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GENEVA, September 1st, 1923.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION

MINUTES
of the
SECOND SESSION

Geneva, July 26th to August 2nd, 1923.

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Members :

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| Mr. D. N. BANNERJEA, | Professor of Political Economy at the University of Calcutta. |
| M. H. BERGSON, | Honorary Professor of Philosophy at the Collège de France ; Member of the French Academy and of the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques ; Associate of the Académie royale de Belgique ; Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy ; Foreign Hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh ; Foreign Member of the "Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei", Rome, of the Royal Danish Scientific Society, Copenhagen, and of the Institut national genevois, |
| Mlle. K. BONNEVIE, | Professor of Zoology at the University of Christiania ; Norwegian Delegate at the Assembly of the League of Nations. |
| M. A. DE CASTRO, | Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro. |
| Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, | Professor of Physics at the University of Paris ; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw ; Member of the Paris Académie de Médecine, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw ; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences. |
| M. J. DESTRÉE, | Former Minister for Sciences and Arts ; Member of the Académie royale de Belgique and of the Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises. |
| M. H. A. LORENTZ, | Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Leyden ; Member of the Amsterdam Academy of Science ; Honorary Member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences ; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the "Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei", Rome ; Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and the National Academy of Sciences at Washington ; Secretary-General of the Netherlands Scientific Society, Haarlem. |
| Mr. R. A. MILLIKAN, | Director of the "Norman Bridge" Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology ; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington ; Vice-President of the National Research Council ; Member of the International Research Council ; Exchange Professor to Belgium. |
| Mr. G. A. MURRAY, | Professor of Greek at Oxford University ; Member of the Council of the British Academy ; Delegate of South Africa to the Assembly of the League of Nations ; President of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union. |
| M. G. DE REYNOLD, | Professor of French Literature and Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Berne ; Vice-President of the Catholic Union for International Studies and of the Swiss Federation of Intellectual Workers. |
| M. F. RUFFINI, | Professor of Ecclesiastical Law at the University of Turin ; Senator ; former Minister of Public Education ; President of the Royal Academy of Turin ; Corresponding Member of the "Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei", Rome ; President of the Italian League of Nations Union. |
| M. L. DE TORRES QUEVEDO, | Director of the Madrid Electro-Mechanical Laboratory ; Member of the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios" ; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Madrid. |

At this session of the Committee, Mme. Curie-Skłodowska was unable to be present owing to illness ; M. Destrée was replaced during the first three days by M. H. LAFONTAINE, Vice-President of the Belgian Senate, Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations : Dr. Millikan was replaced throughout the session by Dr. J. H. WIGMORE, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the North-Western University, Chicago, Commissioner for the Unification of State Laws in the United States, assisted by Capt. P. PÉRIGORD, Professor of Political Economy at the California Institute of Technology, Lecturer at the California State University ; Prof. Murray was also replaced throughout the session by Mr. G. LOWES DICKINSON, Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge.

Austrian Correspondent :

M. A. DOPSCH, Professor of General History and former Rector of the University of Vienna ; Member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

Experts :

M. G. CASTELLA, Professor of Swiss History and General History at the University of Friburg.
M. J. LUCHAIRE, Honorary Professor of the University of Grenoble ; Inspector-General of Public Education in France.
M. H. REVERDIN, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Geneva.

Representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

M. I. NITOBÉ, Professor of Colonial History at the University of Tokio ; Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Director of the Section of International Bureaux.

Representative of the International Labour Office :

M. W. MARTIN, Privat-Doctent at the University of Geneva ; Technical Adviser to the International Labour Office.

Secretary of the Committee and Sub-Committees :

M. O. DE HALECKI, Professor of Eastern European History and former Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Warsaw ; Member of Section at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

(1) *Bibliography.*

M. BERGSON, Chairman	}	Members of the Committee.
Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA		
M. DESTRÉE		
M. M. GODET,		
Mr. C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT,		
Mr. J. R. SCHRAMM,		Director of the Swiss National Library.
		Director of the London Library.
		Member of the American National Research Council, replaced by Mr. J. D. JOHNSTON, Director of the American Library at Paris.

(2) *Inter-University Relations.*

M. BERGSON, Chairman.
M. DE CASTRO.
M. DESTRÉE.
Mr. MILLIKAN.
Mr. MURRAY, (replaced at the first two sessions by Mr. H. J. PATON, Fellow and Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford ; and at the third session by Mr. LOWES DICKINSON).

M. DE REYNOLD.

(3) *Intellectual Property.*

M. BERGSON, Chairman.
M. DESTRÉE.
Mr. MILLIKAN.
M. RUFFINI.
M. DE TORRES QUEVEDO.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SESSION

FIRST MEETING

held on July 26th, 1923, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the members of the Committee with the exception of Mme Curie-Skłodowska, M. Destrée, substituted by M. Lafontaine, Professor Gilbert Murray, substituted by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, and Mr. Millikan, substituted by M. Périgord.

42. OPENING SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

M. BERGSON, Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the members, and in particular M. de Castro, who had been good enough once more to make the journey from America to Europe in order to collaborate in the work of the Committee. He regretted the absence through illness of Mme Curie-Skłodowska and extended a welcome to M. Lorentz, whom the Committee was proud and happy to count among its members. He also wished to welcome Mr. Lowes Dickinson, substitute for Professor Gilbert Murray, M. Lafontaine, substitute for M. Destrée and M. Périgord, who had been nominated to replace Mr. Millikan.

The current session was of decisive importance. Holding the view that there might be some work to be accomplished in the domain of intellectual co-operation, the League of Nations had convened twelve savants to consider the question. At its first meeting, the Committee had stated several problems which seemed to it worthy of consideration, and it had thought out a method of work. The League of Nations had left it to its task. The sub-committees had carried out their work and had attained very striking results. At the moment there was before the Committee a series of reports on the position of intellectual life in the various countries, and these reports led to concrete proposals. Further, M. Ruffini had drawn up, on the question of scientific property, an admirable report in which he solved, in theory at least, a problem which many thought insoluble. The international convention proposed by M. Ruffini might be the salvation of scientific research. It would put an end to an injustice which had often been stated to be inevitable, as was said about most injustices before the means of ending them were discovered.

The results which the Committee had obtained up to the present were due not only to the eminent standing of its members but also to the observance from the very beginning of its work of a certain number of tacit conventions. For example, it had been tacitly understood that any vexed question should be avoided—anything, in fact, which would divide the Committee on questions of principle. What was really essential was that there should be agreement on particular decisions and on their application.

The Committee had also avoided considering any reform which might be stigmatised as chimerical, even although it was certain that the chimera of to-day might become the reality of to-morrow. But it had been understood that the Committee could not begin its work by the consideration of chimerical reforms. Further, the Committee had withstood the temptation to consider itself as a kind of super or supra-national intelligence. It had refrained from giving moral counsels on the attitude to be adopted among themselves, by savants or groups of savants, and, *a fortiori*, on the attitude to be adopted by States in such matters.

It did not follow that the Committee should renounce the exercise of a certain moral ascendancy, and it might even be said that the exercise of such ascendancy was one of the Committee's chief objects; but this object would be better realised if the Committee would withstand the temptation (if it was ever tempted) to deliver itself of high-sounding aphorisms, for it should be remembered that advice was of no value in itself considered as a mere phrase; the value of advice resided solely in the confidence inspired by the person giving it. The Committee could acquire this confidence by continuing to work for practical objectives in the interests of international science.

43. ELECTIONS.

The Committee re-elected by acclamation M. BERGSON as Chairman, and Professor Gilbert MURRAY as Vice-Chairman. In the absence of Professor Murray, M. RUFFINI was elected Vice-Chairman *ad interim* for the duration of the session.

44. PUBLICITY OF DISCUSSIONS.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that last year the Committee had decided that its sessions should not be public but that full *communiqués* should be issued to the Press. Did the Committee wish to maintain this procedure ?

M. BANNERJEA proposed that the meetings should be public. During his travels in Europe he had been able to satisfy himself on the lack of knowledge possessed by students and intellectual organisations on the subject of the work of the Committee. Publicity was the best means of combating this lack of knowledge.

M. LAFONTAINE observed that the Committee might have to consider certain questions, in particular certain personal questions. He therefore proposed an intermediate solution : namely, that the Committee should hold a public session at the end of its work.

Mlle. BONNEVIE proposed that all the sessions of the Committee should be public, except for special reasons. Last year the Committee's discussions were of a certain preliminary nature ; this year the Committee was considering definite questions, and it would be desirable that discussion of them should take place in public.

Dr. NITOBÉ, in reply to a question from the Chairman, observed that publicity was the principle of the League of Nations. Since, however, for reasons of expediency, complete publicity was virtually impossible, the League had three kinds of meetings, public, private and secret. At certain private meetings the Press was admitted, but not the general public. On the other hand, most committees held at least one public meeting.

M. BANNERJEA proposed that all the meetings should be open to the Press, except those which the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman considered should not be so opened.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, since the Committee had nothing to hide, it attached no value to secret meetings and that very complete information could be given to the Press. Personally, he was of opinion that the Committee had so far been able to obtain the excellent results which it had obtained partly because the members had been able to exchange ideas without having to think of the effect produced outside. Thus questions could be considered from the practical point of view without additional oratory destined for the public ear. It should be remembered that the spoken word was often conditioned not only by the nature of the subject but also by the audience which was being addressed.

M. LORENTZ, with a preliminary apology for speaking despite his inexperience of the work of the Committee, observed that the Committee was dealing with complex problems. Personally, he would like to be in a position to choose his path and to have an opportunity, if necessary, to change his opinions. This would be more difficult if the Committee deliberated in the presence of representatives of the Press. Despite his belief in the principle of publicity, he urged that the Committee should confine itself to such publicity as was indispensable.

M. DE REYNOLD proposed that the Committee should hold one public meeting a session. This might be a final meeting when the results of the Committee's work would be announced.

The CHAIRMAN observed that such an announcement would be very difficult to make. Personally, he remembered that last year he had had to submit in public session, first to the Council and then to the Committee of the Assembly, the results of the Committee's work. In making these statements, he had felt throughout how inadequate they were and what an insufficient idea they gave of the importance of the work accomplished.

M. DE CASTRO proposed that the Press should be admitted to all meetings. The presence of one or two Press representatives would in no way embarrass the work of the Committee.

Mlle. BONNEVIE supported this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee to take a decision successively on the following points :

(1) Should all the meetings be public ?

This motion was put to the vote and was not adopted.

(2) Should the Committee hold a public meeting ?

This motion was adopted.

(3) Should the Press be admitted to all meetings ?

This motion was not adopted.

(4) Should *communiqués* be issued to the Press ?

This motion was adopted.

M. BANNERJEA urged that a vote should be taken on his proposal to admit the Press to meetings, subject to a contrary decision being taken by the Chairman or by the Vice-Chairman.

This proposal was not adopted.

45. RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY ON THE CONDITION OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that the enquiry in Europe had been entrusted to M. de Reynold, who had attached to himself M. Castella, M. Luchaire, M. Dopsch and Professor de Halecki. The reports on the situation in America would be submitted by M. Reverdin and M. de Castro. M. Bannerjea and Dr. Nitobé would submit reports on the situation of intellectual life in Asia. Finally, M. William Martin would give the results of his enquiry into the situation among musicians.

(a) *Reports of M. de Reynold.*

M. DE REYNOLD recalled the fact that the enquiry into the state of intellectual life had been decided upon at the first session of the Committee and that in November 1922 the members entrusted with the enquiry had held a preliminary conference to consider the draft questionnaire which had been sent to the different countries.

He, personally, had been entrusted with the direction of the enquiry in the following countries : Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries and Luxemburg. He had also pursued an enquiry into the situation of the intellectual portion of the Russian refugees. As it was altogether impossible to proceed to an enquiry on the spot, he had found intermediaries in each country. He could say that in general he had found that intellectual quarters in the countries with which he was concerned were somewhat repugnant even to the idea of an enquiry. He had had to devote most of the one or two months at his disposal before the current meeting to an exchange of correspondence, but results were beginning to come in and he was now in a position to submit a preliminary report on the state of scientific life in Germany, founded upon information which he had received from the "Notgemeinschaft für Deutsche Wissenschaft". Further, Mlle. Bonnevie had been good enough, in collaboration with Norwegian specialists, to prepare a report on the state of the natural sciences in Norway. This report was a model of its kind.

Thanks to M. Huitzinga and to M. van Eysinga, and to their colleagues at the University of Leyden and at universities of the Netherlands, it had been possible to prepare a report, chiefly statistical, on university life in the Netherlands.

Despite the difficulty encountered in obtaining accurate scientific data from the Russian refugees, it had been possible to prepare another report upon intellectual life among the Russian refugees.

Other reports were in preparation, one concerning the situation of students in Germany and others on intellectual life in Denmark and Sweden. These latter countries had been particularly difficult to deal with.

As regards Germany, the enquirer had found a certain spirit of particularism and mistrust with regard to the enquiry. Generally, the rule could be laid down that the more critical the material situation in which an intellectual circle found itself the more difficult it was to obtain replies from such a circle.

As regards the method adopted for the preparation of the reports, he pointed out that there was a certain contrast between his own and that of, *e.g.*, M. Luchaire. He and his collaborators had kept as far as possible to the questionnaire. They gave statistical details and refrained from any too general a summary of the situation. The conclusions were drawn from the facts themselves as they appeared in the documents. Personally, he thought that only when the statistical and official enquiry was terminated would the Committee be able to go further, to proceed to a general appreciation of the situation and to weigh up its considerable elements.

His own enquiry had dealt with three classes of intellectual circles : those of the former neutral countries which, in appearance at least, were prosperous; German intellectual circles, which were very seriously affected by the economic crisis; and Russian refugee circles, which were in a tragic situation and which should be helped urgently. Even in the former neutral countries intellectual life was suffering very materially from the economic crisis, and also from the indifference of the Governments, of the population and even of the general youth of the country to the questions of science and art.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. de Reynold for the remarkable work which he had accomplished, to which he had given the best of his intellect and enthusiasm.

(b) *Reports of M. Castella.*

M. CASTELLA, M. de Reynold's collaborator for Switzerland and Luxemburg, explained that he had made two reports, one on the state of historical studies in Switzerland and the other on the universities in Switzerland. He would shortly lay on the table a further report on Luxemburg.

As regards the Swiss universities, he had been at some pains to obtain information, but he had only been able to accomplish his work through the collaboration of M. E. de Waldkirch, Director of the Swiss University Bureau at Bern. In Switzerland there was a general crisis in the higher intellectual life. Courses were becoming more and more utilitarian; the young

men, who were anxious to complete their training as soon as possible in order to find work, were neglecting general culture.

As regards historical studies in Switzerland, he had applied to the university professors, to the historical societies and to publishers. He was happy to say that, in spite of the crisis through which every science was passing, historical studies were in a prosperous condition and the public continued to be interested in its national past.

He was also preparing other reports. In particular, he had entered into relations with the Swiss Federation of Intellectual Workers, which included eighteen societies, with the Society of Swiss Authors, which was not affiliated with the Federation of Intellectual Workers, with the doctors, with the technical institutions, with the Commercial University of St. Gall, and with such Libraries and students societies as would give him information upon the views of the young men.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Castella for his excellent work.

(c) *Reports of M. Julien Luchaire.*

M. LUCHAIRE recalled the fact that he had laid on the table nine reports on the vast and difficult subjects which he had chosen. The memoranda which he now submitted should not be considered as exhaustive treatises but rather as a method of approaching the subject. He recalled the fact that his enquiry was concerned with the state of intellectual life in the following countries : Belgium, Spain, France and Italy. He would now submit several notes concerning intellectual life in France, a work on Belgium and a work on Italy. As regards Spain, he was waiting for an opportunity of visiting that country in order to conclude his enquiry. He was convinced that it was only on the spot that it was possible to settle the great problems raised by each country.

M. de Reynold had emphasised the differences between the methods followed for the drawing-up of the reports. It seemed to him that the Committee should determine exactly the extent and the method of the enquiry which it had set on foot. He thought, however, that there was no contradiction between the method chosen by M. de Reynold and his own method. They were, rather, complementary. While it was necessary to obtain exact information, it should not be forgotten that a general statistical statement on intellectual life was at the moment impossible, for data were lacking on many points, and this was why he had thought it desirable to submit a note on this special question. Questions would have to be asked of the bodies or associations concerned with statistics ; there would have to be in each country a sort of scientific observatory of intellectual life. He had applied to the International Institute of Statistics, which had replied that it proposed shortly to consider the question of intellectual statistics.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was open to two criticisms. It was reproached, on the one hand, for confining itself to problems of a too special nature, and, on the other hand, for doing nothing detailed. The best reply was to show that the Committee was reaching practical conclusions and also that it did not shrink from considering the more important problems of intellectual life.

In his report on the crisis in pure science in France, he had reached the same conclusion as M. de Reynold and M. Castella. All the evidence went to show that there was a diminution of the interest taken in pure science.

On the other hand, art was also passing through a crisis. Although it could be said that, perhaps, never had there existed so fine and so broad a conception of art and that never had interest in the subject been as widely diffused, it should also be recognised that never before had there been such reason to fear a profound deterioration in the standards of taste.

In the preparation of his reports on Belgium, he had found eagerness in Belgian circles to reply to his questions. It would be possible to draw up a complete statistical table on intellectual life in Belgium.

His first report on intellectual life in Italy was only a preface, devoted to one special phenomenon in that country : namely, the intensive movement towards a renaissance of culture, guided by the responsible authorities who had been for many years concerned to direct the intellectual life of the Italian people.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Luchaire for the excellent work which he had accomplished in spite of great difficulties. He was personally of opinion that the problem of the diversity of methods raised by M. de Reynold could not perhaps be solved on the lines of unification. A certain freedom should be left to the enquirers. Let each of them adopt methods suited to his temperament and to the subject which he had in hand.

SECOND MEETING

held on July 26th, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : The members present at the previous meeting.

46. RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES (*continued*).

(a) *Report of M. Dopsch on Austria.*

Dr. NITOBÉ stated that M. Dopsch, formerly Rector of the University of Vienna, who had not been able to attend the session, had prepared a detailed report in German, more than one hundred pages long, accompanied by a French and English translation. The report had arrived too late to be reneographed and distributed. The Secretariat thought that a summary would be more practical, and he had been entrusted with the duty of preparing this summary, which had been distributed in French and in English.

The first part of the report contained a general statement on the situation of intellectual life in Austria and a memorandum covering more than fifty institutions, *e.g.*, universities, museums, libraries and other scientific or official organisations. The second part of the report gave a more exact and lifelike idea of the conditions of life for writers, artists, actors, etc. The report was a profound, substantial and objective study of intellectual life in Austria. The impression produced by it was a painful one, but nevertheless the document was of an absolutely scientific nature and its tone was thoroughly dignified. He hoped that members of the Committee would find time to read the original report or at least the summary which had been distributed. It appeared from the report that the appeal issued last year by the Committee in favour of Austrian intellectuals was more than justified by the facts, *viz.*, bad housing conditions, lack of heating and lighting, university salaries lower than those of laboratory assistants, misery among the intellectual classes, and a general decadence in artistic taste and in scientific activity, which contrasted strangely with the triumph of the *nouveaux riches*.

Such was the general impression to be got from the report.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Nitobé for his instructive and interesting summary. If the Committee agreed, he proposed to thank M. Dopsch for his very ample report and to tell him at the same time how greatly the Committee regretted that it had not been possible for him to attend the meetings of the current session to which he had been invited.

M. RUFFINI supported this proposal, which was *unanimously adopted*.

(b) *Reports of Professor de Halecki.*

Professor DE HALECKI stated that he had been entrusted with the enquiry in twelve countries : the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Balkan countries, together with the Free City of Danzig and Constantinople. It would be impossible for him to supply information on each of these countries. He referred the Committee to the report (Annex 1), where the first results of his enquiry were to be found.

As regards the methods followed, his own somewhat resembled those of M. de Reynold, who had, however, attempted to arrive as quickly as possible at a general conspectus of the situation and had already made enquiries of specialists.

It had been said at the previous meeting that methods should and could be different. This was the more true because, in addition to subjective differences, there were the differences to be noted in each of the countries enquired into. The enquiry in Central and Eastern Europe presented peculiar difficulties, for it was concerned with little-known countries where profound changes had been caused by the war. In these countries he had encouraged the formation of national committees on intellectual co-operation, which had facilitated the work by expediting replies. He did not wish to press the question of national committees, since it would be discussed later by the Committee. He would give, by way of example, certain indications on four particular countries, *viz.*, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia (Annex 1).

He wished, finally, to make certain remarks of a general nature. One of the most frequent criticisms had been that the Committee was engaged in too theoretical an enquiry. As a matter of fact, he had found in all these countries a very lively interest in the enquiry. He had received numerous very touching letters thanking the Committee for its interest in these countries, and he wished to state that, in the countries where there was an acute economic crisis, the work necessitated by the enquiry had always been of a completely disinterested nature.

At the outset, he had been apprehensive of deriving a pessimistic impression from the enquiry. As a matter of fact, despite great material difficulties, which seem to be particularly serious in Hungary, the general result was most encouraging. Intellectual life in these countries, the majority of which owed their independence to the late war, had undergone an extraordinary development (creation of new universities, learned societies, research institutions, libraries, etc.). Moreover, this development was encouraged by the Government. This encouraging fact was of great importance for the Committee's enquiry.

The replies of these countries would suffice to prove that European civilisation was by no means condemned to death, as certain persons had seemed to fear. In the course of passing through a critical period, there could be noted in about ten countries which were most severely

hit a spontaneous desire for relief and for collaboration with the great Western countries. It was necessary that this effort should find in the countries economically more favoured the encouragement which it deserved. The question was not so much one of financial support as of intellectual assistance, which would allow these countries to come out of their isolation by means of exchanges of professors and students and, above all, of books and periodicals.

He had noted further that, despite sharp political controversies which still persisted, nothing drew these nations of Central and Eastern Europe together to the same extent as a common effort for the development of intellectual life. He drew the conclusion that these results clearly indicated that the enquiry should be pursued, since to break it off would cause acute disappointment in all these countries.

The Commission would also, he thought, have to take a detailed decision on the subject of the publication of the reports to which he had referred.

The CHAIRMAN warmly thanked Professor de Halecki for the valuable information he had given and noted the encouraging impression which was to be derived from it.

(c) *Reports of M. Reverdin.*

M. REVERDIN stated that he had been entrusted with the work of preparing the ground for an enquiry relative to the United States. Thanks to Mr. Millikan's suggestions and to information which he obtained from other sources, he had been able to draw up lists of higher educational establishments, academies, learned societies and eminent specialists. As regards the former, he had addressed the questionnaire to one hundred and twenty-two universities, colleges and technical institutions. Twenty-five replies had already been received and there was no doubt that many others would arrive in the near future.

He had also drawn up a list of specialists representing mathematics, physics, the natural sciences, letters and the humanities. He had already received more than half the replies. Other specialists had told him that they were preparing their replies during the course of the university vacation. He had also sent the questionnaire to sixteen great academies and to a whole series of learned societies. The replies received testified to a great interest in and a real sympathy for the work undertaken. They contained the most precise details and gave most lucid information on scientific life in general.

With the aid of the information received to date, he had prepared four reports : one relative to universities and colleges (considered in the specially American sense of these words), in which he dealt with all questions of organisation, administration and education arising out of the subject ; a second report upon the chief academies ; a third report on several foundations which were particularly helpful to intellectual life (the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Smithsonian Institute) ; and a fourth report which reproduced *in extenso* a note supplied by Professor Allyn A. Young of the University of Harvard on the state of the economic sciences in the United States.

As regards other courses of scientific training, he had received, or he would shortly receive, information concerning history, geology, geography, psychology and the physical sciences. He had also taken soundings with regard to certain of the arts, and was getting ready to collect information on the organisation of libraries, pedagogic institutions, etc.

One of the chief difficulties of an enquiry addressed to universities and learned societies arose from the very considerable number of such bodies in the United States.

The general results of the enquiry showed that disinterested scientific life was making great progress in the United States. The general impression was thoroughly optimistic, despite certain complaints as to the lack of funds.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Reverdin for the trouble he had taken and for the most instructive documents which he had communicated to the Committee.

(d) *Report of M. de Castro.*

M. DE CASTRO stated that it was not possible for him to submit at the current meeting the results of the enquiry which he had undertaken into the state of intellectual life in Latin America, in view of the fact that he had not yet received the answers to the questionnaires which he had sent out. Although, however, he could not at the moment submit the statistical documents (which would be sent to the Committee later), he would nevertheless like to say a few words on the progress of intellectual life in Latin America, since this progress was apparent and considerable. Others doubtless were more competent to formulate a considered judgment on the question, but he was glad to be able to speak on the subject, since, in his capacity of member of various associations and scientific academies in South American countries, it was very pleasant for him to be able to speak not only on behalf of Brazil but also on behalf of the other countries of Latin America.

He pointed, in the first place, to a phenomenon of some importance, *viz.* the efforts which all these countries were making to know one another better, and the efforts towards intellectual solidarity which were manifesting themselves in various forms.

From the point of view of education, the progress made was considerable. Not only were new faculties and schools continually being opened but the number of students was increasing daily, as would be seen from the statistical documents to be submitted later. The budgets of the ministries of public instruction in the various countries were becoming more and more considerable, and large sums were being devoted to scientific and artistic educational institutions.

There was an ever-increasing development in pure scientific research. He gave several examples, *e.g.* The Oswald Cruz Institute of Rio de Janeiro, to which several important

scientific discoveries were due ; the Natural History Museum at Rio de Janeiro ; the Cancer Institute at Buenos Aires ; the La Plata Museum ; the Biological Institute of Mexico, etc. As regards literary studies, intellectual life was in full progress and development in Latin America. He recalled the fact that, in view of the importance of such studies in Brazil, there had just been created at the Faculty of Letters in Lisbon a Chair of Brazilian Literature, and that M. le Gentil, at the Sorbonne, was giving a course of lectures on Brazilian literature.

He alluded to the important part played in this development by the Brazilian Academy, which had just been fully recognised by the French Academy, which had served it as a model. France had just made a gift to the Brazilian Academy of the palace which had been built for the Centenary Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, and a delegation consisting of M. Sorrant, M. Chevrillon and M. Donnay was about to leave on a visit to the Brazilian Academy.

These facts were proof of the importance which Brazilian intellectual life had acquired in the eyes of the world. The documents which would be submitted to the Committee when the enquiry was finished would confirm this brief summary.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. de Castro for having been kind enough, despite his innumerable duties in professorial and research work and as director of a faculty, to find time to make this interesting summary of the intellectual life of South American countries, which was a most interesting subject and not sufficiently well known.

(e) *Reports of M. Bannerjea.*

M. BANNERJEA wished to be as brief as possible, the more so because he proposed in the near future to submit two reports in which he would outline the situation in India from the intellectual point of view.

He had got into touch with Government officials, universities, learned societies and specialists. The Government of India had supplied him with very valuable and ample information, and a great number of savants and educationalists had promised him their help for the purpose of obtaining as complete replies as possible to the questionnaire.

The situation in India was a very special one. There was a comparatively small number which enjoyed the privileges of education. On the other hand there was a mass and volume of illiteracy, owing to inadequate facilities for compulsory primary education, sufficient to stagger the imagination. Hardly more than 10% of men and 1% of women were literate. The number of students was very considerable. Students in India in universities were ten times more numerous than all the students of English universities put together. The University of Calcutta alone claimed as many students as those admitted to all the English universities.

The aim pursued by Indian educationalists was to use the achievements and results of Western civilisation as a vehicle for the development of a virile synthetic culture which might be genuinely Indian and yet progressive and scientific — a contribution, in fact, from the Eastern standpoint to the intellectual life of the world.

The employment of a foreign language as the medium of secondary and university education had up to the moment rendered a grasp of various subjects difficult and the prospects of creative effort quite remote for the majority. In spite of these obvious disadvantages, however, there was a steadily increasing number of Indian savants and scholars who could hold their own with the scientists and savants of contemporary Europe. There was a strong reaction in India against a superficial system of education whose primary object had been to supply recruits for clerical and administrative services.

There were, of course, certain difficulties. Text-books were drawn up by English savants, and too often the need for success in examinations compelled students to absorb the contents of these text-books without gaining a real comprehension of their meaning. Nevertheless, the students were beginning, through the presence of public opinion, to realise that the end of education was not merely to learn by rote what other persons had prescribed but to stimulate originality and vitality of thought. Education in India had not been sufficiently utilitarian and practical in aim and scope to ensure for its students a useful and remunerative career, nor had it been sufficiently intensive and specialised to make for profound scholarship and creative research. For some time, there had been a noticeably better understanding between the authorities and public opinion, and, thanks to mutual good-will, the results obtained would be more and more important. Many students and professors wished to see established in the universities, faculties of foreign languages (French, Italian and German), in view of the increasing number of students and savants who were visiting Europe.

Education in all its grades was very poorly paid in India, and this was prejudicial to the recruitment of an efficient educational staff. Students and professors were very favourable to the idea of exchanges of professors, which would allow relations to be established between Indian culture and the culture of the various European countries, would favour the development of amicable relations between the universities and would thus stimulate intellectual life.

There was not only a revolt against the stultifying effects of an artificial system of education, but constructive efforts were everywhere in evidence, prompted by the desire to develop originality and initiative in students. One might refer to the Sir J. C. Bose Research Institute in Calcutta, where students carried on post-graduate research under proper guidance ; also to the Institute of Chemical Research under the direction of Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, the famous author of the "History of Hindu Chemistry".

In art and music, as in the humanities, the desire was to get away from imitative functions and to emphasise the need for laying sound foundations for development. Rabindra Nath Tagore was developing Indian art in consonance with modern needs ; while Rabindra

Nath Tagore was conducting new experiments in a system of education more affiliated to the Indian time of development, both in his school at Shantiniketan and at his International University.

The vital need of education in India was a thorough overhauling of the present system, reform of secondary and university instruction and the weeding-out of features which embarrassed and retarded mental growth. Nor could the needs of primary education be neglected without vitiating the whole *atmosphere* in which secondary and higher teaching was imparted.

For the moment, however, it was a great consolation to realise that the study of Indian history, philosophy, economics and agriculture, among other things, was being placed on a scientific basis.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his gratitude to Professor Bannerjea for his very striking summary. He was sure that the leaflets which M. Bannerjea had been good enough to promise would be most interesting.

(f) *Reports of Dr. Nitobé.*

Dr. NITOBÉ stated that he had sent the questionnaire to twenty-five different institutions in Indo-China, China, Japan, Corea and the Philippine Islands. Up to the present he had only received five replies, of which one came from Indo-China, two from China and two from Japan. These replies showed that in the Far East there were, so to speak, three stages of intellectual independence.

