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Geneva, August 15th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH SESSION

Held at Geneva, from Monday, July 20th, to Saturday, July 25th, 1931.

Series of League of Nations Publications

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Members :

Mr. G. A. MURRAY (<i>Chairman</i>)	Professor of Greek philology at Oxford University; Member of the Council of the British Academy; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.
M. SANIN CANO	Man of Letters and Publicist.
M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO	Professor of the Institutions of Roman Law at the University of Madrid: Secretary-General of the <i>Junta para Ampliación de Estudios</i> , Madrid.
Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Professor of Physics at the University of Paris; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw; Member of the Paris <i>Académie de médecine</i> , of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.
M. J. DESTREE (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Deputy; Former Minister for Sciences and Arts; Member of the <i>Académie royale de Belgique</i> and of the <i>Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises</i> .
M. A. EINSTEIN	Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
M. Gösta S. FORSELL	Professor of Radiology at the University of Stockholm, Member of the Swedish Academy of Science.
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 of the United States; Member of the International Research Council; Exchange Professor to Belgium.
M. Paul PAINLEVÉ	Member of the <i>Institut de France</i> ; Member of the <i>Académie des sciences</i> of Bologna, Stockholm, Upsala, <i>Lincei</i> of Rome; Deputy; former President of the Council.
Sir. Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN	Professor of Philosophy at the University of Calcutta.
M. G. DE REYNOLD	Professor at Berne University; Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies; Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science; Member of the International Committee of Intellectual Unions; Chairman of the Swiss National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Corresponding Member of the <i>Institut de France</i> .

M. Alfredo Rocco

Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome; Member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*; Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua; Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, for the Treasury and Finance; former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Deputy.

M. Heinrich VON SRBIK

Professor of History at the University of Vienna; former Minister of Education.

M. Joseph ŠUSTA

Professor of General History at Charles University, Prague; Member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences, former Minister of Education.

M. Aikitu TANAKADATE

Doctor of Science, Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio; Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokio, and its Representative in the House of Peers; Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

M. N. TITULESCO

Professor at the University of Bucharest; Jurist; former Minister for Finance; former Foreign Minister.

M. WU-SHI-FEE

Member of the Faculty of Peiyang University, Tientsin, and of the Nanyang College, Shanghai; Chairman of the Committee for the Unification of the Pronunciation of the Chinese Language; Editor of the newspaper *Chung Hua Sin Pao*.

Secretariat :

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE

Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Cooperation.

M. J. D. DE MONTENACH

Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Sub-Committees; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Direction of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation :

M. H. BONNET

Director.

Executive and Directors' Committee :

The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute on Intellectual Cooperation.

Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA

M. DESTREE

M. DE REYNOLD

M. ROCCO

Sir Frank HEATH

Members of the International Committee.

Dr. H. A. KRÜSS

Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the Empire; former Secretary of the Scientific and Industrial Research Committee of the Privy Council; Fellow of University College, London.

Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin.

M. ROLAND-MARCEL

Former Administrator-General of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

(a) *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.*

(Constituted under a Resolution of the Eleventh Assembly.)

M. Bela BARTOK	Professor at the <i>Conservatoire</i> at Budapest, Composer and Orchestra Conductor (Hungarian).
M. Karel CAPEK	Author and Dramatist (Czech).
M. COSTA DU RELS	Writer (Bolivian).
M. Henri FOCILLON	Professor of the History of Art at the Sorbonne (French).
M. Julien LUCHAIRE	Director <i>emeritus</i> of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (French).
M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA	Professor of Spanish Literature at Oxford University, Ambassador of Spain in Washington (Spanish).
M. Thomas MANN	Author (German).
Mr. John MASEFIELD	D.Litt., Poet Laureate of Great Britain (British).
M. Ugo OJETTI	Author and journalist, Member of the Italian Royal Academy (Italian).
M. Georges OPRESCU	Professor at Bucharest University, former Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (Roumanian).
M. Ragnar ÖSTBERG	Architect (Swedish).
M. R. PARIBENI	<i>Directeur des Beaux-Arts</i> in Italy, Member of the Italian Royal Academy (Italian).
Mme. Nini ROLL-ANKER	Authoress (Norwegian).
M. Josef STRZYGOWSKI	Professor of the History of Art at Vienna University (Austrian).
Mlle. H. VACARESCO	Authoress Member of the Roumanian Academy (Roumanian).
M. Paul VALÉRY	Member of the <i>Académie française</i> (French).
Dr. A. W. WAETZOLDT	Director-General of Prussian Museums (German).

Representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.
M. DESTRÉE.
M. DE REYNOLD.

(b) *Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY	(British).
M. DESTRÉE	(Belgian).
M. Luis A. BARALT	(Cuban), Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy.
M. Ivan DJAYA	Professor at Belgrade University.
Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY	(French), Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women.
Dr. Stephen P. DUGGAN	(American), Director of the Institute of International Education.
Señora GALLAGHER-PARKS	(Peruvian), Chairman of the Peruvian National Council of Women.
M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI	(Italian), Professor of History at the University of Milan; Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan.

M. C. KIRITZESCO	(Roumanian), Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest.
M. Peter MUNCH	(Danish), Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Author of several History Manuals.
M. Th. ROSSET	(French), Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris.
M. W. SCHELLBERG	(German), Counsellor at the Ministry of Education, Prussia.
Professor SESHADRI	(Indian), Principal of Santana Dhama College, Cawnpore.
M. P. T. SHEN	(Chinese), Director of the Franco-Chinese Institute, Lyons.
Professor Alfred ZIMMERN	(British), Professor of International Relations, Oxford University.

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

Held at Geneva from July 20th to 25th, 1931.

The following members of the Committee took part in the work of the thirteenth session ;

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (*Chairman*),
Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*),
M. Jules DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*),
M. SANIN CANO,
M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO,
M. PAINLEVÉ,
Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN,
M. DE REYNOLD,
M. ROCCO,
M. Heinrich VON SRBIK,
M. ŠUSTA,
M. TANAKADATE,
M. TITULESCO.

Four members were prevented from attending the session :

Dr. A. EINSTEIN who was replaced by Dr. H. A. KRÜSS ; Dr. G. FORSELL ; Dr. MILLIKAN, who was replaced by Professor J. T. SHOTWELL ; and M. WU-SHI-FEE, who was replaced by Professor LIN YUTANG.

M. Titulesco was replaced by M. OPRESCU at the first meeting and at the eighth to twelfth meetings.

Secretariat :

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE	Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.
M. J. D. DE MONTENACH	Secretary of the International Committee and of the Sub-Committees ; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The following also attended the meetings of the Committee :

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

M. H. BONNET	Director.
Sir Frank HEATH	Member of the Executive Committee.
M. F. MAURETTE	Chief of the Research Division, representing the International Labour Office.
M. F. OSTERTAG	Director of the United International Bureaux of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property.

With the exception of the eleventh meeting, all the meetings of the Committee were held in public.

AGENDA OF THE THIRTEENTH PLENARY SESSION.

- I. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen will be elected in accordance with Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
- II. General Survey of the Work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the Interval between the Two Sessions :
 - (a) Report by the Executive Committee (document C.I.C.I./237).
 - (b) Report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (document C.I.C.I./Institut/1.1931).
- III. Work done by the Advisory Organs attached to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :
 - (a) Report by the *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters* on the Results of its First Session. Rapporteur : M. Destrée (document C.I.C.I. 238).
 - (b) *Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations*. Report by the Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, on the Meeting of the Delegation held at Geneva on July 3rd to 4th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I./Com. Ex./24(1)).

(This Report is only mentioned here *pour mémoire*. It will be discussed under Point VI(e).)
 - (c) *International Museums Office*. Report by the Chairman : M. Destrée (document C.I.C.I.233).
 - (d) *Committee of Library Experts*. Report by M. Godet on the Meeting held in Paris on June 4th to 6th, 1931 (documents C.I.C.I. 239, and C.T.B.39.1931 and Annexes).
- IV. Work done by Organs on which the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is represented or whose Activities come within the Scope of Intellectual Co-operation :¹
 - (a) *International Educational Cinematographic Institute* (document C.I.C.I./235). Report by the Representative of the Governing Body of the Institute.

(This Report is intended to give a General Idea of the Work done by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute since the Last Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It will also mention the Changes in the Constitution of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute as the Result of the Abolition of the Sub-Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.)
 - (b) *Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers* set up by the International Labour Organisation. Report by the Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on that Committee. Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee (document C.C.T.I.(III) 23).
- V. Work of the Committees of Experts which have met in the Interval between the Two Sessions.

Reports of the following Committees :

 - (a) *Committee of Expert Archivists* : Minutes of the Meeting held on April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.

Report by the Chairman, Mr. Jenkinson (document C.I.C.I.229 and annexed D.32.1931).
 - (b) *Committee of Scientific Advisers* : This Committee was set up by a Resolution of the Executive Committee (document C.I.C.I.240).
- VI. Educational Activities :
 - (a) *National University Offices* : Report by M. Castillejo on the Meeting held in Paris on March 30th and 31st, 1931 (document C.115.1931).
 - (b) *International Students' Organisations* : Report by M. Rudi Salat on the Meeting of March 31st and April 1st, 1931 (document C.117.1931).
 - (c) *Joint Meeting of the National University Offices and the International Students' Organisations* : Report by M. Castillejo (document C.116.1931).

¹ As, at its 1931 session, the League's Advisory Commission for the Welfare of Children and Young People did not examine any question connected with Intellectual Co-operation, it was not considered necessary to include a report on its work in the agenda.

- (d) *Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations* : Report by Professor Zimmern on the Copenhagen Meeting of June 8th to 10th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I.241).
- (e) Results of the Meeting of the *Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations* (document C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./24(1)).
- (f) *Educational Information Centre* : Action to be taken on the Resolution of the League Assembly of September 9th, 1930, and September 26th, 1930 (documents A.38; A.67.1930).
 - (i) Organisation and Future Programme of the Centre : Proposals of the Executive Committee; Suggestions of the Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts (document C.I.C.I.242).
 - (ii) *Educational Survey of the League of Nations* : Proposals of the Executive Committee and of the Advisory Committee on the Survey (document C.I.C.I.236).

VII. Protection of Intellectual Rights :

- (a) Results of the Consultation of Governments on the Preliminary Draft Convention (document C.I.C.I.232 and *Addendum*).
- (b) Results of the Meeting of Representatives of Legal Institutions. Report on the Meeting of March 16th and 17th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I.230 and annexed C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./16).

VIII. Popular Arts :

- (a) *International Committee for Popular Arts* : Report by the Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts (M. de Reynold).

(A New Arrangement has been made between this Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, whereby a Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will henceforth be a Member of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts.)
- (b) *International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne, 1934* : Executive Committee's Proposals. Report by this Committee (document C.I.C.I.237).

IX. Ibero-American Collection :

Proposals by the Executive Committee on the Basis of a Report by M. de Reynold (document C.I.C.I.244).

X. Proposals by the International Labour Office, concerning the Employment of Workers' Spare Time :

- (a) Executive Committee's resolution on April 12th, 1931.
- (b) Letter dated March 27th, 1931, from the Director of the International Labour Office (document C.I.C.I.228 and annexed Com.Ex./Institut/8.1931).
- (c) Action to be taken by the Institute on the Executive Committee's Decision (*see* Director's Report, document C.I.C.I./Institut/1).

XI. Requests for Co-operation from the Chinese Government (document C.I.C.I.231) :

Report by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Gilbert Murray (document C.I.C.I.243) :

- (1) Request from the Chinese Minister of Education dated March 6th, 1931, concerning :

- (a) Intellectual Relations between China and other States Members ;
- (b) Appointment of Three Professors to the Central University of Nanking ;
- (c) Despatch of Information on the Working of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Action to be taken on the Executive Committee's Decision of April 12th, 1931.

Arrangements made by the Institute.

Financial Arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General.

- (2) Request dated April 25th, 1931, from the Chinese Government to the Council of the League, concerning the Help which might be given by the League to the Chinese Government to perfect the Educational System and to facilitate the Exchange between Intellectual Centres in China and Foreign Countries.

Action to be taken on the Council's Decision of May 19th, 1931. Arrangements made by the Institute for the Despatch of a Mission of Educationalists to China.

Financial Arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

- XII. Discussion of the Results obtained by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in Execution of the Programme drawn up at its Twelfth Session and Proposals for its Future Work.
- XIII. Administrative Questions :
- Appointment of Members of the Executive Committee and Determination of their Period of Office.
 - (According to the Proceedings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its Twelfth Session (*see* document C.428.M.192.1930.XII, pages 63-64), the Members of the Executive Committee were appointed for One Year, as the Full Committee thought it best to take only a Provisional Decision.)
 - Procedure to be followed for the Constitution of the Committees of Experts.
 - Examination of the Method adopted by the Executive Committee in its Resolution of January 27th, 1931.
 - Appointment of the Rapporteur to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.
 - Miscellaneous Communications.

FIRST MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 20th, 1931, at 10 a.m.

426. Opening of the Session.

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY welcomed the new members of the Commission : M. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Calcutta, M. José Castillejo, Professor of Institutions of Roman Law at the University of Madrid, M. Sanin Cano, publicist and man of letters, and M. Heinrich von Srbik, Professor of History at the University of Vienna. He then stated that Mr. Millikan, M. Wu-Shi-Fee and M. Einstein would be replaced by Dr. J. T. Shotwell, M. Lin Yutang and Dr. H. A. Krüss for the whole of the session and that M. Oprescu would replace M. Titulesco until the latter arrived.

Mr. Murray said it would be impossible for him to make a detailed statement on the work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute since the last session. An account of their work was given in the two reports prepared by the Director of the Institute and M. de Reynold, which the members of the Committee would have to examine.

The members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could hardly be regarded as the seventeen sages of the world, but, even if they could, the task laid on them was too vast for the results of their work to be immediately apparent. It was related that when Gladstone, perhaps the most active and energetic of all British statesmen, was asked what he had accomplished, he replied that he had done nothing but had presided over great changes. The members of the Committee could be even more modest and content themselves with saying that they had witnessed great changes.

Mr. Murray then explained the chief events of recent years from the standpoint of intellectual co-operation. In the first place, in connection with the revision of school textbooks, one fact of great importance stood out in the documentary report prepared by the Institute namely, that in nearly all the countries of the world history books drawn up in a narrow nationalist spirit, which had satisfied the previous generation, were no longer thought to meet present educational requirements.

Further, relations had been established between the various institutions for the scientific study of international relations as well as between those institutions and the competent Committee of Experts of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The aim was to encourage a search for really international solutions to problems which had hitherto been contemplated in each country from an individualist standpoint.

Finally, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had studied certain very important problems and M. Paul Valéry, the eminent French writer, had devoted himself to studying the definition of man.

The general resolution of the Committee on Arts and Letters foreshadowed correspondence between competent representative thinkers on the lines of those interchanges of ideas which had always taken place, especially during the great periods of European history. The importance of such interchanges of ideas between men like Paul Valéry and Thomas Mann and others was at once apparent.

In conclusion, Mr. Murray indicated the main features of the plan for intellectual co-operation between the League of Nations and China. This plan provided in particular for a mission to visit China to advise the Chinese Government on the reorganisation of education and for an exchange of university professors.

M. DESTRÉE briefly surveyed the work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters which was composed of the most eminent persons in the literary and artistic circles of the whole world. The Committee's work had been performed in such conditions that Thomas Mann, the great German novelist, who had come to Geneva full of scepticism as to the efficacy of the work of the League of Nations in general and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in particular, had left for Germany with every intention of making known there the excellent impression he had obtained from the discussions at Geneva, and the great hopes which they warranted.

Mr. RADHAKRISHNAN said that India and the League of Nations knew much too little about one another and that India would have far greater faith in the efficacy of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation when the League of Nations itself better understood the travail of spirit through which India was passing, and the magnificent effort which some of her rarest spirits were making to restore honour and meaning to her national life.

Mr. Radhakrishnan thanked the Chairman for his kind words of welcome on behalf of the new members and assured the Committee that they would try to be the apostles for the League in their own countries.

M. PAINLEVÉ said he had never shared in the scepticism evinced by some during the past two years in the efficacy of the work of intellectual co-operation. He had always thought it unreasonable to expect immediate results and felt, moreover, that those results could hardly be expressed in an accurate balance-sheet. Apart from the material facts, however, there were the imponderables the importance of which it would be useless to deny. There was no doubt that international intellectual relations were advancing all along the line. To mention only material success, moreover, the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation had latterly placed to its credit the creation of two educational information centres and had been able to establish, between the national teaching organisations, relations which were of the greatest importance for intellectual understanding between the nations.

427. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

On the proposal of M. Rocco, supported by M. PAINLEVÉ, Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, the retiring Chairman, Mme CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA and M. DESTRÉE, retiring Vice-Chairmen, *were unanimously re-elected.*

428. Telegram to M. Bergson.

On the CHAIRMAN'S proposal, *the Committee decided to send the following telegram to M. Bergson :*

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in thirteenth plenary session at Geneva offers to its eminent first Chairman its grateful homage and respectful and cordial wishes. "

429. General survey of the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation since the Twelfth Session of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, on this subject, the Committee had before it :

(a) A report by the Executive Committee drawn up by M. de Reynold¹;

(b) A report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.²

He requested the Committee to discuss these two documents at the same time.

M. DE REYNOLD, commenting on his report, stated that the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was much more fruitful than would be at first imagined. A certain insight into the work was necessary in order to appreciate the positive results which had already been obtained. He pointed out once more the danger of allowing too many questions to be studied by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The value of this Organisation did not lie in the number of problems with which it dealt, but in the results which it was able to obtain.

M. Rocco drew the Committee's attention to the position occupied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the League of Nations. There was rather an impression that the principal organs of the League, the Council and the Assembly, only paid slight attention to intellectual co-operation; nevertheless, if there was one sphere in which the League of Nations could carry on fruitful work, it was in the sphere of intellectual relations, where no question of politics arose. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was placed on the same footing as the other Technical Organisations of the League and its work was examined by the Committee of the Assembly which discussed questions relating to economics, finance, communications and transit, etc. The results obtained in these various spheres of activity were possibly not more brilliant than those of which intellectual co-operation could boast, but it was a fact that the results obtained by the latter ranked second to the others.

M. Rocco therefore requested the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw the Council's attention to the necessity of giving to the International Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation the importance which was its due. Arrangements should be made for its reports to the Assembly to be discussed by delegates specially qualified for the purpose. Lastly, it was highly desirable to point out that the funds allocated to the work of intellectual co-operation were quite insufficient, both in respect of the budget of the

¹ This document appears as Appendix 5 to the report of the Committee on the work of the session (document A.23.1931.XII).

² This document appears as Appendix 4 to the report of the Committee on the work of the session (document A.23.1931.XII).

Organisation and that of the Institute. It should therefore be urged that the credits allocated to this work should be increased in proportion to its growth, as there was no work of greater value for the establishment of good relations among the peoples.

At the CHAIRMAN'S request, M. Rocco undertook to draw up, in collaboration with M. de Reynold, a draft resolution on the points which he had just raised.

M. BONNET, in submitting the Institute's report, stated that it should be supplemented by the survey of the work done after it had been prepared. In general, the Institute had endeavoured to do practical work and for that purpose had employed the methods used in the Secretariat of the League.

M. PAINLEVÉ, M. ROCCO, M. DE REYNOLD and the CHAIRMAN successively paid a tribute to the work accomplished by the Institute since M. Bonnet had been at the head of it.

M. Rocco also congratulated M. Painlevé, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, on the results obtained.

M. TANAKADATE joined in the praise bestowed on the Institute. He pointed out that the remarks made by the Roumanian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (General Report by the Director of the Institute, page 47) showed that that Committee had incorrectly interpreted his proposal. He had never had in view the standardisation of spelling, with regard to which the Roumanian Committee appeared to be alarmed, but a unification of characters, which was a totally different matter. M. Tanakadate asked the Director of the Institute to be good enough to give to the Roumanian National Committee such explanations as seemed useful.

M. OPRESCU also joined in the congratulations addressed to the Institute and supported M. Rocco's remarks regarding the position of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation among the other League Organisations. He pointed out that questions concerning intellectual co-operation had been discussed at past Assemblies by the Second, Fifth and Sixth Committees; experience had shown that it was preferable for them to be discussed by the Second Committee. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could therefore make a recommendation in that sense. It would be understood that the delegates taking part in the examination of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be really qualified for this purpose. M. Oprescu asked, moreover, whether the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could not in future be present at the meetings of the Council at which the Committee's reports were discussed, as was the case with other League Organisations. Lastly, without in any way affecting the structure of the Secretariat, would it not be possible to regard the Intellectual Co-operation Section as forming a complete unit, in the same manner as the Transit, Economic, Financial and other Sections ?

M. DESTRÉE supported the remarks made by M. Rocco and M. Oprescu and thought that, as regards the relative importance of the League Organisations, the activities of the mind were certainly equal to those relating to communications and transit, political economy or finance.

He pointed out a mistake made by certain countries, in thinking that all the States Members of the League had an absolute right to be represented in the various organisations for intellectual co-operation. In the first place it was materially impossible for these Organisations to include representatives of some fifty-four Members; but it should above all be borne in mind that the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its Sub-Committees did not represent their Governments but endeavoured to synthesise all human thought.

The CHAIRMAN requested M. Oprescu to come to an agreement with M. Rocco and M. de Reynold so that their draft resolution might take his suggestions into account.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

SECOND MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 20th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

430. **General Survey of the Work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation since the Twelfth Session** (continuation).

M. TITULESCO pointed out that his first appearance on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1930 had coincided with what had been called the Committee's crisis. The report presented by the Director of the Institute enabled him to judge of the progress made during the past year. He was glad to see that the crisis had been energetically and rapidly remedied.

M. Titulesco entirely approved of the proposals made by M. Destrée and M. Oprescu at the previous meeting. If the Committee desired to increase its prestige, it must do concrete work. Unfortunately nothing could be done without money, and undoubtedly the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was one of the organs of the League of Nations which had been most sacrificed in this connection. Though he appreciated the keen desire of the Fourth Committee of the Assembly for sound administration, M. Titulesco was bound to point out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would obtain nothing so long as it did not insist. Repeated refusals ended by constituting the basis of a right. He also considered it elementary that the Chairman of the Committee should be invited to attend the Council meetings at which reports dealing with the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were discussed.

Drawing a parallel between the present meeting and the political conferences in which diplomats strove to reconcile the material interests of the nations, M. Titulesco showed that the aim of intellectual co-operation was to establish spiritual harmony among men and added that, far from being an idle task, this work was indispensable if agreement between the political heads were to be followed by agreement between the masses.

Mr. SHOTWELL also praised the concreteness of the report presented by the Director of the Institute. He intended to make certain observations when Item XII of the agenda was discussed. He understood from the Director's report and from that of the Executive Committee that the method adopted by the Institute followed closely the policy of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation namely, to avoid duplicating existing agencies in the different techniques whenever these were capable of effectively carrying out the projects which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desired to see realised.

Mr. Shotwell recognised that during a period which had witnessed such great changes, it was impossible to establish an immutable basis for the Committee's work. Naturally the Committee, composed of members representing, not countries, but branches of thought, had devoted its attention in the first years of its history almost exclusively to studying intellectual forms, in which the political aspect was absent. Mr. Shotwell foresaw, however, that the time was approaching when it would be necessary to consider the application of the scientific modes of thought to the economic and political fields in the same way as in the exact sciences, and in arts and letters.

If the Committee did not consider this new form of activity, there was a danger that it might not attract the attention of the nations' leaders and might court failure, which Mr. Shotwell refused to admit. No precise method could be laid down at the outset, but an enquiry might be set on foot as to the possibility of extending the Committee's work to the political and social aspects of life. Whatever the results of that enquiry, the Committee, if it were ever fully to realise its mandate in furthering international understanding, must look in this new direction.

M. KRÜSS recognised that international questions which were at present being dealt with elsewhere were possibly of more immediate importance than the questions with which the Committee was dealing; but the existence of man depended as much on spiritual as on material conditions, and the Committee was working at least to the same extent as the other organs of the League of Nations towards the creation of a new world. The various reports before the Committee proved that it also knew how to perform successful work. Its success was more striking when one remembered the relatively small number of persons who were devoting themselves to intellectual co-operation. The total number of the members of the Committee and the experts did not exceed a hundred, but each individual, once initiated, became in his turn the nucleus of another centre from which radiated a new influence in the same spirit.

M. DE REYNOLD gave a rapid account of the National Committees which he considered should become more and more closely associated with the Committee's work. In this connection he submitted the following draft resolution:

"The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, once more realising the value of the collaboration of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the important part that they should play in the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, is very glad to note the increase in the number of these Committees, welcomes their activities and desires to give them all such assistance and support as they may require;

“ Approves the publication of a pamphlet (repertory) brought out by the Secretariat and containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work ;

“ Requests the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1933 of a Conference of representatives of National Committees.

“ The Secretariat and the Institute should immediately undertake the preparatory work for this Conference and begin by consulting the National Committees as to all the questions they would desire to see placed on the agenda of the Conference. In accordance with the information thus obtained, the Committee might draw up the programme of the Conference during its fourteenth session.

“ The Committee requests the Council and the Assembly to grant the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation a special credit during the next two financial years, in order to enable it to prepare for and hold the Conference.”

M. LIN YUTANG agreed with Mr. Shotwell that the Committee would do well one day to turn its attention to a new field. Certain members might object that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not a political body ; but political questions had a psychological aspect which could not be neglected. If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation carefully determined the limits within which it would act, it would run no danger of encroaching on the provinces of the Economic and Financial Sections.

M. Lin Yutang was glad that the reports referred to the revision of history text-books. Personally, he thought geography books should also be revised. They very often gave a false idea of other countries. China, for example, was portrayed in colours which, though certainly picturesque, hardly corresponded with reality.

M. Lin Yutang was a wholehearted supporter of M. Tanakadate's proposal that Roman characters should be introduced in the Chinese language. That reform would make it easier for foreigners to understand the Chinese and would encourage relations with China. In these days, a secret language was as serious a crime as secret diplomacy, and no attention should be paid to the sinologists and philologists who, regardless of China's real interests, maintained that the Chinese alphabet should not be changed. Obviously it was impossible completely to do away with the Chinese writing now employed, but, side by side with the Chinese characters, a system of the kind recommended by M. Tanakadate might be introduced. M. Lin Yutang therefore asked his colleagues to pass a recommendation in this sense in support of a reform which, it must not be forgotten, could only be accomplished by the Chinese. Such a recommendation would help to break down tenacious prejudices in China itself.

M. CASTILLEJO, referring to the change of Government which had just taken place in his country, stated that the new Spanish Government was already actively encouraging reforms in the intellectual sphere. Twenty-five thousand schools would be established throughout the country, thanks to a reduction of several millions in the war budget ; intellectuals had been appointed as Ambassadors to the Great Powers ; a decree had just been issued for giving official recognition to studies carried out abroad by Spaniards ; lastly, the experiments made with a school which was both international and national in character were being continued. These few examples proved that the Spanish Government wished to change the outlook, not only of a few intellectuals, but of the masses. A country which, in the midst of the disturbance of a change of Government, understood the value of intelligence, deserved to play a leading part in the intellectual co-operation of the nations. Moreover, most of the Spanish-speaking countries were at present passing through a period of intellectual rebirth and were turning their attention more and more towards international questions.

The CHAIRMAN read the following note which he had just received from M. Tanakadate :

“ With regard to the resolution proposed by Professor de Reynold, I am in perfect agreement with its intention. I only beg to amend it by changing 1933 to 1934, when the Exhibition of Popular Arts will be opened. In my view, this will tend to induce the National Committees to encourage participation in that Exhibition and also their attendance at the Conference.”

The contents of this note would be examined when M. de Reynold's resolution came before the Committee.

M. Tanakadate, reverting to the question of written symbols, pointed out that more than 50 per cent of the population of the world did not use Roman characters. It was desirable that the reform which he recommended should extend, not only to China and Japan, but also to India, Russia, the countries in which Arabic was used, etc. On the day when Roman characters were adopted, the Committee would have rendered great service to humanity.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Tanakadate and M. Lin Yutang to draw up a resolution in this sense.

M. DESTRÉE considered that the resolution should be general in its application ; he supported the proposal of his Chinese and Japanese colleagues and requested that it should be widened.

M. Rocco thought there was no need for the undue haste. Many nations which had not adopted Roman characters would be definitely hostile to any reform if they thought for a moment that efforts were being made, so to speak, to force their hands. In his opinion the Committee should confine itself to supporting the resolution submitted by M. Tanakadate and M. Lin-Yutang.

M. PAINLEVÉ strongly supported the reservations expressed by M. Rocco ; the resolution should be restricted to the nations from whom the proposal emanated.

M. DESTRÉE withdrew his proposal.

M. TANAKADATE pointed out that his proposal did not aim at abolishing the characters at present in use, but at utilising the Japanese and Roman characters side by side in order to facilitate international relations.

M. KRÜSS recalled that a proposal of the same kind submitted in the previous year by M. Tanakadate had already been adopted by the Committee. The Institute had taken action on it by sending it to all the National Committees, but at the same time the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had recommended extreme prudence. This year it could hardly depart from that attitude. The initiative should come from the countries concerned ; and the Committee's resolution should have no other aim than to awaken the minds of people to the possibility of such a reform and to give them to understand that, if they wished to apply to the Institute, the latter would be prepared to assist them in their reforms.

Mme. CURIE asked whether M. Tanakadate and M. Lin Yutang had made their proposal in their own names or on behalf of their countries or, at any rate, on behalf of national organisations such as the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. TANAKADATE replied that he had spoken in his own name and as member of the International Committee. He mentioned, however, that there was an association in Japan for the introduction of Roman characters in Japanese writing. This association, of which he was Chairman, was recognised as a public utility organisation, but he had received no mandate from it.

M. LIN-YUTANG also stated that he had spoken in his own name and as a substitute member of the Committee. For the last ten years, however, there had been an association in China for the unification of the language ; M. Wu-Shi-Fee, whom he was replacing, was a member of that association.

He also considered that the question of characters should be regulated separately by each country and that the Committee could not do more than make a general recommendation on the advantages of phonetic writing used by side with the national characters.

The CHAIRMAN declared the general discussion closed.

THIRD MEETING.

Held on Tuesday, July 21st, 1931, at 6 p.m.

431. Reply from M. Bergson to the Telegram sent by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN read the following telegram from M. Bergson in reply to the Committee's telegram of the previous day :

“ Deeply touched, I thank the Committee and am with it in spirit. — BERGSON.”

432. Presentation to M. Oprescu.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Destrée to present M. Oprescu with a souvenir from the members of the Committee.

M. DESTRÉE expressed the profound gratitude which the Committee felt and would always feel towards M. Oprescu, notwithstanding his departure.

He presented M. Oprescu with a bronze reproduction of the bust of St. John the Baptist attributed to Donatello.

M. OPRESCU, who was deeply moved, thanked the Chairman, M. Destrée and the members of the Committee, and assured them of his faithful adherence to the cause of intellectual co-operation.

433. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session.**

M. DESTRÉE (*Rapporteur*) commented on that part of his report which related to letters and read the various draft resolutions contained therein.¹

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the examination of the report should be divided into two parts — letters and arts — and that the discussion should be adjourned to the following day.
Agreed.

FOURTH MEETING.

Held on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

434. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session.**
(continuation).

M. DESTRÉE (*Rapporteur*) informed the Committee that the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had in principle accepted the invitation to hold its 1932 session at Frankfort on the occasion of the centenary of Goethe's death.

M. ŠUSTA approved all the suggestions made by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters but asked : (1) who would be entrusted with promoting the correspondence proposed in the general resolution, and (2) by whom it would be published. He thought these two tasks should be entrusted to a special body which might be, for instance, a Sub-Committee of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. Only a permanent body could provide for the continuity of this correspondence, and suggest various subjects to the persons taking part in it. The letters exchanged might be published through the intermediary of such a body as *Mouseion* or in *cahiers* published separately.

M. Šusta emphasised the difficulties of establishing an international bibliography of translations. One of these difficulties was to identify works of which the titles had been changed by the translators. Moreover, it was often not known that very important translations existed, when they had been published in reviews or periodicals and had not appeared in a separate volume. All these questions would have to be examined by the most competent experts available.

In regard to poetry the resolution of the Committee on Arts and Letters contained an excellent idea ; it would be a good thing to suggest to those awarding poetry prizes that some of these awards should be reserved for poetic diction and interpretation. This task, however, was not always in the hands of literary institutions, and the suggestions of the Committee on Arts and Letters should, therefore, be brought to the notice of the administrations, municipalities, etc., whom they might also concern.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in the view of the members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the exchange of correspondence to which M. Šusta had referred should be spontaneous. Any suggestion on this subject would nevertheless be gratefully received. It had also been proposed, he said, that the Chairman of the Permanent Committee, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the Institute should from time to time propose subjects for discussion.

