films, giving them practical indications regarding the utilisation of films for educational purposes.

These various decisions were taken on the basis of the suggestions contained in the Director's report. The other proposals contained therein were also approved, so that the programme submitted, taken as a whole, met with the Governing Body's approval.

(c) "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY."

The Institute's *Review* continues to maintain a standard which does credit both to the Director and to his collaborators, and the Governing Body was happy to acknowledge this once more. Nevertheless, the crisis, which affects all publications of this kind, has affected the sales of the *Review*. The Director believes that, by modifying its character, by giving it more vitality and making it more up to date, by reflecting more fully the various movements in the field of educational cinematography, the *Review* could be made more attractive to readers and would increase its circulation. The Governing Body approved, in principle, the Director's proposals on this point, leaving the practical measures to his discretion.

(d) CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

The Governing Body was glad to note that this Convention, which has been signed by a large number of countries, has already been ratified by several of them. When it has been ratified by five States, it will come into force.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Governing Body renewed in advance the Director's term of office for a period of seven years as from the date on which it will expire in 1935. It took this opportunity of renewing its thanks and congratulations to the Director for the manner in which he has constantly performed his duty, for the enthusiasm he has displayed in his work, and for the zeal and energy he has instilled into his collaborators.

It decided to promote Mlle. Rossi-Longhi to a vacant post of clerk. It renewed for three years the contracts of the Chiefs of Service and of the clerks whose appointments had already expired or were about to expire.

The Governing Body, on the basis of the general measures adopted in Italy with regard to the reduction in the salaries of national officials, decided to reduce the salaries of the Institute's officials by 10 per cent. On the other hand, the Governing Body decided, in principle, to make certain increases in the salaries of officials who, owing to the nature of their duties, could not expect any promotion. It requested the Executive Committee to examine this question and to submit concrete proposals at the Governing Body's next session.

As regards the general structure of the Institute, the Governing Body confirmed its previous decisions, on the ground that its organisation must always remain sufficiently elastic to enable it to adapt itself both to the exigencies of the service and to the financial resources available.

During the forthcoming administrative period, five services (Administration, Documentation and Publications, Technique and Convention, Studies and Legislation, and International Relations) and two secretariats (that of the Advisory and Technical Committee and that of the Directorate and staff) will carry on the Institute's work.

III. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION OF SUB-STANDARD FILMS :
STANDARDISATION OF THE 16-MM. SOUND-FILM.

Among the questions which received particular attention from the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography was the unification of sub-standard films. The users, as well as the majority of the producers, of such films considered that, in future, the circulation of educational films would largely depend on the solution which may be reached—*i.e.*, the adoption of a uniform size by producers. The Congress did not decide on any particular size, but adopted a resolution asking that the choice should be made within a specified time-limit, relying on the directing organs of the Institute to make the necessary arrangements.

The Director of the Institute, being anxious to give immediate effect to the Congress's decisions, arranged for a meeting of experts, which was held at Baden-Baden on May 28th, 1934. This meeting, at which the representatives of the principal groups of producers concerned took part, led to a fundamental agreement, the details of which were to be settled by subsequent negotiations.

Furthermore, on the eve of the meeting of the Governing Body, certain experts, sitting with the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee, were summoned to Stresa in order to reach an agreement on the standardisation of the 16-mm. sound-film.

The Governing Body, having taken cognisance of the texts drawn up both by the experts who met at Baden-Baden and those who met at Stresa, and, after consulting the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who had been present at those meetings, adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body, having taken cognisance of the agreements reached at Baden-Baden and Stresa, notes them with satisfaction, and instructs the Director to assist those concerned to carry them into effect, the time-limit fixed for the conclusion of the measures in question being forty-five days.”

On the basis of this decision, the Director possesses all the necessary powers to hasten the final conclusion of an agreement in accordance with the recommendation made by the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

IV. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The Governing Body's session having taken place, for the reasons indicated, at a considerably earlier date than usual, the closed accounts for the financial year could not be examined on the basis of a complete report by the Auditor. The latter attended the Governing Body's discussions on budgetary questions and made a statement on the financial situation of the Institute at the close of the 1933 financial year as revealed by a provisional examination

of the accounts. The Auditor pointed out that the Institute's financial situation had continued satisfactory during the period in question, although the crisis had been accentuated during that period. The Auditor specially referred to the very opportune economies which the Director had been able to effect in the course of the year. After hearing his observations, the Governing Body adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body, after hearing the Auditor's statement, takes note of the submission by the Director of the accounts of the Institute and of the *Review* and authorises its Chairman — for the purpose of Articles 5 and 6 of the Financial Regulations — to consider the said accounts approved as soon as they have been audited and passed by the Auditor of the League of Nations.”