The University of Indo-China was French in constitution, the French language only being employed in it. Its object was not so much to stimulate original research as to turn out officials for the various administrative and technical departments. It was of recent origin (1917), did not confer diplomas and was, in fact, under the ægis of French intellectual supremacy.

The two reports from China came from the Ecole Normale of Peking and from the Technical Institution of Peking, which were both official institutions. The two languages in use were Chinese and English (several professors were English or American) but the Chinese language had no equivalents for technical terms, so that intellectual independence, although more developed than in the University of Indo-China, where instruction was only given in French, was nevertheless incomplete. From the material point of view, one of the chief difficulties arose from the fact that the professors were very irregularly paid.

The two Japanese replies emanated from the University of Kyushu, which was one of the most recent imperial universities (containing three faculties: applied sciences, agriculture and medicine), and from the older University of Kyoto (containing seven faculties: medicine, law, applied sciences, letters, science, political economy and agriculture). In these universities, instruction was given in Japanese, but knowledge of at least one foreign language (chiefly English) was required. That Japan has attained complete intellectual independence is shown in the fact that the Japanese language now contains all the necessary technical terms and is used in all University lectures.

In view of the small number of replies received to date, he did not think that he could formulate any general conclusions. He had prepared a report on the teaching of foreign languages in Japan, and hoped in a few months time to receive replies from other countries.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Nitobe for the interesting details which he had supplied and stated that the Committee would be most happy to receive the leaflets which he had been good enough to promise upon one particular question, the importance of which was considerable.

(g) *Report of M. William Martin.*

M. William MARTIN, representative of the International Labour Office, stated that the reports which he had submitted differed slightly from the preceding ones. The method followed had been that originally decided upon by the Committee last year. He had therefore proceeded to take soundings as regards the situation of certain intellectual workers, *viz.* musicians.

The enquiry had presented certain difficulties arising out of the fact that the subject of study was diverse and complex and that the enquiry concerned seventeen countries. In certain countries musicians had assimilated themselves to manual workers and had shared in the advantages obtained by such workers. In other countries, on the contrary, they were classed as intellectual workers and their position was as unfavourable as that of most intellectual workers.

Musicians were grouped in various classes (composers, orchestral musicians, musical professors, etc.), the situation of which classes was not similar. Further, it had been somewhat difficult to obtain replies from certain countries *e.g.*, Belgium, France and the United States had not replied to the questionnaire).

He had therefore had, in practice, to proceed to several simultaneous enquiries. Further, in respect of certain countries, he had been able to undertake a personal enquiry on the spot.

The report submitted contained two parts: in the first place, a general survey of the situation, and then annexes containing the more technical information resulting from the reports supplied. One point had struck him. The situation of music and musicians was not always such as might be expected from the economic situation of the country under consideration. It was somewhat paradoxical to note that the countries where the situation of musicians was most prosperous were England and Austria. On the other hand, there was a very grave crisis

in Germany and a somewhat serious crisis in Italy. Between these two extremes every possible shade of difference was to be found. The situation in Switzerland was somewhat like that in England. In Poland and in Hungary, on the contrary, it approximated rather to the situation in Germany.

Beyond these national diversities there was to be found a great divergence between the various classes of musicians. Orchestral musicians, thanks to their power of organisation, had obtained considerable material advantages, which, incidentally, had not always been of advantage to artistic development properly so called. On the other hand, musical education and, above all, private education was in a very bad state, chiefly in countries with a depreciated exchange. The situation of soloists and composers lay between these two extremes.

The two chief evils were insufficiency of salaries and unemployment. Hence arose conflicts between the various classes of musicians (a conflict of professors against *dilettantes*, agitation against courtesy diplomas or diplomas of little value, agitation against military musicians with fixed salaries and against the immigration of foreign musicians).

The enquiry had raised great hopes, chiefly of a practical nature, but these hopes were also contradictory hopes, *viz.* development of international exchanges and the prohibition of immigration. The chief desiderata were as follows: a better legal organisation of the profession, the creation of chambers of musicians, State assistance by means of import restrictions or subsidies, and a more equitable regulation of composers' rights.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. William Martin for his amply documented enquiry, which would constitute a real model for an enquiry on the lines of one of the methods originally decided upon. He also thanked the International Labour Office for the most efficient help which it had given to the Committee.

THIRD MEETING

held on July 27th, 1923, at 10 a.m.

Present : All the members present at the last meeting.

47. PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that he had received a number of reports distinguished for their size and importance. He asked to what extent they should be published.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that the publication of these reports would provide an excellent method of propaganda. They could be either bound in volumes or else published in a periodical review, should the Committee decide to start one. Their publication in a periodical review would be very advantageous and would perhaps still further increase the general interest taken in them. In addition to the reports of the persons who had undertaken the enquiry, other reports, such as the preliminary report drawn up by Professor de Halecki and M. Ruffini's Report on Scientific Property, should be published at the same time.

M. RUFFINI was of opinion that the Committee had collected a considerable number of documents of which the historical value regarding the state of culture after the war was incalculable. This collection of documents would be lost if it remained in the archives of the Secretariat and in the libraires of the members of the Committee. Whatever was to be the future of the Committee, it could never be said that it had done nothing in the cause of science if it published the results of this general enquiry, for there was no general collection of information which could be compared with it.

M. LORENTZ was also of opinion that it would be most unfortunate if the results of so important an enquiry were lost. It should, nevertheless, not be forgotten that the collection of reports already submitted to the Committee and those which were in course of preparation formed one or more very large volumes. What would be of the greatest use would be the publication of a summary and a chapter of introduction, written with a view to interesting the largest possible number of readers and containing a general sketch of the whole.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that the results of this enquiry would be of interest to all universities. She desired personally to propose that the minutes of the meetings of the previous day, when the reports had been summarised by their authors, should be completed, printed as soon as possible and sent to the universities. Further, all the original reports ought to be kept in the library of the League of Nations where anyone could consult them.

M. LUCHAIRE thought that all the proposals which had been made were useful and could be combined. At the moment it appeared necessary to publish without delay the principal works already finished in order that the Assembly and the public at large should be able to read them. Further, it was essential that the public should remain informed of the work of the Committee as that work developed. This could be brought about by publishing periodical leaflets which might contain, in particular, extracts from the minutes, as Mlle. Bonnevie had proposed. Further, a summary of the Committee's work would be very useful, not only to the intellectual world but also to the public at large, and small brochures of a few pages on the great problems dealt with by the Committee could be published.

All three methods of publication were possible at once. An agreement might be concluded with an international review regarding the publication of the work.

M. William MARTIN pointed out one or two difficulties regarding the publication of the reports in volume form ; he said that the reports already submitted to the Committee were only partial ones which did not exhaust any of the subjects treated. Publication in volume form at the moment would perhaps be giving too final a complexion to the work. He pointed out, with regard to the publication of the minutes, that the persons who had conducted the enquiry had made too short a summary of their work at the preceeding meeting and he proposed that they should be asked to draft new summaries.

The CHAIRMAN asked the following question : Should the Committee decide to publish a first volume, ought that volume to contain only the reports relating to the enquiry or in addition M. Ruffini's report, together with preliminary reports prepared by the Secretariat ?

M. RUFFINI pointed out that the enquiry must be regarded as a whole and its results would have to be published in one volume. He did not think that this volume ought also to contain a report on scientific property. Further, the final text of the report had not been drafted.

The CHAIRMAN said that, if the Committee wished to publish immediately part of the enquiry, the motives which led it to do so were, above all, practical, and that it proposed to do so in order to give an idea of the importance of the work which it had undertaken. In these circumstances he thought it essential that the public at large should also have M. Ruffini's report before them as soon as possible.

M. REVERDIN said that, in addition to the reports prepared by the persons who had conducted the enquiry, the Commission had received various memoranda prepared by specially qualified persons in various countries. It was important that some of these memoranda should be published at the same time as the reports. Those who had written the documents would thus see that their work had been used as quickly as possible, which would afford them satisfaction and at the same time serve as an encouragement to others to do likewise.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that the Committee ought to bear in mind two points of view. The Committee had to concern itself with immediate interests and also with the future. From the point of view of immediate possibilities she thought that the reports ought to be published in the form of revised minutes which would be distributed to the Assembly and either distributed or sold to the public. They would also be sent to the universities, and this might induce those who had not yet replied to the questionnaire to do so as soon as possible.

As far as the future was concerned, financial considerations governed it. Periodical publications of small volumes on special subjects might perhaps be contemplated.

M. PÉRIGORD thought that he was incorporating the wishes of Professor Hale and Mr. Millikan in saying that the United States was, above all, anxious to know the exact situation of intellectual life in Europe. The reports hitherto submitted appeared, in their present form, incomplete and might arouse criticism, but even such criticism would be of use.

In reply to a question from the CHAIRMAN, Dr. NILOBÉ reminded the Committee that for the current year the sum of 16,000 frs. had been set aside for publications.

M. BANNERJEA stated that too large a volume might frighten the general public. He would prefer the publication of summaries, which should not, however, be too fragmentary.

M. LAFONTAINE pointed out that one of the reports had been entrusted to the International Labour Office. He asked whether that office was ready to publish its report.

M. William MARTIN replied that the International Labour Office could take no decision on the matter before it had received the Committee's opinion. The report of which M. Lafontaine spoke did not possess, he thought, the requisite scientific exactitude for a place to be found for it amongst the publications of the International Labour Office.

Whatever decision was taken regarding the publication of the enquiry into musicians, it ought, in his opinion, to be specified that the International Labour Office had actually worked for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Further, it would be necessary for the Committee, if it desired the publication of the report on musicians, to make an official request on the subject to the International Labour Office.

M. LAFONTAINE asked that the secretariat of the Committee should make arrangements with the International Labour Office regarding the publication of the enquiry into the conditions of life and work of musicians.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON expressed some apprehension as to the size of the proposed publication. He was afraid that when the second and third volume of the enquiry were read their contents would be already out of date. Intellectual life was passing through a period of transition, but it was to be hoped that in a few years the crisis would be over.

Mlle. BONNEVIE proposed that a small sub-committee should be appointed to draw up a list of the documents to be published, with power to reduce the length of the reports if necessary, while, at the same time, preserving all the facts which they contained.

M. DE CASTRO supported this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN, in summing up the views put forward, reminded the Committee that it had three proposals before it :

- (1) The full publication in their entirety of the reports.
- (2) Publication of summaries of these reports.
- (3) Publications of the minutes.

He thought that the members of the Committee appeared to be generally of the opinion that all three proposals should be taken into account. Further, it appeared also in the opinion of the members of the Committee that publication should take place immediately. Only a special publications committee could assign the comparative priority of these requirements.

The Committee decided to set up immediately a sub-committee on publications, which would present a report at one of the last meetings of the session.

The sub-committee was composed as follows : M. Lorentz, M. de Reynold, Mr. Lowes Dickinson (substitute for Professor Gilbert Murray), M. Luchaire, expert of the Committee, Professor de Halecki, and M. Vigier, members of the Secretariat.

48. METHOD OF PURSUING THE ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

M. DE REYNOLD asked the Committee to take a decision on the following point : Ought each enquirer to pursue his own methods, or did the Committee wish to draw up a calendar ?

M. LUCHAIRE shared M. de Reynold's opinion regarding the practical difficulties encountered by persons conducting the enquiry.

As far as he was concerned, he had up to the moment been able to submit a single report only on Italy, because he had only lately been able to go to the country. He had not yet submitted any report concerning Spain, because he had been unable to complete on the spot his enquiry on the intellectual life of that country.

Regarding the method, he did not share the fears expressed by M. de Reynold as to the danger of the lack of a uniform method. The most widely divergent methods should be used, because what was required was the presentation of as complete a picture as possible of the state of intellectual life. For this purpose the use of a single method would be insufficient.

M. LORENTZ thought that the enquiry ought to be completed. It would be useful if a complete picture of the state of intellectual life as it stood immediately after the world-war should be obtained. Once, however, the enquiry was completed, the statistical work of intellectual life should not at the same time be brought to an end. The periodical publication of statistics would be of great use.

The CHAIRMAN was personally of the opinion that the enquiry should be proceeded with indefinitely. The object of the Committee was to solve problems in connection with intellectual co-operation, and it was, above all, the enquiry which would provide the facts in such problems. Not only, therefore, should the statistical enquiry, as M. Lorentz had suggested, be continued, but also a general enquiry.

Further, when the enquiry on the present crisis was finished, it would be comparatively easy to keep up to date by means of a periodical in which would be published documents on the situation of intellectual life in the various countries.

M. LORENTZ thought that the principal object of the Committee was to encourage and facilitate intellectual co-operation. The enquiry which it had undertaken was very useful in shedding light on the present situation. It would, however, be less useful in normal times. He feared that the Committee might undertake too heavy a task should it propose to keep abreast of all future developments of intellectual life.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, as a result of the present enquiry, the Committee would not fail to receive periodical information which would enable it continually to keep the enquiry up to date.

M. LUCHAIRE added that there could be no question of endeavouring to cover the whole world-wide field of intellectual effort. The problem with which the Committee was concerned was the organisation of intellectual life. In continuing the enquiry the Committee would always keep abreast of questions raised by this problem. Certain questions at the moment were of a transitory nature and would disappear in a few years. Others, however, were of a more permanent description.

M. LORENTZ did not wish to say he would not be pleased to see the activity of the Committee continuing for many years. He had wished above all that some practical result should be achieved by it by making use of such results of the enquiry as were in its hands at the moment.

Mlle. BONNEVIE shared this opinion. The Committee was dealing with two practical questions : first to assist intellectual life in countries where it was threatened, and secondly to promote exchanges between the universities. In order to realise these two aims, it would be useful if the enquiry which it had undertaken were finished. Once, however, the present enquiry was ended, she did not think that the Committee need renew it periodically simply in order to keep it up to date. It should not be forgotten that many universities were working with a reduced staff and would not willingly reply to questionnaires addressed to them for the purpose of carrying out an enquiry which did not immediately show promise of some practical result. The reason why the Norwegian universities had replied to the questionnaire was because Mlle. Bonnevie had explained to them that the Committee needed their reply in order to develop the scheme for the exchange of professors.

The programme regarding the drawing-up of statistics of intellectual life was too large for the Committee. It would be sufficient if it asked Governments to draw up statistics on intellectual life by means of their central statistical organisations.

M. BANNERJEA supported this last proposal.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that there seemed no fundamental difference between members of the Committee regarding the methods to be adopted for carrying on the enquiry. It

would be useful to unify the methods if it were found possible to unify the objects, but these appeared to be different in accordance with the country, and, naturally, in accordance with the views of the persons undertaking the enquiry, who, according to their temperament, paid attention to one side of the question or another. On the other hand, one necessity appeared paramount : the adoption of a uniform method of presenting the results of the enquiries.

Fears had been expressed that in pursuing the enquiry the Committee would burden itself with too heavy a task. This fear seemed groundless, because it should not be forgotten that it was impossible to do anything at all unless the Committee was ready to do a great deal. Further, the complementary information which the Committee might receive at some future date should not be excluded.

49. APPOINTMENT OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR DR. MILLIKAN.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that Dr. Hale, entrusted by Dr. Millikan with the duty of finding a substitute for himself among American savants at present in Europe, had just appointed Mr. Wigmore, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the North-Western University of Chicago. Further, Mr. Millikan had already appointed M. Pégord, Professor of Political Economy at the Technical Institute of California and Lecturer to the University of that State.

The Committee could congratulate itself on seeing the United States represented at its current session by M. Pégord and Mr. Wigmore.

FOURTH MEETING

held on July 27th, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members present at the previous meeting.

50. ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR COUNTRIES WHERE INTELLECTUAL LIFE IS PARTICULARLY THREATENED.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Professor de Halecki to set out the conclusions of the report of the Secretariat on the organisation of assistance for countries where intellectual life was particularly threatened (Annex 2).

Professor DE HALECKI pointed out in the first place the results of the appeal issued on behalf of Austria. A sympathetic interest had been evinced in all countries both in Europe and in India, Japan and the United States.

The Secretariat had received numerous requests from various countries in Central and Eastern Europe. It had done its best to transmit these requests to the proper quarter (associations or individuals). Several members of the Committee had been good enough to take part in this work. It was a matter of urgency that the existing organisation should now be perfected. In many countries national committees for intellectual co-operation had been formed and constituted according to the mentality, the requirements, and the organisation of each country. In general, these committees represented intellectual groupings — universities, academies, libraries, etc. (see appendix to Annex 2) and they were all designed to serve as intermediaries between the institutions of the various countries and the secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The creation of similar committees in the more favoured countries would permit of the organisation of exchanges in a systematic fashion. He had refrained from any suggestion as to the necessary methods of forming the new national committees, for most of the countries in question were represented on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by eminently competent persons who would be able to indicate what existing institutions should be grouped together for this purpose in each country. He thought it would be essential to establish contact between all the national committees which were necessarily different one from another. There should be an exchange of views on the practical means of organising intellectual assistance and of discussing the valuable suggestions put forward by some of these committees. Such contact would ensure a more rapid development of the system of sending books, and would at the same time allow a more precise reply to be given to the requests which had been received. As regards University exchanges, the International Bureau of Information, the creation of which had been recommended by the University Sub-Committee, would be able to act as intermediary.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Professor de Halecki for his work, and for the summary with which he had furnished the Committee.

M. LORENTZ was of opinion that Professor de Halecki's suggestions would ensure the exchange of books and instruments under the best conditions. The creation of special committees, first in the distressed countries and then in countries in a more favourable situation would be most valuable. In the Netherlands there had been for some years a society, the object of which was to supply foreign countries with Dutch scientific publications. This society had been able to meet a great number of requests, despite its somewhat restricted means, and it had supplied numerous publications either gratis or at reduced prices. It would be possible to recognise already existing institutions, to give them official sanction and to collaborate with them. In order to facilitate the work of these committees it would perhaps be possible to try to obtain,

by means of action by the League of Nations, some contribution, however small, from the Governments.

M. William MARTIN wished to point out that one of the methods of aiding distressed countries was to buy from them. The flow of gifts towards distressed countries could be complemented by an inverse movement of purchase of intellectual works, etc.

M. LORENTZ was of opinion that the national committees might work in these two directions.

Mlle. BONNEVIE, enquired whether any appeals had been made with a view to raising funds.

Professor DE HALECKI stated that the requests received were concerned rather with books, instruments, travelling facilities, and exchange of professors.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON had formulated the following resolutions which he wished to submit to the Committee :

(1) That the work most immediately and urgently incumbent upon this Committee is the giving of aid to the universities in the distressed countries of Europe.

(2) That such aid shall be distributed impartially to the universities of all distressed countries, whether or no they be Members of the League of Nations.

(3) That, for this purpose, the Committee shall endeavour to raise money by application to universities, institutions, and societies in America, and in the less distressed countries in Europe ; and shall enter into relations with any bodies that may be engaged in similar work, such as the Universities Committee of the Imperial War Relief Fund in England.

(4) That a sub-committee be entrusted with the organisation of this work.

In his view the most urgent work was the work of relief for universities and organisations in distress. The Committee would be assured of the support of all countries in this work of immediate relief. The reading of the reports supplied by the enquirers, and his own personal experience had shown him how critical was the situation in all these countries, and particularly in Germany. Further, the question went beyond the bounds of any one country and was a matter of interest to civilisation as a whole. It would not be very easy to carry out this relief work, although certain steps had already been taken to meet the existing distress. He considered that the Council might be asked to intervene with governments, but he relied above all on sums to be obtained from private sources, amongst others from certain American foundations. An appeal might even be made to the universities and to private individuals in the more prosperous countries. The chief point was to make known the urgent need for a solution of this distressing problem.

The CHAIRMAN wished to give Mr. Lowes Dickinson a piece of information in view of the fact that he had not been present at the previous session. Up to the present there had been no question of asking for money. Consequently there had been no question of distributing it. The Committee had thought it necessary to begin by an act of international solidarity, and to draw attention to the difficulties of intellectual work caused by the lack of books and the insufficiency of laboratories. An appeal issued with a view to the collection of funds, and above all to the distribution of such funds, might give rise to certain criticisms, both from the point of view of the practice of the League of Nations and from the point of view of the terms of reference of the Committee.

Dr. NILOBÉ pointed out that the League of Nations had sometimes received sums from certain individuals, but always for very definite purposes.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON replied that, although this precedent was not yet established, he would yet be inclined to see in it a very happy innovation.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that he had drawn up certain resolutions, the contradiction between which and those of Mr. Lowes Dickinson was only apparent. Both pursued the same object, but by different methods. He recalled the fact that the Committee's first report (Chapter III, page 4) pointed out the urgency of the question, and that the Committee had considered intellectual rather than pecuniary assistance as its chief programme.

How could this intellectual assistance best be furnished ? He would like to make one or two observations on Mr. Lowes Dickinson's text.

Mr. Lowes Dickinson had had only the universities in mind. His point of view was perhaps a little narrow. In Germany, for example, the universities had the support of the State. Certain private institutions (libraries, learned societies, etc.), the scientific importance of which was considerable, had more need of assistance even than the universities.

He also expressed certain doubts as to the advisability of addressing an appeal to America, and he would prefer that the drafting of paragraph 3 of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal should be in less explicit terms.

He read the following proposals :

(1) The Committee warmly supports the creation of national committees on intellectual co-operation as established in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and congratulates their promoters. It regards these committees as the best means of organising intellectual co-operation and of promoting exchanges.

(2) It decides to extend its organisation, not only to countries which have specially suffered as a result of the war, but also to those whose intellectual life is in the most favourable situation.

(3) It also decides to invite the existing national committees, and any which may in future be established, to appoint delegates to consult with the committee with a view to evolving the most suitable methods of organising intellectual co-operation.

(4) It requests the experts entrusted with the investigation of the condition of intellectual life in countries where it is specially endangered to pursue their enquiries with a view to submitting a report on the most urgent requirements of those countries.

He particularly drew the attention of the Committee to Resolution 4. The Committee was not yet in possession of sufficient information. The reports supplied were only preliminary reports and it was not possible to embark lightly upon relief work, above all in the case of a country as large as Germany. The work would require method and time for development. The best method would therefore be to continue on the path already followed, that was to say, to appoint national committees which should meet with the delegates of the Committee and perhaps continue on the spot investigations already begun.

He should add that according to his personal information at the moment, the German associations would undoubtedly refuse to accept any assistance which might be offered to them. At the same time, relations had already been established between these associations and America. Germany had a representative on the administrative council of the Rockefeller Foundation. The best policy, therefore, would be to carry on the negotiations already begun without appearing to precipitate events, and to persevere in the path already opened up by Professor Halecki.

Mlle. BONNEVIE supported Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposals in substance, if not in form. During the discussions which had taken place last year, no restriction had been made as to the countries to which intellectual assistance was to be supplied. She thought that this was the duty of the Committee, both in its relations with the League of Nations, which had admitted many non-Member States to its technical committees, and in its relations with the actual countries which furnished the intellectual assistance in a spirit of general solidarity.

She was personally entirely favourable to the immediate action indicated in Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal, and thought that it would be possible to issue an appeal for funds. Perhaps paragraph 2 of M. de Reynold's proposal might be somewhat extended, and she would suggest the appointment of a drafting committee to combine the two proposals into a single draft resolution.

M. RUFFINI wished first to point out the unanimity of the Committee upon the work of general solidarity to be undertaken. While recognising the generous spirit of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal, he was somewhat concerned with the practical means which would best allow the objects contemplated to be attained. The assistance which Mr. Lowes Dickinson proposed to give to universities, that was to say to State institutions, might lead to certain legal objections. He thought it preferable that some agreement should be come to with private institutions and with savants. It would be desirable to make full allowance for the position of the rapporteur, in no way to derogate from his authority, and thus to continue the work which had already given positive results.

M. LORENTZ stated that, in his view, paragraph 2 of M. de Reynold's resolution was most explicit. Nevertheless, it might perhaps be possible to insert a formula yet more precise, by speaking of all the countries.

The CHAIRMAN thought that any modification of the text of this paragraph might give rise to certain interpretations which it would be preferable to avoid. In his view, the actual text of M. de Reynold's proposal was perfectly clear if joined to the interpretation which M. de Reynold himself had given to it, and if taken in conjunction with the steps taken by M. de Reynold himself in this direction.

M. LORENTZ did not press his point. He had full confidence in M. de Reynold and, as he had said previously, the actual text of the proposal was sufficiently clear.

Mr. BANNERJEA, while in full agreement in principle with Mr. Lowes Dickinson, recognised that the question involved certain serious practical difficulties. Nevertheless, he rather thought it desirable to make a positive effort which might have great moral influence.

M. PÉRIGORD thought that he might state on behalf of Professor Millikan that he would be in complete agreement with the ideas expressed by Mlle Bonnevie and Mr. Lowes Dickinson. M. Périgord thought, however, that, as the Committee was unanimous on the point, it would be desirable, for the legal and practical reasons explained by the Chairman and M. Ruffini, to accept the actual text of M. de Reynold's proposals.

Mlle. BONNEVIE did not wish to press a question of drafting. If the two proposals could be combined, she would accept the resulting combination. If not, she was in favour of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal. M. de Reynold had stated that the enquiry begun by him in Germany with a view to affording assistance to countries in distress would be pursued, and she had full confidence in his power to conduct the enquiry to advantage.

M. LORENTZ stated that, in his view, all the members of the Committee, including Mr. Lowes Dickinson, could agree to M. de Reynold's proposal for, although it did not provide for an appeal for funds, it in no way excluded this possibility.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON had no objection to make to M. de Reynold's proposals. The Committee might, therefore, adopt this proposal, and then examine the proposal which he had submitted, which in his view went further.

Mr. BANNERJEA stated that he agreed with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal, but he thought that, from the practical point of view, paragraph 3 and 4 were open to serious objections.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee now had before it M. de Reynold's proposal, Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal, and a proposal to combine the two texts either by a drafting committee or by means of successive votes on the various paragraphs of the proposals. It would be well therefore to begin by putting to the vote M. de Reynold's proposal, in favour of which there seemed to be a decided bias, and then to consider Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal.

M. de Reynold's proposal, on being put to the vote, was unanimously adopted.

M. LORENTZ wished to propose the following resolution :

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Council to ask the Governments Members of the League of Nations to be good enough to give their moral and financial support to the work of these national committees."

Mlle. BONNEVIE feared that no very important results would be obtained, in view of the multiplicity of the appeals to governments on the subject of refugees, health questions, etc.

M. LORENTZ thought that, in any case, the procedure might be tried. He himself would make a personal appeal to the Netherlands Government, and he hoped that other members would take similar steps.

M. Lorentz's proposal was unanimously adopted.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON stated that he differed from M. de Reynold on the following point : He thought that the Committee should collect the funds for the work in hand. According to his personal information, he believed that certain American institutions would be ready to give financial assistance. Above all he would not like to see this method ruled out. It was certainly desirable to continue the collection of facts, but it was yet more urgent to take up as soon as possible the work of giving material assistance. He attached the greatest importance to paragraph 3 of his proposal. M. Lorentz had recommended that steps should be taken with the governments, but it seemed desirable that the Committee should have, so to speak, a second string to its bow. He urged the practical character, the importance and urgency of this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that paragraph 3 was the essential part of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal. If this paragraph were added to the five paragraphs which had just been adopted, the Committee would have at its disposal a new means of action, and the distribution, through the medium of the national committees of the funds collected, would remove the objection raised against the allocation of this function to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. It would seem, therefore, that the best solution would consist in adding to the four paragraphs proposed by M. de Reynold and to the paragraph proposed by M. Lorentz, which had just been adopted, paragraph 3 of Mr. Lowes Dickinson's proposal, perhaps drafted in a slightly more general form.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON stated that he was fully prepared to agree to this proposal.

After a discussion, in the course of which M. LORENTZ stated that perhaps an appeal might be made, not only to institutions but even to governments, and M. Ruffini, that the resolution in its combined form constituted a perfectly logical and precise whole, defining within the limits laid down by M. de Reynold, the means of action at the disposal of the Committee, the following paragraph, accepted by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, was submitted to the Committee :

"The Committee requests the Council to authorise it to receive funds from any institution, or from any individual interested in its efforts, which would be placed at the disposal of these national committees."

This paragraph was unanimously adopted.

M. DE HALECKI read the six resolutions which were thus unanimously adopted :

(1) The Committee warmly supports the creation of national committees of intellectual co-operation as established in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and congratulates their promoters. It regards these committees as the best means of organising intellectual co-operation and of promoting exchanges.

(2) The Committee decides to extend its organisation not only to countries which have specially suffered as a result of the war but also to those whose intellectual life is in a more favourable situation.

(3) The Committee also decides to invite the existing national committees, and any which may in future be established, to appoint delegates to consult with the Committee with a view to examining the most suitable methods of mutual assistance with regard to intellectual work.

(4) The Committee requests the Council to invite Governments Members of the League of Nations to give their moral and financial support to the work of these national committees.

(5) The Committee requests the Council to authorise it to receive funds from any institution or individual interested in its efforts, which would be placed at the disposal of these national committees.

(6) The Committee requests the experts entrusted with the investigation of the condition of intellectual life in countries where it is specially endangered to pursue their enquiries with a view to submitting a report on the most urgent requirements of those countries.

51. ORGANISATION OF RELIEF FOR INTELLECTUALS AMONG THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

M. de REYNOLD stated that, in considering the question of the intellectuals among the Russian refugees, he had formed the impression of being in the presence of a real tragedy. More than two million Russian refugees were scattered over the various countries of Europe, and among them were fifteen thousand students and five hundred professors and learned men in a state of the most complete destitution. The intellectuals among the Russian refugees had tried to re-organise Russian intellectual life abroad. They had done their best to pursue their work, to give each other mutual assistance, and to help the students. Committees had been set up to verify the diplomas of students who presented themselves for examination, or of examined students who had been deprived of their diplomas. There had been established at Prague a purely Russian Institute of Law, and at Berlin a Scientific Institute.

The refugees generally were burdened with the most appalling financial difficulties. Men who had occupied the highest situations in their own countries were dying of hunger for the want of one or two dollars a month. It was impossible to remain indifferent in the presence of such distress. He pointed out that by her efforts to improve the position of Russian refugees Czechoslovakia might be said to be systematically preparing for the economic and intellectual reconstruction of Russia.

He had drawn up a certain number of proposals which he had submitted to the Committee, and he would urge above all the importance of the first two. He would like to have in the general scheme of national committees a committee of Russian refugees constituted by the Russian academic union at Prague, and he would like the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to choose as its correspondent a Russian savant from among those whose material circumstances were peculiarly precarious.