Mr. RADHAKRISHNAN stressed the positive character of the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was in contrast with the somewhat negative character of the political and economic activity of the League of Nations which aimed rather at avoiding certain dangers to peace than at creating values fostering peace to be handed down to subsequent generations. By the weakening of the religious idea, peace had been deprived of one of its main supports and this deficiency should be made good in some other way. Art and poetry, in which the genius of the nations found expression, were perhaps in this respect the most suitable forces to take the place of religion ; it was possible to disagree entirely with the policy pursued by a country and yet be attracted by its literature and artistic production. Efforts in this respect should not be limited to Europe or even to the States Members of the League of Nations. They should extend to nations such as the United States of America and Russia ; it would hardly be conceivable that such personalities as Maxim Gorki, Rabindranath Tagore, or the great artists of the Far East should be excluded.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had adopted a resolution on translations. In this respect Mr. Radhakrishnan pointed out that many of the great Western classics had been translated into the various languages of India, while the reverse was not the case. This was a question which deserved study and it would be one of the first to be discussed by the National Committee of India when that body had been constituted.

¹ For the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, see Appendix 2 to the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its thirteenth Session (document A.23.1931.XII).

M. SANIN CANO explained that the Latin-American member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was in a somewhat special position. In Europe, Latin America was spoken of as if it formed a complete entity. In reality, nothing could be more diverse than the elements which constituted it; a person knowing the mentality of the Argentine might be entirely ignorant of that of Colombia; in the same way a Cuban could not, without special study, explain the opinion of the inhabitants of Ecuador on any particular question. M. Cano requested his colleagues to take these remarks into consideration when asking him to give the opinion of Latin America on any question.

Latin America was particularly interested in the question of translations. Its culture was essentially European, but it was nevertheless true that Europe might glean something from its literature. In his opinion the activity displayed by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the P.E.N. Clubs with regard to the translation of Latin-American authors should be developed.

M. Sanin Cano pointed out certain regrettable practices used by translators in Latin America. One practice was for a well-known translator to sign a contract with a publisher for the translation of a work and afterwards to have the translation made by a third person who, in some cases, even passed it on to another person, so that finally the translation was frequently confided to persons with little experience. Another practice was to publish translations of French or English works unknown to the authors and without paying any copyright fees. M. Sanin Cano did not think the latter point came within the scope of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but he would be glad if it could be noted for submission to the Council or other competent organisations of the League of Nations.

M. LIN YUTANG drew the Committee's attention to the great extent of the work proposed in the various resolutions of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and thought that, in the first place, the means of putting these resolutions into practice should be discussed. He then explained the methods used by the Institute of Pacific Relations and suggested that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should follow the example of that Institute and should appoint, through a permanent well-organised Sub-Committee, a person in each country and for each of the main questions, whose duty it would be to send in a report.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the practice of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in dealing with the big questions was to retain only certain points of detail suitable for international solution. The correspondence proposed in the general resolution was perhaps the only exception to that rule and in that respect the method proposed was somewhat similar to that used by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

M. KRÜSS approved the general character of the resolutions passed by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. It had happened too frequently in the past that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, through not having a general view of questions, had lost itself in a maze of details or had been unable to appreciate the relative importance of the various aspects of a problem. When dealing, in particular, with the question of the bibliography of translations, the Committee should subordinate this matter to the general question of bibliography and should not lose sight of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry which had recommended the grouping of the questions.

M. Krüss pointed out in this connection that the Committee entrusted with questions of bibliography should be composed, not only of bibliographical experts, but also of representatives of organisations concerned in the question under discussion (International Unions of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, etc., or other international institutions, as the case might be). When studying the question of translations, it should be remembered that the problem was principally a national one. The object was to constitute in each country a bibliography of the national production both as regards translations and other kinds of work.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated that the report by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had given him great satisfaction, as it was a convincing answer to those who thought the League of Nations was now endeavouring to bureaucratised arts and letters. It should be made particularly clear that the task of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was not to endeavour to improve artistic and poetic production, but rather to form a link between the poets and artists of various countries. In general the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should not set up as a dictator of intellectual and artistic life, but should co-operate with the existing national and international organisations.

Paradoxically, therefore, success in this field might be measured fully as much by what was not attempted as by what was actually done.

Mr. Shotwell approved the exchange of correspondence proposed by the Committee on Arts and Letters. He sincerely hoped that it would not be restricted to a fixed group of persons, but that it would be conducted in such a way as to reflect the changes of opinion and mentality taking place in the world. This exchange of letters should therefore have an unofficial character, and he regretted that any committee should have the task of directing or impelling it; it was preferable that the initiative on this point should be left to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The proposed work in respect of bibliography should be split up, not only by countries, but also by subjects. Mr. Shotwell had not much regard for bibliography containing a jumble of everything appearing in a country on any subject. The lists to be drawn up by the Institute should be selective and not comprehensive. In order to draw up these lists, it was not sufficient to apply to librarians; competent persons in the various branches to be discussed should take part in the work, both to advise on what was to be done and to co-operate in doing it.

M. DESTREE, replying to M. Šusta, stated that, having formulated the idea of an exchange of letters, the Committee on Arts and Letters had not felt called upon to indicate how the idea should be realised. Who would promote that exchange? M. Destrée did not know. He imagined, however, that the conversations at Frankfurt at the centenary celebration of Goethe's death would supply the necessary starting-point. Moreover, this proposal could not be carried out from one day to the next, although it should be studied immediately.

It was true that the work contemplated in connection with translation was very vast, but the Committee on Arts and Letters knew that the Institute would be able to undertake it. In doing so it would bear in mind M. Krüss's observations.

After drawing attention to the importance of Mr. Radhakrishnan's observations as to the positive value of intellectual co-operation, M. Destrée pointed out, with regard to authors' rights, that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had taken an active part in the discussions at the Rome Conference and was at present preparing for the Brussels Conference.

M. Lin Yutang had raised the question of the methods to be adopted. The methods which the Committee on Arts and Letters had had in mind when adopting its resolutions were the tried methods always followed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and which consisted, when an idea had been put forward, in first deciding whether it should be developed. To that end the Institute was asked to collect documentation and to make a preliminary enquiry among the most competent persons. Then, if the proposal took shape, a committee of experts was convened which submitted suggestions to the Governing Body of the Institute of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. After the Executive Committee has discussed the matter, it put proposals before the plenary Committee. During these various stages of the enquiry the Institute's possibilities were always borne in mind. In the case of the work suggested by the Committee on Arts and Letters, the Director had stated that the burden imposed on the Institute would not be excessive. M. Lin Yutang need have no anxiety, therefore, on that score.

With regard to recitation, the Committee on Arts and Letters only proposed that the attention of organisations or persons awarding prizes should be drawn to the importance of reserving some of these awards for the diction and poetic interpretation. There was nothing absolute about this recommendation and the institutions or persons concerned would take whatever action they desired.

In conclusion, M. Destrée supported Mr. Shotwell's statement that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should make use of the national organisations which were dealing with the questions in which it was interested. The Committee's object was, indeed, to serve the arts, letters and sciences, and it should never force its help on them.

M. ŠUSTA, referring to the question of bibliography, thought proposals on the lines of those suggested by M. Krüss and Mr. Shotwell were desirable. The work should consist in a technical part and a critical part for the purpose of informing those interested of the worth of the works translated as well as of the translations.

M. BONNET thought the discussion showed that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation intended to leave it to the Chairman to take the necessary steps to promote and maintain the exchange of letters contemplated in the general resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The Institute's services would, of course, be at his disposal. By way of introduction, the Institute would probably publish a small pamphlet giving the essential part of the discussions of the Committee on Arts and Letters on the point in question. After the publication of this pamphlet, which would introduce the idea, a preliminary statement should be made in order to encourage discussion. At this point, M. Bonnet explained that there had never been any intention of confining the exchange of letters to Europeans or nationals of States Members of the League of Nations. Far from that. The Committee had, on the contrary, contemplated that persons who were renowned for their scientific work might take part. This was, in fact, a new method by which interest might be created in the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Referring to the question raised as regards the Institute's working capacity, M. Bonnet gave a survey of the work with which it would be entrusted as a result of the resolutions on poetry and music adopted by the Committee on Arts and Letters, and stated that these duties would not in any way exceed the possibilities.

M. Bonnet then explained with regard to the bibliography, and in particular to the bibliography of translations, that the first step would consist in convening a meeting of experts composed of librarians and bibliography specialists. An effort would probably be made first to improve the national systems and then to establish a connection between the existing organisations. With regard to the kind of publication in mind, M. Bonnet thought a pamphlet might be published containing information submitted in an impeccable manner

from the scientific aspect together with positive conclusions, but not opinions, for it was rather for literary criticism to formulate opinions. M. Bonnet was not sure that the question of the bibliography of translations was connected with the question of bibliography in general, although personally he viewed the making of general enquires with sympathy.

In reply to M. Sanin Cano's question, he stated that the Institute was enquiring into the problem of guarantees in connection with translations as well as the improvements to be made in the Berne Convention and the harmonising of the latter with the Havana Convention.

Mme. CURIE stated that the Committee of Experts on Bibliography of the Sciences had regarded the problem in the same way as M. Krüss. The Committee of Experts had suggested that it should confine itself to certain parts of the problem instead of attacking it as a whole, because it had encountered certain difficulties. Indeed, to overcome the obstacles to the settlement of questions of detail on the international plane was to prepare the methods which would eventually lead to the solution of wider problems.

FIFTH MEETING

Held on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

435. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session** (continuation).

The SECRETARY, referring to exchanges of letters, observed that it would be difficult for the Institute to assume the entire responsibility for these exchanges, in regard to which, however, any complicated procedure should be avoided. The Secretariat of the Committee had therefore thought it desirable to submit certain suggestions. Mr. Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, might, together with M. Destrée and M. de Reynold, who were also members of both Committees, constitute a small provisional committee to assist the Institute in setting the exchanges on foot. They might even meet during the present session in order to determine on what basis action should be taken, and also, perhaps, at the same time as the two or three sessions which the Executive Committee would hold during the year, in order to follow continuously the working of the exchanges.

M. DE REYNOLD agreed with the Secretary as regards the conversations and exchanges of letters. The constitution of a small intimate committee would undoubtedly facilitate the Institute's task. M. de Reynold did not wish to accept any mandate, however, without the consent of the Director of the Institute, who had possibly already prepared a scheme.

Further, M. de Reynold thought the correspondence should be prepared on the lines of a review rather than in the way in which a purely administrative bulletin was published. This review, which was essentially philosophical and literary in character, should have a certain freedom of expression and should not give the impression of being an official work. Nor should it be forgotten that before starting such an undertaking, it would be advisable to draw up a plan, to prepare in advance the main lines of a certain number of summaries, so that as was customary when a new review was issued the main articles of six or seven numbers were in readiness.

With regard to the committee of experts on translations, M. de Reynold drew attention to what had already been done (paragraph (b), page 15 of document C.I.C.I./237), and added that on the basis of its enquiry and the documentation to be collected, the Institute should endeavour directly to prepare the quarterly bulletins on translation which it had been decided to issue. Only when the problem had developed somewhat, could a committee of experts be convened.

M. BONNET thought it preferable to start by convening a committee with a view to preparing quarterly bulletins on translation with all the necessary guarantees for success.

M. DE REYNOLD considered that in that case the committee of experts should be very small—five members at the most—subject to its extension later. In this connection, he asked how many committees of experts were associated with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. BONNET replied that the number of these committees was not greater than the work of the Institute merited and that most of them were extremely small. He added that he would prepare a complete list of the committees in question.

With regard to the question of translations, the committee whose creation he recommended would not be a drafting committee but an advisory committee which would be requested to draw up a programme and would include persons representing the publishing world, bibliography, libraries, letters, etc.

The most difficult question was that of correspondence. M. Bonnet thought it desirable first to consult the persons most directly interested in this correspondence, including eminent persons in the more remote countries. To this end, the Director of the Institute had already got into touch with M. Tanakadate, M. Radhakrishnan and M. Lin Yutang. He had asked them to suggest the names of persons who might take part in this correspondence. He also contemplated obtaining the co-operation of a certain number of scientists interested in general questions. It was understood that the correspondence would be published by the Institute, which would simply act as a publisher. The first subject of correspondence could only be decided upon after consultation between various members of the Committee on Arts and Letters, in particular, the authors of the proposal, the Bureau of the Committee and perhaps also other persons belonging, for example, to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. Next year the Committee on Arts and Letters might, in the light of experience, suggest other subjects. The above explanations showed that there was nothing bureaucratic about the work, and that, on the contrary, it was necessary to have the assistance of the most highly qualified persons.

M. OPRESCU thought that, if this correspondence were to be successful, it should attract the attention of public opinion and make a strong appeal to the public imagination. To this end the most representative persons in each country should be approached, writers whose names were known throughout the whole world. This presupposed a preliminary enquiry, conversations, a plan, and so on. M. Oprescu added that the small committee which it was proposed to set up would need to call upon the originators of the proposal — M. Paul Valéry and M. Focillon, whose advice would be very valuable to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. They should therefore be included in the small committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought it indispensable, in the first place, to consult M. Paul Valéry and M. Focillon. He also considered that the persons nominated should be free to choose their subject.

M. DESTREE said that the problem of the exchange of correspondence was precisely one on which rules were superfluous. The persons who would be approached were not workers who could be ordered to perform a piece of work, but friendly collaborators, who would be invited to write articles. Success would depend less on a preconceived plan than on chance circumstances or personal relations. M. Destrée thought that in so difficult a matter the fewer the persons concerned the greater were the possibilities of successful work. Above all, therefore, the rules should not be excessive. It should merely be said that the agenda and activity of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters would be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee in agreement with the two members of the International Committee, who were members of the Permanent Committee, and with the Director of the Institute. Finally, the scope of the work should be limited and the choice of subjects absolutely free.

After discussion, *it was decided* that, at the end of the session, Mr. Gilbert Murray, M. Destrée, M. de Reynold and M. Oprescu, all members of the Committee and of the Permanent Committee, should meet unofficially to examine, with the Director of the Institute, the practical measures to be taken with a view to preparing for the preliminary consultations, the principle of these consultations being accepted by the Committee.

The continuation of the discussion on the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was adjourned.

436. Complaint of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers regarding the Recent Canadian Law on Authors' Rights.

M. WEISS (Legal Adviser of the Institute) recalled that the Director of the Institute had received from the International Confederation of Authors and Composers a protest against the recent Canadian law on authors' rights, which had been adopted at the very moment when Canada was ratifying the Berne Convention. The Confederation, which included the majority of associations of authors and composers throughout the world, and had therefore worldwide prestige, had unanimously passed the following recommendation at the close of the last Congress held in London in May 1931 :

"The Congress of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers, appreciating the collaboration hitherto established between the Confederation on the one hand, and the Berne International Bureau and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations on the other hand,

"Expresses its gratitude to these two Institutions for their persevering efforts to develop and strengthen the international protection of authors' rights ;

"Counts on them to hasten the entry into force of the instrument revised at Rome in June 1928, and — in close liaison with the professional circles concerned — to prepare immediately, with a view to the coming revision of the Berne Convention at Brussels,

for new measures, such as the consolidation of the moral rights of authors proclaimed in Article 6*bis* of the Rome Act, and the introduction of an international system for ensuring a uniform interpretation of the Convention in all the countries signatories of the Berne Convention."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Confederation was now notifying the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of this matter of the Canadian law on authors' rights.

M. Weiss then summarised the letter sent by the Confederation to the Director of the Institute and finally read the provisions of the Canadian law which seemed contrary to the Berne Convention.

M. OSTERTAG (Director of the International Bureau of Literary and Artistic Property at Berne), who had come to Geneva specially to give the Committee certain explanations, said that at least one provision of the Canadian law seemed in his view to be contrary to the terms of the Berne Convention. Two articles of that law had been attacked by the authors' federations, music publishers' societies, etc., which had sent a large number of protests to the Bureau at Berne. The Bureau had written to the Canadian Government, which had replied that the Berne Bureau was not competent in this matter and could not be regarded as an arbitral judge. The law had consequently been adopted.

Article 6 of the law limited authors' rights in a very unusual way. Nearly all national legislations stipulated that anyone should be free to perform pieces of music in quite special circumstances. Thus, no fee was charged when music was played in a church or school. The Canadian law, however, went much farther and suppressed the authors' fees on music played at fairs or agricultural exhibitions held under the auspices of federal, provincial or municipal authorities, whether there was a charge for entry or not. Consequently, the authors' rights were not safeguarded. M. Ostertag did not think, however, that this article was formally in contradiction with the Berne Convention, which stipulated that national legislations were entitled to fix absolutely the measure of protection to be accorded.

Article 10 of the Canadian Law, however, constituted a flagrant infraction of the Convention. In the first place, it provided that every association or society claiming fees should deposit with the Ministry concerned lists of all the works to be performed. No fee could be charged on a particular work if it did not appear in the list, or if the list had not been deposited. This compulsory deposition was therefore, on all the evidence, a restrictive formality. Article 4 of the Berne Convention, however, expressly stipulated that "the enjoyment and the exercise of authors' rights shall not be subject to the performance of any formality".

The Canadian Government had replied to the Berne Bureau's objections that it entirely agreed that an author should exercise his right, and that authors were not affected by this law, which only concerned societies collecting fees. M. Ostertag said it was impossible for an author to collect the fees himself. He was obliged by force of circumstances to apply to a society of authors' rights, through which the collection of the fees was possible.

This Article 10 granted the Government the right to revise the rates payable to the author, and this also constituted a serious restriction on the privileges of authors and composers. Nevertheless, on this point there was no clear and unquestionable interpretation of the Berne Convention, as no passage of the Convention was definitely violated by the Canadian law.

M. Ostertag stated, in conclusion, that as the steps taken by the Berne Bureau had led to no result, he would be glad if the Committee could at any rate obtain the abolition of the clause relating to formalities, either by unofficial representations to the Canadian representative or by the intervention of the Council of the League of Nations.

M. DESTREE thought the Committee should not engage in a controversy without hearing the evidence of the two parties. It should not be forgotten that, in connection with authors' rights, not only should the interest of the composer be considered, but also that of the public. The public, and especially the lower classes, should not be deprived of the possibility of hearing good works on account of prohibitive fees. State intervention within reasonable limits was therefore legitimate. For this reason, it would be preferable for the Committee only to adopt an attitude on the point where there was a flagrant contradiction between the Canadian law and the Berne Convention, which, it must be remembered, had been ratified by Canada. This Convention had been signed by the majority of the civilised States. It was therefore surprising to read, in the official report of the debates of the Canadian House of Commons, on April 24th, 1931, the following statement made by Mr. C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State) :

"There is a small Committee which was, I understand, at one time sitting at Rome, and which at other times I understand sits at Berne. That Committee, without any authority and without any jurisdiction, from time to time presumes to send out circulars in which it purports to give legal opinions upon the provisions of the Berne Convention, and latterly upon the provisions of the Rome Convention. I have received these opinions from time to time. They are not authoritative; they are not the findings of a judicial authority; they decide nothing. And so far as I am concerned, I refuse to regard their decisions as anything else than the opinions of gentlemen who are without any jurisdiction in the matter."

M. Destree added that it was ridiculous to think that these expressions "small Committee" and "without authority" should be applied to the Berne Bureau, the world importance of which was well known.

M. Rocco thought that on the whole the spirit rather than the letter of the Berne Convention had been violated; diplomatic action might, therefore, not give the desired results, if it referred to the legality of the clauses in question. This incident should not therefore be made a legal matter; it would be preferable to attempt to deal with the point on a friendly basis.

The CHAIRMAN thought M. Rocco's suggestion was the best. He proposed to speak of this matter in a personal interview with the Permanent Canadian delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

M. DESTRÉE thought a more general conclusion should be drawn from this discussion, and wished it to be recorded in the Minutes that the incident between Canada and the Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies showed the necessity for a body which would be capable of taking decisions that would carry weight in cases where several interpretations had been given to the same legal text. This international jurisdiction might be confided, for instance, to the Permanent Court of International Justice. M. Destrée made this suggestion so that it should not be overlooked and might be brought before the Conference to be held at Brussels in 1935.

M. BONNET explained that the Berne Convention contained no arbitration clauses, because it had been concluded previous to the formation of the League of Nations.

If the Chairman's action led to no result, the question might be brought again before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which could not dissociate itself from the matter.

M. DESTRÉE read the resolution adopted in 1928 by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters with regard to authors' rights. The text was as follows :

" The Sub-Committee, having heard the report submitted by the International Institute on the work of the Rome Conference, takes note of the amendments introduced into the text of the Berne Convention thanks to close co-operation between the Institute's delegates and the delegates of Governments;

" Appreciates the specifically international rôle played at the Rome Conference by the delegates of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and those of the Institute;

" Requests the Institute to continue its investigations with a view to drawing up a standard publisher's contract, noting that the question of the compulsory deposit of copies is one of the elements of the problem on which information is required;

" Entrusts to the Institute the task of collecting general information regarding the jurisprudence of authors' rights, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne.

" In performing these two tasks, the Institute will obtain as much assistance as possible from the professional organisations interested.

" The Sub-Committee attaches special importance to the question of the international enforcement of authors' rights, and expresses the hope that it may prove possible to settle this question by entrusting the protection of these rights to the Permanent Court of International Justice, as was suggested at the Rome Conference by the Norwegian and Swedish delegations.

" The Sub-Committee requests the Institute to seek means of achieving this aim." ¹

This resolution might be confirmed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

437. Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session (continuation).

Fine Arts.

M. DESTRÉE (Rapporteur), after commenting on this part of his report, pointed out in conclusion that his remarks could only give an inadequate idea of the variety and high quality of the opinions expressed during the meetings.

The term of office of the members of the Permanent Committee still remained to be defined, and for this purpose a draft statute would be submitted to the Committee.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated, with regard to the question of the Institutes of Art and Archæology, that the American National Committee had understood that an international centre of these Institutes was to be created. In that event that Committee had requested Mr. Shotwell to speak in favour of the freedom of excavations.

M. DESTRÉE observed that that freedom was not threatened.

After an exchange of views between M. SUSTA, M. OPRESCU and M. DESTRÉE, *it was decided* that the word "Kunstforschung" which was used in the title of the original text of the resolution regarding an international centre for Institutes of Arts and Archæology *should be restored in the final text of M. Destrée's report.*

¹ Document C.533.M.160.1928.XII, page 106.

Statute of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

M. DESTRÉE thought it advisable to fix the period of appointment of members of the Permanent Committee at three years, retiring members to be re-eligible. These members were appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Moreover, it was advisable that, from time to time, the constitution of the Committee should be to some extent changed so that the same cultures and the same nations were not always represented. Consequently, at least three members would not be eligible for re-election, these three members to be selected by drawing lots. If, however, certain members were absent too frequently, they would be automatically excluded.

Lastly, the agenda and the general activity of the Committee were fixed by its Chairman after agreement with two other members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY pointed out that certain conditions should be taken into consideration. In the first place the number of members of the Committee on Arts and Letters should not be indefinitely increased, as in that case it would tend to become a more important body than the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. On the other hand, it would be useful in special cases to call in persons not members of the Permanent Committee whose advice might be valuable. For financial reasons, however, abuses should be avoided, and acquired rights should not be created which might give rise to an embarrassing position.

Lastly, the Permanent Committee had not, and should not have, any political character; its members should be chosen on account of their reputation and the services they might render. Nevertheless, the question of nationality should not be entirely overlooked; some countries had already complained of being neglected.

The Drafting Committee proposed to submit a resolution to the plenary Committee in which these ideas would be embodied.

M. DESTRÉE stated that his view of the constitution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was in entire agreement with that outlined by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, if the International Committee itself did not take into account the nationality of the members of the Permanent Committee, the obligation to do so would come from outside. It was nevertheless preferable not to mention this subject in the Statute; in practice the choice ought evidently to fall on competent persons, while at the same time account would have to be taken of nationality.

The Chairman realised that the size of this Committee was very considerable; it would, however, be possible from time to time to convene some only of its members to examine certain questions, as had already been done in the case of the Sub-Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The Chairman requested M. Destrée, together with the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute, to prepare a resolution for submission to the Committee.

438. International Museums Office. Report by the Chairman, M. Destrée (Annex 1).

M. BONNET pointed out that, in the general report which he had submitted to the Committee,¹ a special chapter was devoted to the activity of the Museums Office. This chapter raised two questions on which a decision must be taken: in the first place, the convocation of a small committee of experts to draw up a manual on the preservation of works of art, for the use of directors of museums; secondly, the formation of another committee of experts dealing with the question of "surmoulage" which was of special importance for distant countries which desired to have in their museums and universities or other educational centres, collections of casts. The general resolution on the activity of the Museums Office might mention these two points.

M. VON SRBIK expressed the hope that, in future, the activities of the Office might include ethnographical museums, collections of coins, medals and paper money, and museums devoted to the history of technical science. He had drawn particular attention to the founding of an Institute for the History of Technical Science in connection with the Technical Museum in Vienna, and to the "technosophical" movement among Austrian engineers, which was indicative of the tendency of many technicians to abandon their purely materialistic and technical conception of life in favour of a more humanistic outlook. M. von Srbik felt that it was important to stimulate this tendency on the international plane.

¹ See Appendix 4 to the report on the work of the thirteenth Session of the Committee (document A.23.1931.XII).

SIXTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

439. Absence of the Secretary of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

The SECRETARY read a letter from M. Louis Gallié, informing the Committee that he was unable to attend the present session.

M. OPRESCU and M. DE REYNOLD pointed out, in this connection, that, in accordance with a recommendation by the Committee of Enquiry, it was no longer necessary for the Committee to invite the representatives of the various associations, confederations, etc, with whom it was in touch to attend its meetings.

440. Examination of M. Marcel Godet's Report relating to the Fifth Session of the Committee of Library Experts.

M. KRÜSS, Chairman of the Committee of Library Experts, presented the report and resolutions relating to the proceedings of the fifth session of this Committee (Annex 2).

Mme. CURIE emphasised the necessity for standardising the size of scientific publications. As Head of a laboratory, she was very conscious of the difficulty of binding in one cover memoranda and reviews of different sizes relating to more or less the same question. It was essential, however, for the preservation of these documents that they should be bound, and that it should be possible to arrange the volumes on the shelves of the special libraries of the various laboratories. Opposition to standardisation was chiefly based on sentimental reasons, and every effort should be made to put the matter right.

M. OPRESCU supported Mme. Curie. Personally, he did not understand why scientific associations should refrain, for sentimental reasons, from adopting standard sizes for their publications. M. Oprescu was glad to note that the directors of the important libraries were studying this question. They had considerable influence on the publishers and were in a better position than anyone else to bring about the desired result.

M. Krüss' proposal was extremely interesting. After an effort had been made to introduce a little order into certain branches of bibliography, it would be advisable to consider the general aspect of the question and to convince the specialists in the various sciences of the desirability of adopting a uniform system for their bibliographies.

M. VON SRBIK drew attention to the historical importance of the profusion of manuscripts, rare books and documents of all kinds in the possession of the National Library at Vienna and in the Court and State Archives. He was surprised that the Director of the National Library had not been invited to the fifth session of the Committee of Library Experts.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he was responsible for the appointments hitherto made; to his great regret he had been unable to invite the Director-General of the Vienna Library for financial reasons.

M. TANAKADATE explained that one reason for the diversity in the size of publications was that certain countries employed the metric system of measurement, whereas others used the Anglo-Saxon system. Japan was about to adopt the former, and M. Tanakadate hoped that the countries in which it was not at present employed would introduce it. The standard size to be adopted should be a little smaller, or should not, in any event, be larger, than the usual size of the present publications, in order that books and pamphlets published in the future might be arranged without difficulty on the shelves of the libraries which had already adopted this system.

Mr. SHOTWELL pointed out that, in most libraries, it was difficult to obtain information with regard to publications relating to the various activities of the League of Nations. Although there were publications explaining the work and organisation of the League in general, it was not known, on the contrary, what book to consult for information about the League's activities in regard to economics, finance, communications, transit and so on, unless recourse were had to publications dealing generally with questions and not to those of the League itself.

He then stated that the American Library Association published reading lists of the various activities of the League. Those lists were extremely well drawn up

and were of great service to students. Any proposals made by the Committee should first of all take into account the organisation of the Libraries themselves.

M. KRÜSS, replying to a question by Mr. Shotwell, stated that the Committee of Library Experts had wondered whether it was not overlapping with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations. It was obvious, however, that certain questions could only be discussed usefully by responsible officials who had at their disposal the means of putting into effect any decisions taken, such as the directors of libraries and — as regards the various States — the directors of national or central libraries. Moreover, co-operation between the International Federation and the Committee of Library Experts, had been ensured by the presence among the members of the latter of M. Collijn, Chairman, and M. Sevensma, Secretary-General of the Federation.

M. BONNET explained that the Institution was well aware of the importance of the American Library Association. Neither the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation nor the Institute had ever intended that their work should be substituted for the work so carefully and competently performed by that association. On the contrary, it had been approached every time questions falling within its scope had arisen.

In this matter, moreover, a general principle was involved; whenever it was useful to do so, the Institute endeavoured to facilitate to the utmost co-operation and collaboration between the institutions themselves. It never attempted, however, to substitute its own work for that of the national institutions. It had no intention of doing this, nor was it in its power to do so. M. Bonnet added that, in all matters with which the Committee was concerned, it was essential, for the execution of the work which the Institute was required to do, to have the support of the national departments and institutions and private international organisations.

On the CHAIRMAN's proposal, M. KRÜSS and Mme. CURIE were requested to prepare a draft resolution relating to the work of the library experts.

441. International Educational Cinematographic Institute : Examination of the Report submitted by M. Rocco.

M. Rocco presented his report (Annex 3) and stated that M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, who was ill, was not able to attend the meeting.

M. DESTRÉE emphasised the extreme importance of the Cinematographic Institute; this importance was not made quite clear from the extremely modest report submitted by its Chairman. M. Rocco and M. de Feo should be congratulated on the excellent work which was being done at Rome, and the *Review of Educational Cinematography* published by the Institute should be made more widely known.

M. OPRESCU drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the monographs and special publications of the Rome Institute, which, in the opinion of the specialists, were of the greatest value.

Sir Frank HEATH asked whether the arrangements made by the League of Nations in respect of its own publications could not be used for the publications of the Rome Institute.

M. KRÜSS laid stress on the fact that the Director of the Institute had a particularly difficult task, as he was dealing, not only with intellectuals, but also with film producers, who naturally gave preference to their material interests.

He was especially glad of the connection just established at the Vienna Congress with the International Chamber of Educational Cinematography at Basle. This event gave cause for congratulation, as it constituted a real success for the Rome organisation, which had just been recognised as a sort of executive organ of the Basle Chamber.

M. SANIN CANO said the *Review of Educational Cinematography* was much appreciated in Colombia and the Argentine. He laid stress on the services which cinematography might render to culture and civilisation, especially in countries with a large illiterate population. It would appear, however, that the cinema had hitherto failed in this mission and had rather contributed to the decline in literary taste.

M. DE REYNOLD was glad to note the agreement concluded between the Institute and the Basle Chamber, and agreed with Sir Frank Heath that sufficient publicity was not given to the Institute's publications.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out the danger of unconsidered interference in the influence of teachers on young people. He gave this warning in view of a passage in the report relating to the rational utilisation of the cinema in the various branches of education. The increasing use of the cinema should not be allowed to interfere prejudicially with the theatre or the personal influence of the teacher on the youth.

M. TANAKADATE stated that, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, large factories were producing educational films which were very useful in raising the intellectual standard of districts with a large illiterate population, such as Siberia. The civilised States of western Europe should not allow themselves to be surpassed in this respect by the Union. He expressed the hope that the proposed diplomatic conference for the free transit of educational films might succeed as soon as possible.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated that the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not kept informed of the work done by the Rome Institute.

M. BONNET pointed out that the question raised by Sir Frank Heath had already been studied by the Committee of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, so far as it was concerned. At the present time, in England and the United States, the publications of the League of Nations and of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation were stocked by the same booksellers. As a result of conversations between the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and that Institute, it had been decided that, in future, the last-named organisation should utilise in all countries the booksellers who stocked the publications of the other two organisations. The publications of the Paris Institute would thereby have the advantage of the excellent machinery created for disseminating those of the International Labour Office and the Secretariat.

M. Rocco explained that the competent department of the Cinematographic Institute had already entered into relations with the Publications Department of the League in order to settle the question just raised by Sir Frank Heath. The Institute's documents, however, were intended for a special public, and should be the subject of a somewhat different publicity from that used for the volumes, pamphlets and periodicals of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

The SECRETARY assured the Committee that the Publications Department of the Secretariat would always do everything in its power to facilitate the sale of the publications of the two Institutes.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that an exhibition of publications by and on the League of Nations was at that moment taking place at Bumpus's bookshop in London and was arousing great interest.

He proposed that M. Destrée should be requested to prepare the draft resolution relating to the educational cinema.

This proposal was adopted.

SEVENTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

442. Work of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers set up by the International Labour Organisation : Report by the Representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on that Committee. Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee.

M. DESTRÉE, after commenting on the above document (document C.C.T.I.(III).23) asked that a substitute be appointed to replace him if necessary, and proposed M. Castillejo.

M. CASTILLEJO was appointed substitute to M. Destrée.

The Committee confirmed for a period of two years the appointments of M. DESTRÉE and M. EINSTEIN as well as that of M. KRÜSS, substitute for M. Einstein.

Sir Frank HEATH, referring to one of the items in the document, warned the Committee against taking a too hasty decision in regard to the question of the inventions of salaried employees.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Committee did not pass resolutions on these matters, and could only note those adopted by the International Labour Office.

443. Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations : Report by Professor Zimmern on the Copenhagen Meeting of June 8th to 10th, 1931 (Annex 4).

Mr. SHOTWELL thought the Copenhagen Conference had made great progress in its investigation into international difficulties. If the Committee desired to make similar enquiries without weakening its organisation, it should remain faithful to its present method, which consisted in analysing the problems and submitting the smallest possible number of

recommendations and resolutions. Mr. Shotwell wondered whether the Institute, on its side, could not study the question of disarmament in the same way from a fundamental aspect. That subject, which was of immediate importance, might be approached in a purely scientific spirit.

M. TITULESCO supported Mr. Shotwell's suggestions, and added that, in making a scientific study of international relations, it was important to take the last term in its literal sense of inter-State relations and not in the sense of relations between individuals belonging to two countries. The study of the problem of disarmament should be approached by the analytical method and in a concrete manner. In this connection, the best method would be to ask representatives of the various States to speak instead of throwing out futile abstractions.

M. Titulesco, turning to another matter, referred to the renewal of office of the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A certain number of members at any rate should be maintained in office.

M. Titulesco desired it to be stated in the Minutes that he asked the Council of the League of Nations to be good enough, in making new appointments, to bear in mind the importance of continuity. Without continuity it was impossible to ensure that the Committee's work would be carried on under satisfactory conditions. M. Titulesco observed that the Council itself had five permanent and nine elected Members, the five permanent Members constituting an original element of stability; in addition, election of the nine non-permanent Members took place in groups of three, which gave a basis of continuity of eleven members out of fourteen. As the Council had adopted this rule for its own constitution, it could not but bear it in mind in renewing the mandate of the members of the Committee. M. Titulesco stated, in conclusion, that, if the Committee did not submit a resolution in the sense he had suggested, he desired his observations to appear in both the Minutes and the report.

The CHAIRMAN said M. Titulesco's statement would appear in the report, and asked Mr. Shotwell and M. Picht to prepare a resolution dealing with Mr. Shotwell's suggestions.

M. DESTRÉE asked that the Minutes should state that he had refrained from entering into the question of disarmament.

444. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Expert Archivists.

M. BONNET, after summarising the contents of this document (Annex 5), added that, from the Institute's point of view, the proposals which it contained involved no difficulties. The Institute could arrange for the annual meeting of expert archivists and for the secretarial work.

After a discussion, in which the composition of the Committee of Expert Archivists and the question whether this Committee should be permanent were discussed, *the following draft resolution was adopted* :

“ The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ After examining the report on the meeting of expert archivists and having heard the explanations given by the Director of the Institute :

“ Approves the proposals contained in the report, and in particular, the proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically,

“ This Committee might be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee, who should decide on its composition ”.

445. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers.

Mme. CURIE, after reading the resolution contained in this report (Annex 6), gave a detailed statement of the work accomplished by the Committee of Scientific Advisers at its last session. She pointed out that, since its creation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had on its programme the study of problems relating to science and the question of co-operation with international scientific organisations.

One of the first questions discussed was that of general and analytical bibliography. Mme. Curie was aware that the success obtained in this matter was only partial and might appear disproportionate to the efforts made. Moreover, co-operation with the scientific organisations had been rendered difficult by the fact that most of them were at present passing through a crisis and that they were not sufficiently international in character.

The Committee had considered two forms of co-operation : the first referred to the technical aspect of the problems (co-ordination of scientific work ; the second consisted in examining the problems from a general point of view (important problems of scientific intellectuality). The technical problems might include bibliography, which was of vital importance, as a well-prepared bibliography made it possible to save valuable time. In this respect, M. Severi and M. Cramer had exposed a scheme concerning the bibliography to mathematical and chemical sciences respectively. The Committee of Scientific Advisers had considered it preferable not to discuss these schemes before they were approved by the international unions concerned.

The Committee had also devoted its attention to questions of terminology and of formats, although the latter was not peculiar to science. Lastly, it had examined the question of tables of constants.

It had touched on the following general problems : resources available for science, the question of international scholarships, the sending of young people abroad, etc.

In conclusion, Mme. Curie proposed that next year the International Committee should call together the same Committee as had met this year. Further, she thought the International Committee might authorise the Committee to request the Institute to carry out certain preparatory work which would provide better documentation for its examination of the questions. Lastly, until further notice, the Committee of Scientific Advisers might be maintained provisionally.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

EIGHTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 9.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

446. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers (continuation).

M. DE REYNOLD stated that M. Krüss and himself would have preferred the Committee of Scientific Advisers to include, not only representatives of the natural and exact sciences, but also specialists in historical or economic sciences. He would not say anything further on this point ; in any case, the Committee would have to be enlarged if the question developed.

He had been much struck by the fact that the experts had returned to questions abandoned by the previous Committee and had not in fact, made any proposals other than those made in 1922. He was both glad of and disturbed by this fact. He was glad because it showed that, in 1922, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already taken up the essential problems, and also because there would be an advantage from this continuity of views ; but he was disturbed because he wondered if any greater success would be obtained in the future than in the past. In this connection, certain changes which had taken place since 1922 gave grounds for hope.

However that might be, it was for the Executive Committee to decide on the exact measures to be taken, although the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would have to give certain instructions. The report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers could not remain a dead letter. In the programme of work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, science would have to be placed on an equal footing with arts and letters. The question was whether the same committee, possibly enlarged, should be convened a second time, and whether its attention should be drawn to the same or to new points. In any circumstances, M. de Reynold was anxious that its work should be directed towards practical objects.

Mme. CURIE stated that the work done by the Committee of Scientific Advisers, far from being lost, would be used in subsequent work. She explained what was new in Professor Severi's proposal, which aimed at simplifying the existing bibliographical organisation by creating national centres independent of the publishers.

She then emphasised the following points of the programme drawn up by the Committee.

(a) The examination of the proposal by Cramer and Severi which should take place in agreement with the Unions ;

(b) The examination of the Cabrera proposal regarding the repertory of laboratories.

These studies would be extremely valuable. The Committee, on the other hand, had considered that the question of the format of periodicals came rather within the scope of the Committee of Library Experts.

M. KRÜSS did not think the same Committee should meet again. In his opinion, a halt should now be called in order to see how far the work had progressed as regards each of the questions mentioned in the Committee's report. It would then be seen that some of these questions were already treated or had been settled by other committees. This was the case, in particular, with the question of the unification of the format.

With regard to bibliographical questions, there was nothing in the experts's remarks which was opposed to the opinions already expressed by other committees, and it was certain that the duty of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in this field was to establish certain principles applicable to the bibliography of science and to co-operate with the scientific unions which should undertake the work of bibliography properly so-called. Moreover, the International Committee should extend its efforts to the bibliography of historical and social sciences.

M. Krüss had brought before the Committee of Library Experts a very general question which should be brought to the notice of the future Committee on Intellectual Life. He referred to the question of the interdependence of research and instruction, which was of very great importance, as it dealt, *inter alia*, with the effect of specialisation on the mentality of young students.

Sir Frank HEATH, shared, in general, the opinion expressed by M. Krüss. He pointed out that last year the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had seriously considered Mme. Curie's proposal on the physical sciences. In order to take action, it had applied to various competent bodies in Great Britain. The result was a complete deadlock; the National Committee was not discouraged, however, and had formed a small committee of experts to report by what methods the proposal could be put into practice. The British National Committee was convinced that it would obtain better results by this procedure than by trying to obtain the co-operation of scientific societies which had other things to think of and whose opinions were not always free from prejudice. Moreover, the position in this respect was probably the same in many countries as in Great Britain.

Sir Frank Heath then dealt with draft resolution No. 5, relating to an international repertory of scientific laboratories. In all countries where there was an active National Committee, application should be made to that Committee. It would state whether year-books were already being published in the country, which might serve as repertories, if necessary, with a few modifications. In Great Britain, for instance, almost all the necessary information was already to be found in the *Year-book of Universities of the Empire*.

M. Rocco pointed out that it was extremely difficult to obtain information about works on law published in countries other than France, Italy and Germany. In Italy, works on legal questions by Anglo-Saxon writers were known only to a very small number of specialists. This ignorance on the part of Continental jurists of the point of view of their Anglo-Saxon colleagues led to the most unfortunate results, which were particularly apparent when representatives of Continental and Anglo-Saxon countries met together in a conference. From the very outset, they perceived that their ideas were separated by an abyss and that they did not even speak the same language. Continental Europe was no better informed on legal works published in Hungary, Lithuania, Russia, Poland and so on. It was absolutely essential, therefore, to prepare an analytical, and really international bibliography of legal works published throughout the world.

The position was apparently less serious with regard to economics and politics. With regard to the physical and natural sciences, however, the absence of an adequate bibliography certainly meant that discoveries — sometimes important — in small countries were not utilised. When, therefore, the Committee of Experts, which had put before the International Committee very interesting resolutions, furnished it with the means of starting this work, it should not let the opportunity pass, but should set to work immediately.

M. DE REYNOLD thought the Committee might adopt a resolution on the work of the experts in the first place, thanking them for their efforts. In M. de Reynold's view this would also indicate that it considered the Committee's task at an end. In the same resolution, the Committee would refer the report of the Committee of Scientific Advisers to the Institute, which would be requested to draw up, for the use of the Executive Committee, a memorandum showing which of the questions dealt with by the experts had already been studied by other organisations for intellectual co-operation and which questions might now be attached. The international repertory of scientific laboratories suggested by the Advisers was exactly the type of publication which the Institute issued and could be mentioned in the resolution. Finally, the Executive Committee would be asked to say whether the Committee should be convened again, subject possibly to an increase in its membership, and whether the general question of method should be submitted to it.

Finally, it would be decided that the report of the Committee of Scientific Advisers should be sent to the scientific unions in order that they might note the points which interested them and see on which points they would need the co-operation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that international bibliographies which gave careful and penetrating analyses of the works indicated would be of great service to scholars of the exact sciences. He drew his colleagues' attention to the fact that the method to be adopted for preparing the bibliography of the exact sciences should be entirely different from that which should be adopted for the historical, social and legal sciences. For the latter, it would suffice to approach the competent librarians, for no very specialised knowledge was required to analyse a work of history, law or the social sciences. That was not the case with physics, mathematics or chemistry. Only a specialist could analyse with the necessary accuracy works on these various sciences.

M. Painlevé thought the Institute should be requested to ask the national scientific unions what means they had of obtaining information on the scientific output of the country. The

replies would be collated, and it would be seen that all the bibliographies contained large gaps with regard to foreign output. However that might be, this method would serve as a foundation for an international bibliography of each science.

In M. Painlevé's view, the Committee should not disband the Committee of Scientific Advisers which had done good work. No great benefit would be gained by adding to it experts on the humane sciences. As he had already pointed out, the methods of procedure for these sciences would be quite different, and it would be better to appoint a separate committee.

Briefly, the present Committee should be retained subject, if it were desired, to a change in its composition, though M. Painlevé saw no necessity for that. Above all, a general study on the bibliography of the exact sciences should not be mixed with that on the humane sciences.

Mr. SHOTWELL said that the American circles concerned held exactly the same view as M. Painlevé.

M. DE REYNOLD recognised that the method to be adopted might be open to discussion, though, personally, he preferred the synthetic method. In his view, the work of the Committee of Scientific Advisers was at an end, but he would not be opposed to maintaining it, subject to the addition of one or two members.

M. KRÜSS accepted the draft resolution outlined by M. de Reynold and desired that the Institute's bibliographical work should be made more general. He noted that there was no bibliographer on the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation or the Scientific Committee. The co-operation of bibliographers was, however, of fundamental importance in the present instance. He stated, in conclusion, that, before going further, the bibliographical work of the Institute should be provided with a solid basis.

M. BONNET observed that, since the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had asked the Committee of Scientific Advisers to take a decision on certain specific questions, it was not surprising that that Committee had dealt with certain questions which the International Committee had already considered. Nevertheless, the experts had made new suggestions with regard to the preparation of an international repertory for laboratories on, for example, the interdependence of research and instruction, etc. Obviously, the scientific experts' opinion on this latter question would be very valuable to the Committee, which had to express an opinion regarding the enquiry to be undertaken concerning intellectual life.

The work of carrying out the experts' proposals, if they were adopted, which would be entrusted to the Institute, would not be very heavy and was well within the scope of the co-ordination of national efforts. As regards bibliography, it would involve putting the bodies existing in the various countries into touch with one another and promoting the setting up or encouraging the development of national bibliographical centres able to co-operate amongst themselves.

M. Bonnet asked M. de Reynold to make two modifications in his proposal. In the first place, it would be better not to ask the Institute to provide a memorandum for the Executive Committee's next session, because the Institute would not have time for the necessary consultations and would only be able to submit its own views to the Executive Committee. Secondly, the help of the Committee of Scientific Advisers was of great value to the Institute, which was very anxious that it should continue to be available. Members representing the humane sciences could be added, if so desired, but M. Bonnet agreed with M. Painlevé that the problem of the exact sciences would have to be solved in a very different way from that of the humane sciences.

Mme. CURIE asked that M. de Reynold's draft resolution be altered so as to authorise the Executive Committee and the Institute to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Scientific Advisers.

On being assured that nothing would be done without the agreement of the Scientific Unions, Mme. Curie recommended that the Committee should hold another meeting, and objected to an increase in the membership of that Committee.

On M. Rocco's proposal, *the Committee decided simply to approve the recommendations of the Committee of Scientific Advisers*, and, before taking further steps, to see what would be the result of carrying out those recommendations.

NINTH MEETING

Held on Friday, July 24th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

447. Educational Activities : (a) National University Offices (Annex 7) ; (b) International Students' Organisations (Annex 8) ; (c) Joint Meeting of the National University Offices and the International Students' Organisations (Annex 9).

M. CASTILLEJO first explained that he had dealt in the first and last reports mentioned above, with the various points to which the work of the meetings held in Paris from March 30th to April 1st, 1931, related — the constitution of information services with regard to schools and universities ; the housing of students ; scholarships ; exchanges of students between families and schools and exchanges of teachers ; advice and guidance for the benefit of students. In the second place, he informed the Committee of the work of the University Relations Service, whose publications contained international information. That service had become a central office which rendered valuable services to all the institutions dealing with foreign students.

M. Castillejo next referred to the conditions for the admission of students to foreign universities. He pointed out that each national office would have to collect information and forward it to the Paris Institute. With regard to the housing of teachers and savants, Belgium and Germany already possessed very valuable institutions. The Paris meetings had also considered wireless propaganda on behalf of vacation courses.

M. Castillejo announced the creation of a permanent committee of four members to represent the delegates of the national offices in the intervals between sessions. The four members would be appointed by the Institute according to the class of problems to be examined.

M. Castillejo then passed to the question of students' associations and explained their twofold duty — to assist students and to study academic and scientific questions. The relations which already existed between certain students' associations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be strengthened and extended to as many associations as possible.

The joint meetings of Directors of the National University Offices and representatives of the International Students' Organisations had proved the usefulness of co-operation between the two kinds of bodies. There would be little danger of overlapping. On the contrary, a large number of gaps would be filled in. In order to achieve this result, however, the students' associations should be given greater stability, by avoiding too frequent changes in their bureaux.

At the joint meetings, the problem of assistance to students during their stay in foreign countries was also considered from various aspects — general information, housing, financial and medical assistance, and so on.

The practical conclusions which M. Castillejo submitted to the Committee were as follows : In the first place, he considered that the Committee needed an executive body. It was not enough to say : " It is desirable that . . . ", " We consider it expedient to . . . ". In almost every case the execution of the decisions taken lay with the university offices or National Committees.

In the second place, M. Castillejo recommended a stronger and more permanent organisation for the university offices. Close relations should also be established between these offices and the National Committees through which they would come into touch with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. In this connection, he thought a representative of the Institute might perhaps visit certain countries to organise university offices. This would not compromise their independence or freedom of action and organisation, for the visit would simply institute a kind of free co-operation. In the same way, the texts of resolutions adopted by the National Committees might be communicated either to the Secretariat of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or to the Paris Institute.

M. Castillejo pointed out that the movement of students from one country to another increased considerably from year to year. These transfers should not be made without due thought, and the Committee should find some way of preventing waste of effort and ensuring that studies abroad were recognised in the student's country of origin. More generally, such transfers should not be regarded as tourists' excursions. Care should be taken that young people derived the maximum benefit and instruction from their visits.

M. Castillejo referred also to the desire of students to take part in the organisation of science and in the direction of the universities. Both these privileges had recently been granted by the Spanish Government.

M. Rocco realised that M. Castillejo's report was most valuable, but thought the Committee should adopt a very prudent attitude. He drew attention to the fact that most of the important university organisations were political or sectarian and the International Confederation of Students itself was not an international body. This made it very difficult for the Committee to deal with them.

M. DE REYNOLD, who knew students well, had noted that, up to the present, it had been very difficult to reach agreement on most questions. The only questions on which agreement was likely to be reached between the various associations were those which were practical and restricted in character. On the wider problems nothing could be done.

It should also be remembered that the representatives of students' associations were no longer students but officials. The actual students were working, and it was perhaps regrettable that the Committee was not in more direct touch with them. It had already had to intervene in the matter of the equivalence of studies and exchanges of students; but, so far, the results had been unimportant and proved that the Committee could only take certain steps in special cases.

In any future action sight should not be lost of what had already been accomplished.

Sir Frank HEATH said that, in his experience, the discussions at the last meeting of the Directors of University Offices and the joint meeting with the Committee of Students' Organisations had been of an entirely practical character and political considerations had played no part.

M. OPRESCU thought the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should continue to take an interest in the meetings of students' associations, in spite of, or perhaps even because of, the objections to which M. Rocco and M. de Reynold had drawn attention. There was at present a tendency towards intolerance and nationalism on the part of most students, which should at all cost be overcome.

M. Oprescu wondered who was responsible; possibly the teachers, but more probably the political parties. Whoever was responsible, the Committee should exercise a moderating influence.

M. PICT (Principal Secretary at the Paris Institute), explained what the Institute had done in this connection. The university organisations had undertaken to submit the agenda of their meetings to the Institute in advance in order that the Institute might see whether the questions included were worth discussing. This Institute on the other hand, would be unable to prepare before 1933 the pamphlet on the cost of living in the various countries for which it had been asked. The report on the conditions of employment of foreign teachers was ready and would appear shortly.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Castillejo to prepare a resolution on these various questions in collaboration with M. Picht and M. Kullmann.

The SECRETARY read the following letter, dated July 17th, 1931, from the International Student Service to the Chairman of the Committee:

"On July 12th, 1931, at the invitation of the International Student Service, a Conference of representatives of International Students' Organisations met at Geneva in order to prepare concerted university action in favour of *disarmament*. The following eight organisations took part in the work of the meeting: International Confederation of Students, International University Federation for the League of Nations, International Federation of University Women, World's Student Christian Federation, International Student Service, 'Pax Romana', World Union of Jewish Students, International Federation of Socialist Students.

"The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Conference which I have the honour to quote below show the meeting's dual aim, on the one part, of affirming the importance attached by the university youth of the world to the success of the Disarmament Conference of February 1932, and their fidelity to the ideas of peace and international co-operation; and, on the other hand, of preparing a plan of practical common action for propaganda in favour of disarmament in the universities and high schools of various countries.

"Text of the Resolutions.

"1. 'The International Organisations of Students, representing the university youth of the entire world, of all races, religions and political opinions, faithfully attached to the maintenance of peace so dearly bought by their elders, convinced that the lot of their generation depends on the results of the approaching Disarmament Conference in February 1932;

" 'Considering that, in order to ensure its success, the co-ordination of active forces and goodwill is urgently required:

" 'Appeal to all their members and to those of all universities in favour of concerted action for the success of the work of the Disarmament Conference.'

"2. 'The representatives of the International Students Organisations, having met specially for the purpose.'

"Consequently recommend all their national branches to enter into communication with a view to common action;

"Request the International University Federation for the League of Nations, as far as possible and in co-operation with the other students'

associations, to undertake public conferences on disarmament in the various university towns in order to overcome ignorance and to arouse the international conscience ;

“ ‘ Request the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to place at the disposal of the International Students’ Organisations all information which may be useful to their action and, in particular, the names of foreign lecturers who are specially competent in the problem of disarmament, urge that the agenda of all students’ international congresses in 1931 may include a study of the question of disarmament ; and

“ ‘ Recommend that the national conferences should act in the same manner ;

“ ‘ Support the steps taken by the National Student Federation of America with a view to organising a broadcast message in favour of disarmament by a certain number of statesmen to the university youth. ’

3. “ ‘ The representatives of the International Students’ Organisations which met at Geneva to study concerted action to be taken in favour of the Disarmament Conference,

“ ‘ Thank and congratulate the International Student Service for its initiative, and

“ ‘ Express their desire to maintain this co-operation until the desired results are obtained. ’

“ The Conference has entrusted me with the honour of communicating to you the results of its work and of requesting you, in the name of all the organisations represented, to grant your benevolent support to this initiative. The co-operation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation which the Conference requests in its resolutions, and that of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, will be most valuable in the countries where the university youth organisations with the most varied tendencies will unite to undertake a vigorous campaign in favour of peace and disarmament.

“ I venture to hope that, with your support and that of the International Committee, the Institute and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the initiative taken by the International Students’ Organisations will attain its object, which is to associate the university youth of the world in the peace work of the League of Nations, of which the Disarmament Conference in February 1932 will be one of the most valuable achievements.”

The CHAIRMAN thought it was not suitable to the dignity of the Committee to adopt as its own a resolution drawn up by a students’ association. If the Committee wished to make a recommendation regarding disarmament, it could draft one more exactly expressing its position. For this purpose, the Chairman, together with M. Painlevé, had prepared a draft resolution, the text of which would be communicated later to the members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY stated that, at a later meeting, M. Kullmann would submit the Secretariat’s draft reply to the International Student Service.

448. Results of the Meeting of the Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN summarised his report¹ and gave an account of the various resolutions which it contained.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On the SECRETARY’s proposal, *it was decided to submit*, in the form of a separate recommendation, *one of the resolutions of this report*, which constituted an appeal to the Assembly in favour of publications.

449. Attempted Assassination of M. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE informed the members of the Committee that an attempt had been made to assassinate M. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan, but that he had fortunately escaped. The Secretariat had sent him a telegram expressing its joy at his safety and the horror inspired by such an attack. M. Dufour-Feronce was certain that all the members would join with him in expressing the same sentiments to Mr. Lin-Yutang.

The CHAIRMAN supported the statement made by the Under-Secretary-General.

Mr. LIN-YUTANG thanked M. Dufour-Feronce and the Committee for their sympathy, and added that M. Soong would certainly be touched by these marks of interest.

¹ See Appendix 3 to the report on the work of the thirteenth session of the Committee (document A.23.I931.XII).

TENTH MEETING

Held on Friday, July 24th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

450. Educational Information Centre : Organisation and Programme of the Centre.

The SECRETARY and M. KULLMANN presented and commented on the report on the Educational Information Centre (Annex 10).

The SECRETARY pointed out that, if the Secretariat was to do really useful work in connection with the League of Nations educational film, it would require the effective support of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DESTREE recalled the following proposal which he had submitted to the Committee of Experts to add to the recommendations to be made to the teaching staff :

“The teacher must imbue his pupils with a horror of war. When commenting on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, he must take care to point out that, while the defence of the native country is a sacred duty, a war of aggression is a crime in which no citizen can in any way take part.”

In view of the short time at the disposal of the Committee for completing its agenda, M. Destree did not ask that his proposal should be examined during the present session ; but he reserved the right to submit it to the Sub-Committee of Experts and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the fourteenth session.

The Committee approved the report on the Educational Information Centre and requested M. KULLMANN and M. SECRÉTAN to prepare a draft resolution on the distribution of work between the Paris and Geneva services of this Centre.

451. “ Educational Survey ” of the League of Nations.

M. KULLMANN presented and commented on the note drawn up by the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation relating to the *Educational Survey* (document C.I.C.I.236).

The SECRETARY drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the fact that the Secretariat, in view of the caution which it was compelled to show, could only insert in the *Educational Survey* certain official information and certain references of value to persons interested in the question. It was for the members of the Committee to co-operate in the Review in a more personal manner, and to help the Secretariat to find outside correspondents willing to supply articles.

The CHAIRMAN appealed to the members of the Committee in this sense, and stated that a draft resolution would be prepared approving the Secretary's note and drawing the attention of the members of the Committee to his request.

452. Revision of School Text-books : Question of the Publication of the Report of the Institute.

The Committee decided to authorise the printing, subject to budget possibilities, of the report of the Institute on the question of the revision of school text-books (document B.12.1931 — E.J. / Institute / 4).

Sir Frank HEATH thought it would be of great value to publish an English edition of this document. He would also like the name of the author of the report to be included in the volume.

The SECRETARY explained that no funds were available in the current year's budget of the Secretariat to print the report in English. On the other hand, it was possible that credits would be granted in 1932 which would enable this to be done.

M. BONNET, in reply to Sir Frank Heath's second question, said that Mlle. Rothbarth was the principal author of the report, but that other persons, including himself to a very small extent, had also taken part, so that, apart from the rule of anonymity observed both by the Institute and the Secretariat, it would be difficult to insert the name of the author of the report in the publication.

453. Protection of Intellectual Rights : Results of the Consultation of Governments regarding the Preliminary Draft Convention.

The SECRETARY submitted to the Committee documents C.I.C.I.232 and C.I.C.I.232, addendum (Annex 11) regarding the rights of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery. He pointed out that since these two notes had been prepared, two additional

replies had reached the Secretariat — namely, from Egypt and the Netherlands — and had been reproduced in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations.

M. TANAKADATE, explaining the views of the Japanese Government, whose reply would reach the Institute later, stated that it feared the influence of the Convention upon industry apart from the difficulty of settling scientific questions, as the British Government had done. It did not, however, reject categorically the draft Convention, but asked that it should be very closely studied by the various Governments before being submitted to a diplomatic conference.

As his personal opinion, Mr. Tanakadate said that remuneration for higher intellectual work would be found, not by means of a legal mechanism, but by social adjustment, as the human community developed to a higher level.

M. DESTREE stressed the extreme importance of this question. While artists and authors were protected by the Berne Convention, there was no general international agreement assuring the scientist that his rights to the profitable utilisation of his discovery would be respected. It was very unjust that people should enrich themselves by exploiting the discoveries of men of science without making any payment to them.

He pointed out that, some years ago, Senator Ruffini had brought a proposal on this question before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A number of important industrial countries naturally hesitated to introduce into an international convention to which they would accede obligations representing a heavy charge on their production. Nevertheless, the replies which had reached the Secretariat contained nothing contrary to the principle itself of the right of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery; that right was generally recognised. Indeed, the principal obstacle did not lie in the resistance of the public, which quite admitted the legitimacy of the principle in question, but in the scientists' disregard of their own interests.

Mme. CURIE recalled the terms of the draft resolution submitted on this subject by Professor Langevin. As the Committee of Experts, to which Professor Langevin belonged, had unanimously approved this draft, there was reason to believe that the idea was making progress even in scientific circles.

Mme. Curie said that, as a member of the Academy of Medicine, she had made a report on this question from the particular point of view which interested the Academy. The discussion of this report would be continued by the Academy after the vacation.

In reply to a question by M. Sanin Cano, M. BONNET pointed out that the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations had already been drawn to the necessity of unifying legislation regarding authors' rights, and, in particular, of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into agreement. The resolution adopted on this subject evidently ignored the question whether the rules established by the Havana Convention were respected.

The question of intellectual rights had been studied at the Institute in Paris in collaboration with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and a first step had been taken by applying to the National Committees in countries where the legislation on intellectual rights was defective.

M. Sanin CANO emphasised the fact that, in the countries of Latin America, legislation did not protect foreign production, and that a solution should first be found for this question.

It was agreed that M. Sanin CANO and M. WEISS should prepare a draft resolution on the question of intellectual rights.

The SECRETARY drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the opinion expressed by the Executive Committee that a small committee of experts should be convened to examine the Governments' replies and the question whether the time had come to convene a conference or whether it was better to continue the study of the draft Convention relating to the rights of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery.

This proposal was approved.

454. Protection of Intellectual Rights : Results of the Meeting of the Representatives of Legal Institutions.

M. WEISS read the report submitted to the Executive Committee by the representatives of legal institutions specialising in intellectual rights and legal problems connected therewith (Annex 12). He pointed out that one of the first tangible results obtained by the Institute was that the expression "scientific property" had been replaced by "rights of the scientist", which could not give rise to misunderstanding.

At the present time, the Legal service of the Institute was devoting all its efforts to preparing for the Brussels Convention on Authors' Rights and the Rights of the Scientist.

The Committee noted the documents submitted to it and requested the Executive Committee to take the necessary measures.

455. Popular Arts.

(a) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POPULAR ARTS.

M. DE REYNOLD first read the resolution adopted by the International Committee for Popular Arts, which confirmed the re-instatement of this Committee in the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

I.

"The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts notes the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the incorporation of the International Committee for Popular Arts in the organisation for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. This resolution takes for granted that the proposed incorporation shall more especially be made between the International Committee for Popular Arts and the International Museums Office, that an official shall be requested to keep in touch with the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts and, in particular, that at least one meeting of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts shall be organised by the Institute at its expense each year.

"The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts expresses its gratitude to the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the measures taken to meet the unanimous desire of the International Committee for Popular Arts to co-operate closely with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. It therefore accepts the proposals which have been made to it. It ventures, however, to make certain reservations in this connection.

"As the museum work of the International Committee for Popular Arts is only one part of its general activity, the incorporation of the International Committee for Popular Arts in the International Museums Office would appear to be abnormal and likely to raise certain difficulties in practice. The Bureau believes that direct incorporation in the Institute would be more logical and would enable the official who will keep in touch with the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts and give it his help to be selected from outside the staff of the International Museums Office, which is very heavily burdened with work.

"It requests the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office to be good enough to forward the above recommendation to the Executive Committee and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the understanding that this reservation should not in any way be considered as indicating a change of attitude as regards the desire of the International Committee for Popular Arts to co-operate very closely with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its technical organisations.

II.

"The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts believes that the appointment of the official referred to above, whether he is selected from the staff of the International Museums Office or more generally from the Institute's staff, can only be made provided the respective powers of this official and the Secretary-General of the International Committee for Popular Arts are clearly defined. It should be understood that the Secretary-General will be responsible for all correspondence between the National Committees for Popular Arts and the Bureau, as well as all measures and correspondence connected with the scientific organisation of the Berne Exhibition which fall on the International Committee for Popular Arts. The official appointed by the Institute, on the other hand, shall be responsible for the organisation of plenary meetings and meetings of the Bureau, as well as for the publication of the proceedings and memoranda of congresses (Prague and Antwerp).

"The details of this co-operation shall be settled subsequently by the Director of the Institute in agreement with the Chairman of the International Committee for Popular Arts.

"The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts considers that the duration of the agreement might be limited to five years."

M. de Reynold pointed out that the first volume of the proceedings of the Prague Congress had just appeared and that the second was in the press. It was a magnificent volume, and he recommended it to the attention of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POPULAR ARTS AT BERNE, 1934.

The Committee approved the Executive Committee's two resolutions on this question.¹ It noted the appointments made by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in connection with its representation on the Grand Committee of the Berne Exhibition and itself appointed M. DE REYNOLD to take part in this Committee's work as representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The SECRETARY then informed the Committee that he had been appointed by the Secretary-General to represent the Secretariat of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation on the Grand Committee.

¹ See Appendix 5 of Document A.23,1931.XII.

456. **Ibero-American Collection.**

M. DE REYNOLD submitted and summarised document C.I.C.I.244 (Annex 13).

M. SANIN CANO observed that the first two volumes of this collection, though excellent, were not literary works properly so-called.

He then asked several questions concerning the way in which the works for translation had been selected.

M. DE REYNOLD referred M. Sanin Cano to the chapter of the report headed "Organisation" on which he commented briefly.

M. SANIN CANO asked whether the Governments concerned had accepted the plan proposed in the chapter in question.

M. BRAGA replied that, in the conversations he had had with their representatives, no special difficulties had been raised in this connection.

M. de Reynold's report was approved.

457. **Employment of Workers' Spare Time.**

M. BONNET summarised a note received from the International Labour Office (Annex 14) and explained that there were numerous popular libraries, but that, in many cases, they had not been specially organised in such a way that they could be used by the workers during their spare time.