As regards the current financial period, the Director pointed out that the financial situation might be regarded as favourable, despite the exceptional burdens imposed on the Institute by the preparation and meeting of the Congress. The Governing Body learned with great satisfaction that the French Government had granted a subsidy to the Institute during the financial year, as had also been done by the Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Swiss Governments, which had undertaken to renew their previous contributions.

No final or complete decision could be taken by the Governing Body during the session in regard to the adoption of the budget for 1935. Since the close of the session, the Chairman has consulted his colleagues by letter with a view to making certain modifications to ensure a balanced budget for 1935.

Although the Italian Government, in the undertaking it gave the League, only promised to grant the Institute an annual subsidy of 600,000 lire, it spontaneously made a further grant of 400,000 lire. As all Governments are now compelled to cut down expenditure, the Italian Government has reduced this additional grant by 100,000 lire. The Governing Body has accordingly had to amend the Institute's budget for 1935. The budget with the necessary changes is shown as an appendix to this report.

CONCLUSIONS.

Extensive and valuable work has been done during the past year. The Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography marks one of the most important stages in the history of the Institute. It may be regarded as a very definite achievement, crowning as it does the work done by the Institute since its foundation. But it may also be regarded as a point of departure, since the whole future work of the Institute will necessarily be based on the Congress's decisions. The Institute has before it an extremely wide and varied sphere of activity. It is in a position, thanks to its Advisory and Technical Committee, to take up various technical problems with increased authority. The sub-standard film forms one of the important problems with which the Institute is in a position to deal. The various representatives attending the Congress — representatives of Governments, of associations, of groups of the film industry or film users — all recommended the Institute to take action in certain directions, confided various tasks to it and relied upon it to do its part. Such marks of confidence do honour to the Institute and justify the work it has done in the past, while they also encourage it in its future tasks. The Governing Body was glad to note this appreciation and welcomed the very valuable support it received from the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee who sat with it. Thus, the mechanism of the Institute has not only been defined and improved, but a wide sphere of action has been opened out for it, and the Institute can count on the support of those who took part in the Congress and who expressed a wish to continue to be associated with the work that was being done.

Before the close of the session of the Governing Body, one of the members of the Advisory and Technical Committee, Dr. RAETHER, voicing the opinion of all those present, expressed the hope that wider scope would be conferred on the Institute. He said that the countries interested in the development of the educational cinematograph should help the Institute more energetically and effectively, by supplying it with material for investigation, by aiding it in its enquiries and by giving it financial support. The Governing Body endorsed Dr. Raether's proposal and decided to ask the various National Committees of the Institute to make a sustained effort in their respective countries. Before separating, the members of the Governing Body expressed their thanks to the Director of the Institute, who, once again in the course of the session, had given proof of his experience, activity and unswerving loyalty to an organisation which is largely his own creation.

(Signed) Alfredo Rocco,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. OPRESCU,
Rapporteur.

Appendix I.

AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1933.

Report by the Auditor to the League of Nations.

In accordance with the Regulations, I have examined the accounts of the Institute for the financial year 1933, a brief critical summary of which is given below.

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : RESULTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

The total amount of the receipts strictly so called estimated in the budget for the year (1,167,000 lire) was received and even exceeded the estimate by 1,452.05 lire, thus amounting to 1,168,452.05 lire. For reasons which will be explained later, the estimated receipt of 40,000 lire corresponding to the contribution from the *Review* has not been transferred to the Institute's budget.

I have no observation to make with regard to these receipts in view of the fact that, as has been shown, the State subsidies have all been paid in full. A fresh subsidy has even been added to the others — namely, that of the Swiss Confederation — 1,000 Swiss francs (3,784 lire). This contribution, for which no provision was made when the budget was drawn up, has been entered under miscellaneous receipts and has produced the above-mentioned surplus.