His other resolutions consisted of mere suggestions. He was most anxious that the Committee should take all or part of his conclusions into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it was most important to seek some remedy for this tragic situation. Perhaps the best solution would be to entrust two or three members of the Committee with the task of forming a sub-committee to consider questions relative to Russian Refugees and to Austria. This sub-committee would submit its conclusions for the final decision of the Committee. He proposed as members of the sub-committee M. de Reynold, M. Lorentz and Professor de Halecki.

FIFTH MEETING

held on Saturday, July 28th, 1923, at 10 a.m.

Present : All the members present at the previous meeting.

52. ADOPTION OF M. RUFFINI'S REPORT ON THE PROTECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY.

M. RUFFINI gave a summary of his report¹ which concluded with a draft international convention for the protection of scientific property. The convention, to be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, would create an international union to take its place among the two existing unions for the protection of industrial, artistic and literary property respectively, and would also have as its administrative organisation the United Berne Bureaux.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee would be unanimous in recognising that the report was most admirable, and constituted a most important example of carefully thought out creative work. The Sub-committee on Intellectual Property had considered the report in the presence of M. Röthlisberger, Director of the Berne Bureaux. While pointing out that the Berne Bureaux had themselves prepared another scheme for the solution of this question, M. Röthlisberger had given his approval in principle to M. Ruffini's draft and had stated that the Berne Bureaux would gladly co-operate in the work of putting it into practice.

M. LORENTZ stated that, after hearing M. Ruffini's ardent and enthusiastic statement, he had no doubt that if, as M. Ruffini said, laws arising from sentiments of justice were good laws, M. Ruffini's law would be a good law. He ventured, however, to express certain fears and doubts. In the first place he hoped that young men would not allow themselves to be influenced by the prospects held out by this law, and by the glamour of the profits which they might draw from its application. He hoped also that savants would not become too pre-occupied with the advantages to be derived from it and would continue, as at present, to take no thought for any questions concerning the priority of invention. Scientific research alone should occupy their time. These, however, were not very serious objections. There were more serious difficulties. One of these arose from the general inter-relation of the ideas which constituted scientific progress. This inter-relation was assuming ever greater and greater complexity, and it was most difficult to say to whom belonged the honour of an invention. As regards wireless telegraphy, for example, one had to go back from Marconi to his master Righi, and from Righi to Hertz, and even from Hertz to Maxwell, Kelvin and Faraday. As

¹ This report is published separately.

regards magnifying lanterns, the holders of patents had quarrelled amongst themselves, but these inventions were themselves based upon discoveries, in respect to which half a dozen savants at least might well dispute priority. It should not be concluded from this objection that the application of M. Ruffini's convention was absolutely impossible. It was certain that if in some cases real inventions could be protected, the object was worthy of attainment.

Another difficulty would arise from the great number of inventions by madmen who would wish to see their priority rights respected. To meet this difficulty it would, he thought, be desirable to make certain not only of the high qualifications of the tribunal to decide upon these questions, but also of the persons who would have the right to submit the cases to the tribunal. The tribunal, he thought, should only take into consideration cases submitted by a certain number of competent persons, *e.g.*, members of a scientific academy.

He was glad that the draft provided for international jurisdiction. This could not be otherwise, since invention was the fruit of the movement of international ideas, and in view of the fact that the question at issue was one of repairing an injustice, there could be no question of excluding the savants of any country.

M. RUFFINI stated that this was certainly his idea. According to the terms of Article 15 the convention was open to any country which would ensure within its borders legal protection for scientific property.

The CHAIRMAN thought that M. Lorentz was right in referring to the continuity in the development of ideas. He thought, however, that the tribunal of arbitrators would be able to have a criterion available when a question of priority was pleaded before it. As regards wireless telegraphy, for example, would not the tribunal be able, in the series of discoveries which had made Marconi's invention possible, to stop at the work of Hertz? Without the work of Hertz, and if Marconi had only known Maxwell's discoveries, could he have made his inventions?

M. LORENTZ thought that although it would always be difficult to reply to this kind of question, it could in effect be said that Marconi could not have found in Maxwell what was necessary for his work.

The CHAIRMAN thought that in these circumstances the tribunal would not have to go further back. It would stop at the author of the one suggestion which had made the invention possible.

M. LORENTZ was nevertheless of opinion that Hertz's work was so closely bound up with that of Maxwell that it would be unjust to separate the two. It was clear, however that there would be no injustice in not going back so far as Newton. However that might be, whatever difficulties the application of the convention encountered, such difficulties would always be preferable to the existing situation.

M. LAFONTAINE observed that the difficulties raised by M. Lorentz, namely that of determining the question of priority, and the danger from the great number of discoveries by dreamers and madmen, were met with equally in the case of patents for inventions. The question of "priorities" was quite as delicate in the case of patents. In the case of the electric lamp, seventy-four "priorities" had been urged against Edison, and the trial had been heard with the assistance of experts. As a result nine-tenths of these "priorities" had been set aside, and Edison had finally gained his case. Questions of priority in the matter of scientific discoveries would be solved in the same way, but priority would not so much follow from the deposit of an "enveloppe Soleau" mentioned in M. Ruffini's report as from the publication of the discovery. The savant would be protected by the publicity of his work.

M. LORENTZ had proposed that questions of this kind should not be taken before a tribunal except by competent authorities. This was a very delicate problem for it would be difficult to define such authorities. In view above all of the fact that the question at issue was of an international nature, it would seem wiser to rely upon the qualifications of the judges and the competence of the experts. However, except in a few rare cases, there would be no trials on the issue of priority before tribunals. There would, in fact, only be a trial if important material interests were at stake.

M. RUFFINI added that, according to his draft, when there was no trial there would be an arbitration. A madman would not find an arbitrator.

M. LORENTZ did not think that this provision in the draft was sufficient. Madmen must be prevented from being able to apply directly to the tribunal. The possibility of a deluge of applications could be foreseen, and a dangerous demoralisation in consequence. The dignity of science must be protected against this danger, and the only means seemed to him to be to put limits to the methods in which questions of priority could be brought before the competent tribunal.

M. DE TORRES QUEVEDO apologised for not having been able to submit the report which the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property had asked him to make on the possibilities of applying M. Ruffini's convention, but M. Ruffini, for reasons outside his control, had only been able to finish his work at the last moment.

To sum up, the question at issue was that of taking away a portion of the profits of inventors in order that savants, the authors of the discovery, and also laboratories, might gain thereby. It would seem desirable to limit what could thus be taken from the inventors, and the best plan would be to fix in some arbitrary fashion a certain percentage, *e.g.*, 30%, which the State would divide between the authors of the discoveries and the laboratories. This would not be a very heavy burden for the inventor and might meet with universal acceptance. It was

important not to discourage inventors, who ran a good many risks and had often to incur considerable expense.

As regards the establishment of priority of discovery, publicity, as M. Lafontaine had said, appeared to be a superior method to that of the "enveloppe Soleau", and in order to ensure this publicity, it would be desirable to set up an official gazette for the publication of inventions and discoveries. Anybody, at the cost of insertion, might publish his ideas in this gazette. The use of the "enveloppe Soleau" would considerably prolong the process. The right of registering an "enveloppe Soleau" at Berne for five years only cost one franc and was renewable.

In reply to a question from M. Lorentz, M. RUFFINI explained that his idea was that litigation between savants on the subject of priority of discovery, and litigation between savants and inventors on the subject of the application of the discovery, would be brought before the same tribunal.

M. DE TORRES QUEVEDO observed that his proposal would suppress litigation between savants and inventors, for the various States would simply raise a certain tax on patents for the profit of savants.

M. RUFFINI added that with a view to allowing this tax to be a source of profit to laboratories and to pure science, it could be conceived that at the moment when the patent became common property the State would, during a certain period, reserve to itself the right to work the invention in the interests of pure science. In this way, it would not be only the savant whose discovery led to an invention who would be protected. M. de Torres Quevedo's proposal recommending a percentage on the profits of working patents of inventions therefore seemed to him very reasonable, but it would take its place in the legislation of individual States rather than in an international convention. Moreover, the Berne Bureaux had thought of a similar plan. It was a question of each State paying a fixed sum in order to compensate its savants. The plans of the Berne Bureau and of M. de Torres Quevedo might be annexed to the draft convention.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that M. Ruffini should be asked to amend his plan in the light of the observations which had been submitted.

The Committee approved this proposal and also approved M. Ruffini's draft.

SIXTH MEETING

held on July, 28th, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members present at the previous meeting.

M. Godet, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Dr. Johnston, Director of the American Library in Paris, Dr. Hagberg Wright, Director of the London Library, experts of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography, also attended the meeting.

53. PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO ANALYTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Professor DE HALECKI, after summarising the work of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography, pointed out that the question of analytical bibliography had been very fully treated by the Sub-Committee. The proposals of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska, who unfortunately was not able to attend the current session, had served as the basis of discussion.

There had been unanimous agreement on the principles. The resolutions in the definitive form adopted at Brussels had been communicated to the various learned bodies and had received general approval.

Professor de Halecki then read these resolutions :

(1) With a view to their ultimate centralisation, abstracts should be prepared in each country by national organisations affiliated to international organisations in respect of each group of sciences.

(2) Every country should provide abstracts of this nature in some widely-spoken language, apart from abstracts in the language of the country concerned.

(3) All abstracts relating to the same branch of science should be grouped as far as possible in one publication for each country, or each group of countries, it being clearly understood that it would be desirable eventually to establish one single international publication for each branch of science.

(4) In addition to these publications, the abstracts should be printed, or pasted on cards, so as to render them more easy to centralise, consult or exchange.

(5) In order to facilitate the work of compiling abstracts it would be desirable to arrive at some international agreement with a view to ensuring that authors of articles, and editors and publishers of periodicals, should publish above the article a short summary (synopsis), and below the article a statement of the conclusions drawn — as is already done in the case of many important periodicals.

(6) An appeal should be addressed to the directors of the leading scientific publications, requesting them to divide their publications into separately sewn sections, in order that the various sections may obtain a wider and more useful circulation.

The Sub-Committee added to the foregoing resolutions the following proposals drafted with the object of giving them effect:

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that, in order to ensure the practical application of these general principles, in accordance with the particular needs of each branch of science, steps should first of all be taken to convene special conferences, at which representatives of the organisations, particularly scientific periodicals, which at present prepare and publish extracts for any such particular branch could reach an agreement concerning a common plan of work. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be represented at each of the conferences.

The Sub-Committee proposes to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that it should immediately take the necessary steps to organise, for example, a meeting of two conferences of this nature, one for physics and physical chemistry and the other for classical philology.

He pointed out that physics had been chosen on the proposal of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska. It had been thought that an early agreement on this question was possible in view of the somewhat restricted number of special publications dealing with this science. The choice of classical philology had been inspired by a memorandum submitted to the Sub-Committee by M. Marouzeau. It had further been decided to add to these two special subjects the social sciences to which the American Sociological Association had drawn attention. The Sub-Committee on Bibliography, therefore, asked the Committee's authorisation to begin to prepare for technical conferences the work on which, by reason of their length, would have to be put in hand as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the members of the Committee had any observations to make on the Sub-Committee's resolutions.

M. LORENTZ stated that he had read the resolutions with interest, and willingly agreed to them. He would only like to ask if the disappearance of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, published before the war under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, was definitive.

The CHAIRMAN, M. LAFONTAINE, M. DE REYNOLD and M. GODET gave information on this question. The Catalogue which had been published chiefly by means of large subscriptions (Germany, the United States, etc.), could no longer continue to appear by reason of the suppression of these subsidies. The Catalogue had been drawn up by means of regional bureaux which were, nevertheless, for the most part continuing their activity. Some of them were publishing the results of their researches in individual publications.

M. LORENTZ thought that it would be desirable to mention in the report this interesting attempt which, unfortunately, it had not been possible to continue after the war.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that since this International Catalogue was not a work of analytical bibliography, it would seem to be better to discuss the question at the moment when the Committee began to consider proposals relative to title-bibliography.

M. LORENTZ stated that he would return to this question later. At the same time he would like to point out that the effect of the publication of this Catalogue had been to create these regional bureaux of which mention had been made. The question at issue here was that of the preparation of analyses. He thought that the bureaux could be used for this purpose, though the International Catalogue no longer existed, on condition that the national organisations were affiliated to an international organisation.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the bureaux numbered professional bibliographers among their members, or only specialists.

M. LORENTZ stated that they contained only specialists in pure science. It would, therefore, be necessary to include in the bureaux men learned in the humane sciences. Existing bureaux might constitute the nucleus of these organisations.

It was agreed that the first resolution should be modified in the following form:

“With a view to their ultimate centralisation, abstracts should be prepared in each country by national organisations affiliated *as occasion arises* to international organisations in respect of each group of sciences.”

Professor DE HALECKI pointed out that the Smithsonian Institution which was the American regional bureau for the International Catalogue, had urged the necessity of utilising existing organisations.

Perhaps these regional bureaux (Netherlands Bureau, Smithsonian Institution, etc.), might be summoned to conferences. In this way the services rendered by the International Catalogue, the publication of which had been suspended since the war, might be recognised.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wished to make an observation on the fourth resolution. She pointed out the very interesting printed index cards accompanied by a short abstract prepared by the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia. Perhaps this line of enquiry might be mentioned in paragraph 4 by means of a formula such as: “as has already been done....”, etc.

She also urged the importance of the sixth resolution.

M. LORENTZ, returning to the question previously discussed, thought it would be well to have in each country only a single organisation charged with the duty of preparing the analyses with a view to avoiding questions being approached from different sides.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this was implicitly stated in the third resolution ("in one publication"). He thought it might perhaps be expressed more explicitly. In the first resolution the words "by national organisations" might be supplanted by the words "a national organisation".

As regards Mlle. Bonnevie's proposal, perhaps some mention might be made of it in the report rather than in the resolution. He pointed out, moreover, that there was also at Zurich a Concilium Bibliographicum, a system of index cards of the same nature, and that it might be possible to discover other systems equally ingenious.

With these modifications the Sub-Committee's proposals were unanimously adopted.

54. PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO TITLE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Professor DE HALECKI read the following Resolution of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography:

"(1) That the Brussels International Bibliographical Institute should be chosen as the sole international repository for the alphabetical "Bibliography Titles" arranged according to the names of authors."

"(2) That the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should decide to investigate the manner in which the organisation of this work may be completed under the auspices of the League of Nations, in conjunction with the appropriate national and international associations and institutions."

This Resolution had been completed by a proposal by M. Godet expressing the wish "that all national libraries would be good enough to send to the Institute at least two copies of their catalogues, and the supplements to such catalogues."

M. LORENTZ wished again to take up the question of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. As he had previously said, it was desirable that this important work should be mentioned in the introduction to the report.

As a result of a discussion between M. LAFONTAINE, M. LORENTZ, M. PÉRIGORD and M. GODET, it appeared that the International Catalogue dealt only with the pure sciences, whereas the International Institute of Brussels, while utilising the International Catalogue, was drawing up a catalogue of the whole intellectual output of humanity.

M. GODET supported M. LORENTZ' proposal to mention the International Catalogue, and pointed out that if the publication of this catalogue were to be resumed, it would be desirable that it should be worked in collaboration with the Brussels Institute and with the *Concilium Bibliographicum*.

The Committee agreed to urge in its report the advantages to be found in the International Catalogue which used to be published under the auspices of the Royal Society and which had now suspended publication.

The proposals of the Sub-Committee were unanimously adopted.

55. PROPOSALS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIES.

Professor DE HALECKI read the following resolution of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography:

"Whereas the largest libraries of the world are very incomplete in respect of works published in other countries — a situation which is contrary to the interests of science and the progress of a good understanding between peoples ;

"And considering that it would be highly desirable to constitute at several points throughout the world the largest possible collections of works printed in all countries to be at the disposal of students of all nations ;

"And whereas the creation of one or more new libraries of this kind at the moment presents enormous financial and technical difficulties, and that it is before all essential in this field, as in all others, to make use of existing material and achieve positive results as rapidly and economically as possible ;

"The Sub-Committee proposes to adopt the following resolutions :

"(1) States whose territory contains a centre provided with public or private libraries of exceptional importance shall be asked to organise their libraries if they consider it expedient, or to recommend that they be organised in such a way that all the resources which they contain shall be strictly co-ordinated and rendered easily accessible. This result could be obtained by a methodical division of labour between the libraries in the same town or in the same region by the specialisation of these libraries, by the constitution of a common catalogue and by the creation of special documentation and information services.

"(2) A library of considerable size, general in character and really international, consisting of a single collection or several collections specialising in different fields and connected one with another, would thus be constituted (though still incomplete) in each of these centres ; and the States would be asked to come to an agreement by which the collections of various works in these libraries or unions of libraries constituted in this way would be completed by interchange.

“Agreements would be made which would guarantee to students of all nations free access to these general libraries and every facility for the use of their resources. After such co-ordination, if the libraries are found to contain duplicates, these could be used in the first place for exchanges, and then for loans and, if possible, for the increasing of the international libraries already existing.”

He added that the Sub-Committee requested the Committee to furnish it with general directions in two respects.

(1) The Committee might request the Council to authorise it to transmit the resolution in question to the various national libraries.

(2) The international agreement in question might be prepared as a draft, if the Committee thought it desirable, by means of a general documentation of the kind supplied by M. Luchaire as regards France.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the question at issue was that of entrusting the Sub-Committee with the duty of continuing the work initiated and of preparing an international agreement.

M. LUCHAIRE thought that the resolution in question should be transmitted rather to States than to national libraries.

M. Hagberg WRIGHT noticed a somewhat serious lacuna in the proposal, which in his view did not sufficiently emphasize the importance of the book and of bibliography, as well in time of peace as in time of war. In his view, stress should be laid upon this great principle which had not been sufficiently emphasized.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that it would be well to urge in the report the importance of the book and of bibliography from the international point of view.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that in paragraph 1 of the introductory clauses allusion was made to the question.

He agreed, however, that further stress might be laid upon the point.

M. DE REYNOLD noted M. Hagberg Wright's proposal, and stated that in the general introductory report on the work of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography he would lay stress on the question.

The proposals of the Sub-Committee were unanimously adopted.

56. PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Professor DE HALECKI, after summarising the replies from the various States to the appeal of the Council of the League of Nations inviting them to adhere to the Conventions of 1886 (Annex 3), read the following resolution of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography :

“ The Sub-Committee declares that it attaches great importance to the question of international exchanges, and in order to achieve a practical solution, it decides to begin by obtaining information of as complete a character as possible on the present working of the various offices, and on the improvements which should be made in them.

In order to prepare for congress the collection of this information should be entrusted to Professor de Halecki, to M. Luchaire and to M. Bacha.”

He added that the enquiry was continuing with a view to the convocation of an international congress which had been contemplated before the war. From a note recently received from Professor Attolico, Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations, it appeared that the Italian Minister of Public Instruction was disposed to view with favour the convocation at Rome of a congress for the revision of the conventions of 1886. Perhaps, therefore, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would give precise instructions on the point to its Sub-Committee on Bibliography. Was it necessary to wait for a reply to all questionnaires, or was it possible to base action upon the statement of the Italian Government and to arrange for the congress in question, either by means of a meeting of a diplomatic nature, or by a technical conference between the various exchange bureaux ?

M. LUCHAIRE was inclined to be in favour of a technical conference.

M. DE REYNOLD pointed out that, subsequent to the formulation of a proposal by the technical conference, the representatives of the various States could take decisions.

M. LAFONTAINE pointed out that the League of Nations might take the initiative in the convocation of a conference of experts and that the Assembly itself could consider the question and vote the convention, as it had done for the convention on the traffic in women and children. This procedure would be more economical.

M. RUFFINI saw considerable advantage in M. LAFONTAINE's proposal both for the League of Nations and for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself.

The proposals of the Sub-Committee were adopted in this form.

57. PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS.

Professor DE HALECKI read the following resolutions of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography:

“ The Sub-Committee being of opinion that the present economic crisis and the increased cost of books have rendered it more than ever necessary for libraries and

men of learning to possess information concerning existing resources and the possibility of mutual assistance,

Recommends that scientific information offices should be established in connection with all national and central libraries on the lines of the offices already in existence, and that such offices should keep in touch, if possible, with the work of preparing collective catalogues for each country.

It would be desirable that the various national organisations should be kept in touch with each other through the intermediary of an international office.

The Sub-Committee adopts M. Godet's proposal for the publication of an Index Bibliographicus which would give a list of the bibliographical institutions and periodicals in existence in all countries and dealing with all branches of knowledge.

The Sub-Committee decides to undertake, without delay, this work which, though not considerable, might prove of great value in view of the number of bibliographical bodies and publications and the present lack of co-ordination between them."

The task of collecting the necessary information is entrusted to M. Godet, M. Leland and Professor de Halecki.

These gentlemen will at the same time collect details regarding the organisation and work of the national offices now in existence. They will examine the conditions under which publication might be carried out and will submit their report at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee."

M. GODET pointed out that the necessary material could be collected towards the end of the year and that the work could appear at the beginning of the next year.

The resolutions of the Sub-Committee were unanimously adopted.

SEVENTH MEETING

held on July 30th, 1923, at 10 a. m.

Present: All the members of the Committee present at the first meeting, together with M. Destrée and Mr. Wigmore.

58. REPORT BY M. RUFFINI ON THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY SUCH RESEARCH.

M. Ruffini analysed his report regarding M. Bergson's proposal on the subject of an international understanding for the purpose of :

- (1) Drawing up a list of such archæological treasures as have not yet been brought to light.
- (2) Preparing a general plan of research.
- (3) Determining regulations as to the method of carrying out researches.
- (4) Establishing international regulations concerning the preservation and alienation of archæological monuments (Annex 4).

The conclusions of M. Ruffini's report were as follows :

(1) To invite the International Academic Union to be good enough to draw up a memorandum concerning any information and making any proposals which might be considered appropriate regarding the list of archæological treasures which have not yet been brought to light and as regards a general plan of research.

(2) To condemn the clandestine exportation of objects of art and antiquities. In this respect an international agreement would be most desirable. A model for an understanding of this nature might be furnished by the convention contemplated for the purpose between Italy and Czechoslovakia.

(3) To transmit to the Council of the League of Nations with the request that the Council would communicate them to the Permanent Mandates Commission the resolutions adopted by the Committee of the International Academic Union as regards methods for dealing with antiquities in mandated or assimilated territories.

(4) To establish the point that only when close collaboration between the various countries in archæological work and research has been established, and when the happy effects of such collaboration have made themselves felt in the countries which contain archæological treasures, will such countries decide to grant larger concessions, and with this end in view to express a wish for the realisation of the most complete international solidarity in every domain of culture.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Ruffini for his very striking report. If the conclusions of the report were adopted by the League of Nations, the result would be a very great intellectual solidarity between the various peoples, between the various Committees of the League of Nations and also between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Academic Union.

On M. DESTREE's proposal, *it was agreed* to add in the first line of the report the words

- (1) drawing up so far as possible a list of such archæological treasures, etc.

M. DESTRÉE also proposed to push M. Ruffini's ideas a little further. He asked whether as regards, for example, Italy, a country above all others of antiquities and excavations, the possibility was being considered of completing the law on excavations by regulations affecting foreign research workers. A regulation of this nature might be recommended by the League of Nations as a model regulation.

M. Ruffini's report was adopted.

The Committee agreed to transmit the report to the Council and to invite the Council to communicate to the Permanent Mandates Commission and to the International Academic Union any portions of the report which might concern these bodies.

59. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that this question had been raised at the first meeting of the Committee. The International Academic Union and the International Research Council had been chiefly taken into consideration. In its session held in April of the current year, the International Academic Union had expressed itself as favourable in principle to collaboration with the Committee. It would, he thought, be desirable to inform these two great international organisations by what method such collaboration should be achieved.

After discussion, the Committee agreed to decide upon this question at its next meeting.

EIGHTH MEETING

held on July 30th, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members present at the previous meeting, and M. Gallié representing the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

60. INTERVIEW WITH M. GALLIÉ, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONFEDERATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS.

The CHAIRMAN called upon M. Gallié, representative of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, to explain the points on which the International Confederation was working on the lines of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. GALLIÉ recalled the fact that the Confederation which he represented had assumed the name of the " Confederation of Intellectual Workers " as the result of a Congress recently held in Paris, attended by the delegates of seven, and later of eight nations (Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Great Britain, Roumania, Switzerland—Austria being represented after the Conference had begun by the Swiss Delegation). These eight nations had adhered to the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers which, at the moment, contained a million intellectual workers, united for the defence of their intellectual and material interests. Other nations which had not as yet set up any Unions, had sent observers.

The Congress had dispensed with all political discussion in order to keep within the domain of the defence of professional interests.

He pointed to four questions which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might consider. The first was to find out the countries in which literary and artistic copyright was not so clearly established or protected as in other countries. The second question was that of the protection of University titles, the assumption of which was little, or not at all, protected, *e.g.*, in Italy or in France. It would be desirable to incorporate in the international scheme the methods of protection furnished by British or the various German legislations. Closely connected with this point, although more delicate, was the third question, that of the usage of professional titles (architects, barristers, engineers). The fourth question was that of the moral " rights " of artists over their work. The question at issue was, once the works came into the domain of public knowledge, one of preventing their publishers from abridging them or modifying them at their pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Gallié for his interesting statements. As regards the fourth question, he emphasised the question of the importance of translation. It would be necessary to find legal means to prevent a publisher from deciding in an arbitrary manner on his translator, and to prevent the purchase of inoperative translation rights for a given country.

In reply to a question from Mr. Wigmore, M. GALLIÉ stated that he had entered into relations with the various American Societies, but that up to the present these Societies had sent no delegates.

61. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

M. DE REYNOLD read a draft resolution which he had prepared as a result of the discussion at the previous meeting.

After a brief discussion between Mlle. BONNEVIE, M. LORENTZ and M. DE REYNOLD, the following text was unanimously adopted by the Committee :

" The Committee, in virtue of the mission entrusted to it by the League of Nations, declares once again that it is prepared to associate itself with all serious scientific work. Repeating the terms which it used in its first report, it is following, and

will continue to follow, with close attention and sympathy, the development of international organisations such as the International Research Council, or the International Union of Academies whose activities include, or are capable of including the entire field of science”.

“These relations might, for instance, be established by means of an exchange of information and publications pending other opportunities for collaboration in connection with any specific scientific problem.”

62. PROPOSALS CONCERNING EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

Professor DE HALECKI, after summarising the Report of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, read the following resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee :

“ The Sub-Committee,

After hearing the report of M. de Reynold and the communication made by M. de Castro ;

Is of opinion that the exchange of professors between universities of different countries would undoubtedly be of benefit to the progress of science and the aims pursued by the League of Nations.

While not underestimating the difficulties which this proposal would involve, and the care which must be shown in putting it into practice, by respecting the customs and regulations of each university and the different conditions under which State examinations are held ;

Feels that it may in this connection make the following recommendations to be carried out as circumstances permit ;

(1) In cases in which the period of such exchanges is not limited to a single lecture or series of lectures, it should be extended so as to cover a complete course.

(2) Professors in highly specialised branches of study and young teachers should not be excluded from this system of exchange.

(3) Except in special circumstances, the professor sent abroad should possess a sufficient knowledge of the language of the place in which he will have to continue his teaching.

(4) Exchanges may be taken to mean, in their strictest interpretation, one university professor going to another university, which in its turn would send one of its professors to take the place of the other professor ;

Or, in a wider sense, a professor of one country going to give a lecture or a series of lectures in another country, which in turn would send one of its professors to a university in the former country ;

Those eventualities would necessarily require different methods, for the first would occur mainly in the case of professors of the same science and the same standing, who would thus be more or less interchangeable and could take each other's place for the whole duration of a course. Each country could draw up a list of such professors and communicate it to the other countries.

(5) It would appear that the organisation of those exchanges must be left, for the present, to agreements between individual countries and individual universities ; it would be gratifying to see these agreements multiply and develop ; the information furnished by the University Bureau might be utilised with a view to attaining this object.

(6) As regards the financial aspect of the problem, the Committee does not think that the moment has yet arrived for proposing an international scheme. States and universities must themselves estimate the financial sacrifices they may be prepared to make, and regulate the allocation of expenses, if occasion arises, in accordance with special agreements.

We may, even at this early stage lay down the following principles, which are in conformity with the dignity and the disinterestedness of science and advanced education, but which, nevertheless, do not lose sight of the economic position of professors, which is often precarious ;

(1) That those exchanges must not be made with a view to profit ;

(2) That the professor exchanged should, in one way or another, be freed from expenditure and compensated for any loss which his change of residence may occasion.

It would be highly desirable for a fund to be set up or a university convention to be concluded, the special object of which would be to meet the financial difficulties which are a bar to the extension of the system of exchanges. It might be possible to obtain the establishment of such a fund by private initiative, if the League of Nations is unable to provide for it.”

M. DE CASTRO wished to make certain observations. He must first of all congratulate his colleagues of the Sub-Committee on the work which they had accomplished, and on the brilliant results which they had obtained. This problem had been interesting him for several years. He had promoted various Conventions with the countries bordering on Brazil, and he had lectured on the question in Argentine and Uruguay. He wished to state that the Conventions on the question were not as yet very numerous, and that the efforts hitherto made lacked

system. It would be desirable, therefore, to multiply courses and to facilitate these exchanges. For this reason he had proposed the creation of a central organisation which would not in any way impose itself upon the universities, but would simply be charged with the task of co-ordinating the efforts made for the purpose of developing the exchanges.

If the contemplated information bureau were created, this bureau would be thoroughly qualified to fulfil this function. He would, therefore, propose an addition indicating that, in the view of the Committee, the bureau, as soon as created, would be able to play an important part in the development of the exchange of professors. It would not be enough to make recommendations to the universities. The primary need was for practical results, and for this financial resources were necessary. He recalled the fact that certain Parliaments had already granted subsidies, *e.g.*, the French and Brazilian Parliaments had voted an annual credit of 200,000 francs. This was an interesting tendency which should be developed.

He pointed out that Dr. Millikan, in indicating the various American endowments which might furnish subsidies, had stated that he would be happy to transmit a request to them as soon as a definitive programme had been organised. It would therefore be important that a central organisation should be available to administer funds obtained and to facilitate the development of such exchanges.

M. LORENTZ pointed out that beside the universities there were other institutions, higher technical schools, etc., which were very important. In his view everything said of universities should apply also to these institutions; the more so because in certain countries, *e.g.*, the United States, the lines of cleavage between the universities and such institutions was not very clear.

M. DESTRÉE stated that it had always been understood that the term "universities" was employed in the widest possible sense, and that this term had only been employed to avoid length and repetition.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with M. Lorentz, that it would perhaps be desirable to specify once for all at the beginning that the word "universities" was used in a very wide sense.

The Committee adopted this proposal.