The replies of the National Committees to the Institute's questions were very encouraging and would be submitted in a comprehensive report which would be ready in the autumn.

The idea of using the popular arts to occupy the workers' spare time was quite new. M. Bonnet explained that it was not only a question of organising fêtes and celebrations, but also of awakening the workers' imagination, thus encouraging them to do creative work during their hours of freedom. This problem should be studied with the help of the International Committee for Popular Arts, but it was also desirable to obtain the opinion of competent persons, some of whom were nationals of countries in which the popular arts were still very much alive and others who were particularly acquainted with the workers. The enquiries into this matter, as also with regard to the libraries, were as yet still in the preparatory stage, but it was hoped to make suggestions towards the middle of the autumn. Finally, if the result of the consultations was satisfactory, one section of the Berne Exhibition might be devoted to the first results obtained.

M. OPRESCU thought the workers' spare time one of the most important questions on the present programme. The Institute had asked the National Committees various questions, and M. Oprescu had been requested to furnish the Roumanian Committee's two replies with regard to sports, on the one hand, and the libraries instituted by the Ministry of Labour and the publications introduced by the Ministry, on the other.

The problem of the employment of workers' spare time could not be solved in the same way in the East and in the West. In Roumania, for example, the popular arts were cultivated by the agricultural worker during his spare time or after the season for agricultural work, whereas in the countries of Western Europe the worker worked throughout the year from morning to night. What this worker wanted was a form of work, an interesting art, to which he could turn during the hours he did not devote to his employer or his factory. The problem was difficult but not insoluble, and it would be better not to set about it too quickly. No advantage would be gained by endeavouring simply to transplant in certain countries the customs of other countries. The importance of Roumania as regards the popular arts was well known. The Roumanian National Committee would make proposals as to the methods by which the workers might be induced to devote themselves to the popular arts during their spare time, but it must be admitted that the question was much more complicated than it appeared at first sight.

M. DESTRÉE welcomed the International Labour Office's action, the aim of which was to alleviate the sometimes arduous life of the workers. The Washington Convention was very important, but the limitation of the working day to eight hours raised the problem of the employment of workers' spare time during about eight hours which were not devoted to sleep. Personally, M. Destrée had never separated the two; he did not consider that the only question for the worker was his wages. Two workers with the same wages might not be equally happy, for much of their happiness came from their social life. Moreover, when the workers did not know how to employ their leisure, they frequented public-houses. Not only should they be protected against over-work, therefore, but they should be given the means to employ their leisure in a healthy manner — beautiful avenues for walking in and resting, workers' gardens and so on.

M. Destrée was sure that the enquiry which the International Labour Office had set on foot would lead to some result. In these circumstances, the duty of the International

Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to comply with the request of the Director of the Office and to give him the Institute's help. M. Destrée had been somewhat surprised, however, that the action contemplated was limited to libraries and the popular arts. In reality, the problem was much more vast and nothing should be forgotten — museums, the cinematograph, the theatres, etc., should be borne in mind. The expression "popular arts" was somewhat confusing, for it might mean *art for* as well as *art by* the people. The question of vocation would not arise. There were already enough bad artists in the world. The aim should be simply to make the lives of working people more agreeable, and in this connection the Berne Exhibition might be of some help, provided care was taken not to attempt to rate the workers' efforts as great art.

M. Destrée then explained the work done in Hainaut in connection with workers' spare time, and stated that it was important to set on foot anything which would intelligently refresh the worker and make him forget the hardness of his factory work. In conclusion, he explained that his observations did not apply to peasants, but simply to workers or artisans.

Mme. CURIE strongly supported the action taken by the International Labour Office, and stated that the fundamental question to be settled was that of premises to be placed at the disposal of the workers where they could meet. She asked what had been done in this connection.

M. Rocco shared M. Destrée's views. The question of the workers' spare time was not merely one of libraries and popular art. In Italy, various experiments had been made with good results.

As Mme. Curie had stated, the first question was that of premises. In Italy, the communes, factories, or even groups of factories, had put thousands of meeting-places at the disposal of the workers. The main business of the *Dopo Lavoro* was to offer premises, athletic grounds and gymnasium halls to its supporters.

M. Rocco then referred to the Italian travelling dramatic company, known as the "*Char de Thèspis*", which gave first-class performances of lyrical plays in the most remote villages. An effort had been made to find actors and even dramatic authors among the workers. Travelling cinematographic shows had been organised which visited the rural districts. Nothing had been forgotten — sports, excursions, community music and so on. An endeavour had also been made to organise amusements for workers during their annual holidays, chiefly in the form of travelling.

M. Rocco drew attention to the very satisfactory results of the measures taken in Italy. Alcoholism had fallen off considerably; the workers were happier. Excellent results had therefore been obtained, not only from the social, but also from the health aspect.

M. MAURETTE said that the International Labour Office had only submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation those elements of the problem of workers' spare time which came more particularly within the scope of the work of these two institutions. It was itself considering the possibilities of physical culture and — with the Rome Educational Cinematographic Institute — the possibilities of the cinematograph. To use M. Destrée's expression, the International Labour Office had in mind the popular arts for the people by the people.

In its view, the workers should not be encouraged to paint new "Giocondas", but simply to equip themselves to decorate their homes and arrange their gardens, and to forget the way to the public-house.

Briefly, the work asked of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was only one item in a vaster programme, and M. Maurette was sure that, in the performance of a task which was essential to the happiness of the worker, the help of the Committee and of the Institute would be most valuable.

M. MAURETTE and M. ROSSI were asked to prepare a draft resolution relating to the employment of workers' spare time.

ELEVENTH MEETING

Held on Saturday, July 25th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

458. Request for Co-operation submitted by the Chinese Government to the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN referred to his report (Annex 15) in order to emphasise the importance of the development of educational cinematography in China, and added that the Assembly could be asked to make an additional allowance to enable an expert in educational cinematography to visit China.

Further, he asked the Committee to decide whether this would be advisable and, if so, provisionally to authorise the Director of the Institute to visit China in October, provided the Institute's work permitted.

M. Rocco supported the Chairman's suggestion. He thought China should be helped to establish a national centre of educational cinematography. The Committee could count on his help and that of the Rome Educational Cinematographic Institute.

M. LIN-YUTANG, after thanking the Secretariat for the speed and promptitude with which it had responded to the Chinese Government's request, emphasised the importance of the grant which the League of Nations had placed at the disposal of the Government for furthering its task. He felt bound to warn the members of the mission who visited China against interfering in politics. He explained briefly the educational reforms which his Government had already introduced, and added that, though the former educational system had been to a great extent done away with, there was still much to be done. Primary education was, as it were, in a state of chaos. With regard to the universities, the system of awarding degrees was most unsatisfactory and should be reformed from top to bottom.

One of the most important questions with which the mission would have to deal in China was exchanges of Chinese and European teachers. Such exchanges would be at least as profitable to Europe as to China. Indeed, European knowledge of Chinese culture, literature and philosophy, both ancient and modern, was still in a most elementary stage.

Such knowledge would be increased by the exchange of documents to which an International Exchange Office under the auspices of the *Academia sinica* had already turned its attention. Egypt, the United States of America, France and Czechoslovakia already regularly exchanged official documents and scientific works, but the system should be extended to countries which, like Great Britain, had up to the present been refractory. In this connection the *Academia sinica*, whose work would be familiar to the members of the Committee on account of the pamphlet which had been distributed, intended to add to its services a library in which would be collected all international official documents.

One of the first bodies which China would have to endow would be a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The presence in China of the Director of the Institute would be most valuable in connection with the creation of such a Committee.

Finally, M. Lin-Yutang strongly supported the Chairman's idea. In China, more than anywhere else, the cinema could play an enormous part for two reasons. The first was that, as the majority of the Chinese were illiterate, the screen exercised a much greater influence than the Press. The other reason was that China, which was at present passing through a serious political crisis, had need of all the methods offered by modern technique to expedite the solution of her problems. The newspapers were read only by a minority and sound-films and wireless which dispensed with the written word and had recourse only to pictures and sounds accessible to everyone would be valuable instruments for spreading new ideas.

The Chinese Government's request proved its obvious desire to enter into the closest contact with the League of Nations in both the economic and the intellectual spheres. The Committee, by approving the visit to China of a mission of educationists, would contribute greatly towards increasing the growing interest in China in the idea of a League of Nations.

M. TANAKADATE, after paying a tribute to the step taken by the Chinese Government and to the League Council for the decision it had taken, pointed out that Japan, which, as regards the co-ordination of different civilisations, occupied an intermediate position between the West and the East, constituted, as it were, the cement which held the two civilisations together.

Education in Japan was far from perfect, and M. Tanakadate wondered whether the mission, by going to China via America, could not make of Japan a port of call and devote several days to an enquiry similar to that to be made in China. In that way one League mission would be able to carry out two tasks.

M. DESTRÉE thought the term "education" should be given the widest possible meaning and should include the fine arts, which were inseparable from it. He pointed out that, from this point of view, China was in a paradoxical situation. That country, whose artistic progress in the past had been unprecedented, had hardly seemed aware of it up to the present. The new China apparently wanted to set up by itself and live its own life. M. Destrée thought, however, that, if it desired to find itself again, it should take a pride in its own art. Unfortunately, what was happening? Most of the masterpieces of Chinese art were carried off by America and Europe, whereas, logically, their place was in China. If China wanted to stop this exodus, it should open museums in the large towns as soon as possible. Up to the present, so far as M. Destrée was aware, the only museum was at Peiping. Such museums would introduce China to the Chinese, for the illiterate could feel and understand even though they could not read.

M. Destrée said that the International Museums Office offered the Chinese Government the benefit of its experience in these matters. To construct a museum judiciously, arrange the rooms, distribute the light, regulate the heating, value the works, classify and preserve

them and so on was a science in itself. Chairs of art and archæology should also be instituted in Chinese universities. If the Director of the Institute visited China, he could usefully deal with these two questions. He could, at any rate, introduce the idea. M. Destrée undertook to help anyone who devoted himself to this task simply by correspondence without any great cost to the Chinese Government or the Museums Office.

In conclusion, M. Destrée thought China should do this work now or never. The Nationalist movement had revealed the existence of a nation which was at last becoming self-conscious. The finest and most enduring expression of this feeling would be manifested by a desire to preserve the masterpieces which perpetuated the memory of a contemporary civilisation at a time — it must not be forgotten — when Europe was still plunged in barbarism.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out that the problem of education was just as great in India as in China, for the two countries were in a very similar situation. The old educational methods were abolished and the new system was not satisfactory.

M. Radhakrishnan therefore made a similar suggestion to that of M. Tanakadate and asked whether the mission could not stop in India on its return to Europe and make there, as in Japan, a rapid enquiry into education.

In view of the cost of such an expedition, the maximum results should be obtained. At a relatively small additional cost in comparison with the cost of sending two other missions to Japan and India, the mission could make a very valuable enquiry into educational conditions in the Far East.

M. DE REYNOLD, after pointing out that the sending of this mission was the most important event in the work undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, thought the members of the Committee should take a personal interest in the success of this piece of work, which would consist, not in destroying ancient forms of civilisation, but in adding something new in such a manner as to bring about a kind of combination of Eastern culture and Western civilisation.

Referring to M. Destrée's suggestion, M. de Reynold wondered whether it would not be possible to carry his idea further and also to deal with Chinese literature, particularly contemporary literature. The desirability of making a collection of carefully selected works such as that made for Latin America might be contemplated.

M. PAINLEVÉ was glad that Asia was taking a larger place in the Committee's discussions. He agreed with M. de Reynold that this mission to China would mark an important date in the Committee's history. He therefore supported the proposals that the mission should visit Japan and India. Such contacts would accelerate the establishment of harmonious relations between East and West which was so important for the future of mankind.

M. CASTILLEJO agreed with M. Lin-Yutang that the Committee should prohibit any interference or pressure in connection with politics. Its services should be at the disposal of China, not of any particular national interest. Further, the intentions of the Chinese Government should be defined. Was the object of educational reform to improve the traditional forms of Chinese education or to introduce European culture in China? In the latter event, M. Castillejo pointed out that a great deal could be learnt from the experience of other backward or isolated countries which had already made similar experiments; and, while their methods might not be adopted, their mistakes could thereby be avoided.

M. LIN YUTANG strongly supported M. Tanakadate and M. Radhakrishnan.

In reply to M. Destrée, he pointed out that the Chinese Government had recently taken certain measures to prevent the exodus of works of art. The export of archæological treasures and of works and manuscripts earlier than 1860 was strictly prohibited. Unfortunately, Chinese collectors were relatively rare, and they could not compete against the financial means of American and European millionaires.

The form which education should take in China was a very difficult problem. Certainly, ignorance should be fought and the number of illiterates reduced as far as possible. On the other hand, it was important not to rush to the other extreme by introducing uniform education for all, which, from its democratic aspect, constituted another danger. If the universities were to give satisfactory results, the principle of an élite should be preserved. In addition to the exchanges of teachers to which M. Lin Yutang had already referred, exchanges of scholarships should be contemplated and the institution in Chinese universities of scholarships for European students.

M. KRÜSS was invited to submit a draft resolution to the Committee at the next meeting.

459. Composition and Regulations of the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, during the twelfth session, the Committee had for the first time appointed the members of the Executive Committee, but without any regulations. The regulations of the Directors' Committee, of which the membership was the same as that of the Executive Committee, should be drawn up first.

As the Governing Body had adopted regulations a few days previously according to which the Directors' Committee was appointed for two years, this rule could, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary's proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to a somewhat serious defect in the Committee's organisation. Those members of the Plenary Committee who were members of the Executive Committee would inevitably acquire greater experience than their colleagues. The Chairman suggested as a solution that the members of the Committee who were not members of the Executive Committee should, where suitable, take part in the work of the various Committees of Experts. This method would enable everyone to keep in touch with the various questions with which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation dealt.

Up to the present the Executive Committee had been composed as follows :

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (*Chairman*);

M. Paul PAINLEVÉ (*Chairman of the Directors' Committee*).

Three experts :

Sir Frank HEATH, M. KRÜSS and M. ROLAND-MARCEL.

Committee properly so-called :

Mme. CURIE, M. CASARES, M. DESTREE, M. DE REYNOLD, and M. ROCCO.

As M. Casares had retired, the Chairman proposed that M. Castillejo be appointed in his place, the other members of the Committee being re-elected. M. Castillejo would automatically replace M. Casares on the Directors' Committee.

The Chairman's proposals were adopted.

460. Date and Method of Presentation of Documents to be examined by the Committee.

M. SANIN CANO drew his colleagues' attention to the fact that it was impossible for members of the Committee coming from a distance to read, still less to study, the mass of documents issued by the Secretariat on their arrival at Geneva. He therefore proposed that these members should be convened a fortnight before the others in order that they might be in a position to follow the work of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee and that of a certain number of the Committees of Experts. The additional expenditure would not be very high.

The SECRETARY replied that the Secretariat had already considered this question. M. Dufour-Feronce had contemplated inviting certain delegates to Geneva to follow as observers the meetings of the Committee on Arts and Letters and the Executive Committee. This suggestion, however, had not been carried out for financial reasons. If the members concerned either directly or through their delegations to the Assembly, could induce the latter to vote the necessary funds, the Secretariat would be glad to give them satisfaction.

M. BONNET said that the delegates from the remoter countries had been given the various reports in Geneva instead of in their own countries, because, this year, there had been some delay in preparing the reports, owing to the re-organisation of the Institute. That delay would not occur next year, and, as the various Committees finished their work, the members outside Europe would be informed.

M. OPRESCU thought that the first reform should consist in not submitting the same question in three or four documents under different forms. The chief basis of the Committee's work should be the report of the Director of the Institute drawn up, for the sake of completeness, in agreement with the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the International Committee. That report alone should be sent to the members, together with a note from the Executive Committee containing the International Committee's point of view on the main questions. In this way, the more important documents would be reduced to two. Obviously, other reports might be sent as subsidiary documents, though there would be no obligation on the members to become familiar with them.

The agenda, which was very full and over-loaded, should also be simplified. There were relatively few new questions from one year to another, and, among the existing problems, very few had evolved sufficiently to be worth a profound discussion. Each year, therefore, the Chairman should submit an agenda, consisting of selected questions, which should include none of those already dealt with by the Committee. It would be understood, that, if a member of the Committee, for any reason, thought it would be of interest to discuss one of these questions in detail, he would, at the first meeting of the Committee, make this request, and the Chairman would add the question to those he himself had already proposed. The

advantage of shortening the agenda in this way would be that the discussions would gain in brevity and interest, whereas hitherto the important questions had been swamped by the mass of other questions.

Mr. SHOTWELL supported M. Oprescu. The repetition of the same questions in different documents was not only useless but embarrassing, for they were not always submitted even in the same order, and this meant considerable loss of time to those who studied them conscientiously.

The SECRETARY admitted the justification of these criticisms, but pointed out that the method adopted this year had one merit — it was honest. Simplification was obviously necessary, however, and the only practical method would be to give the Director's report as much importance as possible and to attach the reports of the various Committees of Experts in the form of annexes and an introductory note in the form of a preamble; the latter would, to some extent, constitute the Executive Committee's report. Unfortunately, this solution was incompatible with the necessity for submitting the Director's report in good time.

As regards the agenda, it could be shortened, and could be accompanied by a summary of the Director's report for the information of the public and the Press.

Sir Frank HEATH thought these technical problems could be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. SHOTWELL thought the Committee might profit from the methods of procedure of other bodies such as, for example, the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee agreed that these various suggestions should be borne in mind in simplifying the Committee's work.

461. Appointment of the Rapporteur to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

M. DE REYNOLD was appointed Rapporteur to the Council and the Assembly.

462. Constitution of the Committees of Experts.

The SECRETARY read a resolution¹ relating to the procedure to be followed in constituting the Committees of Experts, and added that the Director of the Institute and the Secretary of the Committee had received various letters pointing out that the Chairman should consult the National Committees before appointing experts. This principle had not been abandoned.

463. Invitation from the Town of Frankfort.

Subject to the Secretary-General's approval of the additional expense involved, *the Committee approved* the Executive Committee's decision authorising the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to hold its next session at Frankfort on the occasion of the Goethe Centenary Celebrations.

464. Date of the Next Session of the Plenary Committee.

After an exchange of views, the opening date of the next session of the Committee was fixed in principle for June 25th, 1932.

TWELFTH MEETING

Held on Saturday, July 25th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

465. Adoption of the Resolution relating to the Work of the Session.

The Committee adopted in their final form the resolutions on disarmament; the proposed Conference of representatives of the National Committees; the Statute of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and its relations with the League of Nations; the preliminary consultations for assisting the Chairman to give an opinion with regard to the renewal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; the prolongation in exceptional cases, after the expiration of the term of office of certain members of the Committee, of their mandate to

¹ See Appendix 5 to the Report of the Committee on the Work of the Thirteenth Session (Document A.23, 1931.XII).

carry out special tasks entrusted to them by the Committee; the universal adoption of Latin characters (Annex 16).

Draft Resolution relating to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (document C.I.C.I.253).

The following draft resolution was read :

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in the course of its discussions with regard to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, having heard and discussed M. Jules Destrée's report, approves the resolutions communicated to it in the report and instructs the Institute to carry them into effect; entrusts particularly to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of collecting the information requested of it for the session of May 1932; asks Mr. Murray, M. Destrée and M. de Reynold to carry on the preparation and execution of the programme indicated; lays down as follows the statute of the Permanent Committee :

" 1. The members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a period of three years, the first period to end in December 1933.

" 2. After this period, they may be re-elected indefinitely if the Chairman thinks fit; but at the end of each period the term of office of three of the members at least shall not be renewable. These three members shall be determined either by the drawing of lots or by the fact that they were unable to take an active part in the Committee's work.

" 3. The Chairman may, as an exception and for a specific question, appoint one or more qualified persons to attend a meeting of the Committee. These persons shall not be members of the Committee and shall only be able to take part in the debates on the special points for which they were invited.

" 4. The agenda of the sessions as well as the Committee's general activities shall be determined by its Chairman, after consultation with the delegates of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the Institute.

" 5. The representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters may, as an exception, be chosen from among the former members of the Committee in order to ensure the continuity of their assistance."

Sir Frank HEATH emphasised the experimental nature of this exchange of correspondence and said that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could not fail to take an interest in it. It should be decided that, if any disagreement arose between the three persons entrusted with the preparation and execution of the programme outlined by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should settle the dispute. This provision would have the advantage, in particular, of safeguarding the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, whose responsibility was involved in the exchange of correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN explained that, in his view, the necessary initiative should be taken by M. Destrée, but he understood the motives which had impelled Sir Frank Heath to place on the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the final responsibility for the decisions taken by the group of persons mentioned in the first paragraph.

After a further exchange of views the Committee decided to amend the draft resolution and to regard the statute of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters contained in the resolution as provisional.

The resolution was finally adopted in its definitive form (Annex 16).

The Committee adopted in their final form the resolutions regarding the International Museums Office; the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; the Committee of Library Experts; the International Bibliography of Translations; guarantees with regard to translations; the Committee of Expert Archivists; scientific questions; university questions; the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League; Educational Information Centre (Annex 16).

It decided not to adopt a resolution regarding the Canadian law on authors' rights, but to refer to M. Ostertag's remarks in its report.

The resolutions regarding popular arts; intellectual rights; the employment of workers' spare time; the Ibero-American collection, and co-operation with the Chinese Government *were adopted in their final form* (Annex 16).

466. Establishment of Indian National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN stated that it would be impossible to have a single National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the whole of India. He thought the best organisation would consist of a Central Committee as a co-ordinating body with three or four regional sub-committees representing the intellectual life of the south, the north, the east and the west of the country. It would be essential for these bodies to have an entirely non-official character, since, otherwise, they could not be made representative of the cultural life of the community.

The organisation might receive subsidies from the State, which would be represented by one or two members. The various Indian universities would each have a representative. M. Radhakrishnan thought this would be the best way to arouse interest for the work of the League of Nations in matters of intellectual co-operation among the intellectuals of India and would also bring them together. He asked the Committee to approve, in general, his proposals under which a Central Committee and the regional sub-committees would constitute a non-official body with State support.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was a very important question, but he did not think the Committee was qualified to give an opinion on the subject.

467. Close of the Session.

After the customary thanks, the CHAIRMAN closed the thirteenth plenary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

ANNEX 1.

C.I.C.I.233.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

REPORT BY M. JULES DESTREE, PRESIDENT OF THE DIRECTORS'
COMMITTEE OF THE OFFICE.

The period covered by this report has been marked by a series of important achievements. The granting of a definitive Statute to the International Museums Office has enabled it to expand its activities and has assured additional support for it.

At its three meetings the Directors' Committee of the Office was able to follow the many aspects of this work. The essential points are given below :

I. PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART.

The main task of the Office in connection with preservation of works of art has been the organisation of the International Conference of Experts held at Rome in October 1930. The interest aroused by the work of this Conference, and the welcome accorded it by interested circles, prove that the step taken by the International Museums Office met a real demand. Although the Rome Conference had been intended principally as a preliminary, the information collected there and the conclusions arrived at constitute in themselves a very appreciable contribution to the research work which hitherto had been carried out on a purely national basis. The Office will extend this branch of its activities in the future in so far as its funds permit.

The organisation of the Conference and the admirable conditions under which it worked were largely due to the generous help of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Rome programme, however, had to be restricted to painting and sculpture only. Consequently, to meet the numerous requests since the Rome Conference, the Directors' Committee of the Office has been obliged to consider without delay the possibility of summoning a fresh conference. It will deal this time, as the logical and necessary complement to the Rome programme, with the problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments, thus completing the series of preservation problems arising out of the three main divisions of the plastic arts — painting, sculpture and architecture — the study of which is provided for in the Statute of the Office.

The Greek Government has generously intimated that this conference might be held at Athens, a particularly appropriate meeting-place, which will add to the range and interest of our work.

II. PUBLICATIONS.

We would like to draw attention particularly to the increasing success of the review *Mouseion*. Since the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, five new volumes have appeared which have emphasised the interest and value of this publication even more than the earlier ones. In response to a suggestion made in various quarters, the Directors' Committee has decided to provide a supplement to *Mouseion* in four languages (German, English, Spanish and Italian), which will give a short résumé of the subjects dealt with in each volume. By reason both of the competence of its contributors and its form, *Mouseion* now constitutes an ideal organ of liaison.

Among the other publications of the Office mention should be made of a series of museum handbooks. The compilation of a Greek handbook has been definitely completed. The Office has undertaken the publication of a Roumanian handbook and, at the request of the Austrian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, is considering the publication of a handbook on Austrian museums and collections.

The Office is collecting the necessary documents for the publication of a second edition of the *Cahier of Collections of Photographs* and a *Handbook of Moulds* in different workshops, in addition to a special volume on *Modern Museum Architecture*. Finally, it is preparing a second edition of the handbooks of the Netherlands and Polish museums, and is contemplating a French edition of the handbook of Italian museums.

III. EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF MUSEUMS.

The principal endeavours of the Office in this domain have been directed to the utilisation of modern scientific methods with a view to propaganda on behalf of museums. The agreement concluded between the Office of the International Broadcasting Union has continued in force with very satisfactory results. A number of wireless talks have been arranged. In addition, the Office has endeavoured to arouse public interest in museums by information broadcast from several stations. Following out the same idea, the Directors' Committee is now considering, with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, the possibility of employing the film as means of propaganda for museums.

As regards exhibitions, mention should be made of the organisations of four fresh chalcographical exhibitions (Bordeaux, Angers, Tours, the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg). This raises to sixteen the number of towns (in seven different countries) where this exhibition has been held.

To turn to casts : the Exhibition, after being held at Cologne, was moved to Brussels, where it remained open for eight months. Owing to the fragility of the exhibits, the Committee decided it was not advisable to continue this series of exhibitions, despite the fact that offers had been received from a number of countries which would have welcomed this collection. Arrangements were made with the workshops taking part in the exhibition, whereby casts were most advantageously disposed of on the spot. During the eight months it was open, the exhibition was very favourably patronised by the Belgian and international public. Numbers of conducted visits were organised by the educational department of the Royal Museums of Art and History for the benefit of schools and the general public. Furthermore, fairly frequent purchases evidenced the interest taken by the public in reproductions of famous works of sculpture. These observations make it clear that the International Museums Office achieved the end it had in view when organising this travelling exhibition, which admirably illustrated the great periods in the history of art.

We would like, however, to draw attention to one serious hindrance to the diffusion of casts—*i.e.*, their prohibitive price when the costs of packing, transport and insurance are included. This is a drawback which should be remedied if it is desired to encourage the establishment of collections of this type in countries which have no museums of original works, and in educational institutions. For this reason, the Directors' Committee of the Office, following earlier resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has felt it necessary to summon during the year 1932 a meeting of representatives of the commercial departments of the different *casting workshops* to arrive at an agreement authorising *surmoulage* under specified conditions. This meeting would be asked to examine, in addition, methods for the protection of the marks of origin of workshops.

IV. DOCUMENTATION.

In conformity with a scheme which had already been submitted to the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for the establishment of a documentation centre, the Office has concentrated particularly on the collection of museum catalogues, and on catalogues of public sales of works of art. The enthusiasm with which this enterprise has been greeted by museum curators and art historians encourages the hope that the Office may be of the greatest assistance in this direction. This is naturally a lengthy undertaking, and the full results will only be seen after several years' work.

Along with these collections, the preparation of a systematic documentation dealing with the various problems of museography is a point worthy of notice. We have thought it indispensable that the considerable quantity of material which reaches the Office, and of which only a part can be reproduced in *Museumion* should be made generally accessible. This material includes both printed and manuscript documents as well as photographs.

V. TECHNICAL ENQUIRIES.

The administrative organisation of museums has been repeatedly investigated by the Office; the results will be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts of the Office at the beginning of 1932. This Committee will be asked to give its opinion in particular on the following questions :

- (a) Exchange of scientific staff between museums.
- (b) Examination of problems raised by gifts and legacies ; conditions of acceptance ; advantages and drawbacks.
- (c) Exchanges between museums.
- (d) Constitution and utilisation of reserves.
- (e) Organisation of a documentation service at the Office.
- (f) Preparation of a programme of work for the International Museums Office in connection with the preservation of works of art.
- (g) International agreement for the protection of national artistic treasures.
- (h) Regulation of the right to copy in museums.

As regards matters other than those dealing with the preservation of works of art which were examined by the Rome Conference, the Office has opened a number of enquiries to ascertain what progress has been made in museum architecture, artificial lighting, heating, ventilation, etc.

The international protection of the artistic treasures of each country is a question which is being examined by the Committee, following a report presented by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in conformity with an earlier decision of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. The point at issue is whether an international agreement should be drawn up for the prevention or punishment of the sale of objects removed from public or private collections and secretly sent abroad. To decide whether such an agreement is possible, the Committee has instructed the Secretariat of the Office in co-operation with the legal adviser of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to examine the legal codes of various countries to ascertain on what laws such international regulations might be based. This

examination would also comprise the various methods by which the laws of each country classify works of art as inalienable or non-exportable.

With regard to the classification of works of art which may not be exported, the members of the Committee unanimously expressed the hope that the competent administrations might view favourably the question of diffusing works of art, and therefore not prohibit exportation except in the case of works of really unique interest to the artistic heritage of the country possessing them.

The Committee felt that this reservation would help considerably towards achieving the agreement proposed, and it is with this in mind that it urges the study of this problem. It is of course understood that this agreement, if concluded, should not be retrospective in operation, so as to exclude completely any claims and recrimination in connection with past events.

In concluding this necessarily brief summary, we would mention that the various circles interested in museums have now come to look on the International Museums Office as the natural centre of co-ordination for this kind of study and research.

All who have devoted their energies to the development of this branch of intellectual co-operation will find in this a proof of the utility of their efforts and a valuable stimulus for the future.

ANNEX 2.

C.I.C.I.239.

[C.T.B.39.1931.]

COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

REPORT BY M. MARCEL GODET ON THE WORK OF THE FIFTH SESSION.

(June 4th - 6th, 1931.)

The Committee of Library Experts held its fifth session at the Institute on June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1931. The meeting had been postponed until that date in the hope that an American librarian would be able to attend; that hope, however, was not realised.

The Committee expressed its regret at the absence of Mr. Cowley through illness, and unanimously elected Dr. KRÜSS chairman of the meetings. The following members took part in the proceedings:

M. A. BOSELLI, M. J. CAIN, M. F. COLLIJN, Mr. A. ESDAILE, M. GODET, Dr. H. KRÜSS, M. J. MUSZKOWSKI, M. T. P. SEVENSMA, Mr. A. POLLARD, M. F. DONKER-DUYVIS, Dr. PRINZHORN.

I. SECOND EDITION OF THE "INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS" (international catalogue of current bibliographies).

The question was dealt with in a statement by M. Godet, who was warmly congratulated by the Committee when he announced that this work would appear in August next; it would be published by the firm de Gruyter of Berlin and would appear in the "Minerva Handbücher" series. It would consist of 360 pages comprising about 1,900 notices, or nearly twice the number contained in the first edition. An alphabetical index would be given at the end. A number of improvements had been introduced — for example, the first year of publication and the name of the Director would be stated, together with the format (in centimetres).

II. "GUIDE TO NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, LOAN SYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES."

This *Guide* being out of print and having met with general approval among librarians, the Committee recommended the issue of a second edition, which would be revised and completed in certain respects, particularly in connection with the facilities granted in the matter of loans and the Customs and postal formalities in force in the different countries.

III. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE MAJOR LIBRARIES CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN WORKS.

Very few replies were received from the librarians' associations, which had been consulted regarding the best means of obtaining this information. M. Godet informed the Committee that a *Guide of the Most Important Books and Periodicals* was in course of preparation in England under the direction of Mr. Tweney. The assistance of a number of collaborators in several countries had been obtained, and Mr. Tweney hoped to be in a position to publish yearly supplements. The Experts therefore thought it would be sufficient if they established contact with the authors of this *Guide* in order that their point of view might be taken into consideration. They also recommended that steps should be taken to find a qualified institution or person in each country who could furnish information or give advice to the librarians specially interested in this question.

IV. MEANS OF UTILISING POPULAR LIBRARIES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE WORKERS' SPARE TIME.

The International Labour Office had invited the Institute to collaborate in the important question of utilising popular libraries for the better employment of workers' spare time. The International Labour Organisation asked the Institute to furnish it with a comprehensive report on the situation of popular libraries in the different countries. The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation having authorised the Institute to accept this invitation to collaborate, the Experts examined the plan of enquiry prepared by the Institute.

After an exchange of views, bringing to light a number of studies and publications which already existed on this question or which had been prepared for the Algiers Congress, the Experts decided that the national as well as the international documentation collected by the Institute would be submitted to one or more library experts in countries specially interested in the question. These experts would, in collaboration with the Institute, draft the report to the International Labour Organisation; the report would summarise the findings of the enquiry and would emphasise the most appropriate solutions of the problem of the popular library as presented in the different countries.