A considerable portion (about three-quarters) of the cash saving of the previous financial year — namely, 60,000 lire¹ — had been added to the above receipts when the budget was approved. Moreover, in the course of the financial year, the competent authorities authorised the working capital being drawn upon for the sum of 51,655 lire with a view to paying off once and for all the staff insurance for 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Consequently, the sums at the disposal of the Institute during the year were as follows :

<i>Ordinary receipts :</i>	Lire
From the Italian Government.	1,090,000.00
From other Governments.	73,784.00 ²
From miscellaneous sources.	4,668.05
	<hr/>
Sum drawn on the working capital	1,168,452.05
	111,655.00
	<hr/>
Total	1,280,107.05

This sum exceeds by 13,107.05 lire the 1,267,000 lire considered necessary (as shown in the attached table) to cover the financial requirements for the year at the time the budget was drawn up ; it is, however, 38,547.95 lire less than the higher figure (1,318,655 lire) to which the competent authorities had during the financial year brought the estimates of expenditure.

* * *

As against these receipts, there was a total expenditure of 1,254,644.60 lire.

These figures therefore show a budgetary saving on the estimates (1,318,655 lire) of 64,010.40 lire, which was reduced by the decrease in the actual receipts mentioned above to a cash saving of 25,462.45 lire.

Nevertheless, since the real receipts for the year (that is to say, minus the sums drawn on the working capital) amounted, as has been seen above, to only 1,168,452.05 lire, it is obvious that, in reality, the budget has not been self-sufficient. It is my duty to add that this result was due exclusively to two special factors, neither of which connotes any departure from the principles of sound administration. The first (namely, the payments in respect of staff insurance for previous years) was ordered deliberately and after careful reflection by the competent authorities, who were fully aware of the financial repercussions which this step would inevitably have on the administration of the year which had to bear the burden ; the other, which is not attributable to the administrators, was the payment of the rent of the

¹ This sum, which in my report on the Institute's accounts for the financial year (see document C.8.M.6.1934.X11) was shown together with the whole of the cash saving for that year as having been transferred to the working capital, should really be regarded as deducted from that account at the same time as the other sum mentioned.

² Namely : 30,000 lire from the Polish Government, 25,000 lire from the Hungarian Government, 15,000 lire from the Roumanian Government, and 3,784 lire from the Swiss Government.

premises (100,000 lire) which up to then had not been a charge on the Institute. As a matter of fact, if the need for effecting these two heavy items of expenditure had not arisen, the receipts would have been sufficient to cover the requirements.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the saving effected on the other items of ordinary expenditure has made it possible largely to restore the balance of the budget and to close the account with a cash surplus (25,462.45 lire), which is no mean feat in these difficult circumstances.

II. WORKING CAPITAL.

The above-mentioned cash surplus obtained during the financial year (25,462.45 lire) is to be added to the special fund provided for under Article 8 of the Regulations for the financial administration of the Institute (working capital).

At the end of the preceding financial year, this fund amounted, as shown in my last report, to 240,345.10 lire, but was reduced during the year by the above-mentioned sum (111,655 lire) and therefore stood at only 128,690.10 lire. However, the addition of the surplus in question brought it at the beginning of the current year up to 154,152.55 lire.

III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACCOUNT.

The structure of the budget was modified during the financial year, not only by the increase in the appropriation mentioned above (that is to say, by the second sum of 51,655 lire drawn on the working capital), but also by a transfer of 10,000 lire from the appropriation for the Governing Body, Committees, etc. (Chapter I), to the Publications Account (Chapter VI). Other changes of lesser importance were made in Chapter I and Chapter II (Staff).

These changes do not, however, appear to call for any criticism, as they were dictated by considerations of economy (Chapters I and II) or are the result of increased activity (Chapter VI).

* * *

The following are the results of each chapter of expenditure compared, in order to bring out more clearly the administrative aspect, with the corresponding results of the previous year.

Chapter I (devoted for the most part to expenditure of the Governing Body, Committees, etc.), which had already been considerably reduced, shows a further decrease of 10,000 lire, which has made it possible to effect a saving of 23,130.90 lire on a final appropriation of 100,000 lire.

In Chapter II (Staff), in spite of the new charge in respect of insurance and the increase in the charge for family allowances, the increase in expenditure as compared with the previous year seems to be confined to a sum slightly exceeding 50,000 lire.¹

In Chapter III (Official journeys) the expenditure has been reduced by one-half, thus showing a saving more than seven times greater than that for the preceding year (6,661.40 lire as against 933.45 lire).

Chapter IV (General office expenses) would also show a reduction if the new charge of 100,000 lire for rent, which I mentioned above, had not entirely altered the position.

Chapter VI² (Publications) and Chapter VII (Unforeseen expenses) show slight increases, while Chapter VIII (Cost of upkeep) shows an appreciable reduction.