Mr. WIGMORE wished to explain that the system of exchanges had been organised in a very perfect fashion by the International Institute of Education of New York. This Institute had at its disposal an endowment of more than 25,000 dollars, which was directly applied to it by the Carnegie Trust. It published every year a complete list of exchanges, covering also Asia and South America.

He proposed that the Committee should enter into relations with this Institute in order to secure its valuable collaboration and to introduce into Europe the approved methods of the Institute.

Professor DE HALECKI stated that the Secretariat was already in semi-official relations with the Institute. It would perhaps be desirable to give a more official form to these relations.

M. DE REYNOLD added that M. Reverdin had spoken at length of this Institute in one of his reports. It would be desirable to enter into more continuous relations with the Institute, with a view to obtaining a knowledge of its working, its financial basis, and the results which it had obtained.

M. LORENTZ stated that in his view Resolution 3 was needless, and perhaps even dangerous, if taken literally. In the case of the Netherlands, for example, it was not at all necessary that a foreign professor giving a course there should know Dutch.

Mlle. BONNEVIE was of the same opinion.

After statements by the CHAIRMAN and M. DE REYNOLD, who said that this resolution had been inserted in order to avoid certain inconveniences which had occurred in the past, M. DESTRÉE pointed out that the question was of a certain political importance. It was agreed to replace in paragraph 3 the term "the language understood" by the term "a language understood" and to modify the English text, the sense of which was narrower than that of the French text.

M. DESTRÉE urged the necessity of organising a central motive power which was absolutely indispensable for asking for, or communicating, information. The question of exchanges was closely bound up with the question of the creation of a bureau of University information.

Professor DE HALECKI pointed out that the importance of the question was clearly shown in Article 5. It might be possible, however, in order to be more explicit, to replace the term "utilisation of information from the University Bureau" by the term "utilisation of the University Bureau".

With these two modifications the Committee adopted the resolutions relative to the exchange of professors.

63. PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS.

Professor DE HALECKI read the following resolutions proposed by the Sub-Committee on University Relations:

"(1) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is of opinion that the exchange of students can be organised and developed very largely by the students themselves, and particularly by the international students' associations. It is of opinion that an agreement among these associations would be desirable; the object of such an agreement would be to co-ordinate their efforts on practical lines, to supply each other

with information and to prevent overlapping, but in giving effect to these recommendations, none of these associations should be forced to modify its plan of work or abandon its special aims. The Committee has chiefly in view the four following associations with which the Universities' Sub-Committee is at present in touch: the International Students' Federation; the Universal Federation of Students' Christian Associations; the Pax Romana and the International Federation of University Women. The Committee accordingly invites the Sub-Committee to make arrangements for a joint meeting between the Committee and the delegates of these four associations; it will draw up beforehand the programme for this meeting in agreement with the associations, and will submit it to the Committee.

"(2) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes that an agreement should be entered into between the universities of countries economically ruined and universities of countries which are more favourably placed; in accordance with this agreement, the former universities would forward to the latter universities the names of students, who, having regard to their intellectual qualifications, were the most meritorious, and the latter universities would agree to accept those students, and would afford them all requisite facilities, particularly in the form of grants and scholarships, to enable them to attend the latter universities for the purpose of continuing their studies. This agreement might be drawn up conjointly with those national Committees on Intellectual Co-operation which have already been set up, or which may be set up in the future, in various countries, and also with the great international students' associations."

He emphasised the fact that the Sub-Committee was asking the Committee for authorisation to prepare a meeting with the delegates of the four international students' associations. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in countries where the universities were State universities, it was decided, after discussion by the Chairman and M. Luchaire, to replace the formula: "The Committee..... proposes that an agreement should be entered into between the universities of countries economically ruined and universities of countries which are more favourably placed", by the following sentence: "The Committee..... proposes that the universities of countries economically ruined should be put into touch with those of nations more favourably situated."

With this modification, the Committee adopted the resolutions of the Sub-Committee.

64. PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO THE EQUIVALENCE OF DIPLOMAS AND GRADES.

Professor DE HALECKI read the resolutions of the Sub-Committee on University relations:

"(1) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation lays down the principle that the object of any system of the equivalent recognition of the diplomas and degrees of different countries and different universities should be to maintain or to raise the level of higher education. Consequently, no system may be established which will be prejudicial to the universities of countries in which education has already reached the highest level.

"(2) The Committee is of opinion that the half-yearly system is the one best adapted to promote inter-university exchanges.

"(3) The Committee decides that an enquiry into the position of the question of the interchangeability of diplomas and degrees at present recognised as between various universities and various countries should be instituted for the purpose of furnishing a basis for the subsequent investigations of the Committee."

The Sub-Committee did not ask for a fresh enquiry, but only for a general indication of the lines upon which it should pursue the enquiry at present being carried on.

Mlle. BONNEVIE stated that she had abstained from voting in the Sub-Committee on the subject of the second resolution. She thought that in certain countries (in Scandinavian countries amongst others) the division of studies would not permit the utilisation of the "half-yearly system" except in cases of advanced studies, and only in certain branches, such as letters and the sciences. She would propose, therefore, to add some such formula as: "as regards advanced studies of special subjects".

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON pointed out that there were difficulties of the same nature in the British universities.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that it was necessary not to confuse the studies themselves with the administrative distribution of time in a university. It was always possible to sub-divide a course so as to make it form a more or less complete whole in a half-year. The system of half-years was more simple; in addition, the resolution in no way imposed it, but merely pointed out its advantages. Moreover, and this was most important for the student, it meant pursuing a practical policy ("séminaires"). Further, many students would be unable to bear the expense of a stay for a whole year abroad, and a quarter-year would be insufficient.

Mr. WIGMORE wished to point out that, according to the experience acquired in America, there would be no real difficulty in the half-year system. There were in the United States about 500 colleges and universities, and the emigration of students from one State to another went on with great frequency. About 125 universities employed the quarter-year system and the others the half-year. These universities had found no difficulty in carrying out the system of equivalencies. Moreover, in some universities there was a special official to deal with such questions.

In reply to Mr. Lowes Dickinson, the CHAIRMAN stated that the system contemplated should apply to graduates as well as to undergraduates, but more particularly to the former. He proposed that the drafting should be made a little more general. In the second resolution, the term "the half-year system is the one best adopted to" should be replaced by the term "the half-year system is of such a nature as to favour".

With this modification in Resolution 2, the Committee adopted the resolution of the Sub-Committee.

65. PROPOSALS RELATING TO A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY INFORMATION BUREAU¹.

Professor DE HALECKI urged the importance of this question, which had been specially considered by the Sub-Committee in accordance with proposals put forward by Professor Bannerjea, Professor Hale and M. de Reynold. It had been emphasised at the first session by Mr. Paton, Professor Gilbert Murray's substitute, that the Bureau should be a simple organisation for co-ordination, and should utilise national bureaux, and even foster the creation of national bureaux in countries where they did not exist. He read the draft regulations drawn up by M. de Reynold (Annex 5).

M. DE CASTRO thought that it was understood that the bureau would be able to extend its scope of action in accordance with circumstances, and that it would develop the system of the exchange of professors.

M. William MARTIN wished to make an observation on the subject of paragraph 3, heading 5. It would be necessary to include in this paragraph a kindred question of great importance, that of the protection of titles.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that M. Gallié had raised this question, and that it would be considered when the Committee drew up the programme of its forthcoming work.

M. LORENTZ had been greatly attracted by the proposal of a Central Bureau, but thought that it would perhaps be prudent, in view of the financial situation of the League of Nations, to obtain information as to the possible reception of the proposal by the Council and the Assembly. He drew attention to the fact that the flow of exchanges was continuing, and that many agreements between various nations had already been made.

M. DE REYNOLD thought the psychological moment to raise the question had arrived. The scheme had had its birth almost at the same time as the League of Nations. It had been reduced to dimensions which, even in the view of many experienced members of the Secretariat, were reasonable from the financial point of view. He urged the moral necessity of submitting this scheme, which was reasonable, which met a very urgent need, and which, in virtue of its precise and concrete form, had a good chance of being adopted.

M. DESTRÉE also wished to draw the attention of all the members of the Committee to the necessity of devoting all their energy to the realisation of this recommendation. The grandiose projects of last year had been cut short by financial considerations. After so many efforts and the raising of so many hopes, something must be done. No plan was more practical or modest, or more materially necessary than the plan of this bureau, which would ensure communication between the Universities of the different countries. The creation of the bureau, which was necessary in order to give some practical result to the deliberations of the Committee, would also exercise a very favourable influence upon the opinion held of the League of Nations in certain foreign countries.

M. LORENTZ thanked M. Destrée for his explanations. He understood the value which the Committee set upon the realisation of the scheme. The only question was to find the best means of carrying it out.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the members were in agreement on the necessity of carrying out certain schemes drawn up in the course of the first year of the Committee's sessions. He also recalled the fact that, during the discussions in the sub-committee, stress had been laid on the importance of grading the proposals submitted in their order of urgency.

Mlle. BONNEVIE stated that the members of the Committee must urge upon the representatives of their respective countries at the forthcoming Assembly, the importance of the establishment of such a bureau.

¹ NOTE BY Mr. BANNERJEA ON THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU.

Directly on joining the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in May, 1922, Mr. Bannerjea submitted a written memorandum in which he urged the importance of creating under the auspices of the League:

(1) A systematic exchange of professors, not only between European universities, but also as between highly developed Oriental Universities and Western seats of learning. This proposal was made with the object of maintaining and consolidating cultural affinities not only among European universities, but between East and West, to promote the highest ends of scientific and intellectual work and the cause of peace. As an integral part of Mr. Bannerjea's original proposal was the recommendation that the East in general, and India in particular might benefit by the arrangements concluded and sanctioned by the League of Nations, and that the arrangements might leave ample scope for the East to make her special contributions felt in spheres of European culture by means of a systematic exchange of professors under suitable conditions.

(2) A Central University Information Bureau for receiving, tabulating and co-ordinating news and information of an academic nature, for serving as a clearing-house of information to the various national bureaux, for collecting information about the recent developments of the vital sciences, such as sociology, economics and politics, and for aiding and assisting students, communities in general.

This proposal which was made months before the session of the Plenary Committee in August 1922, was referred by that Committee to the Sub-Committee on University Relations. The Universities Sub-Committee, after considering Mr. Bannerjea's proposal in Paris, the following December, invited him to the meetings in Brussels held in March to develop his thesis. Mr. Bannerjea developed his proposal accordingly in a statement which, in its broad essential features, met with the approval of that Sub-Committee, as also of that convened in July.

M. DESTRÉE recalled the fact that the University Foundation of Brussels had taken an interest in the scheme, and thought it had offered offices which were at its disposal. Would the Committee accept this offer, or would the bureau be established at Geneva? In any case, it should be stated in the scheme that it was for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to choose the staff and to direct the bureau.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that he personally was not opposed to the seat of the bureau being in Brussels, but he feared that there would probably be objections from the League of Nations, mainly from the financial point of view. He thought that the scheme of making a material connection between the bureau and the Secretariat would probably have more chances of being accepted, if only because of the economies involved.

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that the University Foundation of Brussels intended to establish a University Information Bureau. There would thus be an economy of offices, archives and staff. In any case there had been an offer from the University Foundation, to which a reply would have to be given. The essential point was to make it quite clear that the bureau, if established, would be subordinate to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that the scheme would be commented upon in the general Report, which would give any explanations which could not be inserted in the actual text.

M. de Reynold's draft scheme was adopted by the Committee.

66. PROPOSALS RELATING TO COURSES OF STUDY ON CONTEMPORARY NATIONS.

Professor DE HALECKI read the resolution unanimously adopted by the Sub-Committee on University Relations :

The University Sub-Committee proposes that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should submit to the Assembly of the League of Nations the following motion :

"In order to diminish the sources of misunderstanding and the lack of sympathy between nations the universities are invited to organise courses on the nations of to-day according to the facilities at their disposal.

It would be the aim of these courses to familiarise students with their existing political, economic, and moral conditions.

The programmes of these courses would be communicated to the International Bureau of University Information whose creation had been recommended by the Committee."

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that, here too, it would be impossible to put the proposed motion into practice except by the creation of the University Information Bureau.

The Committee adopted this resolution.

67. PROPOSALS RELATING TO MUTUAL AID BETWEEN NATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES AND CIVILISATIONS.

Mlle. BONNEVIE, supported by Mr. Bannerjee, proposed that this question should be referred to the Sub-Committee.

A certain number of replies had not yet been received, and she thought it would be preferable to defer a decision on the point.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a conversation between Mlle. Bonnevie and M. Luchaire would make it possible for an agreement to be reached on the general proposals.

M. LUCHAIRE stated that the information at present available was considerable, and that he would be able in a conversation with Mlle. Bonnevie to point out to her the data and the facts upon which the Sub-Committee's proposals had been based.

A decision on this question was deferred.

68. PROPOSALS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL VACATION COURSES.

Professor DE HALECKI read the proposals of the Sub-Committee on University relations :

(1) The courses should be international, not only as regards students, but also as regards the teaching staff and the programme of lectures.

(2) Adequate notice of the programme of each course, and also of the names of professors should be given to the League of Nations or its Committee.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would then be in a position to give practical proof of the interest which it took in the development of these courses by requesting the Council :

(1) To invite the attention of Governments and University authorities to the importance of encouraging these undertakings, and to offer the services of the Secretariat for the purpose of supplying any information required, and of carrying on publicity work on behalf of these courses ;

(2) To authorise the Committee to receive grants for the benefit of these international courses from any institution which might be interested in the scheme ;

(3) To encourage Governments and University authorities to make grants to students desirous of attending international courses.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that these vacation courses should be chiefly for pedagogic purposes. Did not the draft submitted perhaps encourage an oratorical and demonstrative development in the Vacation Courses, perhaps to the detriment of the pedagogic side? He was raising no objection to the draft, but merely expressing a scruple.

Mlle. BONNEVIE recalled the instances which she had furnished to the Sub-Committee. She pointed to the courses which had recently taken place at Christiania, which had included geology. In her view, there should be included in such courses questions concerned not only with letters and the arts, but also with the sciences. The Course to which she was referring comprised both national and international elements. She thought the proposed system really efficient.

The CHAIRMAN thought that Mlle. Bonnevie's observations should be included in the general Report.

M. DE REYNOLD noted this point and stated that the general Report would take account of the observations put forward.

M. LORENTZ, on the subject of paragraph 2, was of opinion that if the Information Bureau were created, it would be for the Bureau to communicate the programme of the Courses and the names of the Professors.

Under reservation of the addition of this detail, the proposals were adopted.

69. PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE COMPILATION OF HISTORY TEXT BOOKS.

Professor DE HALECKI recalled the fact that Dr. Millikan had made suggestions on the question, and that M. Luchaire had drawn up a more detailed scheme.

M. PERIGORD thought he should emphasise, on behalf of Dr. Millikan, the importance of the question, and expressed the hope that it would come up for discussion at a session of the Committee in the near future.

The Committee, in adopting the proposals of the Sub-Committee, referred the question to the Sub-Committee for further consideration.

70. PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. BANNERJEA wished to emphasise, from a wholly impersonal point of view, the fact that M. Destrée had in 1922 put forward a proposal for the creation of an international University, and that his own scheme (Annex 6) had been submitted to the Committee a few months back, before the Government of a State Member of the League of Nations had formulated a scheme of the same kind.

After discussion between the Chairman, M. Bannerjea, M. Destrée, M. Lorentz and Mr. Lowes Dickinson, *it was agreed* that the Committee should follow the precedent observed in the question of International Languages, for the reason that this important question might be given the careful consideration which it deserved.

The Committee expressed its intention of considering in the same single session the scheme submitted by Professor Bannerjea, and the proposal which would probably be made on the same question by a Government Member of the League of Nations.

NINTH MEETING

held on July 31st, 1923, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the members present at the previous Meeting except M. Ruffini, who regretted his inability to attend.

71. RESOLUTION ON MUTUAL INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES AND CIVILISATIONS.

M. LUCHAIRE read the following text, drawn up in full agreement with Mlle. Bonnevie, immediately after the discussion at the previous Meeting.

“In view of the importance, as regards the aims pursued by the League of Nations, and especially the establishment of closer relations between European and Oriental peoples, of extending the study of modern languages, the Committee, while not desiring in any way to prejudice the study of ancient languages and civilisations,

“Requests the League of Nations to draw the attention of the States Members of the League to the advisability of developing as fully as possible the teaching of modern languages, literatures and civilisations.”

This Resolution was adopted.

72. DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE OFFER OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAPRI.

M. DESTREE recalled the fact that he had communicated to the Sub-Committee on University relations in Paris an offer from the Municipality of Capri, which was prepared to put

at the disposal of artists a portion of the old Chartreuse, of which another portion was to be transformed into a museum. Artists from all countries could lodge there at reduced prices. This offer was of great interest, because it was the embryo of something more considerable. It might be possible to constitute in the various countries a kind of network of international hostels for artists.

The Committee adopted the draft Resolution proposed by M. Destrée.

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, specially draws the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the striking suggestion of the Municipality of Capri, and requests to be authorised to get into touch with the said municipality and with the Italian Government for the purpose of finding out conditions under which the Chartreuse of Capri could be put at the disposal of artists from the various countries.

The Committee considers it extremely desirable, with a view to the development from the point of view of international solidarity, to establish in picturesque localities centres of teaching and work for artists similar to that proposed by the Municipality of Capri.”

73. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE TEACHING OF ESPERANTO AND THE PROBLEM OF AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that at its meeting on September 21st, 1922, the Third Assembly had adopted the following Resolution by 26 votes to 2.

“The questions relating to the teaching of Esperanto shall be referred to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in order that that Committee may give its opinion on the various aspects of the problem of an auxiliary international language.”

M. DE TORRES QUEVEDO submitted the following draft Resolution :

“The Committee, being convinced of the utility of an artificial auxiliary language in promoting scientific relations between the various peoples, appoints a sub-Committee to examine, with the assistance of experts, the different solutions which have been proposed.”

In his view the question was too important not to receive careful study. He thought that an auxiliary language could only be an artificial language in view of the fact that national susceptibilities would be awakened if a proposal were made to choose a living language. On the other hand, an artificial language founded on rules previously drawn up, could be made very easy. The report of the Secretariat to the Third Assembly on Esperanto as an international language showed clearly the services to be expected from an auxiliary artificial language.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that he had considered the problem of the auxiliary language with the assistance of all possible relevant data. He had consulted Esperantists, Idists and many linguists. He had considered first the problem whether an auxiliary language was necessary. In 1815 there had been twelve official languages in Europe ; the number had now doubled, and the resuscitation of nationality had caused a further linguistic subdivision. At the same time the difficulties arising out of this sub-division were more apparent than real, for there were predominating languages by means of which people made themselves understood.

An auxiliary language might be useful for commercial purposes and for the tourist, but this question was of no interest to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee should at least demand of the auxiliary language that in the present state of disorder in Europe a language based on a systematised form should not come in to make confusion worse confounded, and to lower the level of the higher culture.

Three solutions were possible. An auxiliary language could be a living language, an artificial language, or a dead language, *i.e.*, Latin.

At first sight the use of an auxiliary living language would seem the most natural, and it could be seen that, in fact, there were two auxiliary international languages, English and French, the first being chiefly the economic auxiliary language, and the second the auxiliary language of intellectual and diplomatic life. But, as M. de Torres Quevedo had said, the choice of a living language, as an auxiliary would arouse national susceptibilities.

As regards the artificial auxiliary language which Descartes and Leibnitz had conceived, this was a Cartesian conception, founded on reason and expressing also a somewhat mystical requirement for world unification.

Zamenhof had achieved an artificial language by drawing it from living languages. Esperanto had been a success, although it was not proper to attribute to the report of the Secretariat, quoted by M. de Torres Quevedo, all the importance which the latter had attributed to it. The report was based upon debatable facts, and its conclusions were not altogether impartial.

Esperanto was difficult to write, being based on the phonetic system. It had a complicated alphabet (consonants accentuated in the Slav fashion), a vocabulary founded on the principle of the internationalisation of root forms, which principle resulted in an empiricism which sometimes gave ridiculous results. The roots were deformed, the words compounded were strange, and above all, the inaccuracy and poverty of the vocabulary was a source of confusion. This was the great fault of Esperanto, which its reformers, the Idists, wished to correct. Esperanto was unemployable from a scientific point of view.

It had been said that its pedagogic value was beyond all question. True, it was beyond doubt that children might like exchanging postcards in Esperanto with other children in all countries, and that they might find pleasure in the handling of this simplified language.

The Idists had reformed Esperanto with a view to making it more exact, but they had at the same time complicated it, particularly as regards the affixes. It was curious to note that the Idists had, in fact, Latinised Esperanto, and that after Ido came Romanal, which was to an even greater extent inspired by Latin.

An artificial language might be propagated with success, but it was then exposed to the danger which threatened all living languages, *i.e.*, that of evolving into different language groups. The Esperantists were thoroughly alive to this danger in refusing to accept any modification whatsoever in Esperanto.

There remained Latin. It was interesting to note that American philologists had forwarded to the League of Nations a petition in favour of Latin, and further that in several countries in Europe a movement for the renaissance of Latin could be observed. True, in the course of the nineteenth century the plea for the adoption of Latin as a scientific auxiliary language had fallen through, but this had been because the partisans of Latin had held too closely to classical Latin. Latin could only become an auxiliary international language on condition that it did not go back to the language of Cicero, but rather to that of the savants of the Middle Ages, or to Erasmus. He therefore proposed the following Resolution :

“(1) Inasmuch as the League of Nations is the central organ and regulator of international relations, it is competent to consider the linguistic aspect of these relations but it is not competent to express an opinion in favour of any particular natural or artificial language ;

“(2) Consequently it is not in a position to express approval of Esperanto, Ido or any other kind of artificial language, and must confine itself to watching their progress and noting the results ;

“(3) All that it can do is to emphasise the utility and advantages of a second language in international relations, in view of the multiplicity of national languages, and the consequent disadvantages caused to relations of all kinds between the various nations ;

“(4) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes to lay down the following general principles relative to the choice of any auxiliary language :

“(a) The language should be so constituted as not to be likely to increase confusion of mind, inaccuracy of conception, and uncertainty as to the meaning of the words used to express ideas ;

“(b) It should, on the other hand, contribute towards spreading high culture and raising the general educational level ;

“(c) It ought not in any way to interfere with the study of modern languages, or with that of the classics, forms of study, both of which constitute, in the opinion of the Committee, the surest means of maintaining in each country the intellectual “ élite ” and of promoting mutual comprehension between the various nations ;

“(d) Any language which is intended to serve in promoting intellectual life must be capable of translating and expressing the shades of meaning and complexities of contemporary thought and science.

“(5) The Committee feels justified in submitting to the League of Nations at once an international agreement for the unification of the various code systems.

“(6) It invites scientific associations to continue, each in its own sphere, the work of completing and unifying their terminologies.

“(7) It invites the Secretariat, subject to approval of the recommendation by the competent authorities, to complete its enquiry into Esperanto by similar enquiries with regard to Ido, Romanal, and the other artificial language systems ; with regard to the teaching of modern languages, particularly French and English ; and with regard to the teaching of Latin.

“(8) As regards this classical language, it would be glad if a Committee of specialists were set up in order to consider, with a view to completing the examination of the various aspects of an auxiliary language, whether it would still be possible to use Latin as an auxiliary language, the progress achieved in the knowledge of Latin in the last twenty-five years being taken into account.”

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. de Reynold for the very considerable work which he had accomplished for the Committee.

M. DE TORRES QUEVEDO also thanked M. de Reynold for his extraordinarily ample report, but he maintained his opinion that the question of the auxiliary language was of such importance that it deserved to be most thoroughly considered by a sub-Committee with the assistance of experts. It was clear that this sub-Committee would have also to consider the report prepared by M. de Reynold.

It was possible that there was at the moment no artificial language capable of serving at once for intellectual communications, but an artificial language might be brought to perfection. The Esperanto and Idist academies would have to work on this: The report prepared by the Secretariat for the Third Assembly was a report worthy of serious consideration and drawn up with the assistance of replies from men of science and learned societies.

The criticisms levied at Esperanto, as Zamenhof had left it, might be well founded, but the same criticisms might be made of natural languages. In all languages there were ambiguities — words which lent themselves to ridicule.

It would be desirable to have more than one opinion, and in particular the opinions of sociologists and linguists.

M. DE REYNOLD explained that he had not criticised the faults of the report on Esperanto prepared by the Secretariat, but had only contested its impartiality. He recalled the fact, moreover, that the Third Committee of the Assembly had been obliged to suppress its conclusions.

Whatever illogicalities there might be in living languages, it would seem that it was for an artificial language to avoid them, and it was certain that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should demand that an auxiliary language should be up to the level of the task which it would have to fulfil.

M. LUCHAIRE had not been greatly struck by the ridiculous or illogical side of Esperanto, and freely admitted that an artificial language might well be of use, without expressing so many shades of meaning as a living language. The objections bearing on the lack of lucidity were somewhat serious. If, in speaking an artificial language all fine shades of meaning had to be abandoned, and all the moral content offered by a living language, it was necessary in exchange to have the advantage of absolute lucidity. It would appear that this was not so as regards existing artificial languages. On the contrary, their partisans quarrelled with such bitterness that it might be wondered whether it was worth the Committee's while to take part in this affray.

From the practical point of view, an artificial language was useful if it allowed people from different countries to communicate one with another. Actually, it was becoming increasingly necessary to savants, and in general to intellectuals, to know one or two foreign languages. Esperanto did not do away with this necessity among intellectuals, therefore, it did not appear that any great use would be made of the artificial language.

As regards economic interests, the case was otherwise, but such interests should not be the business of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but rather of an organisation representing economic interests.

The danger of an artificial international language would be in the belief that through it the necessity for learning living languages could be dispensed with. In this case, instead of assisting the promotion of goodwill, the artificial international language would alienate it. There were two or three great languages used for international communications. These languages were tending to spread, and to win recognition throughout the world as auxiliary languages. Esperanto was in competition with these languages, and just as the Committee could not throw the weight of its authority upon the side of English, French or Spanish, it could not, he thought, pronounce in favour of Esperanto without alienating many people and running the risk of appearing unfair and partial.

Among the arguments put forward in favour of Esperanto there were, however, two which deserved to be retained. Although intellectuals could and should learn foreign languages, it would seem desirable that an easier auxiliary language should be put at the disposal of non-intellectuals. This argument was probably more apparent than real, since the masses in the various countries got into touch with one another chiefly through their leaders, and the knowledge of other peoples was facilitated by various means, translation for example. It would seem that the persons likely to be the most interested in the problem of an auxiliary international language should be emigrants. Experience, however, showed that emigrants did not rely upon an artificial language like Esperanto in order to enter into relations with the countries to which they migrated. Rather they tried to learn the language of the countries in question, because it was of greater assistance to them than an artificial language. There was a further most important consideration. It would not do to think only of European peoples or peoples of European origin. The East must not be forgotten, and the necessity of intellectual communication between the East and the West. This was why Orientals were interested in the problem of the international language. Was it not, however, true that if the intellectuals of the East wished to know western circles, it would be more useful for them to learn one or two important European languages than any artificial language whatever? This seemed certain, since it was only by means of a living language that contact was really established with a foreign people. In any case, on this point, as in all the others, the Committee should, he thought, take pains in its resolutions to give satisfaction to Oriental intellectuals.

M. DESTREE observed that the question was complicated because of the complexity of the duties to be discharged by an artificial language. Personally, if he were a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, he would vote in favour of Esperanto; but in the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation he would not so vote. He recalled the fact that the majority of men employed a vocabulary of about 600 words on an average, whereas intellectuals employ from 6,000 to 8,000 words. For those who only needed 600 words Esperanto was useful and nobody could maintain that it was a matter of indifference whether or no non-intellectuals were able to communicate easily one with another. The prisoners in the east of Europe had been able during the war to communicate with foreign doctors and hospital orderlies by means of Esperanto. For intellectuals it would be simpler to study living languages.

Mlle. BONNEVIE drew attention to the fact that the question of the artificial language had been referred to the Committee by the Assembly, as the result of a vote in which out of about 50 States, 26 voted for, and 2 against. This vote would seem to show that many States did not attach any importance to the question. On the other hand, an analysis of the 26 votes showed that they comprised, side by side with States which were partisans of Esperanto, States which were opposed to it, as they were opposed to any other international language, or States which would prefer another international language, such as Ido.

It has been said that Esperanto would be of great importance to the smaller nations. This was not exact. The Norwegians, for example, preferred to learn living languages which opened to them the path to foreign culture. Esperanto could not dispense them from the necessity

of learning these living languages. A study of it would be, therefore, a supplementary work of no great utility. On the other hand, Esperanto might perhaps be useful for commerce and for telegraphic codes, but this question did not concern the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. She, personally, accepted No. 7 of M. de Reynold's proposals, but as regards proposal No. 8 relative to Latin, she could not agree.

Dr. NIROBÉ wished to take all the responsibility for the report of the Secretariat to the Third Assembly. He recalled the fact that the Second Assembly had left to the Secretariat the duty of studying the question of the teaching of Esperanto in schools. Many Esperanto Associations had replied to the enquiry initiated in the subject, and they had replied in Esperanto. It had been necessary to engage an Esperanto expert to prepare the report based on these replies. The report had perhaps retained some touch of the fervour and optimism of the Secretariat's correspondents: but he could see no reason to doubt their sincerity and objectivity.

Further discussion was adjourned to the next Meeting.

TENTH MEETING

Held on July 31st, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present: All the Members present at the previous Meeting.

74. CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION ON THE PROBLEM OF AN AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Mr. WIGMORE said that M. de Reynold's statement had made a strong impression upon him, especially as regards the advantages of utilising Latin as a world language from the intellectual and scientific point of view. He recalled the fact that up to the beginning of the 18th century the discussions of savants had taken place in Latin, and that even to-day the advanced studies of the Catholic University at Rome were conducted in that language. An elementary knowledge of Latin was required of a great number of students in the United States. These three reasons constituted, in his view, a very striking argument in favour of an enquiry into the possibility of utilising Latin as a universal language from the scientific and intellectual point of view.

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON pointed out, in the first place, that in choosing between the resolution put forward by M. de Torrès Quevedo and that of M. de Reynold, the Committee would be deciding whether it would continue to consider the question of an artificial language. He thought that the discussion at the previous meeting was not enough to decide the question, the more so because all the members of the Committee had not made a special study of artificial languages. In his view the idea of an auxiliary language was a good one; moreover, the utility of such a language was disputed by none. He instanced the inconveniences experienced in the League of Nations by the employment of two official languages. If, later, other official languages were to be added to French and English the difficulties would be yet greater. There could be no doubt about the advantages accruing from a common language.