V. UTILISATION OF LIBRARIES FOR MAKING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS KNOWN.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations had communicated to the Institute a recommendation urging librarians to reserve a space in their libraries for League publications and to call the attention of the public to these publications with a view to promoting a better international understanding among the younger generation as well as among adults. The discussion furnished an indication of what might be done by libraries in response to the Sub-Committee's wishes, and the Library Experts unanimously recommended that in libraries publications issued by, or dealing with, the League of Nations should be classified under a special heading. The Experts also recommended that these publications should be distributed to libraries on the largest scale possible. They all agreed that, in order to enable popular libraries to carry out the Sub-Committee's recommendations it would be desirable to issue illustrated publications giving, in an attractive and simple form, details of the activities of the League and of its dependent organisations.

VI. MEETING, AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS, OF DIRECTORS OF MAJOR LIBRARIES.

Last year the Committee examined the possibility of convening, immediately after the session of the Committee of Library Experts, a conference of directors of major libraries. The object of this conference was to be to establish closer contact between a larger number of responsible directors of major libraries, not only with a view to promoting discussions which would be profitable to the Committee of Experts for the study of questions referred to it, but also with a view to bringing about the understanding required for the practical realisation of proposals in this domain. This year, owing to financial difficulties, the Committee confined itself to a mere statement of the advisability of calling such a meeting.

VII. INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS.

Since the Code was published in November last, the list of examples has been completed in regard to Slav terms. The Committee recommended that this list should be published as a supplement to the Code, preceded by a prefatory note explaining the great advance towards international conciliation that such a code represented in its brevity and the value of the rules established.

VIII. LEXICON OF ABBREVIATIONS OF RUSSIAN TERMS.

The Committee examined the manuscript of a lexicon of Russian terms drawn up by a former student of the School of Oriental Languages and submitted to the Institute with a view to publication. The manuscript was accompanied by a letter calling attention to the value of such a work for the future comprehension of the Russian language, the abbreviations being currently used as a basis for the formation of new words.

The Committee was of the opinion that the question of abbreviations, which were rapidly increasing in number in every language, was one to which intellectual co-operation could not remain indifferent, but that the publication of a special lexicon such as that submitted by M. Méquet was not within the province of the Institute.

IX. DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

A very interesting report by M. Donker-Duyvis, Secretary of the International Committee of the Brussels Institute, and the extremely clear statement made by M. Pollard, President of the Institute of Bibliography, showed the Experts that the relations between the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and that Committee were now far more favourable. While abiding by the resolution adopted last year to the effect that they would not collaborate

directly in the work undertaken for the development of decimal classification, the organs of intellectual co-operation could not remain indifferent to this system, which, although unsuitable for the classification of books in the major libraries, was of considerable importance for the classification of titles and for bibliographers. The Experts therefore recommended that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be represented by an observer at the meetings of the Committee on Decimal Classification; they also expressed their lively interest in the announcement of the early publication of a review dealing with general questions of universal classification and documentation.

X. STANDARDISATION IN REGARD TO PRINTED MATTER.

A voluminous report by Mr. Prinzhorn on the work undertaken in Germany in this connection, and a note by General Girardeau, Chairman of the French Standardisation Society, served as a basis for a prolonged and lively discussion, in which Mme. Curie took part, on the question of the standardisation of the format of periodicals.

The Experts were of opinion that, without prejudicing the freedom to be allowed in regard to art and originality, standardisation would be both possible and advantageous. They took particular note of two points on which standardisation could be most easily adopted and advocated: standardisation of the format of periodicals and of the bibliographical strip (Ordnungs- und Zitierleiste: a band appearing at the bottom of the cover of a periodical giving all necessary particulars regarding classification and references).

They took the view that in any case the format of the so-called international index-card already in general use should be retained and reserved for this purpose. They expressed the wish that the question of standardisation should be submitted to the International Congress of Publishers on June 21st. They further agreed that in order to enable progress to be made, the problem of standardisation should be examined by the different national organisations concerned, working in collaboration with each other.

XI. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The preparation of such a bibliography had already been recommended by various international literary associations. The Library Experts, invited to express their opinion on the matter, manifested their interest and stated their wish to be apprised of the question in the event of its being made the subject of scientific and technical study.

Finally, the Committee took note of a proposal concerning the compilation of an international bibliography of the history of art, but considering that it was not sufficiently informed on the subject, refrained from expressing any opinion.

The Committee was interested to learn, that an Inter-American Association of Bibliography had been constituted, with headquarters at the Library of Congress.

This session, at which certain members were present for the first time, once again revealed the important part that could be played by an organ of this kind, first, as a link between the League of Nations and interested circles in the vast field of libraries and bibliography, and, secondly, as a means of promoting closer collaboration between responsible directors, on whose agreement the practical realisation of ideas very largely depends.

Appendix.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

Second Edition of the Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges.

The Committee of Library Experts:

Considering that the first edition of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will shortly be exhausted, has filled a real want,

Recommends the publication of a second French edition. The editing of this second edition will be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will be assisted by a librarian, both for the drawing up of the questionnaire to be addressed to the institutions and services concerned and for the final text. The omissions noted in the first edition will be made good and, in so far as possible, the plan of the *Guide* will be standardised.

With regard more particularly to international loans, the rules governing which vary from country to country, it would be desirable that instead of giving the different national regulations, which are frequently obscurely drafted, stress were laid on the facilities granted in the matter of these loans. Detailed information should be given regarding Customs and postal requirements in respect of exchanges between libraries. The general resolutions bearing on international loans and already adopted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should be clearly set forth in an introductory note.

Interchange of Information between Major Libraries regarding the Purchase of Foreign Works.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Considering the service that could be rendered more particularly to major libraries by keeping them informed of foreign works the acquisition of which would be highly desirable for them, especially publications appearing in distant countries or in countries the language of which is little known ;

Considering also the somewhat disappointing result of the enquiry undertaken by the International Federation of Librarians' Associations concerning the publication of the so-called enlarged lists intended to provide librarians with information in this matter ;

Considering, finally, that the directors of the *International Guide of the Most Important Books and Periodicals* now in preparation in London, propose subsequently to publish annual supplements which would largely meet the requirements referred to ; and

Taking the view that it would be advisable to abandon the intention of publishing special lists as well as the idea of indicating notable works by an asterisk in library catalogues :

Recommends that steps be taken to find in each country a qualified person or institution to furnish the libraries concerned with all necessary information and advice ;

Invites M. Godet to inform the directors of the *International Guide* of the views of the Committee of Experts and to endeavour to secure the development of the *Guide* on the lines suggested.

Utilisation of Popular Libraries for the Employment of Workers' Spare Time.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken note of the work already undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in response to the request made by the International Labour Office for various information concerning the situation of popular libraries in the different countries in connection with the employment of workers' spare time :

Recommends, in view of the especial importance of the problem, that the Institute should collect national and international documentary material on the matter, utilising the numerous works already completed and consulting specially qualified persons.

The documentation so collected will be submitted to one or more library experts, nationals of the countries specially interested in the question. These experts will collaborate with the Institute in the drafting of the report summarising the results of the enquiry and setting forth typical solutions of the problem of popular libraries in the different countries.

Utilisation of Libraries for making the League of Nations known.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations concerning the utilisation of libraries for making the League known and for " developing among young people as well as among adults a better international understanding ", examined this question under its different aspects.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having noted that the principal libraries concerned with science or general culture already take the publications issued by the League of Nations ;

Considering that it would be desirable for libraries of lesser importance to endeavour to obtain a larger and more varied selection of publications concerning the League of Nations, and recommending, in particular, that the publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat should be more extensively distributed ;

Appeals to librarians to secure that :

1. All libraries should classify in a special group the publications issued by, or concerning, the League of Nations. (In regard more particularly to the official publications of the League, it is recommended that use be made of the *Brief Guide to Publications*, the catalogues brought up to date at regular intervals and the monthly supplements prepared by the League library) ;

2. The attention of the public should be called to these publications, both by means of catalogues and also by any other appropriate means, such as placing them in a conspicuous position in reading-rooms ;

3. Every possible facility should be given for consulting the collections and documents in question.

With regard to young people and the large numbers of adult readers to whom the resolution examined more specially refers, the Committee of Library Experts regrets to note that the type of simple, attractive and illustrated publications, for which there should be a large demand in popular libraries, is still lacking.

Conference of Directors of Major Libraries.

The Committee of Library Experts has again examined the question of convening a periodical conference of directors of major libraries.

Considering that the Committee of Experts in its capacity as an advisory body to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will always be composed of a small number of members and, further, that the value and extent of international relations between libraries will increase from year to year,

The Committee of Library Experts is of opinion that it would be desirable to organise at fairly frequent intervals a conference of directors of libraries which, in view of their importance or of their special character, are particularly anxious to keep in touch with foreign countries.

Since present circumstances do not appear to permit of any action being taken immediately regarding this proposal, the Committee of Experts confines itself, for the time being, to formulating the proposal and leaves it to the future to decide whether the suggested Conference could be more advantageously organised in connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, or as an entirely independent body.

International Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having heard the report of the Committee entrusted with the preparation of lists of Slav abbreviations, approves the method chosen by that Committee and recommends that the same Committee, composed of M. MUSZKOWSKI, M. LEMAÎTRE and M. PRINZHORN, be instructed to draft, in collaboration with M. LUNDBERG and Mr. SMITH, the preface to the proposed list of abbreviations.

This preface should call special attention to the desirability of establishing an international code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals and should explain the principles adopted in its preparation.

Registration of the Abbreviations most commonly used in the Different Countries.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the vocabulary of abbreviations of Russian terms prepared by M. Méquet, and, while recognising the interest attaching to such a work.

Is of opinion that, in view of its special character, the publication of this vocabulary does not lie within the province of the Institute.

Further, in view of the difficulty which already exists and which will increase in the future regarding the interpretation of the large and ever-growing number of abbreviations employed in the different countries,

The Committee of Library Experts recognises that, in so far as these abbreviations relate to intellectual life, the problem here arising is one that might be brought within the scope of intellectual co-operation.

Decimal Classification.

The Committee of Library Experts has undertaken a fresh examination of questions relating to universal decimal classification.

It listened with the greatest interest to the statements made by Professor Pollard, President of the International Institute of Bibliography, and M. Donker-Duyvis, Secretary of the Decimal Classification Committee of the International Institute of Bibliography.

The Committee, confirming the opinion it expressed at a previous session regarding the system as a whole, again notes the importance and variety of the applications of this system and the extent to which it will probably develop in years to come.

It considers it desirable that an authorised organisation should be established or developed in each country, composed of bibliographers, librarians and other competent persons, which would place itself directly in touch with the International Committee on Decimal Classification with a view to collaborating with it in the improvement of the decimal system, taking into account the most varied requirements.

With a view to establishing the liaison which would appear necessary, the Committee of Experts recommends that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be represented by an observer at meetings of the International Committee for Decimal Classification.

The Committee learns with satisfaction that there has already been undertaken the publication of a review to be devoted, not only to decimal classification, but also to questions relating to universal classification and documentation in general.

The Committee regrets that the funds at present at the disposal of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation do not permit of its granting to the International Committee on Decimal Classification the subsidy contemplated for promoting its work, the expenses of which are at present borne by private individuals. It would be happy to see the Netherlands Government grant material facilities for the work of decimal classification as carried out under the direction of the "Nederlandsch Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur".

Standardisation in the Matter of Periodicals.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the reports of Dr. Prinzhorn and General Girardeau on the standardisation of printed publications, and having heard a statement by Mme. Curie,

Recognises the great advantages offered to the whole of the scientific world by the adoption of uniform rules for the classification of printed works and for their utilisation ;

Calls the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to what has been accomplished in this connection in Germany by the "Deutscher Normenausschuss";

Recommends that the question of standardisation be laid before the next International Congress of Publishers, to be held in Paris on June 21st, 1931.

The question of standardisation raises a number of problems which should be examined by the Library Experts, but in view of the results already obtained through the introduction of a standard format for periodicals and a "bibliographical cover note" (Ordnungs- und Zitierleiste), the Committee recommends their immediate adoption.

With regard, more particularly, to the bibliographical file index-card, the Committee of Library Experts thinks it essential that the international format of 12.5 cm. by 7.5 cm. already adopted by the majority of libraries should be retained.

For the final adjustment of the different problems arising out of standardisation, the Committee considers it essential that uninterrupted contact should be established between the national organisations already dealing with this question.

International Bibliography of Translations.

The Committee of Library Experts;

Noting that the question of the preparation of an International Bibliography of Translations has formed the subject of recommendations on the part of a number of international literary groups and associations, such as the International Association of Arts and Letters, the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, and the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors;

Affirming the interest which the Library Experts attach to a publication of this nature, which would constitute a bibliographical document of great importance;

Considering that certain measures, which could rapidly be put into practice, have already been contemplated with a view to distinguishing, in bibliographies, translated works from other publications, and that other measures could be taken in order to prepare for the compilation of the proposed bibliography;

Noting that these questions are to be examined by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session of July 1931:

Recommends that, if the International Committee instructs the Institute to proceed to a technical study of the methods which might lead to the publication of an International Bibliography of Translations, the Committee of Library Experts should be apprised of the matter.

ANNEX 3.

C.I.C.I.235.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY HIS EXCELLENCY M. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE ON THE WORK DONE BY THIS INSTITUTE IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST YEAR.

Since July 1930, the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has met once (from October 8th to 10th) and the Permanent Executive Committee three times: on October 11th, immediately after the Governing Body's meeting, in order to implement the decisions of principle adopted by the latter, then from January 8th to 10th and, lastly, on April 1st-2nd.

The report which Dr. Krüss submitted to the Council of the League of Nations under instructions from, and on behalf of, the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute has been published in the Official Records of the League and in the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*. I have special pleasure in recalling that this report, in which Dr. Krüss gave full expression to his enthusiastic devotion to the Institute, received special attention on the part of the Council of the League, and the Institute was warmly congratulated. This cannot fail to give it great encouragement in its work.

The Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute also underwent certain modifications as a result of the transformation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It proved possible, however, to retain for the Institute the help of various advisers who, being also members of the Permanent Executive Committee, had actively contributed to the expansion and achievements of this Institution. Moreover, Professor Oprescu who, having relinquished his post as Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual

Co-operation, also had to give up that of Secretary of the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute, was appointed a member of the latter in order that the Institute might not lose his valuable services.

Last year, I drew your attention to the draft international convention for the abolition or limitation of Customs duties on educational films. The draft has been sent to the Governments of the States Members and non-members of the League in order to ascertain whether they consider that it can serve as a basis for a useful discussion and whether they would be in favour of summoning a diplomatic conference.

So far, thirty-eight Governments have replied, most of them favourably. The majority of the replies does not call in question the purpose or practicability of the Convention, but confine themselves to indicating the amendments which might be made in the articles of the draft. As soon as the Institute has received all or nearly all the replies, and in any case at the end of the present year, it will draw up, with the help of a number of technicians and experts, a report stating the opinion of each of the Governments interrogated. This report will be submitted to the Council of the League in order that the diplomatic conference may be summoned.

In view of the representations made by the League Secretariat, the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute agreed that it would be inadvisable to hold this conference during the period fixed for the Disarmament Conference. Accordingly, the date proposed is the beginning of January 1932 or 1933.

The members of the Committee will no doubt have noticed the growth during the present year of the review which the Institute publishes monthly in five editions in different languages. Its contents have been improved and made more interesting by new features, giving an account, *inter alia*, of the results of enquiries undertaken by the Educational Cinematographic Institute, and the review now has a remarkably wide circulation. The fact that it has about 2,500 regular subscribers, that hundreds of copies are sent to the Far East and that it is taken by a large number of universities, libraries, etc., proves that it is really on the way to becoming a useful instrument of propaganda in favour of the educational cinema and the study of all the questions of an educational nature connected with the screen. In accordance with the directions of its Governing Body, the Institute has published special numbers of "The Social Aspect of the Cinema", "The Cinematograph in the Service of Health" and "The Cinematograph and the Scientific Organisation of Labour". Special numbers on the cinema and agriculture are in preparation.

Side by side with the review, the series of monographs published by the Institute is continually growing and now comprises twenty-seven numbers, each dealing with a special question. At the same time, the Institute is actively engaged in the preparation of a considerable work, *The Cinematograph Encyclopædia*. It will contain thousands of terms forming a volume of probably over 1,500 pages and provided with about 1,000 illustrations.

By means of an enquiry conducted in different countries, the Institute has been able to bring out a series of studies on "The Cinema as a Cause of Fatigue", "The Effects of the Cinema on Eyesight", "The Cinema and War", "Methods of employing the Cinema in Schools", etc.

The Institute is on the point of concluding original studies on visual education throughout history, the teaching of languages through the talking cinema and the methods of rational utilisation of the cinema in the various branches of education.

Investigations have been completed or are approaching completion on the utilisation of the cinema in the sphere of social prevention and more particularly the prevention of accidents; on the national and international treatment applied to the transport of films, with a view to procuring lower duties on films intended for intellectual and educational institutions than on purely commercial films; on regulations for the safety of the public in cinemas, with special reference to the risks of fire; on the formation of cinematographic archives and on the preservation of films of recognised historical value. Meanwhile, the Institute has made every effort to acquaint itself with all films of genuine educational value produced since 1925 with a view to compiling and circulating international catalogues subdivided by subjects and containing all the necessary particulars. Numerous countries having already provided all the necessary information, the Institute hopes to be able to begin the publication of these catalogues in January 1932.

Before concluding this report, I should inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, that, in order to enable the Institute to draw up its budget without subsequent recourse to the Working Capital Fund, the Italian Government has granted it for the current financial year (1931) a further special subsidy of 200,000 lire. In this way the Institute has been able to leave its budget figures as they stood without drawing on the reserve, which has, on the contrary, been increased by the surplus for the 1930 financial year.

Closely following the lines laid down by its Governing Body and of its Permanent Executive Committee, the Institute is doing hard and conscientious work with a small staff whose regulations and provident fund were fixed in 1930. Only by means of the most efficient administration is the Institute able to carry on with these limited resources.

ANNEX 4.

C.I.C.I.241.
[C.118.1931.]

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC
STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(Held at Copenhagen, June 8th-10th, 1931.)

REPORT SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR A. ZIMMERN TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The fourth annual Conference of Representatives of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations was held on June 8th - 10th, 1931, in the Parliament building at Copenhagen on the invitation of the Danish Institute of Economics and History.

There were present, representing :

International Institutions :

The Academy of International Law at The Hague :	Dr. E. N. VAN KLEFFENS. Dr. MAZEL, Secretary of the Governing Body.
The Geneva School of International Studies :	Professor Alfred ZIMMERN, Director.
The Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu :	Mr. E. C. CARTER, Secretary of the American Council of the Institute.
The Post-Graduate Institute of Inter- national Studies, Geneva :	M. Paul MANTOUX, Director.

National Institutions :

<i>Czechoslovakia:</i>	Dr. V. JOACHIM, Assistant-Director of the School of Political Science, Prague. Dr. V. RENES, Secretary of the School.
<i>Denmark:</i>	Dr. P. MUNCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Danish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Enevold SÖRENSEN, representing the Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.
<i>France :</i>	Professor L. EISENMANN, Secretary of the French Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Germany :</i>	Professor Otto HOETZSCH, President of the German Co-ordinating Committee. Professor Ernst JÄCKH, President of the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik ", Berlin.
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Professor H. A. SMITH, of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Mr. F. B. BOURDILLON, Secretary of the British Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Italy :</i>	Professor Giannino FERRARI, Rector of the University of Padua, representing the Italian Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Poland :</i>	Dr. G. POGONOWSKI, representing the Polish Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Roumania :</i>	M. Ch. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Secretary of the Roumanian Social Institute, Bucharest, representing the Roumanian Co- ordinating Committee.

One international institution, the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in Paris, and three national centres: Austria, Canada, and the United States of America (*i.e.*, the Consular Academy in Vienna, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and the American Council on Foreign Relations), were not represented on this occasion. In addition to its regular membership, the Conference also benefited this year by the presence of three groups of other participants. In conformity with a decision of the Executive Committee, representatives of the Australian and of the New Zealand Councils of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in the persons of Mr. Tristan BUESST and Professor A. G. B. FISHER, attended as observers for Australia and New Zealand, and Dr. VAN HASSELT, head of the legal section of the International Intermediary Institute at The Hague, represented that institution as an observer for the Netherlands. Finally, the Conference enjoyed the presence of a delegation from the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

Apart from the meeting of the Joint Committee which established a working relationship between representatives of the institutions engaged in the scientific study of international relations and the authorities concerned with the organisation of public education, the most important feature of the Conference was the decision to devote more attention in the future

to the discussion of ideas and problems in the field of international relations. The Conference has reached a stage in its evolution where it is ripe for such a development. The organisation of the processes of co-operation, which necessarily occupied it during its early years, has now been carried nearly as far as it is possible for the Conference and its Secretariat to carry it.

No doubt there is still much to be achieved in this field : the national centres are very variously equipped for their manifold tasks and few of them are equal to all the obligations involved by the resolutions of successive Conferences. But improvement will come by efforts in the individual countries and through the practical experience of the benefits of co-operation rather than by a reiteration of past discussions.

Already this year it was apparent that the administrative questions on the agenda were disposed of more rapidly than on previous occasions, and it is doubtful whether there will be new matter of sufficient importance to justify the holding of an annual meeting.

The experiment of including an intellectual discussion in the programme of the Conference, which was made this year in the form of an *exposé* by Professor Toynbee (special *Rapporteur*), led to two proposals for further development on these lines. Professor Toynbee himself, to whom the Conference is much indebted for a masterly survey of "the Trend of International Affairs since the War", proposed that the Conference should undertake the systematic discussion of actual problems of international relations, with the possibility that individual institutions might be invited to arrange for the undertaking of particular researches.

Mr. E. C. Carter, armed with the valuable experience in this field of the Institute of Pacific Relations, envisaged a slightly different plan — the establishment of a North Atlantic Institute of International Relations carrying on researches through constituent National Councils.

As a result of the discussion on this point it was decided, for the time being, to rely on the existing machinery and to utilise it for the organisation of a special study meeting, of an experimental character. The detailed arrangements were left to the Executive Committee and to a Programme Committee working under it.

The other special subject of discussion was the proposed lexicon of political terms, of which specimen articles were submitted to the Conference (special *Rapporteur* : Dr. W. Haas). It was decided that the national centres of the five countries concerned (France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States of America) should endeavour to make arrangements for the preparation of the four national editions. The coming year should therefore witness the beginning of the practical realisation of this project.

Special mention must be made of the discussion which took place as a result of the proposal made by Professor Toynbee in his paper that an interchange of speakers on the subject of disarmament should be organised next autumn between the institutions represented at the Conference in connection with the forthcoming Disarmament Conference. There was universal agreement among the members of the Conference both as to the valuable possibilities opened out in general by the systematic organisation of such exchanges of opinion and as to the desirability of giving effect to Professor Toynbee's specific proposal.

There was, however, some difference of opinion as to whether there should be a direct reference to the latter in the resolution drawn up on the subject : on the one hand, it was felt that its mention in this connection might lead to misconceptions as to the nature of the Conference and of the institutions represented in it : on the other, that an interchange of this kind, in a spirit of objectivity was exactly such an activity as the Conference should be known to be promoting. It was finally decided to omit from the resolution any direct reference to the subject of disarmament, the *Rapporteur* being instructed to explain very distinctly in his report the nature of the discussion on this subject, and the meaning of the resolution as finally adopted.

The Conference had before it printed copies of the *Handbook of Reference Centres for International Affairs* and roneoed copies of the *List of Annuals and Periodicals*, drawn up by its Secretariat. The Institute has been asked to continue its work in this field by collecting material regarding the exchange of university professors of international relations and kindred subjects.

Appendix I.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

I.

The Conference :

Having examined the manner in which the programme of practical co-operation among its members, as laid down at previous conferences, has been carried out :

Invites its members to proceed with the execution of the duties which they have undertaken, and, in particular,

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, and distribute to the members of the Conference, a memorandum describing the existing facilities for the exchange of university professors of international relations and kindred subjects,

including any such facilities as are provided for in international treaties, conventions and other instruments, and enumerating the institutions which provide such facilities.

II.

The Conference :

Having unanimously adopted the principle and plan of the *Lexicon of Political Terms*, and having expressed itself in favour of the preparation of national editions, the question of the publications, whether simultaneous or successive, of these editions thus depending henceforth upon technical and financial considerations :

Urges its members to do all in their power to constitute a fund, the amount of which shall be, in each country, proportional to the estimated sale in that country of the edition in which it is interested ;

Invites its members, independently of the results of this action, to put themselves in touch with the leading publishers in their respective countries in order to ascertain the conditions in which they would agree to undertake this publication ; and

Requests its members to communicate the results of their negotiations to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation not later than November 15th, 1931.

III.

The Conference :

Having examined the suggestions presented by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee and Mr. E. C. Carter for the co-operative study and discussion of international problems ;

Recommends :

1. That the discussion of some specific international problem should form part of the regular work of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, and that, to this end, special study meetings be organised ;

2. That, for the time being, the Institutions represented in the Conference may be regarded as suitable vehicles for this purpose, and that the present machinery of the Conference be utilised ;

3. That a standing Programme Committee be established consisting of Mr. E. C. CARTER and Professor EISENMANN, Professor FERRARI, Professor JÄCKH and Professor TOYNBEE, and that Professor ZIMMERN act as Rapporteur for the Committee ;

4. That the Programme Committee be convened for the first time on the occasion of the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference ;

5. That the Programme Committee draw up for the next Conference a detailed programme of discussion on the following general subject :

Government and Business : A study of the international implications in the relations between governmental authority and the private economic activities of individuals and groups, with particular reference to the new forms of public management, control, and supervision, national or international, direct or indirect, which have grown up since the war, and to the nature of the motives and policies underlying them ;

6. That the Institutions represented in the Conference submit provisional reports or outlines on this subject to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before December 20th, 1931, for consideration by the Programme Committee ;

7. That the Programme Committee examine the questions of the date of the first study conference and the final programme of discussion, and submit their suggestions to the Executive Committee of the Conference for decision ; and

8. That the first study conference be regarded as an experiment in order to gain experience as to how best to organise similar conferences in the future.

IV.

The Conference :

Having taken cognisance of the proposal submitted by Professor Toynbee concerning the means whereby the public could, in an objective spirit, be informed on the material as well as the psychological data relating to problems of current international interest :

Fully and unanimously approves the suggestion that this proposal be put into effect forthwith either by the interchange of lecturers or by any other means compatible with the respective aims and methods of the institutions represented at the Conference.

V.

The Conference :

Having heard the report of the Joint Committee of representatives of the Conference and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :

Commends it to the attention of all the Co-ordinating Committees in the hope that they will co-operate with the Educational Information Centre in the conduct of the proposed study.

Appendix II.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

I.

The Joint Committee :

Having discussed possible methods of securing the assistance of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations in the task of promoting instruction on the League of Nations in various grades of teaching ; and

Having heard proposals made by the German Co-ordinating Committee on the basis of the work of the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik " :

Expresses its satisfaction at having been afforded this first opportunity for a joint meeting in order to facilitate the exchange of experience and information on teaching methods, and

Requests the Sub-Committee of Experts and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre to undertake a study of the various activities, direct or indirect, of the Institutions for Political Studies in connection with the teaching of the League of Nations and international co-operation, with particular reference to its scope, character and methods ;

Expresses the hope that it may be enabled to hold a further meeting, when this study has been developed, with a view to considering other measures of co-operation with the Institutions of Political Studies ;

Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre, by means of its information service and its *Educational Survey*, to act as a clearing-house for these questions.

II.

The Joint Committee :

Having taken note with satisfaction of the proposal of Professor Zimmern for the journeys of groups of educators and recognising the interest attaching to it,

Requests the Sub-Committee of Experts to adopt it in principle on its programme and to study in detail its gradual application.

ANNEX 5.

C.I.C.I.229.

[D.32.1931.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERT ARCHIVISTS.

(April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.)

The Committee of Expert Archivists met in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.

The following were present :

M. Pierre CARON, Assistant Curator at the National Archives Office.

M. E. CASANOVA, Superintendent of Italian State Archives ; Professor at Rome University.

M. G. DES MAREZ, Director of the Brussels Municipal Archives ; Chairman of the International Archives Committee set up by the International Committee on Historical Science (representing that Committee).

Mr. Worthington C. FORD, Director and European representative of the Library of Congress, Washington.

Mr. H. JENKINSON, Officer in charge of Repository and Repairs in the Public Record Office, Reader in Diplomatic and English Archives in the University of London.

Dr. H. MEISNER, State Archivist of the Geheimes Staatsarchiv.

M. H. NABHOLZ, State Archivist (Canton of Zurich) ; University Professor, Secretary of the International Archives Committee (representing that Committee).

M. J. SIEMIENSKI, Director of the " Archiwum glowne Akt dawnych " (Principal Archives of Ancient Deeds and Records).

M. F. VALLS Y TABERNER, Director of the Crown Archives of Aragon.

The Committee elected Mr. JENKINSON Chairman.

In the course of the general discussion, the Committee recognised that the work devolving on archives departments gave rise to problems which could not be studied or settled in a complete and satisfactory manner otherwise than on an international basis, by the comparison and exchange of experience acquired in the different countries. The Committee was of opinion that the best means of arriving at this result was to urge the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to arrange for such exchanges and comparisons. This object could be attained only by means of a qualified body, which would be organised on a small scale but would be able to reply to such technical questions as might arise, and the Secretariat of which would be provided by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“ The Committee of Expert Archivists, meeting at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 2nd, 1931, recommends that there be created, under the auspices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, an Advisory Committee of Expert Archivists, consisting of Directors of Archives or their representatives and including a member of the Permanent Committee constituted by the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians held in Brussels in 1910, and a member of the International Archives Committee set up by the International Committee on Historical Science, each to be nominated respectively by those two organisations.

“ In the opinion of the Committee, the members of this Advisory Committee could be nine in number and should meet at least once a year, the Secretariat being provided by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.¹

“ At the request of the International Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, or on its own initiative, this Committee should express its opinion and make recommendations regarding questions relating to the international co-ordination of archives.

“ Among these problems, those enumerated below would seem to call for the attention of the Committee :

“ I. Collection and exchange of information between archives administrations on the following points :

“ (a) Movement of large quantities of archives (new acquisitions, new deposits, new cessions) ;

“ (b) Legislative measures and regulations concerning archivists in each country, including, for example, particulars as to the accessibility of archives, hours at which archives offices are open, communication of documents, all legal problems arising out of the application of legislative measures or regulations concerning archives, the suppression of archives records, loan of documents ;

“ (c) The building and furnishing of archives offices ;

“ (d) Measures for the protection and material preservation of archives ; special precautions against possible causes of destruction by animal, vegetable or chemical agents ;

“ (e) Laboratories for, and methods of, restoration of documents ;

“ (f) Photographic or mechanical reproduction of documents ;

“ (g) Material means to be recommended for ensuring the proper preservation of documents in archives depots (ink, paper, tape, etc.) ;

“ (h) New working methods.

“ II. Possibilities of agreement in regard to :

“ (a) Questions of terminology in respect of archives ;

“ (b) Principles relating to the drafting and publication of instruments of research in regard to archives (inventories, indexes, etc.).

“ III. The protection and possible utilisation of documents to be found in private archives.

“ IV. Constitution of modern and contemporary archives concerning economic and social life.

“ The Committee will of course have to collect, first of all, by such means as it may deem appropriate, all information calculated to facilitate a comparative study of these different questions ; it will then consider what, in its opinion, would be capable of realisation in practice.

“ The Committee took cognisance of a number of other proposals relating more particularly to the questions referred to under Points 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of the Memorandum of the German National Committee, Points 7 and 8 of the Memorandum of the Italian National Committee, and Points 1 and 3 of the programme outlined in the letter from M. Sieminski.

¹ One of the members of the Committee proposed the addition of a clause to the effect that the future Committee of Experts could, with advantage, occasionally hold its meeting in towns possessing important archives centres. The proposal was regarded as more desirable, provided that circumstances permitted such an arrangement.

“ It recognised the great interest which these questions offered and was of opinion that they should form the subject of later study by the Committee, after other complex but less difficult matters had been dealt with.

“ It also recommended that the information collected by the Committee should be published each year in a printed document. ”

ANNEX 6.

C.I.C.I.240.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

I. The Committee of Scientific Advisers, which the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided at its session in April last to set up, met at the League Secretariat on July 17th and 18th.

The following were present :

Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor at the University of Paris, (*Chairman*).

M. Blas CÀBRERA, Professor at the University of Madrid.

Dr. Henry HALLET DALE, C.B.E., Secretary of the Royal Society, Director of the Section of Biological Chemistry and Pharmacology at the National Institute for Medical Research, London.