Consequently, the expenditure for the financial year would not only have remained, as I have said, within the limits of the actual receipts, but would not have increased as compared with the previous year if insurance and rent had not brought additional budgetary charges. In spite of this, the total increase in expenditure is less than the increase caused by these two fresh burdens.³

IV. SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF THE "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY".

Receipts of the *Review*, which amounted in 1932 to 329,202.90 lire fell in 1933 to 174,425.35 lire — a drop of 154,777.55 lire — that is to say, more than 47 per cent, to which the three usual sources of income (publications, subscriptions and sales) contributed to a more or less considerable extent. The same gradation is observed in the yield of these three sources of income as before, publicity still heading the list and followed at a considerable distance by subscriptions, the figure for sales remaining small.

¹ The position of the staff in relation to the places envisaged in the budget is the same as during the previous financial year — that is to say, as indicated in the report for that year (see document C.8.M.6.1934.XII).

² Chapter V is omitted as it is a simple book entry and corresponds exactly and necessarily to the special receipt relating thereto.

³ The expenditure for the previous year was 1,114,204.20 lire and the figure for the 1933 expenditure was 1,254,644.60, the increase thus being 140,440.40. Now, the two fresh charges mentioned in the text have alone been responsible for an additional expenditure of 150,725 lire.

As against the total income in question (174,425.35 lire), increased as usual by credit balances for 1932 (74,618.30 lire) — that is to say, a total amount of 249,043.65 lire — there was an expenditure of 218,736.90 lire, or 46,066.70 lire less than for the preceding financial year. As a result of saving effected (30,306.75 lire¹) about half of the balance for 1932 still remains.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing summary does not appear to call for any comments, as these are implicit in the figures and in the brief explanations which I have given. They are almost the same for the two accounts and clearly show — what is an essential feature of both administrations — that the difficulties inherent in the position have not escaped the notice of the administrators and that they have successfully met them by means of very considerable reductions in expenditure.

I have no observations to make with regard to the various transactions for the keeping of the books and documents, which seems to me to be excellent.

I can therefore certify to the competent authorities the regularity of the two accounts submitted to them for their approval.

(Signed) Dr. F. VIVALDI,
Deputy Auditor to the League of Nations.

¹ This figure and what I have just said with regard to receipts clearly show what prevented the payment to the Institute of the contribution of 40 000 lire mentioned above.

Sub-Appendix 1.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME RECEIVED AND PAYMENTS
MADE DURING 1933.

I. RECEIPTS.

<i>Estimated Receipts.</i>		<i>Income received.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government	600,000.—	1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government	600,000.—
2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government	400,000.—	2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government	400,000.—
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances	90,000.—	3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances	90,000.—
4. Subsidy from the Polish Government	30,000.—	4. Subsidy from the Polish Government	30,000.—
5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government	25,000.—	5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government	25,000.—
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government	15,000.—	6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government	15,000.—
7. Estimated surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i>	40,000.—	7. Surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i>	—
8. Estimated surplus on the 1932 budget	60,000.—	8. Surplus on the 1932 budget	60,000.—
9. Miscellaneous receipts	7,000.—	9. Miscellaneous receipts	8,452.05
	<u>1,267,000.—</u>	10. Amount drawn on the working capital in accordance with the decision of the Permanent Executive Committee at its March session (March 3rd, 1933)	<u>51,655.—</u>
10. Sum drawn on the working capital in accordance with the decision of the Permanent Executive Committee at its March session (March 3rd, 1933)	51,655.—		1,280,107.05
	<u>1,318,655.—</u>	<i>Less</i>	<u>38,547.95</u>
			1,318,655.—