Could Latin be utilised as a common language? He rather doubted it. Even among professors of Latin, only a small number would be found capable of maintaining a conversation or writing in Latin. And this was even truer in the case of savants, who, at an early stage, took up a special branch of study. In these circumstances, the only resource would be an artificial language. He thought, therefore, that it would be desirable to continue the enquiry initiated on the subject of the study and teaching of artificial languages as was proposed in the resolution of M. de Torrès Quevedo.

M. LORENTZ had listened with great interest to M. de Reynold's statement, which was the result of a profound study of the question. He agreed with M. de Reynold in thinking that a new language could not be created, and even that a living language could not be simplified. At the same time, he thought that there might be a certain advantage, even from the scientific point of view, in an artificial language, as regards physics, for example. In this connection he recalled the difficulties which had arisen in the meetings of the Physics Council at Brussels.

He agreed, therefore, in principle with M. de Reynold, but thought that M. de Reynold's resolution might perhaps be softened. It might be stated, for example in paragraph D, that a language of this nature might be useful in everyday life, and to a certain limited extent in certain sciences.

He thought with M. de Torrès Quevedo that it would be desirable to continue to consider the question without taking any immediate decision. He had no great faith in a simplified Latin, but he wished to urge the importance of the study of living languages, since such study was one of the most efficient means of bringing nations together.

M. PÉRIGORD said that he had studied this problem of language in the United States. As regards Latin, Mr. Lowes Dickinson's criticisms were most valuable, and from his own experience he doubted the possibility of adopting Latin as a universal language. He thought that he expressed the general opinion in the United States in saying that, in view of the inconveniences of an artificial language, it would be desirable to favour the development of the study of the two languages (French and English) which were at the moment tending to become universal means of expression.

Mlle. BONNEVIE had certain observations to make on the text of M. de Reynold's resolutions. She thought that the text should be modified, since the Committee had not considered all existing artificial languages. On the other hand, she would not vote for a resolution calling for a special enquiry on Esperanto. She would suggest that it should be specifically stated that the enquiry being carried on into the teaching of living languages should also be extended to cover the teaching of Esperanto.

M. DE TORRÈS QUEVEDO pointed out that, according to the Secretariat's report, Esperanto could be learned eight or ten times more rapidly than a living language, and that a study of it appeared even to facilitate the learning of other languages. It could, therefore, be taught without overburdening the intelligence of children. Further, Esperanto could be developed and perfected still more, while still keeping its unity. A specially constituted academy could see to this. If, as M. Lorentz stated, it was of some utility from the point of view of relations between physicists, it was already meeting an important need. Moreover, Esperanto would be useful to savants travelling abroad. An artificial language would be useful to all, to educated men as well as to the mass of the population, and it was desirable to facilitate the development of it.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that on this question there were certain misunderstandings which it would be well to clear up. The first misunderstanding was on the question of Latin. If all the aspects of an auxiliary language were to be considered, it was inevitable that the possibilities of Latin should be explored. Such, moreover, had been the view put forward by the American Philological Association. His resolution did not recommend the use of Latin, but merely proposed that its possibilities should be investigated.

The second misunderstanding consisted in saying that all systems of artificial languages must be examined. Most artificial languages had long been obsolete, and there were only two groups to consider, *viz.*, the Esperanto group (of which Ido was merely a kind of heresy) and the group approximating to Latin.

The third misunderstanding consisted in saying that the Committee was making an *a priori* judgment because it had not practically studied such artificial languages. In matters of this kind, the expert, that is to say, the linguist, must be trusted. Now, linguists had been able to lay down a certain number of linguistic laws verified by facts, and these laws would seem to show that an artificial language could not be developed beyond a certain limit.

Taking account of these three points, the Committee might come to definitive conclusions without the necessity of instructing a Sub-Committee to make an enquiry, which would only result in conclusions which had already been expressed.

M. LORENTZ maintained his view that beside the principles established by linguists there was a question of practical utilisation which could not be passed over.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the moment had come to close the discussion. There was before the Committee the proposal of M. de Torrès Quevedo for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to consider the various solutions proposed, and M. de Reynold's proposal ruling out the idea of an artificial auxiliary language. There was a third more radical proposal, namely, to say that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered that it was not for the League of Nations to recommend an artificial language, whatever that language might be.

In his view, a further adjournment was neither necessary nor desirable. The idea of the Assembly had been not so much to ask the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a philological opinion as for its opinion on the question whether the adoption of an auxiliary language would assist the League of Nations in the accomplishment of its work. There was no doubt that the adoption of an artificial language such as Esperanto might render great services, but, there would also be disadvantages. In order to know whether the advantages would counterbalance the disadvantages, free play must be left for the intellectual and moral forces which might operate on one side or another. Such a play of forces was almost the only method at the disposal of humanity for the purpose of finding out whether a great innovation, the reactions of which might be indefinite, was or was not desirable. The innovation would only be desirable if in the long run it imposed itself.

It was therefore for each of any groups which might be constituted for the achievement of any progressive innovation to consider the question whether, for the particular end which it had in view, it ought to recommend the adoption of an artificial language. Each of these groups constituted one of the forces which should have free play.

Put in this way the question became very simple. The object of the League of Nations was to bring nations together, and here there was no question of that purely mechanical rapprochement which consisted in facilitating communications. The facilities in this direction offered by an artificial language would not, any more than the telegraph or the railway, influence spiritual rapprochement. In order to triumph over the prejudice which stood in the way of understanding and loving another nation two means only were available: either to go into the country in question and for some time live the life of its inhabitants, or else, from afar off, to learn its language and to study its literature.

If necessary, it would be enough to learn the language, for the language was imbued with the spirit of the people who spoke it. When in this way, something of the spirit of another people had been acquired, sympathy for such people was an inevitable result, and such sympathy could not but be preserved, even when circumstances might create a clash of interest. Now, this method of rapprochement, the most potent perhaps of all, would have to be renounced the moment that an artificial language was universally adopted, since the whole object of the artificial language was to make superfluous in practice the study of living languages. If the language of another people was only to serve us for the purpose of

understanding the literature of that people, how many would continue to learn it? From henceforth the business of the League of Nations and of its Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to encourage the study of living languages, and not that of an artificial language. This was not to say, he would repeat, that the artificial language might not end by imposing itself, but it was for others, not for the League of Nations, to take up its cause.

M. DE CASTRO stated that, in his view, the point was well taken. It was not a question of discussing the advantages or disadvantages of artificial languages. An artificial language could not effect that reconciliation in feeling and in intellect between nations, which was the only durable reconciliation.

A discussion followed, in which the CHAIRMAN, Mlle. BONNEVIE, M. LORENTZ and M. DE REYNOLD took part, on the provisional text of a recommendation proposed by M. Destrée. As the result of this discussion, the Committee was of opinion that it would be desirable to vote on the question of principle, viz., whether the Committee thought that it should recommend an artificial language.

The Committee decided by 6 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, that it ought not to recommend an artificial language.

A Drafting Committee, consisting M. Destrée, M. Lorentz, M. de Reynold and M. Luchaire, was entrusted with the final drafting of the resolution, in accordance with the vote on the question of principle.

In reply to a question from Mr. Wigmore, the CHAIRMAN stated that the question of the enquiry would not appear in the resolution, but would be the subject of a subsequent discussion.

75. RELATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MORAL EDUCATION.

Professor DE HALECKI summarised the memorandum of the Secretariat (Annex 7). He pointed out that the question at issue was the exchange of documents. It would perhaps be desirable for the Committee to indicate to its secretary the documents which it wished to communicate to the bureau of the Congress.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that, in view of its terms of reference, and for reasons of prudence, the Committee should take no action in this matter, since it was not its business to consider moral education. At the same time it was possible for publications to be exchanged with the Congress without an official decision of the Committee being necessary.

Mlle. BONNEVIE recalled the discussions of the Assembly of 1921 on the subject of the meaning to be given to the word "education".

As a result of a discussion on the meaning of the word "education", and of information furnished by M. REVERDIN and M. DE REYNOLD on the programme of the Moral Education Congress, and after consideration of the Minutes of the Second Assembly, the Committee noted that it was not its business to deal with questions of moral education. As regards the exchange of publications, there was no necessity for a decision of the Committee.

76. PROPOSAL RELATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES.

Professor DE HALECKI summarised the memorandum of the Secretariat (Annex 8) relative to a proposal by M. Munch on the preservation of a fully international character of scientific congresses.

M. DESTRÉE and M. DE REYNOLD thought that the Committee should refrain from laying down any general rules of a moral character for any congress.

Mr. WIGMORE was opposed to M. Munch's proposal for the reasons pointed out by M. Destrée and M. de Reynold, and also for reasons of his own.

M. PÉRIGORD expressed the same views as Mr. WIGMORE, on behalf of Professor Hale.

M. LORENTZ thought that the Committee should not give advice, but might perhaps be able to express a hope on the lines of M. Munch's proposal.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, while certain persons thought that the time was not ripe for all the savants of the world to meet together, they held this opinion for reasons for which they were responsible to their conscience alone. It was not for the Committee to weigh these reasons or to indicate, even in an indirect form, any disapproval of their action. A wish expressed by the Committee could have no practical effect since clearly it would not modify anyone's convictions. It would necessarily be interpreted as a judgment upon a certain attitude, as a mere expression of opinion. The Committee could not take such a course.

Mlle. BONNEVIE, who had attended the discussions in the Assembly, did not think that the Assembly was waiting for a reply on this point. The Assembly had referred its recommendation to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in order that that Committee might take note of it.

The Committee decided : (1) to accept this interpretation, and therefore to close the discussion ; (2) to consider the Assembly's Recommendation as having been referred to it merely for information, and to confine itself to acknowledging the receipt of it.

ELEVENTH MEETING

held on August 1st, 1923, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the members present at the previous meeting, with the exception of M. Ruffini and M. de Torres Quevedo, who regretted their inability to be present.

77. RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEM OF AN AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

A draft resolution summarising the discussion at the previous meeting was proposed by M. DE REYNOLD. On a question from the CHAIRMAN, Dr. NITOBÉ remarked that as an observer of and not a participator in the Esperanto movement, he strongly believed that this artificial language would make great progress in the near future. Whatever its merits or demerits, it was spreading rapidly and any adverse resolution passed by the Committee might have an effect similar to a religious persecution. He understood that a law passed in a certain country forbidding the teaching of Esperanto in schools had increased the number of people studying it. What he feared most for the Committee was that twenty years hence, when the Esperantists had increased greatly in number, they might hold up any adverse and unfavourable resolution of this Committee as a sign of its lack of vision.

In order to meet this criticism, M. DE REYNOLD agreed to change the second sentence of the draft resolution, *which was adopted in the following form by 8 votes to one, in the absence of Mme. Curie-Skłodowska, M. Ruffini and M. de Torres Quevedo* :

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having examined the various aspects of the problem of an auxiliary international language, does not feel justified in recommending an artificial language to the consideration of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

"It does not dispute the practical advantages which would result from the universal adoption of an artificial language. It considers, however, that its efforts should be mainly directed towards promoting the study of modern languages and of foreign literatures, in view of the fact that such study constitutes one of the most effective methods of bringing about a moral and intellectual understanding between men of different nationalities, an understanding which is, indeed, the ideal of the League of Nations."

78. REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

M. DE REYNOLD, on behalf of the Committee on Publications, read the decisions of the Committee. It was proposed to publish the reports of the enquirers into the conditions of intellectual life, the preliminary reports of Professor Halecki and M. Ruffini's report on scientific property. These publications would bear the general title of "Publications of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation". They would appear in two series, first the series of enquiries into the conditions of intellectual life, itself subdivided into : (a) general questions, (b) intellectual life in the various countries ; and a second series, including M. Ruffini's report, called "Proposals and Memoranda". The *Index Bibliographicus* would appear outside the series.

On the first blank page of each volume would appear the following note prepared by M. Luchaire :

"The sole object of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in publishing these reports is to draw attention to the questions of organisation and intellectual co-operation which arise in relation to each of the subjects dealt with. The Committee does not propose to treat these subjects exhaustively but merely to draw the reader's attention to them and to provide an opening for fresh suggestions."

The Committee had been unanimous in requesting that M. Bergson should be asked to write the general introduction to the publications of the Committee, which would appear in the first volume of the enquiry (general questions). The first volume would also contain a summary drawn up by the various enquirers by means of the minutes of the meeting dealing with the enquiry.

As regards the report on musicians drawn up by M. William Martin, it was proposed that it should be published without annexes at the expense of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The question of a periodical publication was deferred.

M. WILLIAM MARTIN requested, as regards the publication of his report, that the matter should be first submitted to the Director of the International Labour Office.

The general scheme proposed by the Committee on Publications was adopted, with this reservation.

Mlle. BONNEVIE requested that the publications of the Committee should be distributed gratis to Universities and Scientific Institutes.

This was agreed.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, *it was also decided that the provisional Committee on Publications should become a permanent Sub-Committee.*

M. DE REYNOLD and M. LUCHAIRE were specially requested to preserve the continuity of the Committee by maintaining correspondence with the other members.

79. ORGANISATION OF RELIEF FOR INTELLECTUALS AMONG THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

M. DE REYNOLD, on behalf of the small Committee specially appointed to consider this question, proposed the following resolution :

" (1) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will establish relations with the Office of the Russian Academic Union at Prague and will invite it to set up or to become a ' Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of Russian Emigrants ' similar to those which have already been formed in Austria, Hungary, Poland, etc., and in fact in all the countries of Eastern Europe. The intellectuals among the Russian emigrants will thus enjoy the advantages which the co-operative system will undoubtedly offer as soon as it is universally organised.

" (2) The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will appoint as its correspondent or expert a Russian scientist, to be selected from those whose qualifications are highest and whose material position is specially precarious.

" (3) It will ask the Russian Academic Union to submit a detailed report on the distribution of Russian students in universities and technical schools with a view to deciding whether it would not be possible to distribute them in a more suitable manner among higher educational establishments. Many of these establishments contain few or no Russian students, though they would be perfectly well able to accept them, while certain others have perhaps too many.

" (4) To enable Russian scientists to pursue their studies or to carry on research abroad, the League of Nations will issue to them a letter of recommendation to assist them in carrying out visa formalities and obtaining passports. These scientists must be recommended to the League of Nations by the Office of the Academic Union, which will furnish the League with all necessary particulars as to their identity, their work, the scientific purpose and duration of their travels, etc. "

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Committee.

Professor DE HALECKI, on the subject of the last resolution on passports and visas for Russian emigrants, emphasised the fact that the League of Nations had already obtained from the Governments a promise to take steps in the matter. He therefore asked the Committee to authorise him to get into touch on this question with the Russian Refugee Department of the Secretariat.

This was agreed.

80. GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

M. DE REYNOLD was re-elected general Rapporteur by acclamation.

It was agreed that the report should lay special stress on the following points : enquiry into the conditions of intellectual life and assistance for threatened countries ; conferences for the co-ordination of abstracts ; index bibliographicus ; revision of the Conventions of 1886 for the exchange of publications ; University Information Bureau ; protection of scientific property ; international co-operation for archaeological excavation ; collaboration between the Mandates Commission and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as regards the regulations covering archaeology in mandated territories.

81. RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE REGARDING THE CONTINUATION OF PROFESSOR DE HALECKI'S WORK.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact that Professor de Halecki had been temporarily lent to the Secretariat by Warsaw University. Professor de Halecki had done great work for the Committee and the Committee could not do without his able and devoted assistance. Warsaw University was very naturally anxious to recall Professor de Halecki. He felt sure that the Committee would express the wish that Professor de Halecki's assistance should be assured to it.

M. DE CASTRO proposed to go further and to take up the question with Warsaw University.

The Committee agreed to request its Chairman to make known to Warsaw University the signal services rendered to the Committee by Professor de Halecki. It was the unanimous view of the Committee that it was most important that Professor de Halecki should continue to assist it. It was understood that the point would be mentioned in the general report.

82. FURTHER WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Professor DE HALECKI observed that it was desirable to have another session of the Committee as soon as possible after the end of the Assembly in order effectively to organise assistance for the countries where intellectual life was threatened.

M. DE REYNOLD added that the representatives of the various national committees should be summoned to this session. It was necessary that the meeting should take place before the winter, since the position of intellectuals in certain countries would not allow a further delay.

M. DESTREE thought that the Committee should as soon as possible consider also the problems mentioned at the previous meeting by M. Gallié, the representative of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers : namely, the extension of authors' rights (*droit de suite*, etc.). On the other hand, M. Ruffini had told him before his departure that a meeting

of the Committee in Italy would be welcomed by Italian opinion. In view of the fact that at the next meeting there would have to be convoked the representatives of the national committees in Central Europe, the session could easily without extra expense to the League of Nations take place in the north of Italy *e.g.* Turin, Milan or Venice. The representatives of the Central European Committees could very easily come to one of these towns, Venice for preference.

After discussion, it was agreed in principle that the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property should meet in October and the full Committee in December, preferably in Venice.

TWELFTH MEETING

held on August 1st, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

Present : All the members present at the previous meeting.

83. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Professor DE HALECKI explained the question of correspondents. In many countries which were not represented by regular members of the Committee a considerable amount of interest had arisen in the Committee's work, and it would be useful for the Committee to be informed as to intellectual life in such countries. A precedent had been created by the nomination of M. Dopsch as correspondent for Austria, and the idea had been formed of appointing correspondents in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe ; but, since the national committees established in these countries must, by the terms of the Committee's resolution, choose a delegate to enter into relations with the Secretariat, it might perhaps be possible to use such delegates as correspondents. He pointed out that this procedure would settle the question as regards Europe, but not as regards Latin America.

M. DE CASTRO thought that the question was of great importance, above all for Latin America, which had but one representative on the Committee, though there were many countries in Latin America where intellectual life was highly developed. He proposed the nomination of correspondents by countries or perhaps rather by groups of countries, and pointed out that such nominations would be very favourably received in Latin American countries, where there was no lack of eminent personalities from amongst whom a choice could be made. He pointed out that there had just been established in the Secretariat a Latin American Bureau with which the Secretary of the Committee could get into touch in order to obtain information as to the enquiries to be undertaken in Latin American countries.

The CHAIRMAN said experience had already shown the utility of the Latin American Bureau in the matter of sending out the questionnaire.

The Committee decided that its Secretary should make use of the good offices of the Latin American Bureau to obtain information concerning Latin America.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether, as regards correspondents, the Committee thought it desirable to appoint such correspondents in Latin American countries.

M. DESTREE was in no way opposed to M. de Castro's proposal, but thought that he should allude to one important point. In its choice, the Committee should be guided primarily by the wish to choose men who would be informative, and should leave out of account the principle of nationality. Otherwise all the countries would claim a correspondent. As a matter of fact, for certain countries there would be no advantage in having a correspondent, whereas for certain large countries it would be desirable to have more than one.

M. DE CASTRO pointed out that M. Destree's observation was in agreement with his own proposal. He had stated that a correspondent might be chosen by groups of countries.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would be particularly desirable to obtain the most complete information possible about Latin America. Generally speaking, he thought it preferable not to establish too precise rules as regards the correspondents. It was not at all necessary for the delegates of national committees automatically to acquire the title of correspondent.

The Committee decided to adopt the principle of correspondents within the limits indicated.

M. PÉRIGORD added that it would be desirable not to forget Canada. Intellectual life in Canada was highly developed.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the experiment could be begun in Latin America and in Canada. As regards the choice of personalities, the members of the Committee might think this question over and the Committee could choose two correspondents at its next session.

The Committee agreed with this procedure.

84. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

M. LORENTZ enquired whether the time was ripe for discussing the national committees. He wished to explain to the Committee what he proposed to do when he returned to the Netherlands, where, as he had previously stated, there was a committee, the object of which was to supply foreigners with Dutch scientific publications. This Committee might form the nucleus of the new national committee. He proposed to approach the existing committee, to tell it

that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was in complete sympathy with the work which it was doing and had had the idea of establishing national committees the functions of which would be wider than those of the existing committee. He would then propose to consider with this Dutch Committee, to which he belonged, the means of transforming it into a national Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by an increase in the number of its members, chosen as representing the various branches of knowledge. When this object was attained, he would get into touch with the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Would this be a desirable procedure ?

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the whole Committee, thought that it would be an excellent procedure.

M. LORENTZ added that in case of any difficulties he would consult the Chairman on the course to be pursued.

The CHAIRMAN, with the approval of the Committee, stated that this procedure would be adopted.

In reply to a question by Mlle. BONNEVIE, Professor DE HALECKI stated that the Council had, in October last, approved the idea of using in each country some intermediary organisation and had, in its January session, authorised the Secretariat to open official negotiations. The organisations in question had formed themselves spontaneously into national committees.

Mlle. BONNEVIE said she was thinking of her own country. A committee had been established for the distribution of books. She did not know whether this committee was in touch with the Secretariat. She was of opinion that at the meetings of delegates of such committees there should be present not only representatives of the countries in distress but also of representatives of the countries taking part in the work of relief.

M. LORENTZ noted that the situation was the same in Norway as in the Netherlands. The question was one of transforming the committee of which Mlle. Bonnevie had spoken into a national committee. Mlle. Bonnevie could take in Norway the steps which he was proposing to take in the Netherlands.

Professor DE HALECKI observed that in these two cases the countries concerned were represented on the international committee. It would seem to be clearly indicated that Mlle. Bonnevie and M. Lorentz should represent the national committees of these two countries.

M. LORENTZ pointed out that for meetings of a technical nature other delegates might be better qualified. Once the committees were established, he would propose that they informed the Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the fact of their establishment, and that the Secretary should acknowledge receipt of such notification and enter the committees among the various groups already constituted.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the relations between the national committees and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should not be subject to too strict regulations. In view of the very diverse nature of the national committees, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should not be too severely bound.

After an observation by Mr. LOWES DICKINSON, *the Committee agreed that the national committees should take the initiative in such relations.*

85. EXPERTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it might be necessary to proceed to the appointment of experts in the interval between sessions of the Committee.

On M. DE CASTRO's proposal, *the Committee decided that the Chairman should have full powers to name the experts the choice of whom might become necessary in the interval between sessions.*

The Committee confirmed in their functions the experts previously nominated, *viz.* M. Luchaire, M. Castella and M. Reverdin.

86. CREDITS NECESSARY FOR THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN raised the question to what extent and in what form the question of credits necessary for the Committee should appear in the general report.

M. DE REYNOLD thought it desirable to state, with all necessary deference but with complete lucidity, that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had done its utmost to leave out of account any schemes which were of too extended a scope in order to attempt to realise certain really useful and even necessary projects, and the Committee thought it desirable that the means should be afforded it of effectively continuing its work.

M. DESTREE recalled the statement made by him at a previous meeting and emphasised the fact that the Committee was not asking for credits for itself but for the work which it judged necessary.

Dr. NITOBÉ wished to submit certain observations on the subject of the general attitude of the League of Nations to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He recalled the fact that a certain number of Members of the League, while appreciating at its really high value the work of the Committee, nevertheless considered that the League of Nations was first and foremost a political organisation which should not dissipate its efforts to too great an extent, above all in fields of action which were not expressly mentioned in the Covenant. He drew attention also to the instructions given to many delegates that every possible economy should be effected. At the same time he hoped that the credits granted to the Committee in the budget

estimates would be accepted by the forthcoming Assembly and would allow the Committee to achieve the greater part of the programme which it had mapped out for itself, with the possible reservation of the suppression of one session of the plenary committee in the forthcoming year.

After a statement by Mlle. BONNEVIE, who said that the Chairman might explain the programme of the Committee's work, not only before the Second Committee but also before the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, which had charge of all financial questions, the CHAIRMAN stated that he placed himself entirely at the disposal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to speaking either in the Council or in the Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations. He had done the same last year, but he was not of opinion that a general statement such as last year's, where he had only been able to repeat what was said in the report, was of any great utility.

As regards the credits to be asked for, a distinction should be made between those which were allocated to the actual work of the Committee and its Sub-Committees and those which would be necessitated by any special undertaking which the Committee might recommend. The reports of the Committee and its Sub-Committees would often result in advising certain action, and action nearly always involved expenditure.

The Committee decided that its general report should, on this question, read in outline as follows :

"The League of Nations will have observed that, beyond the expenditure necessitated by the meetings of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees by the summoning of experts and the publication of documents, etc., other expenses are involved by the proposals which the Committee is laying before it. These expenses are the consequence of the work which the Committee and its Sub-Committees have undertaken. Prominent among this supplementary expenditure is that entailed by the establishment of an international bureau for university information."

87. NEW QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE THE NEXT SESSION BY THE COMMITTEE AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that the question of founding a periodical was not yet quite ripe for discussion and that the Sub-Committee on Publications would continue to consider the matter.

M. DESTRÉE was anxious to submit a list of questions which in his view were of immediate urgency for the Committee :

Authors' rights: National and international regulation of the right of the author to his work as regards publication, insertion, reproduction, translation.

Droit de suite : Moral right of opposing modifications and mutilations of an author's work.

Prolongation of rights in order to create national or international funds with a view to founding collective institutions for this purpose.

Protection of university or other titles acquired in the course of study (barristers, engineers, architects, etc.).

Identity cards for artists.

National and international foundations for :

(a) assistance, pensions, etc. ;

(b) the establishment of centres for studies or for work for artists.

The conclusions of M. Luchaire's report on the teaching of the history of art.

The Committee decided to put these questions on its agenda.

On the proposal of M. DESTRÉE and the CHAIRMAN, *the Committee decided to add to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property, M. William Martin, representative of the International Labour Office.*

M. William MARTIN thanked the Committee and accepted the duties which it wished to confer upon him, under reservation of the agreement of the Director of the International Labour Office, who, he knew, took the greatest interest in the Committee's work.

After statements by M. LUCHAIRE and M. DE REYNOLD urging the importance of the Committee making every effort to consider certain artistic and purely literary questions, the study of which would develop in all the circles concerned a strong current of opinion favourable to the League of Nations, and by Mlle. BONNEVIE, who thought it preferable that the Committee's efforts should be concentrated on the work already undertaken, *the Committee decided, while noting the proposals in question, to confine itself for the moment to putting on its agenda, with a view to later consideration, the questions submitted by M. Destrée and to add to the existing members of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property, Mr. Wigmore, M. de Reynold and M. William Martin.*

M. DE CASTRO read the following statement :

"International Prizes as a means for facilitating Scientific Production.

"There can be no doubt that scientific production needs stimulating in various ways. It is undeniable that genuine investigators feel within themselves a real vocation which fortifies them and, to a great extent, ensures the success of their work. The greatest discoveries are the fruit of absolutely isolated and unassisted efforts. Nevertheless, it should be recognised that a certain modicum of competition necessarily creates a real motive force and promotes scientific production. From this point

of view the establishment of prizes plays an important part, whether these prizes are merely symbolical or whether they are of a pecuniary nature, and brings to the victor, besides a moral reward, an advantage in the nature of compensation for expenditure effected by men of science who are generally of a modest way of living precisely because of their lack of preoccupation with practical affairs. It is clear that the importance of such prizes is greater if they have an international character and if they bestow upon the savants who obtain them an ever-increasing reputation, while at the same time they set a seal upon their work and assure them of success in the world.

"It seems to me that, in view of the nature of the objects of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, this subject should be considered with interest in order that the question may be weighed as to whether from the institution of such prizes there would not result real advantages for international scientific production.

"I venture, therefore, to propose that a report should be drawn up on existing international prizes and that the practical means of founding new ones should be considered. I am certainly not blind to the difficulties in the way of the realisation of such an end, the first of which is to decide what funds could be made available for such prizes. But if we really wish effectively to practise intellectual co-operation it would not be unreasonable to suppose that the League of Nations would lend its patronage to this idea by making an appeal with its high authority both to individuals and to the various Governments.

"If this view is accepted in principle it could then be considered what would be proper conditions for the organisation of such prizes, which should cover not only works which are the result of spontaneous efforts and researches but also works carried out on the general lines proposed by the Committee specially concerned with this matter. This general provision would, it appears, considerably facilitate international scientific progress."

M. LORENTZ, although in some doubt as to the results attainable, was of opinion that the question should be considered.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, *M. de Castro's motion was referred to the Sub-Committee on Inter-University Relations, of which M. de Castro was a member.* It was understood that if M. de Castro could not attend the meetings of the Sub-Committee he would give his opinion in writing and thus assist the work of the Sub-Committee.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to point out, after the various proposals made by members of the Committee, that in other fields also there were other problems arising in the same way as those which the Committee had definitely taken up. He thought that artistic problems were of particular importance in view of the fact that they would associate the circles concerned with the work of the Committee.

He pointed out, among other things, the question of travelling facilities for artists, which was a development of the question of travelling facilities for university men.

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that the question had been settled without official intervention between France and Belgium, thanks to the establishment of the Rubens Institute and the Fragonard Institute, which saw to the exchange of artists between the two countries.

The Committee decided to consider this question.

M. LUCHAIRE drew attention, with some little hesitation on account of the vastness of the subject, to the growing importance of certain new arts, such as the cinema. Could the Committee consider the influence of the cinema upon the formation of the intellect? On this point he would only ask for authorisation to push a little further the enquiry which he had undertaken on the subject and which seemed to be desired by certain important cinema firms.

M. LORENTZ thought that the consideration of this question should be restricted to the consideration of international influence on the international films which involved a certain degree of co-operation between various countries.

M. DESTRÉE also thought that a study of this question would be important, less, perhaps, from the point of view of the improvement of the moral level of the cinema than with the object of preventing by means of an international understanding the employment of the cinema as a means of nationalist propaganda.

The Committee invited M. Luchaire to continue his investigations and to draw up a definite report if necessary.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to raise the question of scientific property as regards abstract sciences which were not capable of practical application and which did not share in the advantages provided for in M. Ruffini's scheme. How could the study of these abstract sciences be encouraged? In view, however, of M. de Castro's proposal, which was on the same lines and which the Committee had decided to consider, he would not press the point.

He wished to submit one last question: namely, that of statistics of intellectual life. He thought that it would be most useful for the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and even of general interest, that the facts of intellectual life, when such facts could be determined, should be better known than they were at the moment. On this subject he had semi-officially got into touch with the International Institute of Statistics, which really understood the importance of the problem.

He would ask the Committee whether it thought it desirable for one of its members or one of its enquirers to be authorised to continue the negotiations begun or to submit the question to the Statistical Committee of the League of Nations.

The Committee invited M. Luchaire to continue his investigations and to submit any conclusions at which he might arrive.

88. COMPOSITION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

The CHAIRMAN said that not all the members of the various Sub-Committees could be present at the various sessions. The Committee had just strengthened the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property; it might perhaps be able to do the same for the Sub-Committee on Bibliography. He asked Mlle. Bonnevie if she would consent to work on this Sub-Committee in view of the fact that she represented sciences in which the importance of bibliography was considerable.