M. Fritz HABER, Professor at the Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Berlin.

M. Paul LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris.

M. Francesco SEVERI, Professor at Rome University.

The following agenda was submitted to the Committee :

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. General discussion on the question submitted to the Committee of Scientific Advisers by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. “ In what manner could international intellectual co-operation intervene effectually, either with regard to the co-ordination of scientific work or with regard to the organisation of this work ? ”.
3. Consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation's report on the scientific questions already dealt with by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (documents C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./17 and Com.Ex./Institute/5).
4. Relations with the International Research Council (document C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./13).
5. Various (Professor Pijoan's scheme) (C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./4).
6. Fresh proposals.
7. Appointment of a Rapporteur to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

II. The documentary report framed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (Item 3 of the agenda) gives a summary of the scientific questions already discussed by the Committee (International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation). Only a few of these questions retained the Committee's attention and were dealt with in the resolutions annexed (Appendix I, B).

These questions were :

(a) *Bibliography* : — Group I, Resolution No. 1 : In this connection the Committee noted Professor Cramer's scheme for “ The organisation of the documentation of chemistry ”, but felt unable to discuss it at the present meeting, since it is primarily a question for the International Union of Chemistry to which it should be referred.

(b) *Unification of Formats*. — Group I, Resolution No. 2. In this connection the Committee was addressed by Dr. Krüss, member of the Executive Committee (see Resolution annexed).

(c) *Tables of Constants and Numerical Data*. — Group I, Resolution No. 4.

(d) *Financial Resources available for Scientific Research and Scholarships*. — Group II, Resolution No. 1.

III. The Committee further adopted a general resolution dealing both with the question raised by the Executive Committee (Item 2 of the agenda) on the rôle of intellectual co-operation in the co-ordination and organisation of scientific work, and with that of the relations with Scientific Unions and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

IV. The other resolutions are the result of various suggestions made to the Committee by its members or by National Committees (Group I, Resolutions Nos. 3, 5 and 6 ; Group II, Resolution No. 2).

V. Apart from the general resolution prefacing the Committee's proposals, the resolutions adopted and the documents annexed are divided into two groups, the first, containing six resolutions, dealing with the technical aspect of intellectual co-operation in the scientific sphere, and the second, containing two resolutions, dealing with the more general questions of directing intellectual effort into common channels.

After duly noting Professor Pijoan's proposal, the Committee adopted the suggestion of a member to postpone its discussion.

Appendix I.

A. GENERAL RESOLUTION.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers regards as forming an essential part of the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation all matters connected with the enquiry into the intellectual, moral and material conditions favourable to the development, diffusion and teaching of science, and the establishment of such conditions on an international scale. The Committee is of opinion that there are two different aspects of this collaboration. There is the more technical aspect of collaboration in connection with the conditions of scientific work and its organisation; and there is the more general aspect of the direction of effort towards international intellectual *rapprochement* and mutual understanding.

As regards the technical aspect of the subject, the Committee is of opinion that collaboration in this sense has a real value of its own as a means of developing the habit of work on common lines.

It is essential that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in conjunction with the international associations concerned with the organisation of scientific work as such, should take as its aim the solution of problems relating to the development of intellectual activity in general, and should study the application of such solution to the particular requirements of science. Concrete examples of effective action in this sense are to be found in the special proposals attached (See Appendix III).

The Committee hopes that, in accordance with the wish expressed by the International Unions of Mathematics and Physics, relation will be established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the various Scientific Unions, as well as with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

B. RESOLUTIONS OF GROUP I.

Resolution No. 1 : Co-ordination of Scientific Bibliographies.

The Committee considers that it is of the first importance that no scientific work should be published which does not comply with the following rules :

(1) All works published by scientific journals should have at the beginning or end analytical summaries compiled by the authors themselves to facilitate the reading of the works or memoranda in question. Such summaries should conform to precise rules, failing which they lose the greater part of their usefulness. The Committee recommends in particular the rules given in the attached appendix (see Appendix II).

The Committee is further of opinion that the use of summaries should be extended to the reports of academic bodies, except in the case of very short articles (of two or three pages only) or publications which are themselves in the nature of summaries.

The Committee urges that scientific and academic periodicals should be approached in the first instance and their attention drawn to the value attaching to the application of the principles indicated; and such observations as they may have to make on the subject should be obtained.

(2) The Committee recommends the establishment, in agreement with the Scientific Unions, of national centres for the purpose of centralising scientific bibliography in countries in which such centres do not as yet exist.

The Committee trusts that these national centres will come to an agreement for the establishment of mutual collaborations for the exchange of bibliographical information.

The results thus obtained will show whether it will be possible in the future, in accordance with previous resolutions of the Committee and on the lines of Professor Severi's proposal, to establish between the various centres regular international co-ordination rendering service both to individual workers and collectively to the existing bibliographical organisations.

Resolution No. 2 : Unification of Formats.

The Committee, having had before it statements by Mme. Curie and M. Krüss as to the standardisation of *formats*,

Recommends the resolution proposed by the Committee of Library Experts to the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

And requests the latter to draw the attention of the competent administrations and organisations to the great desirability of the adoption by new periodicals, and periodicals desiring to change their format, of the rules laid down.

Resolution No. 3: Unification of Scientific Terminology.

The Committee, having had before it a proposal by the French National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the unification of scientific terminology, is of opinion that this highly important question, which comes within the competence of the Scientific Unions, might well be dealt with in agreement with the latter, should they so request, having regard to the relations established between them and the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Resolution No. 4: Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers, having regard to the considerations put forward by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1927, has, at Professor Langevin's request, considered the present financial situation of the fund for the publication of Tables of Constants and Numerical Data, and desires to draw the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the great value of such a publication as already stated in the resolution referred to (see document Com.Ex./Institut/5/1931, page 31).

The Committee further considers that, with a view to facilitating a solution of existing difficulties, it is desirable that an agreement should be concluded between the International Committee on Tables of Constants and the Unions of Chemistry and Physics with regard both to the scientific and the material organisation of the publication.

The Committee requests that the agreement, when it has been concluded, shall be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and that the latter shall be authorised by the Committee to support the action taken by the International Committee on Tables of Constants, with a view to securing the regular contribution by all countries of the funds required for the publication.

Resolution No. 5: Proposed International Repertory of Scientific Laboratories.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers, having had before it a proposal by Professor Cabrera for a repertory of scientific laboratories, approves the proposal unanimously, and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to have the present situation in the laboratories studied by the Institute from the standpoint of the working facilities accorded to foreign professors and students, and the practical means of making the existing facilities known by publication or other means.

Resolution No. 6: Collaboration between Scientific Museums.

The Committee, having taken note of the suggestion of the American National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation raising again proposals already made,

Draws the attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the desirability of intensifying and developing collaboration between scientific museums both in regard to the material and in regard to the personnel of such museums.

Appendix II.

RULES FOR THE COMPILATION OF SUMMARIES.

(a) A summary should consist of an index and a short digest of the contents, compiled with a view to facilitating an account in an analytical bibliography.

The index should be exhaustive: new methods and results, even though not connected with the general subject of the article, should be shown in such a way that the reader can immediately see whether the article contains anything of interest to him.

(b) The summary should give a brief indication both of the conclusions and of all the numerical data of general importance.

(c) For lectures, speeches and synthetic monographs an enumeration of the subjects treated is sufficient.

(d) It is generally found that a good summary represents four to eight per cent of the length of the article.

Appendix III.

A. PROPOSAL BY PROFESSOR SEVERI AND COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

M. Severi thought that the value of his scheme would depend in the case of the various branches of science on the state of organisation of bibliography in each country. As a mathematician his personal view was that a great service would be done to mathematics if not merely national centres of bibliographical information — as mentioned in a general proposal by the Committee — but also an international centre as outlined by him were set up.

He therefore asked the Committee to support the proposal that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should get into touch with the International Union of Mathematics and enquire whether mathematicians thought the creation of an international centre desirable. In the affirmative, the International Union should be asked to lend its patronage to the constitution of such a centre.

The Committee adopts this proposal and asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to authorise the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to take the steps proposed.

B. PROFESSOR SEVERI'S SCHEME (GROUP II).

Resolution No. 1.

As regards the resources available for scientific work and their utilisation, the Committee is gratified to observe the establishment in several countries of funds for the promotion of scientific research.

It recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should encourage Governments to increase such activities.

It also recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should continue and intensify its action for the recognition of scientific rights, thus enabling regular and permanent resources to be found.

The members of the Committee unanimously stress the special importance of allotting a certain fixed proportion of such funds for study and research scholarships abroad, these having, as the attached declaration (Sub-Appendix to Appendix III) by the Committee points out, both a scientific and international value.

The Committee calls the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation's attention to the necessity of arranging in the various countries that the holding of such foreign scholarships should not prejudice the future careers of the persons concerned.

Resolution No. 2: Enquiry into Higher Education in the various Countries.

Convinced of the cardinal importance of an acquaintance with the progress achieved and the changes made in higher education and the results secured in the various countries, both as regards the quality of the teaching and the training given to the pupils, and fully realising that the data to be collected should in principle cover all branches of learning,

The Committee of Scientific Advisers asks the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to arrange so far as present possibilities permit, for a thorough study to be made of the way in which the exact and natural sciences are taught in the various countries.

It asks the Committee to communicate this recommendation to the Committee of Enquiry on Intellectual Life, which is to meet next year.

Sub-Appendix to Appendix III.

DECLARATION.

The Committee believes that it is necessary to increase the interchange of young scientists as well as of young persons of other professions, since there is no more appropriate method of achieving international *rapprochement* and intellectual co-operation than to acquaint the youth of one country with the language and genius of a foreign country.

Military disarmament, which is engrossing the attention of all, depends for its success on moral disarmament which can only be achieved by relying primarily on those who, through having spent some at least of their student years abroad, have become the soldiers of peace and the friends of international intellectual co-operation.

ANNEX 7.

C.115.1931.

SIXTH MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES.

(Held in Paris on March 30th, 1931.)

**REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.**

There were present :

Austria : M. W. GLEISPACH, President of the Association of Austrian Universities, Vienna.

Belgium : M. Jean WILLEMS, Secretary of the University Foundation, Brussels.

<i>Denmark :</i>	M. C. A. BODELSEN, Director of the Danish Office for University Information, Copenhagen.
<i>France :</i>	M. DOURY, representing the Office national des universités et écoles françaises, Paris.
<i>Germany :</i>	Dr. K. REMME, Director of the "Akademisches Auskunftsamt", Berlin.
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Sir H. Frank HEATH, C.B.E., K.C.B., Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London.
<i>Hungary :</i>	Dr. Leopold MÜLLER, representing the Director of the Hungarian Inter-University Bureau, Budapest.
<i>Italy :</i>	M. G. DEL VECCHIO, representing the Italian National Centre of University Information for Foreign Students, Rome.
<i>Netherlands :</i>	M. A. J. P. VAN DEN BROEK, President of the Netherlands Committee for International University Relations, Utrecht.
<i>Poland :</i>	M. Oscar DE HALECKI, Director of the Office for Polish Universities, Warsaw.
<i>Spain :</i>	M. José CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the "Junta para ampliación de estudios", Madrid.
<i>Switzerland :</i>	P. Paul FLÜCKIGER, Director of the Swiss Central University Office, Berne.
<i>United States of America :</i>	Mr. Gordon L. BERRY, Deputy-Director of the Institute of International Education, New York.

The Director of the Institute opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates.

M. O. DE HALECKI was asked to take the chair and M. J. CASTILLEJO to draft the report.

ITEM 1. — STATEMENTS BY DIRECTORS ON THE WORK OF THE OFFICES DURING 1930.

The delegates gave a verbal summary of the work of their respective offices and the progress made in university exchanges in their countries.

ITEM 2. — STATEMENT BY M. PICTH ON THE WORK OF HIS SERVICE SINCE THE LAST MEETING.

M. Pict submitted several publications produced by the Institute and stated that the Conference of Organisations dealing with foreign students, which was held in Paris from June 24th to 28th, 1930, had begged the Institute to act as the international secretariat for those organisations.

The following resolution was adopted :

" The Meeting :

" After hearing a statement by M. Pict on the activities of his service since the previous meeting :

" 1. Congratulates M. Pict and his collaborators on the work accomplished and more particularly on the admirable publication on national institutes abroad, to which all the Offices should endeavour to give the widest publicity ;

" 2. Considers it highly desirable that that service should act as the central Secretariat for all the organisations concerned with foreign students, provided that the work be undertaken in close collaboration with the University Offices and International Students' Organisations ; and

" 3. Is of opinion that the next edition of the publication *University Exchanges* should be presented in the same form as previous issues, without any essential modification of the programme ".

ITEM 3. — CONDITIONS OF ADMITTANCE OF FOREIGNERS TO NON-PROFESSIONAL COURSES OF STUDY.

The following resolution was adopted :

" The Meeting :

" After taking cognisance of the reports submitted by the British, Danish, Hungarian, Italian, Netherlands, Spanish and Swiss Offices on the conditions of admittance to non-professional courses of study :

" 1. Expresses the wish that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation collect information regarding the conditions of admittance to the universities in all countries ;

" 2. Recommends that a special session be devoted to a comparative study of this question as soon as all the requisite documentary material has been collected ".

ITEM 4. — VISITS OF SCIENTISTS.

After discussing the proposal of M. Willems with a view to assisting the visits of professors and savants to foreign countries, not only by offering them suitable quarters in intellectual surroundings, but by placing them in contact with their colleagues in the countries visited, the meeting approved the following resolution :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having heard the report by M. Jean Willems on the Belgian University Foundation Club and having taken note of the information concerning similar measures initiated in other countries :

“ Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to collect information on the residential facilities offered to members of institutions of higher education while on a visit to foreign countries. This information could with advantage be published in the *Bulletin* of the International Institute.”

ITEM 5. — WIRELESS PROPAGANDA IN CONNECTION WITH HOLIDAY COURSES.

The meeting adopted the following resolution :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having noted that the Danish Office has obtained very satisfactory results by organising wireless propaganda in connection with holiday courses :

“ Recommends that the other Offices which have not yet done so should make use of this means of propaganda, thereby ensuring reciprocity between the different countries.”

ITEM 6. — REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSORS ABROAD.

M. Picht informed the meeting of the steps taken by the Institute to complete the documentation in question and expressed the hope that this work would shortly be concluded. The meeting took note of the fact.

ITEM 7. — PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SANATORIUM.

This item of the agenda consisted of a communication by the Director of the Swiss Office, on behalf of Dr. Vauthier (absent), on the progress made in this connection.

ITEM 8. — ORGANISATION OF FUTURE MEETINGS.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Following the example of other similar organisations :

“ Decides to appoint a Committee, composed of four of its members, which would ensure continuity of work during the intervals between the plenary meetings and would act as an advisory body to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to the execution of the decisions taken by the meeting, on the understanding that the competence of the latter would in no way be affected.

“ The composition of this Committee would vary according to the nature of the questions submitted to it for consideration, the members being nominated by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ”.

The sixth meeting of Directors of University Offices was inspired with the same spirit of cordiality and collaboration that had characterised the previous meetings. Those present were given full information as to conditions and problems in other countries. Once again, it was observed that international co-operation must be based on the activity of national centres, the organisation and the propaganda.

ANNEX 8.

C.117.1931.

SIXTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ORGANISATIONS.

(Held in Paris on March 31st and April 1st, 1931.)

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. RUDI SALAT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The sixth session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, held at Paris on March 31st and April 1st, 1931, continued its work in accordance with the new methods successfully adopted last year. One main subject took a predominant place in the discussion; the other problems of the collaboration of students' organisations were dealt with more briefly.

On the first day (March 31st) a project was carried into effect which the Committee had long had in mind — namely, the establishment of regular contact with the national university offices, the central organs for university exchanges in different countries. It is sufficient to refer here to the complete success of this first experiment.

On the second day M. O. DE HALECKI was in the chair.

There were present, representing international students' organisations :

International Confederation of Students :	M. Jean COUTURIER ; Miss May C. HERMES.
International Student Service :	M. G. G. KULLMANN ; M. Michel POBEREZSKI.
International Federation of University Women :	Mme. BOUVIER ; Mme. ORMEROD.
World Students' Christian Federation :	Mlle. Suzanne DE DIETRICH ; M. H. L. HENRIOD ; Mr. Gordon TROUP.
International University Federation for the League of Nations :	M. Jean DUPUY ; M. Ch. E. LADJIMI.
<i>Pax Romana</i> :	M. Jacques GALIMARD ; M. Nello PALMIERI ; M. Rudi SALAT.
World Union of Jewish Students :	M. Dezsö WEISZ ; M. FLAUMENBAUM.

The morning was devoted in the first place to various statements on new developments of general interest in the activities during the academic year of associations represented on the Committee. The meeting was thus informed of the valuable work of the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, *Pax Romana*, the World Union of Jewish Students and the International Confederation of Students.

STATEMENT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION CONCERNING UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

M. PICTH informed the Committee that the Institute, in accordance with the recommendation of the First International Conference of organisations and individuals dealing with foreign students, held at Paris from June 24th to 28th, 1930, will maintain contact between those organisations primarily by the publication of a renewed bulletin of information. This bulletin will give the latest particulars concerning assistance to foreign students.

PAMPHLET PREPARED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

After a statement by M. PICTH, the following resolution was adopted (Resolution I) :

“ The Committee :

“ Thanks the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation for its special publication dealing with international students' associations, and

“ Invites the organisations represented and the national affiliated associations to give the widest possible publicity to this booklet, in order that a new edition may shortly be issued, which will be adapted to the requirements of propaganda among students.

“ The question of the language to be chosen for this new edition is postponed to the November meeting.”

COLLABORATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

After a discussion the following resolution was adopted (Resolution II) :

“ The Committee :

“ Referring to the resolutions adopted at its previous sessions concerning collaboration between students' organisations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Again wishes to express its conviction that this collaboration could lead to important results ;

“ Urges all the students' organisations to establish contact with the National Committees and hopes that the latter will, for their part, be prepared to collaborate with the students' organisations ;

“ Is of the opinion that this collaboration would be particularly valuable in all matters relating to inter-university exchanges (students exchanges, equivalence of degrees, etc.) as well as in connection with the efforts undertaken for making known the League of Nations and for disseminating ideas on peace and international co-operation.”

REPORT BY MISS MAY HERMES ON EXCHANGES OF STUDENTS.

Miss HERMES, Secretary of Commission III of the International Confederation of Students, submitted a report on the work done during the past winter as regards exchanges of students, and on the results of the collaboration between the great student organisations which was arranged at the meeting of delegates of international students' organisations in November 1930.

Miss Hermes pointed out that at present the methods of exchanges and visits *au pair* are being completely reorganised in view of the experience obtained during recent years, particularly in England and in Germany. Great importance will be attached to publicity. Recommendations are to be made to national associations with a view to securing their assistance on as wide a scale as possible. Miss Hermes also urged the necessity of sending applications to the International Confederation of Students before May 1st, or at latest before May 15th. She pointed out a further difficulty in England, where, owing to the increase of unemployment, the Ministry of Labour requires a labour permit, even for visits *au pair*. In conclusion, she asked all organisations present, in so far as they were able, to encourage exchanges rather than visits *au pair*.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to visits of students under the guidance of professors, often as the close of their studies at the end of a term, and especially emphasised the recommendation made by Miss Hermes in her report that organisations should emphatically encourage exchanges in the strict sense of the term rather than visits *au pair*. He expressed the thanks of the meeting to the International Confederation of Students for its particularly fruitful efforts in the important field of exchanges.

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STUDENTS ON THE CONGRESS OF LAW STUDENTS HELD AT BRUSSELS IN AUGUST 1930.

After an interesting discussion, the Chairman proposed the following resolution, which was adopted (Resolution III) :

“ The Committee :

“ Having heard the report of the International Confederation of Students on the First Congress of Law Students :

“ 1. Congratulates the International Confederation of Students on the success of this initiative and declares itself in favour of the organisation of similar congresses for the study of other specific questions ;

“ 2. Is of the opinion that this extremely important movement, which promotes a closer co-operation of students in the professional and scientific interests which they have in common, should be developed in the framework of the organisation of the International Confederation of Students in collaboration with other existing international associations without indefinitely increasing the number of independent federations ;

“ 3. Expresses the wish that members of teaching staffs be more intimately associated with future congresses and that steps be taken also to secure, particularly in connection with congresses of law students, the co-operation of institutions such as the Geneva School of International Studies ;

“ 4. Is further of the opinion that it would, in general, be advisable to encourage international relations between the scientific associations of students existing in a number of countries, as well as between their national federations ; and

“ 5. Invites the Office of Scientific Co-operation of the International Confederation of Students to prepare a comprehensive report on this question, which could be placed on the agenda of the meeting to be held in 1932.”

REPORT BY THE STUDENTS' SERVICE ON THE WARSAW CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF STUDENT HOSTELS.

After a statement by M. KULLMANN, the following resolution was adopted (Resolution IV) :

“ The Committee :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report submitted by the International Students' Service on the Warsaw Conference on Student Houses, organised by the International Students' Service in collaboration with the International Confederation of Students ;

“ Desires to congratulate the International Students' Service on its admirable report ;

“ Earnestly commends this report to the attention of students' organisations as a guide for their self-help activities and asks them to bring it to the notice of all bodies concerned with the moral and material welfare of students ;

“ Requests the International Students' Service to continue its work of documentation and to publish the results, for the benefit of students and university organisations in every country.”

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

After a short discussion, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should adopt the suggestion to promote an international and inter-federal discussion of the services which students could render to other classes of society, and of the differences in certain universities between the rights of national and of non-national students.

The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal.

ANNEX 9.

C.116.1931.

JOINT MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTER-
NATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS.

(Held at Paris on March 31st, 1931).

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

There were present :

A. Directors of the national university offices of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

B. The Committee of representatives of international students' organisations : the International Confederation of Students, the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, *Pax Romana*, and the World Union of Jewish Students.

M. DE HALECKI took the chair.

The first meeting was entirely devoted to the discussion of Item I.

ITEM 1. — CONSIDERATION OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY OFFICES AND STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS'
ORGANISATIONS.

The discussion revealed the importance of collaboration between national offices and students' associations.

After hearing the statements of the members present, the meeting was of opinion that there was no need to unify the methods of collaboration between offices and students in different countries. It further thought it preferable and desirable that, with a view to the success of the joint activities of Offices and students, students' associations should maintain a certain degree of continuity in the composition of their managing committees.

The following resolutions were adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Taking note of the interest which the directors of university offices and the representatives of International Students' Organisations attach to collaboration between these Offices and the students' associations affiliated to the international organisations represented ; and

“ Recognising that the procedure to be followed for such collaboration should be governed by the special conditions obtaining in each country :

“ Notes with satisfaction that it has already been brought into operation in certain countries ;

“ Recommends that this collaboration be extended to all the students' associations affiliated to the international organisations represented ;

“ Is of the opinion that one of the forms of this collaboration could be given practical effect in connection with certain special duties entrusted to students' associations in relation with the activities of the University Offices ;

“ Recommends that the students' organisations take steps to ensure the permanency of their Directors' Committee in order that their work may proceed without interruption ;

“ Deems it desirable to extend, in the international field, the collaboration between the University Offices and the students' organisations ; and

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to facilitate this collaboration, especially in connection with the meetings it organises.”

(Resolution I.)

“ The Meeting :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report of the Institute of International Education of New York :

“ Notes with considerable interest the organisation of annual meetings of foreign students and persons eminently qualified to inform them on living conditions and study in the United States ;

“ Expresses the wish that similar measures be initiated in other countries.”

(Resolution II.)

ITEM 2. — ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN STUDENTS.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the problem of assistance for foreign students. This question was selected with a view to considering the possibility of collaboration between Offices and students in a specific field. Three reports were discussed :

- (a) *Report by Miss May C. Hermes (International Confederation of Students) on the Information to be given to the Student in his Country of Origin and in the Country to which he comes to study.*

After discussion, the following resolutions were adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Approves and adopts the opinions expressed in the report of the International Confederation of Students on the information to be supplied to foreign students, and notes that particulars regarding the cost of living and university fees are not yet easily obtained by the persons concerned ;

“ Recommends therefore :

“ (a) The publication of an inexpensive pamphlet containing definite information and accurate figures on the cost of living and university fees in the different countries and a list of the national or local organisations and other institutions in a position to help the students to reduce their living and study expenses to a minimum. This pamphlet should indicate the difference between the cost of living in large cities and in university towns of less importance ;

“ (b) That the National University Offices should, if possible, publish a pamphlet containing a concise statement of the most essential particulars regarding living conditions and study in their respective countries, on the lines of the ‘ Mitteilungen für Ausländer ’, published by the ‘ Akademisches Auskunftsamt ’ of Berlin.” (Resolution III.)

“ The Meeting :

“ Concurs in the opinion expressed in the report of the International Confederation of Students on the question of ‘ Information to be supplied to foreign students ’ — namely, that existing publications on the conditions of study abroad have not been given sufficient publicity ;

“ Recommends that the National University Offices urge the universities in their respective countries to insert in one of the official documents distributed to students a summary list of the principal publications available concerning study abroad, holiday courses and international scholarships ; and

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare such a list for communication to the National University Offices.” (Resolution IV.)

- (b) *Report by M. Henriod (World Students' Christian Federation) on Assistance to Students in the Form of Hospitality.*

After discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Notes the importance of the question of hospitality to be accorded to foreign students and approves the report submitted by the World Students' Christian Federation on this matter ;

“ Recommends the continuation and extension of the service in ports and transit centres undertaken in the United States of America and initiated in Europe under the auspices of the World Students' Christian Federation, the International Student Service and *Pax Romana* (St. Justian agency) ;

“ Calls the attention of students to the fact that, in provincial universities, contact between national and foreign students is often more easily established and more fruitful than in capital cities ;

“ Recommends that organisations concerned with the social welfare of students indicate the existence of religious or denominational institutions to such students as may be interested therein, and that they facilitate their entry into communities and families sharing the same religious views as themselves ;

“ Recommends that concerted action be taken by the international students' organisations with a view to the co-ordinated publication of a list of students' hostels and houses in order to avoid the overlapping of particulars and to increase the circulation and utility of such lists ; and, further, that the conditions in which this list should be published be determined by the autumn session of the Committee of International Students' Organisations.” (Resolution V.)

- (c) *Report by M. G. Kullmann (International Student Service) on the Question of Material Assistance to be rendered to Foreign Students.*

After discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report by M. Kullmann on questions relating to the material services to be rendered to foreign students :

“ Approves the suggestions therein set forth and recommends them to the attention of the University Offices as well as to the international students' organisations and to their national affiliated groups ;

“ Expresses the wish that foreign students shall receive equivalent treatment in all matters concerning their economic life, whether in respect of study expenses or of general measures intended to reduce the cost of living ;

“ Recommends, in so far as its adoption is possible, the system of corporative self-help in connection with mutual assistance activities undertaken on behalf of foreign students ;

“ Calls special attention to the importance of providing adequate medical assistance for foreign students ;

“ Is of the opinion that it would be well to examine the present system of scholarships for foreign students with a view to determining whether it would not, with advantage in certain cases, be replaced by the system of loan funds ;

“ Recommends that the Institute, in the event of its taking the initiative in the convening of a meeting of experts concerned with the interests of foreign students, place the question of material assistance on the agenda with a view to the consideration, more particularly, of the exceptionally difficult economic situation of students who have emigrated in large numbers.”
(Resolution VI.)

The various resolutions would seem to show clearly the value of this meeting as regards the establishment of contact between directors of Offices and heads of students' organisations ; the latter were thereby enabled to voice their aims, to state their difficulties and to give information as to the different circumstances existing in various countries.”

ANNEX 10.

C.I.C.I.242.

[C.I.C.I. /Com.Ex. /27.]

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE

The Executive Committee at its April session, 1931, adopted the following resolution :

“ Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Assembly, the Educational Information Centre at Geneva will be responsible, as regards instruction in the aims and objects of the League of Nations, for communicating with Governments concerning measures taken by them to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, while the Information Centre in Paris will be responsible for ensuring liaison with the associations dealing with the question.

“ It will be the duty of the Geneva Centre to assist the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in all matters relating to the preparation of the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

“ It will be the duty of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in preparation for, or pursuant to, decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to study pedagogic questions of a general character or relating more particularly to teaching methods.

“ This distribution of work will not be rigidly adhered to, and the Paris and Geneva Centres will collaborate closely with one another.

“ Further, the Executive Committee requests the Director of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, for the next meeting of the Committee, a list of questions to be studied by the two Centres during the coming year.”

Accordingly, the two services of the Educational Information Centre have respectively drawn up their programme of work.

I. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE : SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

1. *Enquiry into the Methods employed in Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges to prepare their Students for teaching Young People in the Aims and Activities of the League of Nations.*

The primary task of the Geneva Centre is to communicate with the Governments concerning steps taken by them to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts. An Assembly resolution of 1930 invites the Governments to report every two years on the progress made in introducing League instruction into the curricula of the national system of education. It has been found difficult to obtain detailed reports covering all the various aspects of the subject. Therefore, it is proposed to concentrate the biennial reports from Governments upon one major aspect of League instruction to young people.

So far, no circular letter has been sent out under the terms of the Assembly resolution.

As the Sub-Committee of Experts has frequently emphasised the great importance of a thorough preparation of teachers to enable them to impart League instruction, and as very little material has been gathered on the subject by previous communication with the Governments, the Geneva Centre intends to collect new information from the States Members of the League on the extent, the methods and the character of League instruction given in the training schools and colleges (*écoles normales*). In accordance with the Assembly's instructions the material thus collected will be summarised by the Secretariat. The intention is to attach to the circular letter a questionnaire which might be drawn up in co-operation with those members of the Sub-Committee of Experts who have particular experience on this subject.

2. *Interchange of Secondary-School Teachers.*

The scheme for promoting the interchange of secondary-school teachers had to be abandoned during the year in view of the failure to secure the necessary funds. However, in view of the extreme importance of the plan for the League, and on the recommendation of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation especially interested in the matter, it would be advisable to undertake a detailed study of the conditions under which exchanges of secondary-school teachers between a few typical pairs of countries are taking place in order to show what is actually practicable and where the greatest difficulties lie.

3. *Illustrated Publications on the League of Nations.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts, desirous of supplementing the booklet on the *Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* by a concise and illustrated pamphlet likely to reach a wide and varied circle of readers, noted with satisfaction the preliminary steps taken by the Geneva Centre and the Information Section of the Secretariat to prepare a second booklet containing both photographs and illustrations with explanatory notes that can readily be translated into different languages.

II. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE : INSTITUTE SERVICE.

The work of the Institute has hitherto consisted in the compilation of information ; but it is evident that any principles established should be applied in practice, and the next task is to study the means of doing so.

Apart from the following proposals submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, there may be, as a result of the work of the educational mission to be sent to China, some continuous work for the Educational Information Centre.

1. *Creation of an International Link between the Public Collections of Teaching Material in Various Countries, with a View to securing Useful Information regarding the Study of International Questions and promoting their Development (M. Desfrée's Proposal).*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts approved the idea of establishing relations and regular exchanges between these institutions regarded as national centres for information. It therefore requests the Committee to authorise the summoning at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of a limited Committee of qualified persons to give an authoritative opinion on the services these institutions can render and on the means of creating an international link between them.

2. *Revision of School Text-Books for the Purpose of correcting Passages prejudicial to Mutual Understanding between Nations and to the Spirit of International Friendship.*

The Institute drew up an extensive report containing information to serve as a basis of discussion by a Committee of Experts.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts took note of this report and considers :

“ That the first part of the programme of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation relating to the collection by the Institute of extensive information has now been fulfilled and that this information should be submitted to a limited Committee of Experts who will be called upon to recommend what action be taken on the basis of the experience acquired.”

It asks in consequence :

“ That the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should summon this committee.”

The delegation suggests :

“ That the latter might be composed of representatives of the Education Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, educationalists, representatives of the Institutes for the scientific study of international relations, and representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of youth.”

3. *Broadcasting and Propaganda for the League of Nations.*

The Sub-Committee of Experts had recommended the widest use of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession.

The Paris Centre has drawn up a report containing information on what has been done in the various countries to make the League of Nations and its work known by means of broadcasting, and to develop this new method of instruction. One of the objects of the report is to give an idea of the principal national and international organisations which engage in educational broadcasting. The Institute also proposes to take up the wider question of the use of the new methods put at the disposal of the teaching profession (records, broadcasting).

Having noted the Institute's report and documents submitted by the International Broadcasting Union, the delegation requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ To instruct the Institute to proceed with the enquiry already begun and to make a study of the educational aspects of broadcasting, keeping in constant touch with the International Broadcasting Union or any other organisation which has done similar work and obtaining information direct from the administrations concerned.

“ This study should in particular bear upon the various methods employed and the results obtained.