II. EXPENDITURE.

	Appropriations in the budget	Transfers	Final appropriations	Actual expenditure	Balance to be placed to reserve
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
<i>Chapter I.</i>					
Item 1. Governing Body . . .	55,000	Deducted from this Chapter (Executive March session)	39,500	28,595.—	
Item 2. Executive Committee . . .	22,000		22,000	9,933.—	
Item 3. Committees of experts . . .	20,000		—	—	
Item 4. Individual experts . . .	10,000		35,500	35,341.10	
Item 5. Control	3,000		3,000	3,000.—	
	<u>110,000</u>	10,000	<u>100,000</u>	<u>76,869.10</u>	23,130.90
<i>Chapter II. — Staff:</i>					
Item 1. Salaries :					
(a) Director	80,000		80,000	80,000.—	
(b) First Division staff . . .	436,000		424,000	422,100.—	
(c) Second Division staff . . .	100,000		101,400	100,300.—	
(d) Third Division staff . . .	60,000		60,600	60,020.—	
(e) Staff entrusted with special and extraordinary work	50,000		56,000	54,835.50	
Item 2. Allowances :					
(a) Family allowances . . .	30,000		34,000	33,110.—	
(b) Residence	9,000		9,000	8,760.—	
Item 3. Contributions to the Staff Insurance Fund . . .	104,655 ¹		104,655	101,445.50	
	<u>869,655</u>		<u>869,655</u>	<u>860,571.—</u>	9,084.—
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses</i>					
	20,000		20,000	13,338.60	6,661.40
<i>Chapter IV. — General Office Expenses:</i>					
Item 1. Rent	110,000		110,000	100,000.—	
Item 2. Miscellaneous supplies . . .	12,000		12,000	11,447.—	
Item 3. Newspapers, publications and books	9,000		9,000	7,469.35	
Item 4. Car	25,000		25,000	21,822.80	
Item 5. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight	20,000		20,000	17,055.80	
Item 6. Lighting and heating . . .	20,000		20,000	19,448.60	
	<u>196,000</u>		<u>196,000</u>	<u>177,243.55</u>	18,756.45
<i>Chapter V. — Fixed Allowance for President's and Director's Entertainment Expenses</i>					
	90,000		90,000	90,000.—	—
<i>Chapter VI. — Publications</i>					
	1,000	10,000	11,000	9,800.—	1,200.—
<i>Chapter VII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>					
	10,000		10,000	6,182.15	3,817.85
<i>Chapter VIII. — Cost of Upkeep and Improvements</i>					
	22,000		22,000	20,640.20	1,359.80
	<u>1,318,655</u>		<u>1,318,655</u>	<u>1,254,644.60</u>	<u>64,010.40</u>
<i>Less</i>					<u>38,547.95</u>
<i>Credit Balance to be placed to the Working Capital</i>					25,462.45

¹ Of which 51,655 lire drawn from the working capital.

Sub-Appendix 2.

“INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY”

BUDGET JANUARY-DECEMBER 1933.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Balance in hand 1932 . . .	74,618.30	Printing the <i>Review</i>	82,272.50
Publicity	112,985.55	Paper	16,950.—
Subscriptions	59,930.—	Commissions : Discount	9,022.45
Sales	1,509.80	Postal charges	11,120.75
		Miscellaneous	1,816.90
		Printing wrappers	10,974.—
		Staff	40,800.—
		Articles and translations	43,780.30
		Control	2,000.—
			<hr/>
			218,736.90
		<i>Balance in hand on December</i>	
		<i>31st, 1933</i>	30,306.75
			<hr/>
	<hr/>		249,043.65
	249,043.65		

Appendix II.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1935, APPROVED
BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

I. RECEIPTS.

	Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government.	600,000
2. Supplementary subsidy from the Italian Government.	300,000
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances	90,000
4. Subsidy from the Polish Government	30,000
5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government	25,000
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government	15,000
7. Subsidy from the French Government	36,000
8. Subsidy from the Swiss Government	3,500
9. Miscellaneous receipts	500
Total	1,100,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I:</i>	Lire	Lire
Item 1. Governing Body	35,000	
Item 2. Control	3,000	
		38,000
<i>Chapter II. — Technical Committee.</i>		20,000
<i>Chapter III. — Staff:</i>		
Item 1. Salaries :		
(a) Director.	72,000	
(b) First Division Staff	373,000	
(c) Second Division Staff.	65,000	
(d) Third Division Staff	55,000	
(e) Staff entrusted with special work, and translators	70,000	
Item 2. Allowances : Family	39,000	
Item 3. Contributions to the Staff Insurance Fund.	53,000	
		727,000
<i>Chapter IV. — Travelling Expenses.</i>		10,000
<i>Chapter V. — General Expenses :</i>		
Item 1. Rent	87,000	
Item 2. Miscellaneous supplies.	12,000	
Item 3. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight.	22,000	
Item 4. Lighting and heating.	20,000	
		141,000
<i>Chapter VI. — Fixed Allowance for Entertainment</i> ¹ / ₂ (car, news-papers, publica- tions, Agenzia Stefani, cinema hall and upkeep of apparatus)		90,000
<i>Chapter VII. — Publications and Encyclopædia</i>		50,000
<i>Chapter VIII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>		10,000
<i>Chapter IX. — Cost of Office Upkeep and Improvements.</i>		14,000
Total		1,100,000