Mlle. Bonnevie was nominated a member of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography.

On the proposal of Dr. NITOBÉ, the Committee requested its Chairman to express to Mme. CURIE-SKLOWSKA the very great regret of the Committee at the fact that she had not been able to attend the current session.

89. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

M. LORENTZ, speaking in the absence of the Vice-Chairman by reason of his seniority, wished on behalf of the Committee to thank the Chairman for the very great impartiality and patience with which he had, during the past six days of incessant work, presided over the meetings of the Committee. He had guided the Committee through all its difficulties, both by lifting it to the lofty heights of his own thought and by guiding it with the same scrupulous care and attention through financial and practical questions. He wished to express to the Chairman the very lively gratitude of the whole Committee.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Lorentz sincerely for the remarks which he had made. He was much honoured and very proud of the words of appreciation uttered by the great savant, whose work had not only profoundly modified the whole conception of physics but had also radically affected certain philosophic ideas; he had, moreover, shown himself in the course of the current session as a master theorist in questions of intellectual co-operation, whose suggestions, at once idealist and practical, had been of the utmost value to the Committee. He was sure that the whole Committee would identify itself with the thanks which he expressed to M. Lorentz.

As to the flattering encomia which had been showered upon himself, he wished to return them to all the members of the Committee whose work in common had been of so intensive a nature and whose contributions one and all to the work of the Committee had been so signally valuable. He wished to associate in these words of praise the representatives of the Secretariat—Dr. Nitobé and Professor de Halecki—who had prepared the ground for the Committee's work with their usual devotion to duty, and also the interpreter and the other members of the Secretariat who had assisted in the work.

He wished at the end of the session to state that the Committee had always found itself in complete agreement, if not on methods, at least as to the object to be attained, which was the following: to organise as well as possible scientific work and scientific relations in the world and, above all, to find in a better scientific organisation means of drawing savants together and of assisting more and more effectively and powerfully the League of Nations in the great aim which it was pursuing: namely, the aim of drawing the nations together in spirit and, if possible, of realising a durable pacification of the world.

With this hope, he wished to close the session of the Committee, the next meeting of which would take place in the near future.

THIRTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

held on August 2nd, 1923, at 11 a.m.

Present: all the members of the Committee present at the last meeting.

90. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following members of the Committee spoke in order to explain the work of the Committee:

M. BERGSON, Chairman of the Committee;

M. DE REYNOLD, general Rapporteur, who dealt with the enquiry into the condition of intellectual work and the organisation of assistance for countries where intellectual life was particularly threatened;

M. RUFFINI, Rapporteur for the question of scientific property;

Mr. LOWES DICKINSON, who dealt with inter-university co-operation;

M. DESTRÉE, who dealt with questions especially concerning art and artists;

M. LORENTZ, who gave his impressions on the work of the Committee;

Mr. WIGMORE, who explained the attitude of the United States, pointing out that "in the League's directly political action the United States of America was not yet represented, but that in its other and equally important activities the people of the United States were proud to be allowed the privilege of representation".

M. de CASTRO, who paid tribute to the memory of M. Ruy Barbosa, "the greatest intellectual glory of Latin America", who had died since the last session of the Committee.

The Committee decided that this speech should be inserted in extenso in its minutes.

The text of the address is as follows :

" Since the last meeting of our Committee we have lost a personality who was not only the greatest intellectual glory of Latin America but before all things a world figure, whose action has had a vital influence on international politics in recent years. I am speaking, as you will by now doubtless have understood, of M. Ruy Barbosa, late judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice.

" I will not now stay to recall to you what he was to my country in the course of his vast career as lawyer and politician — the peerless orator who pleaded in favour of all great causes of liberty, the statesman who exercised a preponderating influence in the political evolution of Brazil, the savant whose encyclopædic knowledge embraced everything that can excite the curiosity of the human mind. I prefer rather to recall, though briefly, the vital part which he played in international life from the time when he appeared in 1907 as Ambassador of Brazil at The Hague Conference, defending the juridical equality of States, and was proclaimed to be one of the greatest figures at that conference, where his ciceronian eloquence rose to heights to which it is indeed difficult to attain.

" Such was this man, who, in 1916, before the United States had declared war on Germany, raised his powerful voice in public in his country, showing her the road which she must tread to do honour to the cause of civilisation by the side of the Allies. It was he also who, a little later, on the occasion of a journey in the Argentine, set out, in an unforgettable lecture to the Faculty of Law, what were the duties of neutrals. Finally, in order to give you a true idea of this admirable lesson, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recalling the action of the Chamber of Deputies in France in considering as an historic date the day when the Brazilian Congress ordered the reproduction in its annals of the following words on Ruy Barbosa : ' We all consider (I repeat the words of M. Gabriel Hanotaux) that when Ruy Barbosa explained the duty of neutrals by an appeal to conscience, he pronounced words which were of definitive moment both as regards the existing war and the future peace '.

" Since then his name has risen higher every day in the consideration of the world, until he attained that supreme point where public veneration places those personalities who are the living symbol of their nation. Above all, he was great because he was just, and it is from him that we have received the high message ' Justice alone is effective ; what is born of justice is alone durable '.

" Gentlemen, I think that our Committee will in its turn perform an act of justice by paying tribute at to-day's meeting to the memory of the great departed who lived only for learning and put learning at the service of human civilisation.

" Genius is immortal, and those who are genius incarnate are the links in an infinite chain which traverses the ages. Men pass the torch of life from hand to hand, as Lucretius said in his famous verse, but there are some who receive the torch of genius from one generation to transmit it to the next. Of such was Ruy Barbosa."

Annex 1.

THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY CONCERNING COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The countries into whose intellectual life the Secretary of the Commission was instructed to enquire are the same as those which attracted the special attention of the Committee at its very first session, and to which it was decided to grant, so far as possible, all the assistance necessary for the development of their intellectual life. Austria, whose almost desperate situation made it necessary to appoint a national correspondent, is not included in this report.

The special interest which the Committee displayed in regard to these countries is of itself sufficient justification for a more detailed enquiry than might otherwise be necessary, for it is only with the aid of the most complete information that the Committee will be able to proceed with the relief work which it has decided to undertake. But there are other features which emphasise the importance of this part of the enquiry. In the first place, the countries in question have all suffered terribly from the war, which lasted, so far as most of them were concerned, longer than in the other countries of Europe. For instance, the reply from the Scientific Society of Przemysl points out that the region in which its work is carried on was devastated during the war as ruthlessly as the most sorely-tried districts of France or Belgium. Again, too little has been known in the West regarding the intellectual life of these countries; the profound modifications which it has undergone as a result of the political and social changes of the last few years are also matters which should be brought to the knowledge of other countries. An eminent Czech professor, M. Klir, pointed out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be doing a most useful work if it could supply the different countries which are so imperfectly acquainted with each other's circumstances with information as to the institutions by which their intellectual life is expressed, and the resources from which it is fed. Lastly, in those regions where international differences have unfortunately been particularly acute and have not yet been altogether settled, intellectual co-operation offers a remarkably effective instrument for pacification and union. It would be difficult to find a more striking passage than that in which the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at Skoplje (Uskub) states, in his reply, that general participation in the study of European science and literature would be the most effective agency for drawing closer together the very heterogeneous elements of the Macedonian population.

In addition to these considerations, we have been furnished with some new arguments by the first results of the enquiry. This enquiry, and the general work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, aroused the keenest interest in the countries in question, and many of their institutions begin their replies to the questionnaire by thanking the Committee for having borne them in mind. Moreover, from the moment when the replies began to arrive a fact of the highest importance became apparent: it is true that all the difficulties which press upon the intellectual life of the whole world are encountered in an intensified form in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, but, on the other hand, in spite of all obstacles, intellectual life in those countries has received an astonishing and very encouraging impetus since peace was restored. New possibilities of development have appeared; new centres of intensive intellectual activity have been established; the organs of intellectual life, though in many cases weak and insecure, have, nevertheless, increased in number and improved in efficiency owing to the desperate nature of the struggle which they have to wage against economic perils.

We can therefore safely assert that the intellectual relief work which the Committee spontaneously decided to undertake in favour of these countries will not only be of value as a generous effort of international solidarity but also for its immediate interest and usefulness to the whole of our civilisation. Indeed, as the Rapporteur to the Committee said in his note on the organisation of the enquiry, one of the chief objects of this great work must be to find an answer to the grave problem which he formulated as follows: Is this civilisation of ours, which is undoubtedly in peril, really in a state of decadence, and are the many pessimistic voices which prophesy its doom justified?

The replies which reach us daily from the countries whose situation has aroused the most anxiety prove, in spite of all, the astounding vitality and capacity for endurance of our civilisation. This is proved by the fact that at the very moment when some ancient centres of learning appear to be on the verge of extinction, many new centres, rich with promise for the future, are springing successively into life in these distant lands; also by the fact that the intellectual exhaustion which is apparent in some countries of the older civilisation is offset by sanguine enthusiasm in countries whose intellectual life had hitherto been kept in shackles; and finally on the most exposed frontiers of European civilisation there is evidence of a persistent desire to keep in close contact with that civilisation and to assist in overcoming the forces which had temporarily retarded its progress.

For all these reasons it has appeared necessary to organise as complete an enquiry as possible into the situation of the countries in question.

The necessity of framing a combined statement of the problem and obtaining a general view of it was seen to be one of immediate urgency. But in order to avoid becoming involved in too extensive a work, it was necessary to begin with the forms in which intellectual effort finds its most direct expression and which fall most obviously within the field of action of the Committee, *i. e.*, with science, literature, art and higher education.

Having regard to the state of opinion in these countries, and in particular to the interest — so fervent in some cases — which is shown in the work of our committee, it appeared essential that the enquiry, though directed from Geneva, should nevertheless be carried out by the interested parties themselves and with their general and immediate co-operation. For this reason I have carefully avoided forming conclusions of too subjective a nature from the results of my own theoretical enquiries. I thought it wiser to send out as many questionnaires as possible, to patiently await the arrival of the replies, and, in regard to all details, to consult the most authoritative individuals and institutions in the countries under review — in a word, to induce them to state their own case and to expound their own views and aspirations to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Their wishes can fortunately be satisfied by the Committee.

Though the institutions which were consulted refer to the economic crisis and the lack of financial resources as one of the main obstacles to their intellectual life, they fully recognise that the Committee is not in a position to grant them pecuniary assistance. In no case have gifts of money been requested. All replies agree in stating that the financial crisis — severe as it is — can be surmounted provided that the more favoured countries assist the nations which have been most sorely tried to escape from their intellectual isolation. All that they ask the Committee to do is to assist these countries, in a general way, in procuring scientific and literary publications from the countries where the exchange is high, not by means of gifts but by a system of exchange or by securing reductions — for the time being at any rate — in the charges for the publications. They also ask for facilities for travelling and university exchanges; these facilities are all the more required because the geographical situation of these countries aggravates the difficulties due to their depreciated currencies. The problem is therefore one which is clearly within the competence of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and which has indeed already been taken under consideration by its library and university sub-committees.

II.

ANALYSIS OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED.

(1) *Albania.*

The only institution in Albania to which one of the Committee's questionnaires could be sent is the public library recently established at Tirana. The director of this library has not yet replied to the questionnaire, but he has informed us, through Dr. Blinishti, Director of the Permanent Albanian Secretariat to the League, that the Tirana library would be very glad to obtain scientific publications in French, English and German, since the need of such publications is keenly felt. Dr. Blinishti, who is well acquainted with the intellectual situation in his country, has kindly undertaken to write a brief report on it; this report has not yet reached the Secretariat.

(2) *Bulgaria.*

Some twelve questionnaires were sent out to the different institutions and associations of this country. No replies have yet been received, but the National Bulgarian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, established by the University of Sofia, has promised to expedite their despatch and to furnish the Committee at an early date with all the information it requires.

In addition, the Bulgarian Minister for Public Education has given a very detailed reply to the questionnaire which the Committee sent to the different Governments. This report, which is 17 pages long, gives information not only on the organisation of public education (primary, secondary and higher education) in this country and on the budget of the Department of Public Education, etc. but also contains very exact information on the salaries of intellectual workers from 1913 to 1923. These statistical data will doubtless be of great interest to the Committee.

The reply of this department also contains a very detailed list of the scientific, literary and artistic institutions, the greater number of which are not to be found in any generally available publication; this list will enable us to send a new set of questionnaires to Bulgaria. Finally, the information given regarding instruction in foreign languages in Bulgaria, the French institute established at Sofia, and, in general, regarding international relations, appears to be of great importance for the Committee's enquiry. It is interesting to note that the principle of the equivalence of foreign diplomas has been recognised to a large extent, but that no exchange of students has so far been organised, while the exchange of professors has been confined to a small number of cases.

(3) *Esthonia.*

Some twenty questionnaires were sent to the principal institutions and associations of this country. As regards Tartu (Dorpat), the chief centre of intellectual life in Esthonia,



the university of this city has kindly undertaken to distribute the questionnaires to the different addresses. Seven replies have been received up to date, and their very detailed and precise character is evidence of the keen interest which has been aroused by the enquiry.

It would be premature to make use of these replies for a synthetic report, for the most important, that of the university, on which nearly all the other organisations are *de jure* or *de facto* dependent, has not yet reached us. We may, however, point out at once some interesting details contained in the first replies.

The university institutions — among which the Library and the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatories have sent us very full reports — suffered severely owing to the transfer of their collections of books, etc. into the interior of Russia in pursuance of orders given by the Russian Government during the world-war. Owing to this cause, the work of these institutions was interrupted for some years, and the books of the University Library were not all returned until 1920, after the conclusion of peace between Esthonia and Russia; thanks to the assistance of many of the students, it was possible to reorganise the whole library and to reopen it in 1921. On the other hand, the Astronomical Observatory only succeeded in obtaining the return, on the conclusion of peace, of a few instruments and books which had been carried off, the greater part having been kept in Russia and lost during the civil war; to-day this Observatory only possesses one up-to-date instrument. The whole of the instruments of the Meteorological Observatory were lost in transit, and it does not at present possess sufficient funds to replace them.

The financial situation of all these university institutions and the conditions under which their small staff are forced to live certainly present great hardship, but all the replies agree that this is not the main obstacle in the way of their development. Their chief need is that of suitable buildings and premises; the University Library is, from this point of view, in a very precarious situation and lacks the funds which are required under present-day conditions to erect the new building which had been planned in 1914. The premises in which the Astronomical Observatory is accommodated are not suited to its present requirements. But the most pressing difficulty is that of acquiring foreign scientific works. The international exchanges of publications, which were interrupted by the war, have been resumed with many countries, but the three replies which we are discussing point out that since the war it has been quite impossible to obtain French scientific publications, and they emphasise the absolute necessity of a regular system of exchange with that country; even the University Library has only succeeded so far in arranging exchanges with one French institution: the University of Strasburg. It has only been able, up to the present, to obtain loans of books and manuscripts from German and Swedish libraries. The Meteorological Observatory adds that the exchange of publications with the United States is also far from adequate. The most burning question, however, is that of scientific periodicals, of which the University Library received 950 before the war, whereas now it receives only 270. It seems all the more desirable to satisfy this requirement since all these institutions have undertaken work of great importance and are rapidly developing. The University Library has not only been reorganised on its technical side but has created a special department for all works dealing with Esthonia. The Meteorological Observatory has undertaken work which includes important hydrographical research, based on the programme traced out by the International Commission for the Exploration of the Baltic Sea.

The two chief museums at Tartu — the Museum of National Antiquities and the National Esthonian Museum — are in very close touch with the University. Their international relations are little developed, but the replies of their directors are most enthusiastic and optimistic as to the future prospects of their institutions. They lay stress on the growing interest displayed by all classes in their work and on the support which they are receiving from the Government and the University authorities. The National Museum is now more favourably situated than at any time during the first ten years of its existence. This museum was founded in 1908, but it met with almost insurmountable difficulties under the Russian regime and suffered severely by the Bolshevik revolution and the German occupation. Since 1919 it has received generous subventions from the Esthonian Government, which, in 1922, placed at its disposal a special building not far from the town; it continues, however, to be a private institution, so that the salaries of its officials are lower than those of the State.

The reply of the Director of Municipal Archives at Tartu merely lays stress on the inadequacy of his premises.

The Esthonian Scientific Society, the chief scientific body in this country, has also submitted a very detailed report. It was founded in 1838 to study the past history and present situation of the Esthonian people, their language and their country; at present it devotes most of its energies to archæology, special societies having been founded to deal with the other departments of its work.

This society has also been able to develop under much more favourable conditions since the creation of Esthonia as an independent State. It was suppressed in 1914 by the Russian Government, and in 1919 was entirely reorganised under the auspices of the University. It states definitely in its reply that, thanks to the support of the University and the Government, it is not faced with any insurmountable financial difficulties. It receives numerous donations, which have enabled it to undertake, among other work, the publication of a bibliographical and critical annual, which contains an epitome in German of all the articles written in Esthonian and so assists Esthonian scholars in maintaining their international connections. These connections have made a fair amount of progress, seeing that the society has a regular exchange of publications with 89 foreign societies; but these are for the most part German and Scandinavian societies, besides some Finnish, Polish, Hungarian and other associations; relations with Western countries do not seem to have been yet established.

(4) *Finland.*

Upwards of 40 questionnaires have been sent to the institutions and associations of this country, of which about three-fourths have their headquarters at Helsingfors. A few questionnaires were also sent to some eminent experts. So far nine replies have come in, and though they are all highly interesting and very complete, they emanate from organisations so different in character that they cannot yet be made use of for the compilation of one or more synthetic reports.

Most of these replies emanate from learned societies, so that it will shortly be possible to compile this portion of the final report. It will, however, be necessary to await the replies of the two chief societies : the Finnish Scientific Society and the Finnish Academy of Science. Urgent reminders have been sent requesting replies from these bodies.

The societies which have hitherto replied are the Neophilological Society, founded in 1885 ; the Society for the study of Swedish Literature, 1885 ; the Archæological Society, 1870 ; the Finnish Historical Society, 1875 ; and the Finnish Literary Society, 1897. All these societies are remarkable for their extreme activity, which finds expression in their numerous publications. They all complain of the economic situation caused by the depreciation of the Finnish mark, which prevents them from expanding their publications, and even from continuing some of those which were started before the war. Even societies which possess a very large membership, such as the Society for the Study of Swedish Literature, which has nearly 4,000 members, are feeling the pinch of the situation.

The international relations of these societies are confined to the exchange of publications with foreign societies. These exchanges are as a rule well developed, and their field is expanding. The foremost place is held by the Archæological Society which exchanges its publications with many learned societies in twenty-one different countries.

The Finnish Literary Society does not content itself with encouraging the development of Finnish literature, but also concerns itself with the professional interests of authors ; a desire has even been expressed that it should be converted into a purely vocational organisation. In particular, it deals with the protection of literary and artistic property ; it also presents prizes and rewards, but unfortunately it only disposes of very limited funds for this purpose. It is considering the establishment of a bureau for literary research, and a Home of Rest for authors.

Of the other Finnish institutions which have so far replied to the questionnaire, the National Finnish Museum is intimately connected with the Archæological Society referred to above, and maintains connections with foreign countries through that society. This museum also complains of the difficulties of the present financial situation ; nevertheless, the scheme for the enlargement of the museum has been almost entirely completed, and the recent increases of salaries have improved the position of its officials. The director of this institution states that the public takes great interest in its collections.

The reply of the director of the Finnish State Archives also lays stress on financial difficulties ; these Archives are divided into two sections — an historical and an administrative section. Lack of funds prevents this institution from completing its library and from establishing collections of archives in the provinces. The financial situation of its officials has only recently undergone some improvement.

In view of the stress which all the replies from Finland lay on the financial problem, special interest attaches to the reply of the Central Statistical Bureau at Helsingfors, which contains a general survey of the economic situation. This reply points out that the cost of living reached its maximum in November 1921, but is still eleven times as great as before the war. The salaries of the officials were quite inadequate up to the end of 1922. The salaries of the higher officials are scarcely equivalent in value to one-half or one-third of the pre-war salaries. Details are given regarding the recent reforms.

The Statistical Bureau points out that, speaking generally, the exchange of publications and information with analogous offices in foreign countries is working fairly well, but that it is a serious burden for a country with low exchange, owing to the high cost of printing and postage. These exchanges would prove much simpler in practice if official statistical work was concentrated under a single administration in every country, as is the case in Finland.

As regards universities, the Finnish University at Turku (Abo) is the only one which has hitherto replied. This is a private university, which was founded quite recently, and opened on June 27th, 1922. At present it only possesses two faculties, literature and science. It is proposed to institute a faculty of political science. Some details regarding this University are given in an English pamphlet attached to its reply.

It will evidently be necessary, before compiling a report on the universities of Finland, to await the replies of the chief University at Helsingfors and that of the Swedish University at Turku.

(5) *Greece.*

With the aid of the Permanent Greek Secretariat to the League a list was prepared of the chief institutions, and the most eminent experts of this country, and twenty-two questionnaires were sent out to the various learned societies at Athens, besides thirty questionnaires to experts. The library at Corfu, the chief intellectual centre of that province, was also consulted. M. A. Andreadès, one of the most eminent Greek experts, professor of statistics and financial science at the University of Athens, has kindly undertaken to draw up a general report on intellectual life in Greece. Accordingly, copies of all the individual replies which reach the Secretariat are being sent to him as they come in. As M. Andreadès' report will probably be

available before long, it appears unnecessary at this moment to discuss in detail the replies which have hitherto been received.

It may, however, be observed that interesting material was supplied by the National Observatory and by the Society for Byzantine Study at Athens, and above all by the University of that city. The University's reply is accompanied by very detailed statistical tables showing, for the period 1913-1922, and for every faculty of the University, the number of professors, the number of students (which has increased, particularly in the faculties of law and medicine), the number of examinations passed, with notes on the fluctuations of the budget, which has shown a large deficit since 1921-1922, and finally, the many foreign universities with which the University of Athens exchanges publications. This reply also shows that exchanges of professors take place very rarely, and that there are hardly any foreign students at the University.

Four individuals whose opinion was invited by means of the questionnaires sent to experts, have already sent in very interesting reports which might perhaps be attached to that of M. Andreadès : Professors Hondros and Remoundos of the University of Athens furnish statements on the present situation in their special spheres (physics and mathematics) ; Dr. Cawadias writes on medical science, and M. Nicoloudis discusses the evolution of the Greek Press during the last ten years.

All these reports lay stress on the peculiar difficulties with which Greek scholars have been confronted owing to the continuous wars since 1913, the political crises through which their country has passed, the fall of the exchange, and the lack of a National Academy.

M. REMOUNDOS concludes by recommending the creation of an international organisation, having as its chief objects : (1) the exchange of publications ; (2) the exchange of professors ; (3) the development of scientific international congresses, perhaps under the auspices of the League of Nations (the same desire is expressed by Dr. Cawadias) ; and (4) the foundation of an inter-university association.

(6) *Hungary.*

Hungary is one of the countries in which the keenest and most widespread interest has been aroused by the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. At the very outset of the enquiry, the Academy of Science (under whose auspices the Hungarian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been established) sent the Secretariat a preliminary statement on the condition of intellectual life in that country ; this statement included some general observations, and a special section on universities and high schools. The Academy also published a report on intellectual life in Hungary, and sent a printed copy to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

This printed document, supplemented by the data contained in the very numerous replies which are sent in to Geneva by the experts and learned societies, might serve as a basis for the final report on Hungary. The list of these institutions and individuals was prepared with the help of the Permanent Hungarian Secretariat to the League, and the number of questionnaires sent out amounted to about 90 for institutions and more than 50 for experts. Twenty-five very detailed replies have so far come in from various learned bodies (including 22 at Budapest), and from eminent individuals. Quite recently the Hungarian Government has sent its official reply which is very comprehensive. As the report printed by the Hungarian Academy sums up all the essential facts, it appears unnecessary to discuss the various replies in detail at this moment. It will suffice to point out that they contain most valuable material on the higher educational institutions, the chief museums of Budapest, and the learned societies, beginning with the Academy itself. The reply of the University of Budapest alone consists of a full report, which occupies fifteen pages, and is accompanied by some twenty pages of statistical tables ; the reply of the Polytechnic High School of the same city — known as St. Joseph's University of Technical Science — is no less detailed.

(7) *Latvia.*

Some fifteen questionnaires were sent out to the chief institutions and associations at Riga and Mitau, but unfortunately only one reply has so far reached the Secretariat. This is a report on historical studies in Latvia, drawn up by Dr. H. de Bruningk, a former Director of the Archives of the Latvian nobility, and an active collaborator with all the historical societies of that country. This report gives a very interesting survey of the immense work — particularly in the publication of historical documents — which had been carried out just before the war, but which was afterwards seriously hampered by the war, and especially by the Bolshevik invasion. This work, however, is now receiving active encouragement (including financial support) from the Government of the Latvian Republic.

(8) *Lithuania.*

The chief centre of intellectual life in the Republic of Lithuania is the University of Kovno. All details regarding the foundation and present state of this University are contained in a pamphlet published in Lithuanian and English by the Rector of the University.

It will be sufficient here to draw attention to the circular letter accompanying this pamphlet, containing an appeal for the supply of scientific publications for this young University.

The very important material contained in this publication will form the basis of a general report on intellectual life in Lithuania, to be published shortly by the Lithuanian committee

on intellectual co-operation. In this report account will also be taken of the replies of the Central Library, the Kovno Museum, and the Society of Lithuanian Professors, to which special questionnaires were sent.

(9) *Poland.*

In accordance with a suggestion by Mme. Curie-Sklodowska, the whole of the organisation of the enquiry as regards Poland was entrusted to the Mianowski Fund (a foundation for the furtherance of scientific work). This institution is specially qualified to undertake this work, as since 1918 it has conducted permanent and widespread investigations into the organisation, needs and progress of scientific knowledge in Poland. It has sent to the Secretariat of the Committee the four annual reports in which it has published, in Polish, the results of this enquiry. The fourth volume of this publication contains summaries in French of all the articles, some of which deal with work connected with the organisation of scientific knowledge in countries other than Poland, such as France and the United States.

The reports furnished by the Mianowski Fund to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will give a general account of all these works, and will be supplemented by the replies to the Committee's questionnaires, which the Fund has forwarded to all the Polish Institutions concerned.

The President of the Fund informs the Secretariat of the Committee that the first of these reports, which will be completed very shortly, will deal with the work of learned societies. It will contain a detailed report on the work of the Polish Academy, prepared on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, which is being celebrated this year.

Several of the Institutions which have been consulted have sent to Geneva copies of their replies, and it may therefore be hoped that the report dealing with institutions for higher education will also be completed in the near future.

Among the institutions which have shown the greatest activity in collaborating with the Mianowski Fund is the Union of Polish Learned Societies of Lemberg. This Union, which was founded in 1919, includes at present nearly 30 scientific societies and institutions in Lemberg and Eastern Galicia generally. Before the war it was in this part of Poland that the greatest intellectual progress had been made and it was also this part of Poland which suffered most from the events of the years 1914-1920. This Union sent out to its affiliated societies a supplementary questionnaire of its own in order to ascertain their most urgent needs. It has now forwarded to the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation copies of all the replies, and the requests made by a number of these societies. These requests particularly refer to the exchange of publications. Four societies of Lemberg and the Scientific Society of Przemyśl sent lists of all the foreign publications which they would like to obtain, either at reduced prices or in exchange for their own publications. Some societies have also given the names of savants who would like to carry out study and research abroad, and ask whether it would be possible to enable them to do so. The members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will remember that the first three numbers of the Bulletin were sent to them.

(10) *Roumania.*

Some 50 Questionnaires have been sent to the Institutions and Associations of this country, and about one-half have been forwarded by the Roumanian Academy to institutions at Bucharest. The Academy has also sent a further list of experts who should be consulted. Up to the present 10 very detailed replies have been received from Roumania. They cannot as yet be utilised for a synthetic work on the subject, as the only ones which are really complete are the four replies from the German scientific institutions of Sibiu-Hermannstadt¹.

The most important of these replies is that of the Roumanian Academy itself. Since its foundation this Academy has formed a bond of intellectual union for all Roumanians, many of whom before the war lived beyond the frontiers of their own country. The Academy's report points out that all branches of its work have received a great impetus as a result of the union of all the Roumanian provinces in a single State. It is preparing a scheme of re-organisation and development which will enable it to extend its work both at home and in its relations with other countries. Unfortunately this development — particularly as regards international relations — is hampered, due to the depreciation of Roumanian currency. The exchange of publications with the academies of other countries is being carried on satisfactorily, but it is extremely difficult for the Roumanian Academy to take an effective part either in the work or in the congresses of international scientific associations which have been organised since the war. Hitherto, therefore, it has had to confine its efforts in this field to co-operation with the International Academic Union.

One of the chief scientific societies of Roumania -- the Royal Geographical Society — has also sent in a very full report, with numerous annexes. Founded in 1875, it now has a membership of 2,762. It wishes to undertake further synthetic publications, and would also like to establish branches in Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania and the Banat, but unfortunately it suffers from lack of funds, and does not possess suitable premises. It exchanges its numerous publications with leading geographical societies throughout the world.

Interesting information has also been supplied regarding historical research in Roumania. Professor N. Jorga has given a survey of its general characteristics; he has also supplied the

¹ The Society for promoting Roumanian literature and culture, which has its seat in the same town, has just sent a most valuable and complete report.

Committee with information on the Institute for South-Eastern Europe, and on the Roumanian Historical Commission, of which he is the head. The governing body of the State archives has also given us account of the history and organisation of that institution, which possesses the richest collection of Roumanian historical documents, and has branches in Moldavia, Bessarabia and Transylvania.

The report of the Central Meteorological Institute of Bucharest, which forms one of the sections of the Department of Agriculture, gives an account of all the theoretical and practical work carried on by that institute, not only at its headquarters, but also throughout the system of meteorological stations, a map of which, with explanatory tables, is attached to the report.

The Roumanian Bureau for International Exchanges was founded in 1922, as part of the Meteorological Institute. Despite the scanty funds at its disposal it has been able to distribute during its first year a number of scientific publications, which have been sent from abroad, particularly from the United States and also from Poland and Belgium. Next year the work of this exchange bureau may be extended, as it has been endowed with special funds. The report lays stress, however, upon the extremely difficult financial position of the Institute. Despite its reorganisation, which has been in hand since 1920, it is threatened with a complete stoppage of its work, due entirely to financial difficulties. The Institute's report contains an extremely interesting general survey of the precarious position of the intellectual classes in Roumania. It points out that their salaries are inadequate, and that intellectual workers do not receive any payment either for articles published by them in reviews or for their public lectures.