“ The purpose of the enquiry would be to ascertain the advantages which broadcasting might present for teaching regarding the League of Nations and for education in general. A distinction should be drawn between information regarding the results obtained in schools and those obtained elsewhere.”

4. *Travel and Interchange of School Pupils.*

The Sub-Committee of Experts recommended that all data which Governments or bodies having experience of such undertakings could furnish should be collected, and a list made of such organisations. The Institute already possesses fairly extensive though unco-ordinated information on this subject. The delegation thought it advisable to obtain more information, among others, from school authorities, and :

“ Approved the proposal that the Institute should undertake an enquiry into the methods and principles on which these exchanges are carried out, with a view to determining the means of achieving the best results.”

5. *Use of Libraries for making known the League.*

The Sub-Committee had requested the Institute to study the best means of enabling university and popular libraries to make known the League, its organisation and its work. This study was entrusted to the Committee of Library Experts, which met at the Institute from June 4th to 6th, 1931. If the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves the resolution adopted by this Committee, the Paris Centre would be called upon to bring it to the notice of the Directors of Libraries.

6. *Work of the Major International Associations.*

The Educational Information Centre in Paris has reported on the work of the major international associations and of the Liaison Committee of the French Associations for Peace by Education, with a view to giving young people information on the League and developing international understanding. This liaison work will continue.

7. *Bibliography — Indexing.*

The Centre analyses the principal educational reviews, and the publications of the international and national associations. Card-indexes summarising essays and articles dealing with instruction in the aims of the League, international educational work, and, generally, all publications calculated to promote the *rapprochement* of young people have been prepared, in respect of documents in English and French, in accordance with the programme mapped out in 1928.

This is part of the permanent work of the Centre with the help of the Geneva Centre, and it has now been extended to publications in other languages, especially German.

* * *

The Educational Information Centre has also prepared a report on international inter-school correspondence, on the basis of the documents supplied by the Committee on International Inter-School Correspondence and by the Institute, which acts as the Committee's Secretariat for individual correspondence, and by the Junior Red Cross, which is responsible for the organisation of collective correspondence.

III. NEW QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. *Co-operation of the Educational Information Centre and the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Joint Committee of Representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts and the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, which met in Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931, adopted two resolutions, on which the delegation passed the following resolution, containing definite proposals for action by the Educational Information Centre :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League adopts the proposals of the Joint Committee which met at Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931 ;

“ 1. Having studied the question of methods likely to secure the co-operation of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations in its efforts to make the League of Nations better known throughout the various stages of education ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instruct the Educational Information Centre to undertake an enquiry into the various activities both direct and indirect of the said Institutes in so far as they tend to impart a knowledge of the League and develop the spirit of international co-operation, with special reference to the scope, nature, methods and results of such activities ;

“ And pending the possibility of summoning another meeting of the Joint Committee, when this enquiry shall have reached a sufficiently advanced stage, in order to consider other means of co-operation with the said Institutes ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre to co-ordinate the investigations of these questions, utilising for this purpose its information services and its *Educational Survey*.

“ 2. And furthermore, having noted with satisfaction Professor Zimmern's proposal for collective tours for educational officials and appreciating the value of this proposal, requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to incorporate it in principal in its programme and to examine further the possibility of its gradual application.”

2. *League of Nations Educational Film.*

As a result of correspondence carried on between the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Section of Intellectual Co-operation of the Secretariat, concerning the advisability of preparing a good educational film on the League, a draft resolution was presented by the Chairman and adopted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

In this resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct its Secretariat, together with the International Educational Cinematograph Institute and other bodies concerned, to collect information both from producers and users of educational films on the preparation of scenarios of an international character suitable for different audiences, the cost of production of such films and the extent of their market, in order to prepare a scheme for the production, the financing and the distribution of several teaching-films dealing with the history, aims, organisation and work of the League, including the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice. In particular the competent departments of the League and the International Labour Office and the Film Committee of the British League of Nations Union should be consulted.

“ As a possible result of these consultations, the Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to authorise the calling of a small committee to examine practical methods of carrying out this suggestion.”

ANNEX 11.

C.I.C.I.232;
[C.I.C.I.232. Addendum]

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF THE SCIENTIST IN THE REMUNERATIVE UTILISATION OF HIS DISCOVERY.

In a Circular Letter dated July 8th, 1930, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations at its fifty-first session, communicated for the opinion of the Governments of States, Members

and non-Members of the League of Nations, the preliminary draft international Convention, framed in December 1927 by the Experts who met at the International Institute, and approved in July 1928 by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Annexed to the draft Convention were the explanatory note on insurance by M. Gallié, the Memorandum by the Institute representing the various phases of "scientific property", and the Minutes of the Sub-Committee of Experts which met in December 1927.

Governments were requested to send the Secretary-General any observations or proposals that they might wish to make with regard to the draft. They were asked also to state whether, in their opinion, this preliminary draft could be adopted as a basis of discussion at an international Conference, and whether they would be prepared to send a representative to such a Conference.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Executive Committee at its session in January last, the various Governments received from the League of Nations Secretariat, in a new Circular Letter dated March 24th, 1931, a pamphlet from the Italian National Committee, containing various proposals relating to the application of the future Convention.

On July 6th, 1931, the Institute had been placed by the League of Nations Secretariat in possession of the text of thirty-two communications received from Governments¹. Of these thirty-two replies, seventeen only were in the nature of opinions — namely, those of the following Governments: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Siam, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The remaining fifteen amounted to acknowledgements, most of them simply stating that the Government had referred the draft for examination to its competent services.

Of the replies embodying an opinion, six (Egypt, Finland, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania) are favourable to the draft Convention. Only, Egypt, the Irish Free State and Italy, however, declare their immediate readiness to take part in the future international Conference. Of these favourable replies, that of Italy endorses the suggestions and proposals put forward by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the pamphlet submitted to the International Committee in July 1930. Seven Governments (Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Great Britain, India, Siam, United States of America, Yugoslavia) are not in favour of the draft. With the exception of the United States of America and India — the latter referring to its previous communication of 1924 — the Governments quote, in support of their negative replies, a number of reasons criticising the preliminary draft Convention submitted to them for examination. Three replies (Austria, Belgium, Germany) contain the opinion that the situation of the problem is not yet sufficiently clear and that the system proposed would meet with insuperable obstacles in present circumstances. One of those replies, the Austrian Government's, contains none the less a promise to take part in the proposed Conference.

In their replies the Austrian and German Governments emphasised that their attitude is mainly due to the exceptional difficulties of the present moment. They add that they have submitted the technical questions as to insurance to the consideration of the competent circles, and reserve the right to make known subsequently the result of this enquiry. One reply, that of Estonia, is limited to general observations. The objections and suggestions contained in the replies received up to date may be analysed as follows :

I. OBJECTIONS.

(a) *Uncertainty as to the Scope of the Reform.*

The draft appears to take no account of the necessity of defining precisely the discoveries to be protected. It does not indicate what is meant by a "scientific discovery" (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Germany).

It is pointed out, further, with reference to the Minutes of the Committee of Experts, that the benefit of the future Convention might be claimed in connection with discoveries of very different kinds, and even in connection with the mere recording of phenomena already known (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain).

(b) *Ineffective or even Dangerous Character of the Reform.*

The protection contemplated cannot have any effect in stimulating scientific vocation.

The latter is, according to this view, determined by considerations in which the hope of gain plays no part whatsoever.

Even supposing the contrary to be possible, such a consequence should be avoided as being alien to scientific ideals (Great Britain, India).

¹ Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Panama, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(c) *The Convention would create Inequality as between the Different Sciences.*

The application of the new law would, in point of fact, be restricted to sciences in touch with industry. It would thus place such sciences in a privileged and unfair position.

On the other hand, the speculative sciences, being unprotected, would be neglected (Estonia, Great Britain, India, Yugoslavia).

(d) *Difficulty of determining the Share of Each Beneficiary.*

A scientific discovery is never the work of a single scientist. It appears, on the contrary, as the result of individual efforts, often separated by a long interval of time, and it would be impossible to determine the order of merit.

The application of the draft Convention would thus produce between scientists disputes which it would be extremely difficult to settle. This would involve serious difficulties for manufacturers utilising the discoveries in question (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Yugoslavia). It would be preferable to create or develop a system of collaboration between scientific laboratories and factories (Belgium, Germany).

(e) *Difficulties connected with the Present System of Patents.*

The new regulations would be at variance with the existing system relating to patents. Further, it might prevent the proper remuneration of persons who, as a result of long endeavour have succeeded in adapting scientific discoveries to the requirements of industry (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Yugoslavia).

The system of patents could be extended, notably with regard to biological products (Germany).

(f) *Danger of Industrial Repercussions.*

The situation resulting from the present world economic depression is, it is alleged, unfavourable to an innovation such as the recognition of the rights of scientists (Danzig, Siam).

Even if insurance were confined to the risks arising out of claims in connection with discoveries that can be industrially exploited — this appears to be in conformity with the views of the Committee of Experts specially appointed to enquire into the question of insurance — the proposed system would mean a veritable handicapping of industry and thus prove a barrier to industrial progress (Great Britain).

(g) *Danger of International Competition.*

A further objection, which, it was thought, had been abandoned, has been added to those above-mentioned — namely, international competition. The German reply, in again putting forward this objection, gives warning against the danger which would be incurred by a country that gave legal recognition to scientific property before other industrial countries, more numerous now than before the war, had done the same.

II. SUGGESTIONS.

Of the replies in favour of the preliminary draft, only that of the Italian Government, referring to the pamphlet of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, embodies concrete proposals. These proposals, put forward in July 1930, at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, by M. Piola-Caselli and M. Bruni, have already been commented on in the report by Senator Marcel Plaisant (document C.428.M.192.1930. XII, page 114). It may be useful to reproduce here the principal amendments suggested by the Italian National Committee :

(a) Protection to be conditional on the discovery being *new* in character (amendment to Article 1 of the preliminary draft).

(b) Necessity of requiring that the production obtained by means of the discovery shall have actually been *handed over* to industry (amendment to Article 2 of the preliminary draft).

(c) Fixing of a maximum period of three years between publication of the discovery and registration (amendment to Article 4 of the preliminary draft).

(d) Reduction of the period of protection to the number of years fixed by the national laws concerning patents (amendment to Article 5 of the preliminary draft).

(e) Fixing, by the laws of the country of which the user is a national, of the conditions for the exercise of the right and the rate of remuneration, the Court competent to settle the question of remuneration being that of the territory of the said country (amendment to Articles 14 to 17 of the preliminary draft).

(f) Establishment of rules concerning the apportionment of remuneration between different authors of discoveries, on the principle that the user is responsible only for a single remuneration.

The amendments proposed by the Italian National Committee were followed by a preliminary draft national law setting up a consortium of insurers for the protection of

“scientific property”. This text is designed to bring the new risk within the general scope of insurance. It rejects the formula of an identical system of insurance in all countries signatories to the Convention, thus reflecting the views expressed at the meetings of the insurance experts. The question of supervision over insurance raised in the Lithuanian Government’s reply would be settled simply by a reference to the national system in force in regard to insurance.

The critical examination to which the draft is submitted in the Austrian, Belgian and German replies gives rise to a certain number of amendments, some of which are merely amendments of drafting.

The most important of these amendments are as follows, in the order of the articles to which they refer.

Article 3.

The Belgian Government would here prefer the following wording :

“ Discoveries involving *either new products* or new means of production, or an *original* means of employing *already known methods*.”

In the view of those favourable to this wording, the discovery of a new substance or of a hitherto unknown phenomenon would be protected.

Article 4.

In the Austrian Government’s view, it would be well to provide that the author’s rights come into being on *registration*, and that this formality can only take place when the discovery has been unequivocally published and printed. Further, the same Government considers that it must be

“ Precisely stipulated that the exclusive right to a discovery is acquired by the person first claiming registration.”

The authors of the Austrian reply add that it would be perhaps well to provide that the application for registration should be made within a fixed period after publication of the discovery.

This suggestion, as will be seen, is similar to that of the Italian National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation (see document C.I.C.I.232). It is quite clear that this is opposed to one of the fundamental principles of the Experts’ preliminary draft.

Article 5.

The Austrian and German replies also agree with the proposals of the Italian National Committee in stating that the period of protection provided for in this article is too long.

According to the Austrian reply, the period of this protection (which should date from the submitting of the application for registration) might be the same as that of a patent.

Article 6.

In the Austrian Government’s view, this article should be completed as follows :

“ The whole without prejudice to the rights specially provided by the present Convention.”

Article 7.

The Austrian reply proposes that this article should be omitted.

The Belgian reply desires that it should be made clear that publication “ *prior to the deposit referred to in Article 4* ” is meant. This last suggestion seems to be in accordance with the views of the authors of the preliminary draft Convention.

Article 8.

The Austrian and German replies complain that the wording of this article implies that no use may be made of the discovery before an agreement between the parties.

On the other hand, the Belgian Government would permit the inventor to object to the putting of his discovery into application. The reply points out that to refuse this to the inventor is equivalent to diminishing the commercial value of the discovery. This danger has, it will be remembered, already been emphasised by the International Institute in the “Cahier des droits intellectuels” No. II (page 162).

Article 11.

The Austrian Government thinks that the maximum period for the payment of a consideration for the use of an invention should be laid down. This proposal, which it was impossible to insert in the preliminary draft, had been unanimously accepted by the experts on the suggestion of M. Esnault-Pelterie (see document A.21.1928.XII, page 5).

Article 12.

According to the Austrian Government, the provisions of this article should permit the cancellation of registration of rights wrongfully conferred upon an author. In this Government's view, it should be provided that action may be taken for this purpose by the user of the rights.

Article 13.

The Austrian Government suggests that the nullity provided by this article as regards private agreements should be extended to such agreements as would deprive the author of a fair profit from the use of his discovery.

Article 14.

The jurisdiction of the International Committee of Arbitration should, in the Austrian Government's view, be limited to "cases submitted to it by the two parties".

On the other hand, the Belgian Government considers that the provision as to the nationality of the arbiters is somewhat ambiguous. This same Government observes that the draft is silent as regards the costs of proceedings. It considers that in the case of scientists in straitened circumstances these proceedings should be free of costs.

Article 18.

In the Austrian Government's view, the principal provisions as to formalities of registration and, in particular, the hour of submitting the application should be inserted in the text of the Convention itself.

CONCLUSION.

There can be no question of arriving at any general conclusion on the basis of the small number of replies received up to date. Three indications may, however, be obtained from this fragmentary material :

1. None of the objections put forward represents any addition to those already formulated at the first consultation in 1924.

Several of the original objections disappear in the light of the new draft : this applies to the objection previously based on the difference in character between the works of writers and artists, on the one hand, and scientific discoveries, on the other. The autonomous character of the proposed new right invalidates this objection.

Further, the fear of unduly aggravating the charges on industry, although still evident in several replies, is only regarded as of secondary importance. The Belgian Government seems to express a very widely held opinion, when it says that manufacturers are less afraid of the gravity of the obligations that would be imposed on them than of the practical difficulties that would arise from the application of the proposal.

Lastly, the British reply, although categorical in its opposition, would seem to indicate that the views of that Government might be modified when different countries have had some experience in connection with the rights of scientists.

2. The objections raised are based in most cases on general considerations. They bear witness to a state of mind at variance with the views adopted by the League organs. Others show that the Governments from which they originate are not afraid to submit the provisions of the draft to a close criticism, or to complete in certain cases the work of the experts by additions of genuine importance. On the other hand, several replies, more particularly that of the Yugoslav Government, refers to the text adopted by the experts in very appreciative terms.

One of the objections put forward might be eliminated by a readjustment of the preliminary draft — namely, that of the British and Czechoslovak Governments urging that the text is not sufficiently definite as regards the discoveries to be protected. This objection is found in the opinion put forward by the German Government on July 27th, 1925, concerning the Ruffini scheme and urging the necessity of a more definite delimitation of the scientific domains to which the new regulations would apply.

A similar preoccupation was revealed during the work of the special Committee of Experts in December 1927, in connection with the discussion of an article of the preliminary draft of the Institute designed to restrict the scope of application of the future Convention. After an exhaustive discussion, the Committee, in consideration of a statement by M. Serruys, had realised the danger of determining, *a priori*, what scientific works could be protected.

3. While several countries have still expressed themselves as opposed to the right of the scientist, others, such as Finland, Italy and the Irish Free State, which originally adopted an attitude of reserve if not of hostility, have now given their full support to the system embodied in the preliminary draft Convention.

While expressing no views as to the nature of the replies still awaited from the majority of the Governments, this fact may be regarded as evidence of an evolution very similar to that which, during the last century, has resulted in the now undisputed protection of the other forms of intellectual work. Thus the recognition of the right of the scientist depends

now on a patient effort to win over public opinion, in which endeavour the Institute, at the request of the Executive Committee, has appealed for help to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

* * *

The replies of Governments, which it has been impossible to reproduce in full, can be consulted by members of the Committee either at the Secretariat or at the Institute.

ANNEX 12.

C.I.C.I. 230.
[C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./16.]

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS DEALING SPECIALLY WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

(Meeting held at Paris on March 16th and 17th, 1931.)

The representatives of the legal institutions convened by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met on March 16th and 17th, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. Julio CASARES.

There were present : for the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works at Berne : M. OSTERTAG ; for the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome : M. CAPITANT and M. PILOTTI ; for the Legal Section of the League Secretariat : Baron VAN ITTERSUM ; for the International Labour Office : M. MAURETTE ; for the Secretariat of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation : M. DE MONTENACH ; for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation : M. BONNET and M. WEISS.

The members of the meeting, after discussing the various matters referred to it for examination with a view to ensuring systematic co-operation and avoiding overlapping, unanimously agreed upon the following conclusions :

I.

(a) *Authors' Rights in Connection with Mechanical Sound Production.*

At the request of the Director of the International Bureau at Berne it was decided that it would be desirable for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue to assist the Berne International Bureau in preparing proposals to be submitted to the Brussels Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, with the object of obtaining the more effective protection of authors' rights. This co-operation will chiefly take the form of the organisation of public propaganda in the various countries and a special appeal will be made to the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the international associations concerned.

The Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law also will be asked to collaborate.

(b) *Performers' Rights.*

This problem should be regarded as coming essentially within the province of the International Labour Organisation. The International Labour Office has begun and will continue an enquiry into this matter. The question, which has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers for examination, may either form the subject of an International Labour Convention, or be referred to the Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decides. The International Labour Office will consult the Berne International Bureau, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.¹

(c) *"Droit de Suite".*

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should continue its efforts to obtain the passing in the various countries of domestic legislation, granting to the authors of intellectual works and their heirs the right to a share in the proceeds of the successive sales of such works (*droit de suite*). It will also endeavour to draw up, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne, proposals for the insertion in the Berne Convention of a new article dealing with this subject.

¹ At the Executive Committee's session in Paris from April 10th-12th, 1931, M. Destrée pointed out that the action to be taken for the international protection of performers' rights must take account of the internal legislation already in force or planned in certain countries. He mentioned a bill put forward by himself in the Belgian Parliament.

The Executive Committee agreed with M. Destrée and requested the International Institute to mention his remarks in the present note.

On the Chairman's suggestion, the attention of the Executive Committee was drawn to the desirability of requesting the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to help in the preparations for the Brussels Conference in the same manner as for the Rome Conference.

The Institute would give assistance in two ways : (1) by acting in accordance with section (a) above, and (2) by collecting information concerning authors' rights in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau.

(d) *Bringing into Harmony of the Berne and Havana Conventions.*

The technical enquiries now in progress should be continued.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will endeavour to facilitate the task of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law chiefly by getting into touch with the National Committees and appropriate bodies in Latin America.

(e) *Right of the Scientist in respect of the Lucrative Exploitation of his Discovery.*

It is the duty of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to co-ordinate the replies from Governments on the draft International Convention submitted to them by the League Secretariat, together with the observations of those Governments and of the National Committees on the suggestions made by the Italian National Committee. The opinions and information thus obtained will be dealt with in a report from the International Institute to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The replies from the Governments and National Committees will be communicated to the International Bureau at Berne as soon as received.

(f) *Legal Position of the International Associations and Foundations.*

Although some of the Institutions represented have examined certain aspects of the problem, they have found that no general solution is possible at the present time for all the associations concerned. The meeting expressed the hope that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the other institutions will continue to keep the information up to date.

II.

After examining the work of the Institutions represented as regards these special problems, the meeting discussed the organisation of systematic co-operation in the future. On the Chairman's proposal, it decided to suggest to the Executive Committee the advisability of convening periodical meetings between the representatives of the various Institutions with a view to the joint determination of the special functions of each. The object of these meetings would be to ensure the progress of the work and to propose the allocation of work on new questions.

The further enquiries into intellectual rights contemplated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should, as far as possible, begin with a preliminary consultation by correspondence between the International Institute and the other institutions.

Should it not be possible to decide upon a method of work in this way, the Executive Committee might summon a meeting of the representatives of the legal institutions. In other cases, the Executive Committee might convene a meeting of the representatives to take note of the work done by the various institutions on the basis of an agreement reached by correspondence with regard to the allocation of their tasks.

The meeting also recognised the need for closer contact between the five institutions. In particular, the latter should exchange regularly, either directly or through the International Institute, the information collected by them on the problems of intellectual law with which they are dealing and which are thought likely to interest and suitable for communication to the other institutions.

The meeting recognised the importance of the private work which is being done in the field of intellectual rights, more especially by congresses held by international associations making a special study of the question. It trusted that it would be possible for the International Institute to communicate to the other institutions represented at the meeting any data furnished by the associations in question which may not have been brought directly to the notice of the Institutions. This result could be obtained either through the direct participation of the Institute in the congresses, if authorised by a special decision of the Executive Committee, or by the collection of the fullest possible particulars of the work of the congresses.

III.

At the request of the Director of the International Institute the meeting examined Item II, Section I, of the recommendations by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights submitted to the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a decision (document A.21.1930.XII, page 9). As regards the protection

of historic buildings and landscapes and a possible international statute for archæological excavations, the meeting took note of the fact that the International Institute already possesses data regarding these questions, which may have to be considered by the Committee in other aspects as well as the strictly legal aspect. In this connection the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome might help to some extent in studying these problems, if a decision were taken to this effect.

As regards the establishment of an accurate list of international agreements relating to intellectual questions, the institutions represented stated that none of them were at present in a position to undertake this task.

ANNEX 13.

C.I.C.I.244.
[C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./23.]

IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION

REPORT IN LETTER FORM BY M. DE REYNOLD, DATED JUNE 1st, 1931.

[Translation]

You will no doubt recall the decision taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to refer consideration of the proposal for an "Ibero-American Collection" to the Executive Committee. You will also recall that the Executive Committee, at its sessions in January 1930 and April 1931, empowered the Institute to publish the volumes in the case of which grants had been actually received from certain States, this arrangement to hold good until July 1931, when the Institute was to raise the question again with the Executive Committee.

At the same time I was invited by the Committee for the Publication of the Collection to sit on it with the other members, and in agreement with my colleagues of the Executive Committee I accepted this invitation. I accordingly took part in the discussions of the Publication Committee (April 15th), and made certain observations which I thought it necessary to bring to the knowledge of the Executive Committee. I accordingly asked you whether you could see your way to include the question on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the International Committee. You were good enough to inform me that this would be done. I now therefore propose, as arranged, to submit in the form of a report the reasons which have appeared to me to operate in favour of reconsideration of the question.

PAST HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

I think it necessary to trace in a few words, for the benefit of those of our colleagues who are sitting for the first time on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a summary of the history of the Ibero-American Collection.

The initiative in the matter comes from certain Latin-American intellectuals. Meeting on January 28th, 1927, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation they drew the attention of the latter to the desirability of publishing, in French, English, German and Italian, translations of the classic masterpieces of Ibero-American literature, of which too little is known in Europe. The Institute was requested to consider the means of arranging for such publications, and called a meeting on March 15th, 1927, of representatives of the Latin-American States. The meeting in its turn appointed a Technical Publication Committee, and the latter drew up a general programme of publication, laid down the main lines for the organisation of the collection, and through one of its members, M. Enrique Diez-Canedo, drafted a report which was submitted to the former Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. On the proposal of the Sub-Committee, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1928 passed a resolution approving "the steps taken with a view to the publication of a series of translations in various languages of works by Latin-American writers".

PRESENT POSITION.

The first volume of the collection, *Chilian Historians* (selected passages) was printed under these conditions and submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1930. Some of our colleagues on this occasion warned the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the dangers attaching to this publication in the form in which it was submitted. In particular, owing to the use of the words "Ibero-American Collection published by the International Institute of Intellectual

Co-operation", there was a danger that the highly important part played by the Publication Committee would not be sufficiently appreciated. The Committee accordingly decided to omit this subheading, and it was agreed that the only names appearing on the volumes of the collection would be those of the members of the Publication Committee, with the addition of a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and an official of the Institute, each in their personal capacity.

I need not, I think, revert to the criticism which was then passed on the methods adopted in launching the collection. Some of my colleagues of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were astonished to find that the form given to the volumes in the collection was not what they had expected. The Committee would have liked to have been more completely informed as to the negotiations which had taken place since 1928. I have been compelled to admit on rereading the files that this was not done.

I considered therefore, when I joined the Publication Committee, that my object must be to put forward the standpoint of my colleagues of the Executive Committee and at the same time to consider with the Publication Committee the means of presenting the Collection to the public in an altogether satisfactory form.

PROGRAMME OF THE COLLECTION.

There is no question that the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have always recognised the interest attaching to the Collection: but they have at the same time consistently felt that the Collection should be what its title suggests, that is to say, it should place at the disposal of French-speaking readers a collection of works mainly literary, incorporating, in any case, the principal Latin-American classics.

The conversations I have had with the members of the Publication Committee and the perusal of the documents, reports and lists of works for publication, have convinced me that the Publication Committee always regarded the Collection as an organic whole, and as an undertaking to be developed in conformity with a general plan and to have a composite aspect fully representative of Latin-American culture.

These views were no other than the views of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Clearly there is no difficulty in giving practical effect to the conception.

It is sufficient to take certain precautions to prevent the difficulties which have arisen in the past from being repeated in the future. To explain the mistakes that have been made, it is necessary to go into the past history of the matter. The Technical Committee at the outset of the Collection, which was transformed into a Committee of Publication, drew up a table of two series of twelve works, apportioned between countries, which appeared to it to deserve a place in the Collection. The order of publication was also indicated.

It so happened, however, that certain of the most important members of this Committee left Europe, and the Committee accordingly ceased in 1929 to hold regular meetings. Nor was this all. It had been the intention of the members of the Committee that the contribution for which the States were to be asked should take the form of a subscription to the volumes relating to their respective countries; but in fact the support of the States took the form of a general subsidy to the Institute to cover the costs of publication of a number of works, the titles of which were not designated.

The result was that certain States claimed to intervene in the selection of the works for translation. As, at the same time, the subsidies received were not in accordance with the order laid down by the Publication Committee, the whole programme of the latter was upset.

The reasons for this change are to be found, not only in the absence of the members of the Publication Committee, but also in a certain confusion between the functions of the Publication Committee and those of the Institute, the result of which is seen in the absence of any reference to the Committee in the volume *Chilian Historians* as submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Since 1930, the Institute's efforts have been directed towards a readjustment of the position in the sense of reviving the Publication Committee and re-establishing its powers.

It was decided that absent members should appoint deputies residing in Paris, to keep them informed as to the solutions adopted and to sit in their place. It was thus possible to hold a number of meetings, the proceedings of which form the subject of detailed Minutes. I attended the last such meeting and received the happiest impression. I can testify that the Publication Committee is now in existence and ready to get to work. It is composed of distinguished personalities in the literature of Latin America and specialists of undoubted competence. It asks for nothing better than to assume the responsibilities devolving on it.

All action is, however, at the moment held up owing to a difficulty which I wish to lay before the Executive Committee.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPING THE COLLECTION.

As stated at the beginning of this report, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its meeting in April 1931, decided that the Institute was only authorised to publish volumes, the subsidies for which had been actually paid. As regards new subsidies, it could only receive those that might be accorded as a result of arrangements previously completed.

The countries which have given subsidies at the present time are Chile, Brazil, Argentine and Venezuela. If this is to be all, the Ibero-American Collection will consist only of volumes from four out of the twenty Latin-American Republics and will no longer, therefore, be entitled to the general title of Ibero-American Collection.

I urge my colleagues to give their full attention to this fact and to reflect on the contradiction with which we are confronted. On the one hand, we are asking the Committee for the publication of the Ibero-American Collection to make the latter a complete whole, and to assume the responsibilities of its literary direction by giving the series of works which the Committee wishes to introduce to the French-speaking public the character of a publication of classics and not that of a political publication. On the other hand, if we limit the choice of the volumes to be published to the literatures of four countries, we are making it impossible for the Committee to accomplish a work of fruitful and properly balanced character, representing the Latin-American continent.

The Executive Committee, when it came to consider the conditions under which this matter had been conducted, had the impression that there had been a certain absence of method. It accordingly urged the Institute in the future to avoid mistakes capable of leading to serious miscalculations.

But the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, informed as it now is of the facts, and reassured by the action of its Executive Committee, should take up the question as a whole and come to an agreement as to the principles to be followed in the organisation of the Collection.

ORGANISATION.

The publication of the Ibero-American Collection is due to the joint action of a Publication Committee, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Latin-American States and a publishing printer.

As there was no exact rule to distinguish the sphere of activity of these four bodies, changes occurred, and some of these bodies may have been led to encroach on the powers of the others.

As the Publication Committee is now working regularly, I think it is possible to lay down regulations for the Collection in the future based on the following principles :

1. The literary direction of the Collection be in the hands of a Publication Committee which should alone be entitled to designate the texts for publication or the persons to translate them, and to take the responsibility accordingly.

2. The Publication Committee should instruct the Institute to procure the necessary funds for publication by applying to the States in accordance with the specifications prepared by the publishing printer.

It would have been better for the contributions of the States to take the form of subscriptions to a given number of copies of the works relating to their respective countries. As, however, the practice of subsidising one or more works has been adopted, it may as well be continued — but on one condition only, viz., that the subsidy should be given for works specifically designated by the Publication Committee, the latter having a free hand to determine the order in which the volumes are to appear.

3. The Institute in receiving the funds in question will not be accepting any responsibility other than financial — that is to say, a responsibility for the management of the publication. It is the opinion of the Legal Section of the League of Nations, which has been consulted on the point, that the Institute, in receiving a subsidy which at the present time is fixed at 20,000 francs for the publication of this or that volume, is only under obligation to show proof of the publication of the particular volume under the prescribed conditions.

It is, however, indispensable that the action to be taken to obtain the support of the States should be *taken by the Institute, and by the Institute alone*. Up to the present the negotiations have been conducted, directly or indirectly, partly by members of the Publication Committee, partly by representatives of the States, partly by the officials of the Institute; and this has led to a number of misunderstandings which are difficult to put right.

In future there will be a single system only. The Institute, which is to receive the money, will simply advise the States officially that the Publication Committee has decided to publish this or that work, and will ask the States concerned whether they are prepared to pay their subsidies. This action by the Institute may be supported by the members of the Publication Committee or other Latin-American personalities; but it must be made in clear and orderly form, in terms which are the same for all States and have received the approval of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Committee for the publication of the Collection.

4. The Latin-American States concerned will pay their subsidies for one, two, three or four volumes according to the programme laid down by the Publication Committee, it being left to the Institute to arrange for the sale of 1,500 copies, while 500 copies will, in addition, be handed over to the Governments concerned without charge for distribution by the latter in their respective countries. The money received will appear in a separate chapter of the Institute's budget and will be administered independently. The States subsidising the Institute will thus have the assurance that the undertaking will have no commercial character. The profits earned from sales will be added to the subsidies received in order to allow of the printing of a new volume.

5. The internal connection between the Publication Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might be arranged for in the following manner :

The Publication Committee, as I see it, is an independent Committee acting at once as a Committee of Experts and a Managing Committee on the lines of the International Museums Office. Its Chairman will be a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation holding office as such. Its Secretary-General will be an official of the Institute holding office as such. The latter will act on behalf of the Publication Committee in everything relating to the publishing side of the undertaking. In this capacity he will be called upon to sign all applications for incurring expenditure in connection with the Collection. The accounts will be kept by the Institute's accountant in his official capacity, expenditure vouchers being countersigned by the chief clerk of the Institute's administrative department. These provisions will afford a guarantee that the funds administered by the Institute are employed exclusively for the successful operation of the Collection.