Among provincial institutions a very detailed reply has been received from the Polytechnic School of Temesvar, which was founded only in 1920. An institution of this kind was particularly necessary because Roumania had hitherto only possessed one Polytechnic Institute, that of Bucharest, and also because the Banat contains a large number of industrial enterprises at which students of the Polytechnic School can carry out practical work during their vacations. This school, though only recently founded, at present possesses a staff of 28 teachers and 416 students. In its reply it also emphasises the fact that its development is being hindered by financial difficulties, which have compelled it to send out appeals for the support of the whole country. It is extremely difficult to provide the requisite staff, owing to the inadequacy of the salaries offered, and particularly because better posts (from the material point of view) can easily be obtained in industrial establishments. The students live under conditions of great hardship, and the school, which does not possess a suitable building, has begun to erect a number of special out-buildings, one of which is used as a hostel for the students. The building programme which is at present projected will take nearly ten years to complete.

As regards the intellectual situation of the Saxons of Transylvania, who live principally at Sibiu, special mention should be made of two learned societies, one for the study of Transylvanian questions and the other for the study of natural history. This town also contains a large museum — the Bruckenthal Museum — as well as an office for the archives of the town and of the Saxon nation.

The very carefully compiled reports of these four organisations lay special stress upon the serious financial difficulties which at present prevent learned societies from keeping up important publications, and make it impossible for the Museum and the archives to go on purchasing even the most necessary books. The governing body of the Museum, however, gratefully acknowledges that since 1923 it has been granted a Government subsidy. The public shows considerable interest in this work, and the museum and the archives, in particular, refer to encouraging possibilities of development. These institutions, though local in character, are nevertheless of considerable interest for intellectual workers of other countries, — a fact which will be particularly realised by a perusal of the list of foreign savants who have worked in recent years at the Library Archives Office of Sibiu. All these institutions exchange their publications with foreign societies, but some of the relations which they maintained before the war have not yet been restored, and the conditions of postal transport were until recently somewhat unsatisfactory. Of late, however, certain improvements have been made in this respect.

(11) *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.*

About thirty questionnaires and several letters to experts have, up to the present, been sent to that country. The documents sent to institutions at Belgrade have been forwarded to their addresses by the Serbian Academy. The National Commission, created under the auspices of that Academy, announces that all the replies will shortly be sent. Up to the present the only report sent in from a Belgrade institution is that from the National Museum.

This reply describes the tragic fate which has overtaken this museum since 1914. During the war its buildings were destroyed and its collections scattered. After the conclusion of peace, the remainder of its collections was temporarily installed in a private house under very unsuitable conditions, and it has proved impossible to reorganise and reopen the museum. Despite the public interest in the museum, it was only found possible a few months ago to house it in a modern building available for public use. Despite all these difficulties, to which must be added the inadequacy of its financial resources, the museum intends to establish scientific publications and organise scientific expeditions in all parts of the country, and is now in course of publishing a number of archæological works. It has not yet been able to re-establish regular relations with similar institutions abroad. Several replies have been received from higher educational institutions recently established in different parts of the Kingdom. That of the University of Laibach, which was founded in 1919 for Slovenia, refers to the fact that joint

statutes are being prepared for all the universities of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. These statutes provide for the organisation of a Council of Rectors, and the publication of a joint university review.

The University of Laibach itself contains five faculties (philosophy, law, medicine, technical science and theology) one of which — medicine — has not yet been fully established. About 40 seminaries and institutions have been founded, and the vigour of University life is evinced by the fact that there are about 24 students' associations. The University contains at present 126 professors, lecturers, etc., and about 1,200 students, including some 300 foreigners, most of the latter coming from Italy and Russia. There are also a number of Austrians and Czechoslovaks. At present the University only exchanges its publications with similar institutions in the Slav countries, but it is preparing a series of regular exchanges with all countries. In its reply, special mention is made of the visit of Professor A. Meillet of the Collège de France, who lectured at Laibach University in 1921.

At the old University of Zagreb (Agram), which is stated to be sending a detailed reply shortly, there was founded in 1919, among others, a veterinary institute, which it is proposed to attach to the University by making it a special faculty. The reply received from this school points out that the chief difficulties which prevent the development of the school are inadequate financial resources and the lack of premises and housing accommodation for the staff. It maintains regular relations with the Veterinary Institute of Brunn in Czechoslovakia, and in 1922 one of its professors made a study of similar institutes at Vienna and in Germany.

Quite recently, in 1921, a university was founded at Uskub, the capital of Serbian Macedonia. At present it only consists of a faculty of philosophy, which is devoted chiefly to the study of literature, but it intends to open a new section for mathematics and natural science. It also desires to develop the teaching of languages and to complete the as yet inadequate equipment of the historical and ethnographical museums and various institutions attached to it. At present its staff consists of 12 professors, and the students number about 100.

The reply from this university lays special stress on the lack of material resources and concludes by an urgent appeal to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to enable it to acquire books and instruments which it cannot obtain for itself owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange of the dinar. This new university is to become an intellectual centre for the whole of Macedonia.

Lastly, a reply with documentary evidence has been sent by the principal scientific institution of Dalmatia, the Archæological Museum of Spalato. This museum possesses very large collections, and although the Director regrets that the public does not take sufficient interest in it, the number of visitors has been rapidly increasing since the conclusion of peace and is now reaching the pre-war number (nine to ten thousand). The museum is making efforts to promote scientific work in the province of Dalmatia, and its Director is also in charge of the preservation of historical museums. The relations with similar institutions in the Serb, Croat, Slovene provinces are as yet inadequate, but in October 1922 the Congress of Serb, Croat, Slovene experts in archæology, history and ethnography which met at Belgrade laid the basis of an international organisation of museums which is to remove this difficulty. A considerable number of publications and a great deal of information is still exchanged with foreign museums, particularly with Austrian institutions, to which the Spalato Museum was formerly attached. The Director of the museum regrets, however, that no international museum organisation exists to promote their regular co-operation.

(12) *Czechoslovakia.*

In Czechoslovakia the Committee's enquiry was greatly helped by the assistance of the Czech National Committee which has been organised under the auspices of the Prague Academy. This Committee assisted in drawing up a list of institutions and persons, to whom a large number of questionnaires (about 200) were sent. Moreover, it is Czechoslovakia which has hitherto returned the greatest number of replies (38 from learned societies and 11 reports from experts, 10 being Czechoslovaks and one German).

The replies received provide almost complete documentary information on certain aspects of the intellectual life of this country, and several draft reports have accordingly been drawn up which are at the disposal of the members of the Committee. The most important of these reports deals with higher education; it is divided into two sections, which refer respectively to universities and higher educational establishments. The very elaborate and detailed reply sent by the Charles University, which also contains information on the organisation of Czechoslovak Universities in general, provided a sound basis on which to work, and as regards higher educational institutions the same purpose was served by the replies received from the two technical schools of Prague (the Czech and the German). Another report treats of books as instruments of work and research. The first part of this report deals with libraries; it is based on detailed reports received from all the large libraries in Prague. The second part sets forth the work of numerous associations, including the Slovak associations, which promote popular education by the publication of scientific and literary handbooks. Almost all these associations have replied to the Committee's questionnaires. The replies hitherto received from learned societies and scientific activities in various special subjects have enabled a general introduction to be drafted setting forth the most salient facts, as well as a chapter on the Academy of Sciences and special reports on philosophy and technical sciences. In these two reports use is made of the replies from learned societies and also of the particularly interesting reports sent by leading experts. Less complete but no less interesting material has also been received on the study of philology, geography and chemistry. Certain historical societies have also replied, and a general report has been promised on work in this field. Some of the replies from

distinguished experts deal with the study of law, but the replies from legal associations are not yet to hand.

Since — as we have already stated — several general reports are practically ready for printing, there would appear to be no need in this report to examine individual replies.

* * *

The secretariat of the Committee has also sent several questionnaires to the principal scientific institutions of *Constantinople*, as Dr. Nitobé, who is in charge of the enquiry in Asia, thought it would be better to include Turkey among the Balkan States.

Two detailed replies have been received, one from the Museum of Antiquities and one from the Roberts College, an American higher education institution. It is too early as yet to prepare a general report, especially as the most important reply — that from the university of *Constantinople* — has not yet been received.

The library of the *Danzig* Polytechnic Institute announces that it is prepared to act as an intermediary between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the scientific institutions of the Free City. It has sent to the Committee a list of foreign books which it needs and adds a list of works which it could offer in exchange ; several questionnaires have been sent to it with a request to forward them to the various *Danzig* institutions and to prepare a general report on intellectual life in *Danzig*.

III.

CONCLUSIONS.

The results set forth above, interesting and encouraging as they are, nevertheless afford clear evidence of the fact that the enquiry in Central European and oriental countries is far from complete. The reasons for this are obvious : in most cases the questionnaires were not sent out until February last and all the replies could not be expected before July. Indeed, the very fact that the questionnaires are drawn up with great detail and elaboration means that considerable time and effort must be devoted to them by the institutions and persons who have been consulted. It must further be remembered that the authors of the replies are all very busy men, that in many cases they are working under very unfavourable conditions, and that they receive no material in return for the services which they render the Committee. Then, again, postal transport is sometimes by no means rapid, and in many cases the secretary of the Committee has been informed that the long summer vacation was being utilised in order to draft a complete reply.

The inevitable conclusion is, therefore, that the enquiry must still be pursued in all these countries. In order to enable it to be completed within reasonable time it would perhaps be desirable to communicate again with all who have not yet replied to the questionnaires. These communications could best be sent through the national committees of the countries concerned and a time limit of two or three months might be fixed for the sending of the replies. Even after this period it would, of course, be interesting to follow the subsequent development of intellectual life in these countries ; for this purpose it would perhaps be sufficient to request the national committees which have been formed in almost all the countries concerned to send periodical reports indicating all the essential changes which have taken place in the interval.

To pass from these distant prospects of the future to the practical possibilities of the present, the Committee might perhaps consider how far the results of the enquiry in these countries could be published either at once or in the near future.

(a) Publications relating to Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia could be taken in hand at once.

The reply of the Bulgarian Government could be published.

As regards Hungary, the part of the final report which deals with general observations and higher educational establishments might be put into final form in a very short time, the method followed being that indicated above in the paragraph referring to Hungary.

Of the reports prepared on intellectual life in Czechoslovakia, those on " the book as an instrument of work and education " and on higher education might be published at once. The part of the latter report which deals with special higher educational establishments might be combined with the report on the technical sciences.

(b) Several reports will shortly reach the Secretariat of the Committee in a form ready for publication. These are the general reports on Albania, Greece and Lithuania and the report on Polish learned societies. The Committee could accordingly decide to have them printed as soon as they arrive, as they will all have been drafted by fully qualified persons.

(c) As regards the other countries, I think that several publications could be undertaken before the autumn, or at any rate before the end of the year. It is also hoped that the secretariat of the Committee will soon have received enough replies to enable it to draw up a general report on *Esthonia*, a report on the Finnish learned societies (in particular, philological and historical societies) and a report on Roumanian learned societies.

The programme of publications dealing with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will be based on the replies, already referred to, which are expected from Belgrade and Zagreb. A further effort will also be made to prosecute the enquiry in Latvia.

Annex 2.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE ASSISTANCE TO BE RENDERED TO COUNTRIES WHERE THE CONTINUANCE OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE IS PARTICULARLY ENDANGERED.

In the report on the work of its first session, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation emphasised that it considered that its first duty was "to draw the attention of the Council, and also of the whole of the League to the conditions which govern intellectual life throughout a part of Europe". It gave "special consideration to those nations — including some of recent origin — which extend from the Baltic to the Black Sea and the Ægean Sea and the organs of whose intellectual life have suffered injury in varying degrees".

In the resolutions adopted by the Third Assembly on September 28th, 1922, the Assembly "noted with much interest the detailed investigations carried out by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the conditions of intellectual life" in those countries, and invited "the Council to stimulate an intellectual co-operation based upon international solidarity in order to procure scientific books and documents for the universities and schools of those countries which, as a result of war, have been deprived of them, and which have not sufficient resources to acquire them".

At its meeting on October 4th, 1922, the Council considered how these resolutions could be carried out. Among the practical suggestions submitted by the Committee, the Council attached particular importance to the proposal advocating the selection in the various countries concerned, of local institutions which might serve as intermediaries between the Committee and the intellectual workers of that country. This idea was developed by Mme. Curie in the conclusions of her report on the conditions of intellectual life in Poland.

The Council gave its approval, in principle, to this suggestion and invited the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation "to make more detailed proposals concerning the local institutions to be chosen in various countries to inform the Committee of the more urgent needs of scholars and scientific institutions, more especially as regards the exchange of books and instruments of research".

In order to be in a position to submit to the Council as soon as possible more detailed proposals on this question, the Secretary of the Committee unofficially approached the institutions best adapted for the purpose in the countries to which the report of the Committee had drawn particular attention, in order to enquire whether the carrying out of this scheme seemed to them practicable and desirable, in so far as their country was concerned, and whether they were prepared to undertake the duties outlined in the Council's resolution.

The memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its seventeenth session showed that the great majority of these institutions had given a favourable reply. At its meeting on January 30th, 1923, the Council approved the Committee's scheme, congratulated it on the results obtained, and invited it to approach all these institutions officially.

The Secretary of the Committee accordingly sent them official invitations requesting them :

- (1) To communicate to the Secretariat of the Committee the most urgent needs of the institutions and intellectual workers of their country ;
- (2) To inform the Committee what books or what facilities for research could be offered in exchange ;
- (3) To assist the Committee in its enquiry on the conditions of intellectual work ;
- (4) If necessary, to invite other important institutions in their country to co-operate in this undertaking.

In reply to this appeal nearly all the institutions which had been approached established, on their own initiative, national committees on intellectual co-operation, which are of course very variously constituted (see list annexed to this report), but which represent the most authoritative organisations of each country. These committees have already rendered signal services to the International Committee in connection with its enquiry : they have for instance forwarded numerous questionnaires to the institutions in their country, have urged them to reply as soon as possible, and have supplemented the lists of such institutions which had been drawn up by the Secretariat. All these committees propose to communicate before long to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the first requests formulated by their country.

From the outset, the Secretariat of the Committee endeavoured to find out to whom these requests should be forwarded, and what steps should be taken in order to obtain the most satisfactory results.

It got into touch with several important institutions in the great western countries which make it their object to promote intellectual relations with other countries, such as, for instance, the "Universities Library for Central Europe" of London, the "Junta para ampliacion de Estudios", of Madrid, the "Institute of International Education" of New-York, the European

Headquarters of the Carnegie Endowment, and the “ Office de Renseignements Scientifiques ” of the Sorbonne in Paris, the “ Istituto inter-universitario italiano ” in Rome, etc.

Sure of the friendly co-operation of such institutions, the Secretariat forwarded to them several requests for books which it had received in the course of the last month from Austria, Hungary, Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

Other requests were forwarded direct to the institution which edits the publications applied for, and to several members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation personally. As a result, the Budapest Observatory, obtained the publication of the Paris Observatory, and the Polish Academy received instructions from England and Belgium with regard to the publication of historical texts and also numerous publications from Swiss historical societies.

The Secretariat also found that the forwarding of books to distant countries was comparatively easy to carry out through the International Exchange Service, or through the diplomatic couriers of the countries concerned.

It is easy to foresee, however, that in the near future, owing to the final establishment of a dozen national committees, the requests forwarded to Geneva will become so numerous and extensive as to make it necessary to organise their transmission on a more systematic basis in order to ensure satisfactory result :

The experience gained in the course of our preparatory work has led us to certain definite conclusions :

(1) It would appear essential that organisations corresponding to the national committees set up in certain countries, and invited to communicate their needs to the International Committee, should be established in those countries which would be most likely to satisfy these needs. Here again it would not be necessary to create new organisations, but merely to co-ordinate institutions which already exist and which would, according to the conditions peculiar to each country, be the best adapted to afford intellectual assistance to less favoured countries. Since nearly all the countries whose assistance would be particularly desirable are represented on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the members of that Committee might easily indicate the best method of setting up such organisations in their respective countries, and perhaps also exert their influence for the establishment of these organisations.

(2) It would appear equally necessary to establish communication between the national committees of all countries in order to co-ordinate their methods. This might be more easily achieved if the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would consider the possibility of giving to the representatives of these national committees an opportunity of meeting and of exchanging their views. The reports of these committees submitted to such a conference, or communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations and would supplement the general enquiry on the conditions of intellectual life.

(3) Once relations have been established between the national committees, requests for publications (books or periodicals) might be forwarded direct — instead of through Geneva — to the national committee of the country where the publications applied for by another country have appeared. The most rapid means of conveying information on everything which has been published in each country would be the regular exchange of all bibliographic publications, a list of which would be published in the “ Index Bibliographicus ” prepared by the Sub-Committee on Bibliography.

(4) It is probable that another class of requests will be submitted, connected with university life ; the exchange of professors and students ; and journeys of all kinds for purposes of study. Often such requests will not be directed to any particular university, or even to any specified country, and in such cases the Central Information Bureau, the establishment of which was recommended by the Universities Sub-Committee, might be used as an intermediary.

APPENDIX.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND INSTITUTIONS CO-OPERATING WITH THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE ARE PARTICULARLY UNFAVOURABLE.

(1) *Albania.*

Dr. B. Blinishti, Director of the Albanian Permanent Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations, ensures regular communication with the Popular Library recently established at Tirana, which may be considered the centre of the intellectual life of that country, and which applies for scientific and literary works in French, English and German.

(2) *Austria.*

On the initiative of Professor A. Dopsch, the Austrian correspondent of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a National Committee was formed under his chairmanship ; it is composed of representatives of the Academy of Sciences (Prof. Wettstein), the Austrian

League of Nations Union (Prof. Walker), the Federation of Intellectual Workers (Prof. Sperl), the Vienna University (Prof. Durig), the Technical College (Prof. Artmann), the Academy of Fine Arts (Prof. Schmutzer), the Academy of Music (Director Marx), the National Library, which is the organ for the interchange of publications (Director Bick), the large museums and collections (Dr. Löhr), and the School of Industrial Art (Director Roller).

This committee held its first meeting on April 28th, 1923, and communicated to the Secretariat the resolutions adopted.

(3) *Bulgaria.*

The University of Sofia established in March 1923 a National Committee under the chairmanship of M. Caraoglanoff, Rector of the University. It is composed of representatives of the Senate of the University and of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

It will shortly communicate the needs of Bulgaria for books and scientific instruments and for interchanges of professors and students.

(4) *Esthonia.*

In a letter from its Rector, Professor Koppel, dated December 12th, 1922, the University of Dorpat declared its readiness to undertake, on behalf of Esthonia, the duties outlined in the resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations.

(5) *Finland.*

On the initiative of M. Tigerstedt, Permanent Secretary to the Society of Sciences in Finland, a "Delegation" (National Committee) was set up in April 1923, composed of representatives of the Society of Sciences (Professors U. L. Lindelöf, C. Tigerstedt and A. Wallensköld of the University of Helsingfors) and of the Finnish Academy of Sciences at Helsingfors.

(6) *Greece.*

At the suggestion of Professor A. Andreades, the Rector of Athens University, formed in April 1923, a permanent committee, composed of Professors S. Menardos, J. Remoundos, and Chr. Tsoundas for the purpose of collaborating with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It has got into touch with all the institutions concerned in Greece.

(7) *Hungary.*

Thanks to the efforts of M. E. de Balogh, a former Minister and Secretary-General to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a national committee was set up on December 18th, 1922, under the chairmanship of M. A. de Berzeviczy, former Minister, President of the Academy, and with M. de Balogh as "Rapporteur".

It is composed of eleven members of the Academy, including the Librarian, and of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Committee for the Promotion of the Scientific Work of Hungarian Universities (Professor E. de Grósz), the Hungarian League of Nations Union and the Inspector-General of Museums and Libraries.

On February 10th, 1923, the Academy submitted to the Committee for intellectual Co-operation definite suggestions as the best method of interchanging publications, professors and students with Hungary. For this purpose, it is in communication with all the Universities in the country.

(8) *Latvia.*

The Committee is negotiating with the University of Riga.

(9) *Lithuania.*

The University of Kovno entered into communication with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on November 7th, 1922, through its Rector, M. Šimkus, and a National Committee was set up in May 1922 composed of the representatives of six of the faculties of the University, i.e. Professors V. Čepinskis (Science), Chairman of the Committee, E. Balogh (Law), Secretary of the Committee, S. Šalkauskas (Theology), A. Jurgeliunas (Medicine), M. Biržiška (Art and Letters), and Vasiliauskas (Technical Sciences).

(10) *Poland.*

In accordance with Mme. Curie's proposal, the Mianowski Foundation (for the promotion of scientific research) at Warsaw (Professor K. Lutostanski, Président) serves as a link between Poland and the Committee; all the competent institutions in that country are represented on the Scientific Board of the Foundation. In January 1923, its Committee set up a "League of Nations Committee" to deal with questions of intellectual co-operation, and composed of Professors Fr. Czubalski, L. Szperl and J. Ujejski. It works in close collaboration, as regards these questions, with the Polish Academy of Science and Letters and also with a special Committee set up by the Union of Polish Scientific Societies and the Society of Sciences and Letters of Lwow (Lemberg), Professor W. Abraham (President).

(11) *Roumania.*

The Roumanian Academy set up a national committee, including representatives of the principal scientific institutions, for the purpose of permanently keeping in touch with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

On December 8th, 1922, the Secretary-General of the Academy, M. J. L. Negruzzi, forwarded to the Secretariat of the League of Nations suggestions as to the best means of affording assistance to the intellectual life of Roumania.

(12) *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.*

Thanks to the efforts of Professor J. Cvijić, President of the Serbian Royal Academy, in March 1923 the Government set up a National Committee under the chairmanship of Professor N. Vulić, representative of the Academy. One of the members of that Committee, M. R. Avramovitch, Under-Secretary of State, is a Delegate to the League of Nations, and it was on his motion that the Third Assembly adopted the resolution regarding intellectual co-operation between the various countries.

In two letters, dated January 10th and May 2nd 1923, respectively, M. Cvijić communicated to the Committee the most urgent needs of the Serbian scientific institutions.

(13) *Czechoslovakia.*

At the suggestion of Professor F. Susta, former Minister of Education, of Professor V. Tille, former Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Prague, and of M. F. Spisek, Councillor at the Ministry of Education, the Czech Academy of Sciences has set up a National Committee to collaborate with the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation. Professor Zubaty, President of the Academy, and former Rector of Charles University, is its Chairman. It is composed of 16 members, of whom eight are representatives of the Academy, four of the Czech Society of Sciences and four of the Masaryk Academy of Labour, at Prague, with an executive Committee composed of four members: Professors Zubaty, Basta, Posejpal and Susva. The latter is in charge of the administration of current business and has nominated Dr. J. Vana as Permanent Secretary.

Annex 3.

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENTS TO THE INVITATION OF THE COUNCIL TO
ADHERE TO THE CONVENTIONS OF 1886 REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Up to the present, fifteen Governments have replied to the invitation issued by the Council of the League of Nations.

The Hungarian Government and the Government of the Republic of San Domingo announced that they ratified the two Conventions: their International Exchange Services are already in operation.

Roumania has announced her intention of adhering to both Conventions; she has also created a National Service of Exchanges which has entered upon its duties.

Germany, Finland, Japan and Lithuania have announced that they are examining with interest the question raised by the Council.

The British Government replied that it could not give its adhesion to the Conventions as they now stand. It would, however, be prepared to consider modified arrangements for the exchange of publications selected from lists drawn up by the adhering States within a maximum purchase price of £50. The British Government also points out that a mere invitation to adhere to the Conventions in force does not seem entirely to cover the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which had pointed out the necessity of revising the Conventions of Brussels.

South Africa and the Netherlands are not prepared to give their official adhesion to the Conventions of 1886, but will continue to participate unofficially in the exchanges of publications which, in the case of the Netherlands, are effected through the International Exchange Bureau at Delft.

The Government of India would consider it very desirable to adhere to the Conventions, but, being at present prevented from doing so for financial reasons, will reconsider the matter again.

Bulgaria, Canada, Monaco and Norway are not prepared to adhere to the Conventions of 1886. Bulgaria is very desirous of doing so, but is prevented by her financial situation; Norway also adduces financial reasons, but at the same time observes that she considers the utility of these Conventions not sufficiently wide.

Annex 4.

REPORT ON AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING FOR THE "DISCOVERY OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS", SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE BY SENATOR F. RUFFINI.

Regarding M. Bergson's proposal for an international understanding for the purpose of :

- (1) Drawing up, as far as possible, a list of such archæological treasures as have not yet been brought to light ;
- (2) Preparing a general plan of research ;
- (3) Determining regulations as to the method of carrying out researches ;
- (4) Establishing international regulations concerning the preservation and alienation of archæological monuments ;

The first two questions are of a purely scientific-technical character. The two latter, on the other hand, are not only of a technical and scientific character, but are also of the highest political-juridical importance.

It is desirable to deal with these two groups of questions separately.

I.

In view of the purely scientific-technical character of these questions, and the fact that I do not claim to possess the necessary qualifications for dealing with the subject, I have thought it desirable, in the first place, to draw up a proposal which would enable an opinion to be obtained from persons qualified to speak on so difficult a question, and which would at the same time provide an opportunity of giving practical effect to that desire for intellectual co-operation between nations which constitutes the great ideal of our Committee.

During the third session of the International Academic Union, which met at Brussels between May 25th and 27th, 1922, the question of the regulations governing archæological research was fully discussed by a special committee consisting of Sir Frederick Kenyon, Mgr. Bulic, Mr. Stuart Jones, Mr. Wieher, Mr. Bidez, M. de Sanctis, M. Salverda de Grave, M. Cavvadias, M. Balanos, M. Kyparissis, M. Imbart de la Tour, and M. Homolle. The Committee, it is true, dealt only with archæological regulations in mandated countries, or countries occupying a similar position, but the undoubted qualifications of the persons mentioned above obviously provide the highest guarantees for an exhaustive reply to any question regarding other sides of archæological research. I therefore proposed at the outset that the two questions to which I have referred above should be submitted to the International Academic Union, and that the latter should be asked to express its opinion, and supply such information as it might consider most useful on the subject.

It would clearly be a case of one of those *definite problems of a scientific character*, in connection with which our Committee has expressed its wish to co-operate, whenever possible with other international scientific organisations, including in particular the International Academic Union.

For my own part, I cannot but think that if we are to draw up a list of such archæological treasures as have not yet been brought to light, we shall have to rely to a very considerable extent on conjecture or, I might even say, on special powers of divination ; in any case, it will be necessary to undertake, as a preliminary step to the work proposed, the preparation of as complete and accurate a list as possible of these archæological treasures which have already been discovered, and of those which — although no doubt is entertained as to their existence — have so far been sought in vain. Only after that preliminary work has been completed shall we be in a position to form an idea of the most serious gaps in the knowledge at present in our possession, gaps which, consequently, it would be both expedient and highly desirable to fill.

In Italy, the Ministry of Education has undertaken to publish a list of existing monuments ; 17 volumes have already been issued which deal with the following provinces : Alessandria, Turin, Novara, Coni, Bergamo, Brescia, Rovigo, Modena, Bologna, Pisa, Arezzo, Chieti, Caserta, Catania, Syracuse, Cagliari, Sassari and the countries administered by Italy : Tripolitana, Eritrea, Somaliland and the Southern Sporades. Work is also being carried on with a view to preparing a catalogue of works of art and two volumes have already been published — on Aosta and Pisa.

It would be of the greatest interest to do everything possible by means of bibliographical bulletins and lists, which should be as complete as possible, to furnish a knowledge of the literature produced on this subject, a result which can only be obtained with the active and wholehearted support of all countries in which our studies are pursued. An understanding with this object in view between the countries referred to would enable the work to be methodically organised and distributed on logical lines, and would prove of high value. The International Academic Union has already provided us with striking examples of undertakings of this nature, among which may be mentioned the publication of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, the compilation of a *Corpus Vasorum*, and finally, the new edition of Du Cange's Dictionary.

The mapping-out of a general plan of research work, however, presents considerable difficulties ; doubts may even be raised at the very outset as to whether scholarship has reached a sufficient degree of development to allow an undertaking of this nature to be begun.

For the moment it might perhaps be enough to call attention to the research work which would prove of the greatest interest and which might be undertaken at the present date with the greatest advantage.

But even regarding the matter from that point of view, I feel that the best course to pursue would be to invite the Brussels Academic Union to take steps to have a memorandum prepared by its competent committees, which would supply all the guidance and contain all the instructions and proposals which might appear to be best adapted to the purpose.

II.

We shall now consider questions 3 and 4 under their two distinct aspects, and we shall begin with their scientific-technical side.

A body of regulations dealing with the scientific method which should be employed in research work ought obviously to begin by taking into account the great diversity existing both in the districts where such research work is being pushed forward and the object for which such work is being undertaken. Speaking generally, we are justified in stating that a sound scholarly and accurate method of conducting research work has so far been followed in almost all civilised countries ; but considerable advantage would certainly be derived if a body of competent persons representing the various regions, and also possessing specialised knowledge of the object of the research, could bring together these various methods and compare and co-ordinate them in a document which would show the manner in which a steady improvement in the method of carrying on research could be ensured.

Looking at the matter from the scientific point of view, the problem of the methods of preserving, and the power of legally transferring, archæological monuments may be stated briefly as follows : Is it desirable to leave monuments on the actual spot on which they are discovered, or is it better that they should be removed and placed in museums ? If the archæological monument is preserved in the surroundings in which it has been brought to light, the surroundings and the monument will obviously throw light on each other and each will heighten the value of the other — a circumstance which cannot but assist the work of scientific reconstitution. It is equally obvious that if the monument is removed to a place where other similar monuments may be compared with it, the juxtaposition of these monuments will lead to fuller knowledge and will bring out certain points which otherwise would have remained obscure.

In deciding which of the two systems ought to be adopted, *i.e.*, whether a monument should be retained on the spot where it was discovered or whether it ought to be removed and placed in a special museum, regard should be had to considerations relating to the surroundings of the place where the monument was brought to light. In countries where intelligent and strict supervision over works of art and antiquities is, or can be, exercised, the first system would, as a rule, appear to be preferable.

In regard to this matter I would venture to point out that the long period during which all objects discovered during excavation work carried out in the town of Pompeii were removed to the National Museum at Naples has been succeeded by a period during which articles discovered have, as far as possible, been preserved on the spot — one may even say on the very site and in the very position — in which they were found. Any person who will compare the results of excavation work formerly carried on in certain parts of the buried city with the results of similar work as carried out recently cannot fail to be impressed by the great power of suggestion and the remarkable and inspiring appeal which the new method makes to the imagination.