6. The Publication Committee will be in touch with the publishing printer through the intermediary of the Institute. If the Collection had been published at the outset with the full literary responsibility of the Publication Committee, the Institute only assuming responsibility for its financial and administrative management, there would have been no reason to entrust the publication to a private publisher. The Institute might have entrusted the work of printing to a printer and the sale and advertisement of the volumes to a bookselling agency. The Collection would then have been published direct by the Institute, and the payment of heavy commissions to the private publisher who has been selected would have been avoided. As, however, the project has been taken up on the lines it has, there remains the possibility of obtaining concessions in the contract by which the Institute is associated with the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company. A difficulty, however, arises ; the Company may in fact to some extent be considered an unnecessary factor. As the Publication Committee will in future assume before the public the literary responsibility for the Collection, it would have been natural to find some form of procedure under which the Committee would have entrusted the Institute with the task of publication. That is now difficult owing to the fact that the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company also appears before the public as the publisher. I would draw the attention of the Executive Committee to the necessity for finding some solution of this question. If matters were to remain as they are, the situation would be quite abnormal. As the names of the members of the Publication Committee will appear alone on the title-page of each volume, together with the name of the publisher (*i.e.*, the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company), the public will conclude that, as is usual in the case of this kind of publication, "Les Belles-Lettres" are the publishers under the patronage of a Committee ; this would be a complete reversal of the rôles. All that the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company has to do is to print a Collection in connection with which it is receiving the benefits of the work of the Publication Committee and the Institute.

I consider therefore that it is necessary to find some formula which will make it possible to define clearly the functions of the three bodies concerned — viz., the Committee, the Institute and the Company. The Executive Committee will perhaps take the view that, after it has been found possible to reach an agreement between the Institute, the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company and the Publication Committee, the formula found should be submitted for its approval. This formula might be as follows : on the title-page, "International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation", above "Ibero-American Collection" and on the fly-leaf : "The Ibero-American collection is published under the literary control of a Latin-American Publication Committee consisting of : Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL, M. BELAUNDE, M. Mariano BRULL, M. Enrique DIEZ CANEDO, M. FRANCISCO GARCIA CALDERON, M. LE GENTIL, M. E. MARTINENCHE, M. ALFONSO REYES, M. GONZALO ZALDUMBIDE, M. DOMINIQUE BRAGA".

CONCLUSION.

I do not think it is necessary to go into further detail. I will only once more ask my colleagues to bear in mind that the Ibero-American Collection is an important undertaking to which we are compelled for reasons of expediency — and I will even add, political reasons — to give our entire attention. The Secretariat of the League of Nations has had occasion to appreciate the interest which the ideas of intellectual co-operation arouse in Latin America. We have much to do in this field. There is no better means of showing the Latin-American peoples the desire we have to work with them on the programme of intellectual *rapprochement* than to arrive at last at some definite agreement as to the regulations and general guiding lines of a publication in which all the Latin-American countries, as we are informed from very different quarters, are specially interested.

ANNEX 14.

C.I.C.I.228.

PROPOSAL FOR THE COLLABORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN AN ENQUIRY
INTO THE UTILISATION OF WORKERS' SPARE TIME

LETTER FROM M. ALBERT THOMAS, DATED MARCH 27th, 1931.

Since the date of its foundation, the International Labour Office has taken a keen interest in the use made of workers' spare time. Its interest in this problem is the consequence of the duties and functions entrusted to it by the Treaty of Peace itself. Its activities and studies in this field were still further extended as a result of the recommendation relating to the employment of workers' spare time adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixth session in 1924. Among the means best calculated to provide for workers' recreation which would afford both relaxation and intellectual improvement, the recommendation adopted in 1924 mentions libraries and reading-rooms.

Carrying the question still further, the International Labour Conference, at its fourteenth session, held in 1930, adopted a resolution moved by M. Jouhaux, the French workers' delegate, inviting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to undertake a study of the means whereby all branches of literature, science and art could be made accessible to workers.

The International Labour Office began its study on these lines, but it realised that, on certain clearly defined points, the collaboration of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be of the utmost value to it in the conduct of its enquiry. For example, if the Institute could, in the near future, communicate to it information concerning the situation of popular libraries in the different countries, their system of functioning and the resources at their disposal, such information would be of considerable assistance. Furthermore, some time ago, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation set up a Committee of Popular Arts, which has since been attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Popular arts, however, must be regarded as synonymous, not only with arts for the people, but also with arts by the people. Artistic productions in their different fields can constitute one of the most attractive and profitable mediums for the employment of workers' spare time. Here, again, systematically compiled data furnished by the Committee on Popular Arts, which is attached to the Institute, could afford us material help in our work.

I therefore ask you whether, in these two fields, collaboration between our respective organisations would not, in your opinion, be both possible and desirable. You yourself may possibly require for that purpose authorisation, if not from the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, at all events from the Executive Committee of that body. The Committee is meeting on April 10th next; the International Labour Office will, as usual, be represented at the meeting by M. Maurette, Chief of the Research Division. Do you not think it would be expedient and advisable to submit our request to the Executive Committee with a view to giving it practical effect? Our representative will naturally be in a position to lay before the Committee all the considerations which have prompted me to address this proposal to you.

ANNEX 15.

C.I.C.I.243.

REQUEST FOR CO-OPERATION SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE
GOVERNMENT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPORT BY PROFESSOR G. MURRAY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the last few months, the Chinese Government has forwarded to the League of Nations two requests referring to the assistance which might be afforded to it by the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. These requests were examined by the Executive Committee — the first during its third session, held at Paris on April 12th; and the second, more recently, during its fourth session, held at Geneva in the week which preceded the opening of the plenary session of the Committee. These requests, although a certain connection exists between them, should nevertheless be considered separately. Accordingly, their purpose and the steps to which they have given rise will be outlined below in two separate chapters.

I. FIRST REQUEST FROM THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, DATED MARCH 6TH, 1931.

On March 6th, 1931, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Education, M. P. L. Chen, sent the Secretariat of the League of Nations a letter, in which he asked to be informed as to the possibility of obtaining the collaboration of the competent organs and institutions of the League of Nations for fostering the cultural and scientific relations between China and other Members of the League. In order to give at least a preliminary indication of the Chinese Government's views on the subject, the Vice-Minister of Education suggested the steps which might be taken in three directions :

(a) Means of developing intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League, notably with a view to promoting the exchange of professors, particularly those specialising in medical and natural science, as well as in jurisprudence and political science.

(b) Wish of the University of Nanking to obtain, through the League of Nations, the assistance of a professor of English literature (preferably British), of a professor of geography, and a professor of geology, the two latter chosen preferably from among scientists of Austria, Germany, Scandinavia or Switzerland who are able to teach in English.

The Chinese Ministry of Education stated in this connection that the University of Nanking could not offer the exchange professors more than the highest salary paid to members of the faculty — *i.e.*, 320 Mexican dollars per month — and that, consequently, outside assistance would be greatly appreciated.

(c) Lastly, the Minister of Education confirmed his wish to enter into more direct contact with the institutions of the League of Nations dealing with intellectual questions, and expressed the desire to receive detailed information on the organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and on the nature of the co-operation which these institutions might be able to afford the Chinese Government.

This request of the Chinese Government having been laid before it at its third session, the Executive Committee emphasised its importance and declared that the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation regarded it as a duty to take all necessary steps, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to comply with the requests submitted to it. It accordingly instructed the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to initial enquiries and report to it at its next session. The Institute accordingly endeavoured to comply to the greatest possible extent with the three specific requests contained in the letter of the Chinese Vice-Minister of Education.

(a) As regards the possibility of intensifying intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations, the Institute undertook to collect information both on the relations already existing and on the means of intensifying and extending them. The Institute's enquiries cannot be expected to give any results until a certain period has elapsed, and it is therefore unable to report on them for the moment ; but it may be said that these first efforts are being pursued in favourable conditions.

(b) The Institute has invited applications from professors willing to go to China and answering to the conditions stated by the Chinese Government. It is further drawing up the terms on which these professors will be sent to China, both as regards the duration of their mission and as regards the financial guarantees which it will be possible to give them in order to supplement the salary offered by Nanking University.

1. *Selection of Candidates.*

The endeavours made to find a professor of English literature appeared likely to be successful, since the distinguished candidate at first declared himself willing to consider the offer made to him. Other reasons which subsequently supervened prevented him from persisting in his original intention, and neither the Director of the Institute nor the Chairman of the Committee felt able to insist in these circumstances. Further endeavours are being made to find an English-speaking professor willing to go to China to give lectures under the conditions indicated above. The endeavours made by the Institute to find a professor of geology led it to recommend to the Chairman, after a careful examination of the candidates' qualifications, the appointment of Professor Paréjas, of Geneva University, at which, in spite of his youth, he has already acquired a considerable reputation by his works on alpine geology. Professor Paréjas has accepted, in principle, the offer made to him and the conditions attaching thereto. It is hoped to conclude shortly an arrangement with him enabling him to begin his lectures at Nanking University at the beginning of the next academic year.

The qualifications of different professors of geography of Austrian and German nationality were examined by the Director of the Institute, but a special opportunity offered of complying with the Chinese Government's request on still more favourable terms. He was informed

that a professor of German nationality, M. Credner, who had taught geography at Canton University for several years, was willing to prolong his stay in China and to be attached to Nanking University as professor nominated by the League of Nations. The information received by the Institute in this connection being very favourable, and the Chinese Government having signified its approval of this choice, an offer was sent to M. Credner, and it is hoped that he will shortly accept it.

2. *Financial Assistance by the League of Nations.*

As indicated above, the Institute, while looking for candidates, also devoted its attention to determining the material conditions of the mission in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It decided that the duration of the mission entrusted to the professors in China would be two years. The League of Nations, by means of the special funds placed at the Secretary-General's disposal, would guarantee the professors nominated by it a salary of 30,000 Swiss francs per annum, including the sum paid as salary by Nanking University.

(c) As soon as he received the letter of the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed it of his intention to ask the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to prepare a detailed memorandum on their work, and particularly on the nature of the co-operation they might be able to offer the Chinese Government.

The Secretary-General has received memoranda and annexed documents from the two above-mentioned Institutions, and has sent them to the Nanking Government, drawing its attention to the fact that they constituted a preliminary documentation which might be supplemented as and when the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation found itself in a position to comply more fully with the wishes expressed to it.

* * *

From these explanations it appears that, as regards the three specific requests submitted by the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has taken the necessary steps to comply with them.

II. SECOND REQUEST FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN A TELEGRAM DATED APRIL 25TH, 1931.

In a telegram sent to the Secretary-General by the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan, the latter asked, on behalf of his Government, that the technical organisations of the League should assist as advisers in framing and carrying out the plans for the reconstruction of China which the Government had in view. As regards the special sphere of education, the Chinese Government said :

“ In addition, the League might help the Government to find advisers to assist the development of the Chinese educational system and facilitate the intercourse between the centres of intellectual activity in China and abroad. ”

This request was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, at the same time as the Secretary-General's proposals to give effect thereto, at its sixty-third session, held at Geneva last May.

Among the proposals laid before the Council by the Secretary-General, that relating to the Chinese Government's specific request concerning education was worded as follows :

“ Similarly, the Secretary-General would refer to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation for action by its executive organ, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, questions relating to the educational system and intercourse between intellectual centres in China and abroad. ”

From the statements received from the Chinese Government as to the practical effect which it desired the League of Nations to give to its request, it appeared that the Nanking Government would like the League to send a mission of experts to China to study the educational system, submit suggestions as to the reorganisation of that system, and, in general, give its opinion as to the best methods of helping the Chinese Government to undertake the reorganisation proposed and to foster intercourse between intellectual centres in China and in the other States Members of the League of Nations.

In pursuance of the Council's decision of May 19th, 1931, approving and adopting the Secretary-General's proposals, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was informed, through its Chairman, of the Chinese Government's request, and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was requested to take the initial steps to give effect to those proposals. In agreement with the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Director of the Institute had several discussions on the constitution of a mission of experts to be sent to China before the end of the year to carry out an enquiry and draft the opinions asked for.

The organisation of that mission necessitated lengthy preparatory work, the result of which was successful both as regards the composition of the mission, its programme of work and the funds made available for it.

1. *Composition of the Mission.*

On the proposal of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Director of the Institute, the Chairman of the Committee appointed the following members of the mission :

M. Carl BECKER, Professor at the University of Berlin and former Prussian Minister of Education ;

M. FALSKI, Professor of Philology and Director at the Polish Ministry of Education ;

M. LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France ;

Mr. TAWNEY, Professor at the University of London.

The Secretary-General was good enough to agree to his *chef de cabinet*, Mr. F. P. WALTERS, of the League of Nations Secretariat, being appointed to assist the mission as special adviser. Finally, if the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which will be approached on the subject, agrees, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. H. BONNET, will join the mission in China so as to be able to participate in its work during the last part of its tour and assist it in drawing up its final report. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation must be enabled to follow the work of co-operation with the Chinese Government which may result from the discussions between the Chinese authorities and the mission sent by the League.

2. *Financial Arrangements made for sending the Mission.*

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations was authorised by the Council to draw upon certain special funds for the sums needed to meet the expenses of the mission, both for the travelling expenses of its members and for the salaries of any assistants appointed.

3. *Meeting of the Members of the Mission.*

On July 18th, the members of the mission were asked by the Secretary-General to come to Geneva to discuss the preliminary arrangements to be made in preparation for their journey. They were also asked to discuss the methods to be adopted by them in their work.

M. Becker, M. Langevin, Mr. Tawney and Mr. Walters were present at the meeting, which was held under the Chairmanship of the Acting Secretary-General. The meeting drafted a number of conclusions, which were discussed by the Executive Committee.

4. *Special Meeting of the Executive Committee on July 18th.*

The Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to take advantage of the presence in Geneva of the members of the Executive Committee and those of the mission to call a joint meeting, which was held at the Secretariat on the afternoon of July 18th. Each of the members of the mission explained to the Committee the principles which he considered they should adopt during their study tour, and the Committee noted with great satisfaction the importance which each of the members of the mission attached to the work with which they had been entrusted, and also the unanimity of views which they displayed from the outset, and which seemed likely to facilitate their work and make it more productive. As shown by the Minutes, which can be obtained by the members of the Committee if they so desire, several members of the Executive Committee expressed their views on the peculiar importance attached by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the request of the Chinese Government. In their opinion, this request marked the beginning of long and close co-operation, of which the sending of the mission was but a first stage. What the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation desired to ascertain was the nature of the assistance it could give to the Chinese Government ; such assistance was to be discreet, disinterested and in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation approached in an unbiased spirit the work before it which, though arduous, was very flattering to it. Its first desire was to help China to find in her own great traditions of culture the means of gradually adapting herself to new conditions.

Summing up the proposals made during the meeting, the Chairman of the Committee submitted two decisions to the members for their approval — one relating to the arrangements to be made before the departure of the mission and in preparation therefor, and the other relating to the action to be taken after the mission's return, for the completion and conclusion of its work. The following are the texts of these two decisions.

(i) *Decision relating to the Preparations for the Mission.* — The Executive Committee was of opinion that the following steps should be taken to prepare for the departure of the mission :

(a) Preliminary suggestions should be framed on the basis of the information already available for the experts.

Mr. Tawney, who recently undertook a study tour in China, might prepare these data for submission to his colleagues.

(b) A questionnaire might be prepared before the departure of the mission so that it might, on its arrival at Nanking, be supplied with any preliminary data which it considered would facilitate its work. Before August 1st, the members of the mission should forward to the Secretariat any questions they might wish to be included in the questionnaire to be submitted to the administrations concerned, through Dr. Rajchman, at present on a special mission for the League in China. Dr. Rajchman was asked to see that the documentation required was ready for the mission on its arrival.

(c) The general preparations for the mission, the drafting of the questionnaire, etc., would be carried out under the direction of Captain Walters, at whose disposal the Institute and Secretariat had placed specially qualified officials.

Captain Walters was asked to see that all necessary steps were taken, in accordance with the proposals drafted by Mr. Tawney.

(d) The clerical work, etc., would be done by a secretary-shorthand-typist engaged to accompany the mission and assist the members in their travels and their work.

(ii) *Decision relating to the Mission's Final Report.* — The Executive Committee expressed the opinion that the mission ought, on the termination of its work, to summarise the results in two reports corresponding to the two separate requests made by the Chinese Government :

(a) Report containing the mission's opinion on the best means of improving the educational system.

(b) Report on the means of facilitating intercourse between intellectual centres in China and abroad.

These reports will be addressed to the Chinese Government and to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The reports should contain advice both to China and to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The latter should be supplied with information bearing upon any future action which it might undertake with a view to rendering to the Chinese Government any permanent practical assistance which it might desire.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will grant the members of the mission on their return all necessary facilities for the drafting of these reports.

CONCLUSIONS.

The above is a summary of the preparations for the new work involved by the two requests of the Chinese Government, up to the opening of the present plenary session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

As the members of the Committee will note, some of these preliminary efforts have already borne fruit. For instance, the departure of the mission is timed for the end of August and the professors will probably be sent to the University of Nanking by the beginning of the university year.

The Committee is, however, aware that, as has been said above, this is but a first stage, and that the Committee is called upon, not only to give its opinion on measures already taken, but to give opinions on steps to be taken in the future so as to extend, as far as may be desired by the Chinese Government, the action undertaken at its request by the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

ANNEX 16.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 25TH, 1931.

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL CLASSES.
(Recommendation submitted by Professor MURRAY and M. PAINLEVÉ.)

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering that the military burdens borne by the different nations render increasingly difficult the studies, the training and even the continued existence of an intellectual class, and thus hamper the intellectual progress of mankind ;

Considering further that the Committee has undertaken and is carrying out the duty of instructing youth in the principles of the League of Nations, of peace and of international co-operation :

And that the whole development of the League of Nations is closely bound up with the progress of disarmament and of the international conventions ensuring peace :

Expresses the ardent hope that the General Conference which is to meet next February will achieve a substantial reduction in the land, sea and air armaments of the world under such conditions as will provide international guarantees for the security of each nation.

2. THE STATUTE OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNING ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the increased number and importance of the questions submitted to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations which relate to the work and activity of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Noting that, after an inevitable period of trial and experiment, the work of intellectual co-operation has now reached the stage of positive achievement :

Considering that the re-organisation in progress necessitates closer and more continuous co-operation between the Committee and the governing organs of the League of Nations ;

Makes the following recommendations :

(a) That the Assembly should expressly recognise the existence of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation composed of : the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, a consultative organ of the League of Nations, its dependent commissions and committees ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ ; and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (which have been placed at the disposal of the League of Nations under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes) ; the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, representatives of which may meet in conference whenever desirable on the invitation of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation ;

(b) That the organs of the League of Nations should, whenever possible, invite the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to send representatives to meetings of the Council and of the Committees of the Assembly at which questions relating to intellectual co-operation are examined ; as in the case of other organs of the League, the Committee might be represented by its Chairman or by its Rapporteur ;

(c) That the Governments Members of the League of Nations, in constituting their delegations to the Assembly, should take into consideration the importance to the work of intellectual co-operation of the Second Committee's debates and should be represented in these debates by particularly well-qualified persons, such as members of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS LIKELY TO ASSIST THE CHAIRMAN IN GIVING HIS OPINION IN CASE OF THE RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with satisfaction the decision taken by the Council in its resolution of September 9th, 1930, to the effect that the Chairman of the Committee will be consulted in advance through the Secretary-General on the renewal of the Committee, and makes the following recommendation :

Before transmitting his opinion to the Secretary-General, under the Council resolution of September 9th, 1930, concerning the renewal of the terms of office of retiring members of the Committee or the appointment of new members, the Chairman should consult the members of the Committee, if in session at the moment, or, in the interval between two sessions, those of the Executive Committee. The aim of these consultations should be to permit the Chairman to take into account the views which might be expressed to him by his colleagues concerning the representation of the various cultures and the principal schools of thought.

4. THE PROLONGATION, IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, OF THEIR MANDATE TO CARRY OUT SPECIAL TASKS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the great importance of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation retaining the assistance of its different members, or of other persons specially competent by reason of their experience of its organisation and methods, after the expiry of their terms of office :

Decides that, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may submit for approval by the plenary Committee proposals to prolong, in exceptional cases, the term

of office of such persons in the committees subordinate to the plenary Committee beyond the period for which they would normally serve as members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. CONVOCAATION OF A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, once more realising the value of the collaboration of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the important part that they should play in the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, is very glad to note the increase in the number of these Committees, welcomes their activities and desires to give them all the assistance and support which they may require ;

Approves the publication of a pamphlet (repertory) brought out by the Secretariat and containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work ;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1934 of a Conference of representatives of National Committees.

The Secretariat and the Institute should immediately undertake the preparatory work for this Conference and begin by consulting the National Committees as to all the questions they would desire to see placed on the agenda of the Conference. In accordance with the information thus obtained, the Committee might draw up the programme of the Conference during its fourteenth session.

The Committee requests the Council and the Assembly to grant the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation a special credit during the next financial year in order to enable it to prepare for and hold the Conference.

6. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard Professors Lin Yutang and Tanakadate on the recent movements, especially in China and Japan, for the introduction of Roman Characters side by side with the national systems of writing these languages ;

And having noted the first results of the enquiry of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Considering that the unification of written symbols would be of great value in promoting international understanding ;

Confirms the resolution adopted at its twelfth session on the proposal of Professor Tanakadate,

And instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the enquiry begun in 1930, and to present a report on its results to the fourteenth session. The Institute should particularly endeavour to obtain relevant information and opinions from the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (or, where necessary, from other competent bodies) in countries which this resolution directly concerns.

7. WORK AND STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard and discussed M. Jules Destrée's report on the first session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters,¹

Approves the resolution of the Committee and instructs the Institute to carry them into effect ;

Entrusts particularly to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of collecting the information requested of it for the session of May 1932 ;

Asks the Executive Committee to supervise the execution by the Institute of the proposed programme, with the help of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee and those members of the Committee who are willing to give their assistance to this effect ;

Lays down as follows the provisional statute of the Permanent Committee ;

(1) The Members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

(2) They are appointed for a period of three years, the first period to expire at the end of 1933 ;

(3) The term of office may be renewed, but at the end of each period of three years three of the members may not be re-eligible ;

(4) The Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may, as an exception and for a specific question, appoint one or more qualified persons to attend the meeting of the Committee ; these persons shall not be members of the Committee and shall only be able to take part in the debates on the special points for the study of which they were invited ;

¹ See document A.23.1931.XII, Appendix 2.

(5) The agenda of the sessions, as well as the Committee's general activities, shall be determined by its Chairman, after consultation with the members of the Bureau, the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute ;

(6) In order to ensure the continuity of the work, the representative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters may, as an exception, be chosen from among former members of the Committee.

8. GUARANTEES IN REGARD TO TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on translations;¹

Considering that international conventions and national legislations provide authors whose works are translated with inadequate protection of their moral and material rights :

Instructs the Institute to pursue its work with a view to obtaining better guarantees in regard to translations and to determining, in anticipation of the Brussels Conference, the improvements which might be introduced into Article 8 of the Berne Convention.

9. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and the report of the Executive Committee on the international bibliography of translations;

Considering that such a publication would be of great value:

Requests the Institute to carry out these proposals. For this purpose the Institute will summon a small committee of experts which, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, will lay down rules for the publication of a periodical bulletin.

10. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard the reports submitted to it by the Chairman of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is happy to note the considerable development of the International Museums Office in the last year and desires to express its keen satisfaction thereat ;

It approves these reports, as well as the programme for the Office's future work drawn up by its Directors' Committee ;

It notes the importance and interest of the work of the Rome Conference summoned to study the scientific methods applied to the examination and preservation of works of art and thanks the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whose generous support made this Conference possible ;

It approves the summoning by the Museums Office of a Committee of Experts to draw up a *Handbook for the Preservation of Works of Art* for the use of the staff of museums and collectors, and recognises the utility of periodical meetings of experts for the study of specific questions which arise in connection with the preservation of works of art ;

It approves the agenda of the Conference which is to be held next October for the study of problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments ;

It warmly thanks the Greek Government for its kind invitation to hold this meeting at Athens and for the generous help it has given the Office.

The Committee is unanimous in hoping that the Office will, as soon as possible, hold a meeting of the representatives of the casting workshops attached to the principal museums in order to reach an agreement facilitating the wider distribution of casts and ensuring protection for their marks of origin.

It desires to congratulate the International Museums Office on its success with the review *Museumion*, which it has made into an excellent instrument for liaison between the museums and the Ministries of Fine Arts.

11. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of M. Godet's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Library Experts ;

Having heard the explanations of Dr. Krüss, Chairman of the Committee ;

Having regard to the Executive Committee's resolution :

Approves the report of the experts, and accepts the Executive Committee's resolution, particularly in regard to :

(a) The insertion of a list of publications of the League of Nations in the second edition of the *Guide to National Information and International Loan and Exchange Services* ;

¹ See Institute document F.14.1931, and *addendum*.

(b) The desirability of the Assembly, when approving the various chapters of the budget relating to League publications, taking into account the need for furthering the sale of such publications, their gratuitous distribution, and more generally any steps calculated to promote their circulation.

Further, the Committee, being convinced that the adoption of normal sizes constitutes an important improvement in the classification of books in libraries, and that, in the case of periodicals, it makes possible the collection of special records in all scientific institutions by enabling off-prints from different periodicals to be collected together in volumes, and that, in both these respects, it represents a considerable economy of intellectual work, associates itself with the efforts of librarians to secure the adoption of normal sizes for all volumes or periodicals where there are not clear artistic reasons for doing otherwise; and, in particular, urges that the adoption of such sizes should be obligatory in the case of new periodicals or periodicals proposing to change their size.

Considering that bibliographical questions figure in different branches of the activities of the Committee and of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee recommends the Executive Committee to consider whether arrangements should be made for co-operation between the different bibliographical enterprises, with respect to the main questions of bibliographical technique.

12. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard and discussed the report made on behalf of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome:

Unanimously expresses satisfaction at the remarkable development of the said Institute, hopes that its monthly review in five languages will have a continuously increasing circulation, and congratulates the responsible officials on the results achieved.

13. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERT ARCHIVISTS.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After examining the report on the meeting of expert archivists and having heard the explanations given by the Director of the Institute:

Approves the proposals contained in the report, and, in particular, the proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically.

This Committee might be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee who should decide on its composition.

14. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having examined the report and resolutions submitted by the Committee of Scientific Advisers:

Thanks Mme. Curie and her colleagues for the service they have rendered to intellectual co-operation in laying down the principles, methods and general programme of its future work in the field of science;

Accepts, in general, the resolutions of the Committee and instructs the Executive Committee and the Institute to take the necessary steps for their application, in agreement with the Committee of Scientific Advisers;

Authorises the Executive Committee to summon, when the time has come, the Committee of Scientific Advisers, and to decide whether or not it should be enlarged by the addition of representatives of other sciences.

The Committee takes note of certain questions which, in conformity with the resolutions of the Advisers, are to be referred to various expert committees already set up, such as the librarians and the experts entrusted with an enquiry into intellectual life.

The Committee is of opinion that the preparation of the *Repertory of Scientific Laboratories* might immediately be considered by the Institute. This repertory would be a valuable supplement to the publications of the Institute.

15. UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report submitted by Professor Castillejo on the meetings of Directors of University Offices and Representatives of the International Student Organisations, and also the programme of work submitted by the Institute:

Approves the conclusions of the report and instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to carry out the proposed programme ;

Considering, in particular, that the advantages resulting to a country from the assistance given by an office of information and exchange both to foreign students desirous of studying in the country and to students going abroad, will largely compensate the cost of maintaining such offices ;

Calls the attention of the Governments to the desirability of promoting the establishment of permanent organisations of this kind where they do not already exist, and

Expresses the hope that these offices collaborate with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

16. CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Expresses its satisfaction at the development of the collaboration between the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations as shown by the results of this year's conference held at Copenhagen ;

Approves the programme of work outlined in the resolutions of the Conference ;

Welcomes, in particular, the decision of the Conference to undertake co-operative studies on current political and economic problems with a view to the holding of scientific conferences on such problems ;

Urges the Institutions concerned in the various countries to take the necessary steps in order to make possible the publication of the projected Lexicon of Political Terms at an early date.

17. WORK OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the proposals submitted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League and of Professor Gilbert Murray's report¹ on the subject, approves the proposals of the delegation and the conclusions of Professor Murray's report, and instructs the Educational Information Centre to take the necessary executive action.

18. ORGANISATION AND PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approves the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its session in April 1931, on the division of work between the two services of the Educational Information Centre ;

Adopts the Executive Committee's resolution of July 15th, approving the general programme and the scheme for the distribution of work submitted by the Educational Information Centre, Geneva and Paris services, and instructs the Secretariat and the Institute to give effect to the same ;

And further adopts the programme of the *Educational Survey* as drawn up by the Advisory Committee on the Survey at its meeting on July 10th, 1931. ²

19. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

1. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the information before it concerning the replies of Governments to the Secretariat's communication on the preliminary draft International Convention on Scientific Rights,

Taking into consideration the scientific advisers' recommendation in favour of recognition of the rights of the scientist :

Decides to set up a committee comprising a limited number of specialists to consider, with the assistance of the Institute, the whole of the replies received from Governments, together with any other documentary information collected by the Institute, to continue the action already started in connection with scientific bodies and public opinion and to lay before the Executive Committee, in due course, such proposals as may be deemed useful.

2. The Committee,

Taking into account the suggestions advanced by M. Sanin Cano ;

Noting that certain countries accord inadequate and precarious protection to literary and artistic work published abroad ;

That this state of affairs demonstrates the importance to authors of a general understanding based on the Berne and Havana Conventions, as contemplated in the resolution of the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations :

¹ See document A.23.1931.XII, Appendix 3.

² See document C.I.C.I.236.

Invites the Institute to continue and extend the studies already undertaken on this point, in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

3. The Committee,

After examining the report on the meeting of the institutions specialising in intellectual rights and the report of the Executive Committee of the results of that meeting,

Approves the conclusions of both reports and asks the Institute to be guided by them so far as it is concerned.

20. POPULAR ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard M. de Reynold's report on the International Committee on Popular Arts and having noted the Executive Committee's resolution regarding the question of Popular Arts ;

Approves that resolution and calls the particular notice of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the Exhibition of Popular Arts which it is proposed to hold at Berne in 1934, and begs it to urge the Governments of States Members of the League to undertake to associate themselves with this great international manifestation, either by appointing delegates to the Grand Committee of the Exhibition or by sending exhibits. Small credits might be provided from now onwards in the budgets for 1932, 1933 and 1934.

It appoints M. de Reynold to be the representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Grand Committee of the Exhibition, and approves the appointment of Mlle. Vacaresco and M. Focillon and M. Ojetti as representatives of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on this same Committee.

It notes with satisfaction M. de Reynold's communication to the effect that the two volumes of the *Records and Memoranda of the International Congress on Popular Arts at Prague* will be published in the course of next August and September.

It recommends that as wide a circulation as possible should be given to this publication.

21. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted M. de Reynold's report on the Ibero-American collection :

(1) Accepts that report :

(2) Appoints M. de Reynold as its representative on the Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection ;

(3) Instructs the Institute to arrange with " Les Belles-Lettres " Company for the printing on the title-page of each volume of the formula given in the report ;

(4) Recommends that the idea of translations into languages other than French shall not be lost sight of and shall be given practical application as soon as circumstances permit.

22. UTILISATION OF THE LEISURE HOURS OF WORKERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with keen interest the enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to investigating and determining the possibilities which workers might be offered for improving their spiritual and material conditions of life by devoting their leisure to general education, the popular arts, the educational cinematograph, sport, etc. :

Decides to accede to the request of the International Labour Office that the Institute should co-operate in these investigations by studying the services which might be rendered by popular libraries and the popular arts in this field ;

Approves the report of the Director of the Institute on this question and the method adopted for carrying out this work.

23. COLLABORATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted with the greatest satisfaction the two requests from the Chinese Government for the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the work of re-organising public education in China and also in the development of intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations ;

Having heard the report and the explanations of its Chairman on the steps already taken or in contemplation with a view to carrying out the Chinese Government's requests :

Approves the measures taken regarding the despatch of an educational mission to China and the composition of that Mission ;

Also approves its Chairman's proposal that an expert on educational cinematography should be attached to the mission and recommends the Assembly to take the appropriate financial measures for that purpose. This expert will be appointed by agreement between the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ;

Approves its Chairman's proposals to allow the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to China in order to accompany the mission during part of its stay there ;

Approves the proposals taken or in contemplation to obtain for the Central University of Nanking the three professors requested by the Chinese Ministry of Education.

The Committee, having heard the statements of M. Lin Yutang, is glad to note the importance attached by the Chinese Government to the continuous collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its satisfaction with the measures taken at this first stage.

The Committee affirms its intention of according to the Chinese Government the fullest and most extensive collaboration based primarily on the recommendations of the Chinese Government itself ;

Entrusts the Executive Committee with the task of following with particular attention in the interval between the two sessions of the Committee the questions relating to the collaboration requested by the Chinese Government ;

Urges the Executive Committee to take all desirable steps to enable the maximum results to be obtained from the action undertaken.

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to the Minutes of the Thirteenth Session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
July 20-25, 1931

Abbreviations.

C.I.C.=Committee on Intellectual Co-operation — Cttee.=Committee — Govt.=Government
Int.=International. — Resol.=Resolution.

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