There are countries, however, in which antiquities receive no protection whatever from the local authorities and in which, as a result, the continued presence of such antiquities on the actual site where they were brought to light would be the surest and speediest method of exposing them to inevitable pillage or even to destruction. In the case of such countries, accordingly, the removal of objects which are brought to light and their protection in special museums would appear to be by far the best method and one which should be adopted in spite of any scientific consideration or in spite of the fact that their suggestive power in calling up the past, or their poetical appeal, might be lost.

In the case of countries, as, for example, Egypt, in which an almost infinite number of antiquities are continually being discovered in uniform series, a compromise between the above two methods might perhaps be found. In the case of such countries, objects, when discovered, might be divided up among the local collections and even among local museums and the museums in these countries which had contributed to the work of research either by giving scientific assistance or by supplying funds.

But no matter which of these solutions finds the more general acceptance, there is one thing which should be most strenuously opposed : the clandestine removal of art treasures and antiquities. From every point of view, such removals are highly prejudicial, but they are especially so from the point of view of scientific, orderly, methodical and, consequently, really valuable research work. An understanding between countries — both countries which are Members of the League of Nations and others such as the United States of America — would be most desirable in this respect. And an example of an undertaking of this character might be found in the proposed convention between Italy and the Czechoslovak Republic.

III.

The consideration of questions 3 and 4 from the legal-political point of view reveals a distinction between countries which, in consequence of the stage of civilisation which they have reached and their form of government, provide, as regards artistic treasures and archaeological monuments, the fullest guarantees for the treatment of such objects in a manner which meets all the requirements of science and, on the other hand, countries in which such a guarantee can only be partially furnished or is totally lacking.

There is less difficulty in arriving at a decision as regards the second case, for a distinction can be drawn between countries of a high standard of culture which are equally interested in archaeological research work and countries in which the interest in archaeological questions may be traced to a great variety of reasons, among which strictly scientific considerations certainly do not hold the most important place.

Complete unity of effort can accordingly only be established between countries in the first group which also possess considerable political power and are consequently in a position to prepare and enforce jointly a body of regulations corresponding to the highest intellectual needs of civilisation.

The difficulty of taking a decision is considerably reduced by another consideration to which we have already referred : the International Academic Union has discussed, through the medium of a committee consisting of persons of high competence, this very question of the rules which ought to govern archaeological investigation in mandated countries or in countries occupying a similar position. For that reason I feel that I cannot do better than reproduce *in extenso* the resolution adopted by that committee after full discussion — resolutions which, I venture to think, contain principles which ought to be accepted.

The following are the resolutions referred to :

I. It is desirable that an understanding should be established regarding the principles governing the superintendence of antiquities in mandated countries or countries under a similar system of government.

II. The object of the superintendence of antiquities should be threefold :

(1) To preserve on the spot any ancient buildings or monuments from deterioration, making allowance solely for the proved necessities of modern life ;

(2) As regards movable objects, found above or below the surface, to constitute complete representative series of these objects in their countries of origin ;

(3) To encourage studies and further archaeological knowledge by granting facilities for research to scholars from other countries.

III. Objects 1 and 2 will be attained : (1) by effectively supervising and protecting monuments existing *in situ*, both in respect of natives, foreigners inhabiting the country and travellers ; (2) by establishing a central museum or local museum in which all movable antiquities will be collected and stored, grouped in series representing the history and civilisation of the country.

IV. It would seem that, in order to induce natives and other inhabitants to show respect for monuments and to give information with regard to and to preserve movable antiquities, whether already discovered or yet to be discovered, a benevolent policy of education and encouragement would be preferable to a rigorous system of intimidation. They should be taught to recognise antiquities and to appreciate the importance of such objects for the honour and profit of their country ; they should be shown the advantages of honest information by the award of prizes or of fair compensation.

V. Any person discovering an antiquity must notify the fact as promptly as possible to the Archaeological Service or to the nearest authorities. Subject to this reservation, and upon condition of taking the requisite precautions for preserving it, the finder might be authorised to keep the antiquity.

VI. The legal owner of an antiquity shall have the right to sell it or alienate it, but solely subject to the forms specified in the law on antiquities and with the consent of the Archaeological Service.

VII. No antiquity may be taken away without express authorisation from the Archaeological Service.

VIII. In case of sale, either in the country itself or abroad, the superintendence of antiquities shall reserve to itself the right of pre-emption, in conformity with the procedure laid down for the fixing of prices by the law on antiquities.

IX. With a view to developing (object No. 3) a scientific knowledge of antiquities, it is desirable that explorations and excavations should be encouraged by a liberal and fair regime subject to guarantees ensuring the adoption of the most efficient method possible.

X. No excavations may be undertaken without due permission from the authorities, who must obtain an opinion from the Archaeological Service.

XI. Permission can only be granted to recognised learned institutions or to persons certified as duly qualified by institutions of this nature.

XII. Upon the conclusion of excavations, all objects discovered, without exception, must be forwarded to the Archaeological Service to any locality named by it.

Movable objects of supreme historical or artistic importance should be collected under the supervision of the Archaeological Service in a central or local museum for the purpose

of protecting them and facilitating their study, and should be so arranged as to represent the civilisation of the country as fully as possible.

After the museum has received its selection, the Archæological Service will be entitled to grant the excavator part of the discoveries made by him, in recognition of his generosity towards the country and his devotion to archæology and with a view to promoting archæological knowledge abroad by means of the distribution of originals.* The excavator's share of the discoveries should consist principally of duplicates or objects which may be regarded as duplicates. It will vary according to place and circumstance and may amount to as much as one half of the discoveries if the quantity of archæological material permits or in cases in which this course may be recommended owing to the difficulties of preservations on the spot or in the general interests of archæology. In respect of these same interests, every endeavour will be made to ensure that the part made over to the excavator will also, so far as possible, be representative of the civilisation of the country to which he has devoted his money and his labour.

XIII. Authorisation to excavate will entail an obligation on the part of the learned institution or qualified person holding such authorisation to publish within a reasonable space of time a report, with adequate details, on the progress of the work and the nature, date and place of the principal discoveries. If necessary, the final place of destination of the discoveries, whether in the country or outside, should also be indicated.

XIV. Any learned institution and any duly qualified and certified person may compete for authorisation to excavate, whether they are nationals of the mandatory Power or not.

Archæological relations as between mandatory Powers will be governed by the system of reciprocity within the limits defined by the present Convention.

IV.

On the other hand — as may easily be understood — the question is an extremely difficult and intricate one when the researches to be undertaken are to be carried out in a State which has arrived at a higher degree of civilisation and in which archæological research is understood, conducted and appreciated in a manner which fulfils all the requirements of science ; this is obviously the crux of the question.

Let us first consider the system introduced in the two countries whose territories present much more extensive possibilities of research than those of other countries : namely, Greece and Italy. It is obviously correct to say that these countries cannot be placed on a footing of pure and simple reciprocity with regard to other countries which do not offer any possibilities for archæological research or which offer them only to a considerably smaller degree. This accounts for the necessity which has been felt of establishing a system of protection and restriction in the two countries mentioned above.

The system instituted in Greece under the Law of June 19th, 1899, regarding the Island of Crete, and extended to include the whole of Greece on July 24th, 1899, is the more severe of the two. Under these laws, all antiquities are decreed to be the patrimony of the State, so that the right of research and preservation belongs exclusively to the Government. Article 1 of the Greek Law is couched in the following terms :

“ All antiquities, whether movable or otherwise, discovered in Greece in any of the national possessions, in the rivers, ports or on the floor of the sea, in communal, monastic and private properties, even from the earliest times, shall be the property of the State. ”

A more liberal attitude has been adopted in Italy. The principle that antiquities form part of the public estate was not embodied in the terms of the Italian Law of June 20th, 1909. This law respects the rights of ownership of persons who are owners of the soil in which excavations are made or in which archæological monuments are discovered.

In the public interest and in the interest of science, however, it laid down certain restrictions to the enjoyment of this right of ownership. These restrictions consist mainly of the right which the State has appropriated to itself of undertaking archæological research in any locality situated within its territory and of passing decrees for expropriations on the ground of public utility, subject to payment of fair compensation to the proprietor.

The Government may, however, grant licences to institutions and even to private persons to undertake archæological research on condition that the latter submit to the supervision of officials of the public services and observe all regulations imposed upon them by the latter in the interests of science.

Half the objects or compensation equivalent to half their value, as the Ministry of Public Education may think fit, is granted to the institutions or private persons discovering them. The appropriations by the State of half the objects discovered, or even of all such objects, subject, however, to repayment of half their value, is justified not merely from the higher point of view of public utility and education but also by the imperfectly defined legal nature of objects discovered by excavation which cannot strictly be regarded as articles belonging to the soil nor as *treasure-trove*. The intrinsic meaning of the principle which was generally recognised formerly to the effect that “ Qui dominus est soli, dominus est coeli inferorum ” and which was contained in the articles of certain civil codes (*e.g.* Article 440 of the Italian Civil Code) has formed the subject of discussions of too violent a nature to make it possible to assign without reservation the ownership of archæological treasure to the owner of the soil. Archæological treasure as the product of intellectual work and of the culture of the whole nation cannot be treated as purely analogous to mineral ore or a sum of money buried by some

individual in former days. It is obvious that the right to the ownership of national riches of this kind is a collective right and hence that it must be regarded as a fair and just division if the owner and the State each take half.

It should be noted that the Italian Law grants concessions upon the same terms not only to *national* institutions and private individuals, but also to *foreign* institutions and individuals. Article 19 of the Law states : “ The Government shall have the same powers (*i.e.* of appropriating half the objects discovered or all such objects, subject, however, to repayment of half their value) both in the case of objects discovered as the result of excavations carried out by foreign institutions or nationals holding licences and in the case of objects discovered by the latter by chance ; and although the Government may, under the terms of the preceding articles, consent to allow the said foreign nationals or institutions to retain part of the objects discovered, these objects may not be exported from the territory of the State but must be kept in Italy under conditions which will ensure their being available in that country for purposes of national culture. The objects referred to are those possessing the characteristics specified in the first paragraph of Article 8 ”. The first paragraph of Article 8 states : “ It is forbidden to export outside the kingdom objects of historical, archæological or artistic interest the exportation of which would constitute a serious loss to history, archæology or art ”.

To sum up, the Italian Government has reserved to itself the right to grant or refuse authorisation to undertake excavations and research. The Italian Government can assign to itself such authorisation with regard to any part of the territory of the State, subject to payment of compensation. The Government may grant, both to Italian and foreign institutions and to individuals, both of Italian or foreign nationality, authorisation to undertake excavation and researches. The half of any objects brought to the surface or discovered may also be surrendered to institutions or individuals, whether of Italian or foreign nationality. Objects thus surrendered may be exported abroad provided that their exportation does not constitute a loss of the type specified in the first paragraph of Article 8. In the case of such loss being proved, the objects, although the property of national or foreign institutions or individuals, must remain within the territory of the State.

It is obvious that the latter clause (which, considered literally, would appear to place foreigners on exactly the same footing as Italian subjects) constitutes a restriction *de facto* in regard to foreigners which is of considerable importance. The essential difficulty in all controversy on the subject may, as a matter of fact, be reduced to this latter point. Throughout the discussions at Brussels during the meeting of the Academic Union, the representatives of these States, which are not themselves endowed with archæological treasure, laid great stress on their countries' desire to acquire a larger and more definite proportion of the yield of discoveries and excavations. In support of their argument they drew attention to the “benevolent equity of a concession of this nature and especially to the obvious scientific advantages to be derived from thus placing within the reach of masters and workers in the most civilised countries of the two hemispheres types of monuments and new documents ”.

I do not in any way deny the legitimacy of a desire of this kind. However, I would venture to point out that there are few matters in which national sentiment can be more susceptible, suspicious and even intractable than this. It is important, accordingly, to spare national sentiment in any way possible.

The most certain means of obtaining the widest concessions in this direction is that of refraining from making an isolated representation, that is to say, of each country making a separate request, to the State where the antiquities and archæological treasure are deposited. Countries which are the custodians of archæological treasure will only decide to grant wider concessions if there is close collaboration in regard to work and researches between all countries adhering to the League of Nations, and if they are shown the successful results of such collaboration. In other words, the only method of inducing countries which fate has favoured in this regard to contribute to the collective work of all nations larger quantities of scientific material than they have granted hitherto is to give them a guarantee of the closest possible measure of international solidarity in all spheres of culture.

V.

I therefore feel it to be my duty to submit the following three resolutions to the Committee :

(I) That technical and scientific questions relating to archæological research, the preservation of objects and the publication of the results of research be submitted to the *International Academic Union*.

(II) That the resolution adopted by that Union with regard to the archæological regime to be applied in mandated territories or territories assimilated thereto be approved and forwarded to the *Mandates Commission* of the League of Nations.

(III) That, as regards international regulations concerning the preservation and alienation of archæological monuments, a request be addressed to the *Italian Government* to take the initiative in the matter and to prepare the draft of an agreement.

Annex 5.

UNIVERSITY INFORMATION BUREAU.

At the suggestion of the University Sub-Committee, the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation proposes the formation of a Universities Information Bureau. This Bureau might be attached to the Secretariat, which carries out the secretarial work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The object, programme, method of work and budget of the Bureau might be determined in the following manner :

(1) The object of the Bureau will be to collect all documents concerning university life in all countries, to classify and study them and to draw any useful information from them.

It will mainly deal with international relations between the universities and will make every endeavour possible to facilitate such relations.

(2) The Bureau shall collect documents and distribute information in accordance with the programme framed below :

I. *University Organisation.*

(1) Relations between the universities and the State.

(2) Internal organisation (governing body, divisions, institutes, ecclesiastical colleges).

(3) Relations between the various universities in the same country.

(4) National university information offices or similar national institutions.

II. *Organisation of Studies.*

(1) System and periods of study.

(2) Division of studies.

(3) Matriculation.

(4) Examinations and degrees.

III. *Teaching Staff.*

(1) Appointment; duration of appointment.

(2) Remuneration.

(3) Unattached professors and lecturers (*privat-docents*).

(4) Assistants and readers.

(5) Admission of foreigners to the teaching staff.

IV. *Students.*

(1) Administrative relations between the universities and the students; legal status of students; discipline.

(2) Organisation of students.

(3) Conditions of life (housing, feeding, requisites for study, grants in aid, scholarships, etc.)

V. *Social Importance of the Universities.*

(1) Recruitment of teaching staff.

(2) Social position of professors.

(3) Social position of ex-students (doctors, lawyers, etc.)

(4) Relations with the public (academic associations, university extension courses, public lectures and courses).

(5) Scientific associations.

VI. *International Relations.*

(1) Equivalent studies and examinations.

(2) International agreements.

(3) Inter-university congresses.

(4) Scientific congresses.

(5) Students' congresses.

(6) Interchange of professors.

(7) Interchange of students.

(8) Interchange of publications.

(9) Exchanges between libraries.

(10) Vacation courses.

(3) The Bureau will keep constantly in touch with the national bureaux or other similar institutions.

In countries where there is no national inter-university bureau, the Bureau will endeavour to obtain the formation of one and meanwhile will appoint correspondents.

The Bureau will send information in the first place to the official administrative bodies of higher education in the various States, to the national bureaux and finally to the universities themselves, whether State-controlled or otherwise.

It will be authorised to enter into relations with private associations and with individual persons.

It will publish a bulletin.

(4) The Bureau will be directed by the Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He will be assisted by a temporary official for work of an administrative nature and by a stenographer. Any supplementary expenditure required for the formation of the official bureau would accordingly not exceed 30,700 francs :

A Member of Section, Class B. . . .	13,700	} 30,700 francs.
A shorthand-typist	7,000	
Correspondence, publications, experts, visits to national bureaux	10,000	

Annex 6.

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY PROFESSOR BANNERJEA.

The League of Nations is destined to become, we hope, a real force in international relationships — an instrument of justice and world-peace. Whatever justification its critics may claim for condemnation directed against certain decisions and mandates, they must concede that the real League is in the making, that the present League has positive achievements to its credit and that it is a very young institution.

But political relationships, if they are to be normal and sound, must be built up on the foundations of effective intellectual co-operation. In order that it may be a stabilising and directive force in political relations, the League must take the initiative in linking up the life of the nations intellectually. A good deal of pioneer work has already been done by scholars and reformers, who have pointed out the evils of excessive bias in national systems of education, who have been like voices in the wilderness insisting on the dangers implicit in the study of books that condone the limitations of one nation and present the shortcomings of others in a most lurid light, that tend to aggravate the natural differences between nations until, in the impressionable minds of the young, difference becomes synonymous with hostility. The seeds of wars are sown not only on public platforms and in the Press but first and foremost in the class-room and the lecture hall.

The reality of the League's achievements for the future must eventually be conditioned by the reality and sincere character of its efforts to embody progressive reform in an international system of education which may be at once truly national and genuinely international without being cosmopolitan or crudely propagandist.

But such experiments can be fruitfully conducted by the League only in an institution directly under its control. At any rate the starting-point of far-reaching reformers can be no other, for independent or state-controlled national universities would naturally resent attempts at catechising or interference.

Prof. Bergson's motion for the institution of courses on contemporary nations has been unanimously adopted by the Sub-Committee on Inter-University Relations. In the ordinary way, considerable time may elapse before various universities decide to make these courses a normal feature of their work. Given an institution such as I take the liberty to commend to my colleagues, the proposed experiment can be worked under favourable conditions. Should the results be striking, as, indeed, they promise to be, it remains for other universities to follow the lead.

The motion standing in the name of Prof. de Castro — also mine — regarding the need and desirability of exchange of professors in a systematic manner has also been accepted in principle. I have no doubt that universities throughout the civilised world would respond to this appeal. But, in this respect again, an international university under the League's control can take the initiative in making systematic exchanges of professors part of its ordinary routine and thus inspire the more sceptical universities with faith in the utility of such arrangements.

The remarks made in regard to the institution of courses on contemporary nations and the exchange of professors would apply *mutatis mutandis* to every positive proposal so far made by the Committee or recommended by the Sub-Committee. The proposed university can be made the culture-ground of every beneficent reform which has been carefully thought out by experts and to which reason and experience give preference over obsolete methods.

I make this proposal with considerable hesitation and reluctance, even though personally I am convinced that the establishment of such a university is the vital need of our age. The hesitation is due to fear lest one might be encroaching on the kindness of colleagues who have given generous consideration to other suggestions of mine. But an irresistible emotion, having its background in a strong conviction, urges me to submit this statement for fuller consideration by the Committee. One feels convinced that existing national universities, in spite of their splendid achievements, have fallen short of the purpose which they should primarily fulfil and subserve: namely, to use the life of the mind, *i.e.* mental discipline and self-expression, as a vehicle for the transmission and propagation of a spirit of concord and amity among nations. He will be a bold man, indeed, who might claim that only one university here and another there is the nursery of chauvinistic and separatist ideals and that the majority promote right understanding and reciprocal good-will. It is a grim tragedy daily being enacted before our eyes, this poisoning the impressionable minds of the young and firing their imagination with unworthy visions during the most critical period of life when love of adventure is strong and the heart spontaneously responds to calls for effort or sacrifice.

Vigorous, even bitter, criticism may perhaps rightly, certainly quite naturally, be directed against the suggestion to found a university with a view to promote sectarian and sectional propaganda, as, for instance, international pacifism or socialism or a colourless invertebrate cosmopolitanism. But no reasonable person, whatever his political or social convictions, can object to a university aiming at the broadening of the mental outlook of its alumni. Intellectual life is beyond the region of political controversy, and in educational matters each nation has made valuable contributions to culture which should be appreciated by all. In order that this appreciation may not remain the monopoly of the chosen few but that its range be gradually widened, it is imperative that more adequate facilities than at present exist should be provided for at an international centre of learning. And the organisation of such facilities constitutes the primary task of an international university which should be assigned specific functions and powers to award degrees and diplomas and be brought into being by an international charter.

The idea may at first sound a bit fantastic, but when we realise that a private individual like Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has already started an international university at Shantiniketan without obtaining any assistance from the Government but relying exclusively on private philanthropy, and that this university has already become a meeting-ground of contemporary cultures, Christian, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Hindu and Semitic, that spacious grounds have been secured for it as well as the co-operation of European savants, initial objections to the launching of such a scheme may be considerably reduced.

But certain objections might remain carrying due weight, and the chief of these objections may be urged on financial grounds. The scheme might be worth considering, but it sounds rather ambitious, and where is the money to come from? Should this objection be seriously raised, I should plead that in the meanwhile the proposal be given an *ad interim* consideration on its merits subject to its final acceptance in case financial guarantees are forthcoming. If, in the judgment of my colleagues, there is something concrete and substantial in the proposal corresponding to a real need, I believe it can afford to wait and stand the test of a searching enquiry before being carried into execution. If, on the contrary, the proposal does not point to something vital, urgent and indispensable, I shall take the decision of my colleagues in the spirit in which, I feel certain, it ought to be taken.

Financial difficulties have always loomed large in the history of all pioneer movements, and yet progressive movements have a way of triumphing over them when the impression gains ground that the new scheme corresponds to an unfulfilled need and when the public respond to the stimulus of a new appeal. It may not be wise, on *a priori* grounds, to conclude that in this case the financial obstacle will prove insurmountable, and, on this assumption, to dispose of the proposal summarily, nor hastily to assume that money will be available directly an appeal is made. The only rational course is to organise an appeal if after consideration of the proposal it is decided to press forward in this matter.

Other objections may be stronger than the financial one. It is so easy to start another University in the spirit of the older institutions and yet give it the name "international", or convert any vacant building at a big capital into an International University with the aid of international funds. What matters most is the spirit which the proposed University should symbolise and the objective it must pursue. New wine should not be put into old bottles. The success of the proposed University depends on the sincerity of efforts sedulously to steer clear of national interests and commitments and to make it a nursery of international ideals *i.e.*, ideals of concord and harmony among nations based on right understanding and reciprocal, disinterested appreciation. These efforts are possible; they are desirable. The success of the League as an instrument of peace depends on them.

Funds collected for the University may be administered by a trust composed of distinguished representatives of the countries concerned — representatives, moreover, who command the confidence of the public in their own countries. The Council of the League should be fully represented in the trust. The appointing of a Governing Body and the Academic Council of the University is a matter easily capable of adjustment. In practice, it need not present much difficulty at all. As more countries joined the League, they could send representatives to the Governing Body and the Academic Council.

During the initial stages, at least, the International University might, on the basis of co-operation with the local "National" University, arrive at a working arrangement whereby "ordinary" courses might be held at the latter University, the International University thus being free to concentrate its energies and efforts on its own peculiar work.

In organising its curricula of studies, special emphasis should be laid on the need for cultivating the international point of view by the aid of books which do not magnify national standards and preconceptions. This international mentality has nothing whatever in common with international pacifism and socialism or the cheap internationalism based on finance or the absence of a national home. It is compatible with the highest dictates of a sane patriotism ; it rests on a magnanimous and liberal view of life.

The seat of the University may be a European centre, conspicuous for its traditions of learning and recognised as the leading centre of European scholarships, which sets the model and the standard of efficiency in matters intellectual. This may be a subject for controversy, as every European capital may advance its claim to the first place. But, after all, this is only a question of detail. Paris, Oxford, Berlin, Brussels and Rome come to one's mind as likely places to choose from. For the present, however, it is not expedient that the centre should be in an ex-enemy country but in a country member of the League. If it is found difficult, in practice, to select an ordinary national centre without causing offence or producing an impression of partiality, the best alternative then would be to select the seat of the League of Nations as the seat for the International University. The governing consideration in the selection of a centre must be its potency to attract the greatest number of students from other countries. Any University which failed to do so could not possibly become self-supporting and might go bankrupt or it might be constantly drawing on the resources of the League or the trust constituted for the purpose.

As to the securing of an international charter, it need not present much difficulty. The League may, with the consent of all its members, issue it. This would both be a mandate and delegation of powers.

There must be ample provision in the curriculum of studies for a scientific study of oriental cultures : Japanese, Chinese, Arab, Persian, Semitic and Indian ; and for literature dealing with ways and means how to promote co-operation between East and West on terms of honour, self-respect and equality. Each and every type of culture must be expounded by the best representatives of that culture : Indian culture by Indians, Persian civilisation by Persians and so on and so forth.

In the case of the British Commonwealth, it would be an advantage if scholarships were offered to capable students from India and the Dominions. The way would thus be paved for a better understanding among peoples isolated from each other through distance and lack of knowledge of conditions prevailing in other countries. The French could do the same in regard to prospective candidates from their overseas possessions.

National Universities which may approve of the work of the University and are in agreement with its ideals may apply for and secure affiliation to the International University in exchange for an undertaking that without disturbing their existing programmes, they will add a department where studies of an international nature will be conducted on a scientific basis.

There are unlimited possibilities for such a University to encourage scientific research in history, economics, colonial and diplomatic history, and the study of comparative institutions according to methods and aims different from those of the older tradition.

For the present, the International University may only undertake work and be responsible for studies that cannot be profitably conducted in National Universities. All other work necessary for the completion of a degree examination may, on the basis of an arrangement with the local National University, be carried on at the latter University for the benefit of the alumni of the International University.

I therefore take the liberty to propose, for the present, the following resolution :

“The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends to the Council of the League of Nations, in the interests of a better understanding among nations and world-peace, the establishment of an International University under its auspices, the mandate for the proposed University to be given by the issue of an international charter from the League, and

“Requests the Council of the League to appoint a Representative Finance Committee who may organise an appeal for funds on behalf of the proposed International University.”

Annex 7.

RELATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON MORAL EDUCATION

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARIAT.

In the course of the discussion on the Report of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by the Second Committee of the Third Assembly, Dr. Tcheou-Wei, Chinese delegate, made the following proposal :

“ In view of the importance of the question of moral education, of the successful results of the last session of the International Congress on Moral Education held at Geneva in 1922, and of the resolution adopted by that congress for the creation of a

permanent international office of moral education, the Third Assembly of the League of Nations instructs the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give a favourable hearing to any proposals which may be made to it by the organisations (Executive Committee and Organisation Committee) of the above-mentioned congress with a view to intellectual co-operation."

On the Chairman's proposal, the Second Committee of the Assembly decided to refer the question raised by the Chinese delegate to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its consideration.

In accordance with this decision of the Assembly, on November 22nd Dr. Tcheou-Wei communicated to the Secretary of the Committee the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of International Congresses on Moral Education held at London on October 10th, 1922, in which the following passage occurs :

"The Council has heard with much satisfaction that M. Tcheou-Wei's motion at the Geneva Assembly of the League, September 19th, 1922, for placing the Congress in relation with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was remitted to the latter Committee for consideration.

"The Secretary was directed to present a copy of the two Congress volumes to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and a copy of the "Vœu de Genève on History Teaching".

The text of this resolution was communicated to the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in a letter from the Secretary of the Committee dated November 29th, 1922.

It would appear that all the Executive Council of the Congress at present desires from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is an exchange of the publications of the two bodies and also of the texts of resolutions adopted by them.

It would therefore be desirable that the Committee should give its Secretary detailed instructions regarding the documents which it desires to communicate to the Council of the Congress.

This decision might be brought to the notice of the delegates at the Assembly in case they should desire to obtain information as to the action taken on the Chinese delegate's proposal.

Annex 8.

PROPOSAL OF M. MUNCH, DANISH DELEGATE AT THE ASSEMBLY, WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES.

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARIAT.

In the course of the discussion on the Report of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by the Second Committee of the Third Assembly, the Danish delegate, Dr. P. Munch, former Minister of National Defence and Member of Parliament, raised the question of the organisation of international scientific congresses in the following terms :

"There was another question which the speaker also wished to emphasise. Since the war, it had been difficult to convene scientific congresses in which savants belonging to belligerent countries could also take part. If such a situation continued to exist it would most seriously prejudice the interests of science.

"For this reason the Twentieth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which had just been held at Vienna, had unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the illustrious French educationist Ferdinand Buisson. This resolution was worded as follows : 'The Twentieth Inter-Parliamentary Conference recommends that, in the interest of science and of intellectual co-operation, all scientific congresses should be open to savants belonging to all countries irrespective of nationality.'

"He thought that the Committee should adopt this resolution. He quite understood that, during the first years after the war, it had been difficult to make scientific congresses fully representative ; the animosities created by the war were the chief impediment. However natural such animosities might be, the claims of science should now predominate. If diplomats and politicians were able to meet in international conferences it should also be possible for savants to meet on the common ground of science. It would be of great advantage for the renewal of scientific relations that the authority of the League of Nations should reinforce that of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

"He therefore proposed a fifth resolution :

'The Committee requests the Assembly to recommend that, in the interest of science and of intellectual co-operation, all scientific congresses should be open to savants belonging to all countries irrespective of nationality.'

During this discussion on this proposal, Professor Gilbert Murray, South African delegate and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, stated, in reply to M. Munch,

that for the same reasons he had already proposed to add the following words to the first resolution in M. de Jouvenel's report regarding the continuation of the work of the Committee :

“ and it expresses the hope that the Committee will continue its task with the co-operation of the most eminent men of all countries ”.

He thought that this addition would, to a great extent, meet the objections of the Danish delegate, who might accordingly be willing to withdraw his own proposal.

It would be useless for men who were unable to co-operate on account of mutual hostility to sit down at the same table. It would take time to achieve co-operation on the part of all savants.

He thought that an international conference held at the present time which did not include all nationalities would not indicate progress but would be a retrograde step.

After further discussion between M. Munch and Professor Murray, the Chairman of the Second Committee of the Assembly proposed that M. Munch's resolution should be considered by a special sub-committee composed of M. Munch, Professor Murray and M. Avramovitch, (Delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) with M. de Jouvenel as Chairman.

This Sub-Committee met on September 21st, 1922, and arrived at the following conclusion :

“ As regards the resolution proposed by M. Munch, to which the additional recommendation N^o 1 proposed by Professor Gilbert Murray already corresponds, the Sub-Committee, after discussion, unanimously decided, with M. Munch's approval, to ask the Second Committee of the Assembly to approve the principle it contains in the following terms :

“ The Second Committee, having regard to the universal character of science, decides to insert in its minutes the recommendation that, in the interests of science and of intellectual co-operation, all scientific congresses shall be open to the scientists of all countries without distinction of nationality.

“ Professor Gilbert Murray, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, will take the necessary steps to submit this recommendation to the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

This decision was brought to the notice of the Plenary Committee by M. de Jouvenel in the following terms :

“ As regards the resolution proposed by M. Munch, the Sub-Committee was of opinion that the case was met by the addition to paragraph 1 of the words proposed by Professor Gilbert Murray, and it thought it desirable that the consideration of the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Munch had accepted that solution.”
