

Geneva, August 11th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS TWELFTH  
PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its twelfth session from July 23rd to 29th, 1930, inclusive. The customary meetings of the Sub-Committees and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations were held, as usual, before the session.

The following members were present: Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, M. DESTRIÉE, Mlle. BONNEVIE, Sir Jagadis BOSE, M. CASARES, M. DE CASTRO, M. CORNEJO,

M. EINSTEIN, Mr. Vernon KELLOGG (acting as substitute for Dr. Millikan), M. PAINLEVÉ, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, M. SUSTA, M. TANAKADATE, M. TITULESCO.

On the invitation of the Chairman, the members of the *Committee of Enquiry* who are not members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—Sir Frank HEATH and Dr. KRÜSS—were also present at the meetings.

*The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation* was represented by its Director, M. LUCHAIRE, and by its Deputy Director, Mr. ZIMMERN.

*The International Educational Cinematographic Institute* was represented by its Director, M. DE FEO.

*The International Labour Office* by M. MAURETTE, Chief of the Research Division.

*The International Confederation of Intellectual Workers* by its Secretary-General, M. L. GALLIÉ.

The Committee re-elected Professor Gilbert MURRAY Chairman and Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA and M. DESTREE Vice-Chairmen. M. DE REYNOLD was appointed Rapporteur.

## I. RE-ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry made the twelfth session an unusually important one. This report is given in full in the form of an appendix. There would be no point, therefore, in reproducing it here, and we need only indicate which parts the Committee maintained, which it has altered, or even deleted, and, lastly, the construction it has placed upon the report. We have now reached the conclusion of a task found necessary in view of present circumstances and the teaching of experience, the starting-point of which was indicated in the 1928 and 1929 reports. After nine years' work in a field so wide that it may be said to be almost boundless, some general revision was felt to be needed. The revision was to cover the Committee's work, methods and organisation. In the first place, a definite programme was required and, with this end in view, a choice had to be made between the numerous—perhaps unduly numerous—questions with which we had hitherto concerned ourselves. Next, the methods by which this programme should be carried out had to be decided upon, while lastly, the organisation had to be adapted to the work and simplified accordingly. These were the tasks of the Committee of Enquiry which the plenary Committee decided to set up, during its eleventh plenary session, on July 25th, 1929, by a resolution subsequently approved by the Tenth Assembly on September 21st.

This Committee of eight members, five of whom belong to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, while the remaining three were appointed from outside, worked uninterruptedly from April 14th to May 2nd. The Chairman of the Committee had established its agenda by referring to it the six questions dealt with in the six chapters of its report. For greater clarity, the headings are reproduced below:

- I. General Discussion.
- II. Definition of International Intellectual Co-operation within the Framework of the League of Nations.
- III. What should be the Programme and Methods of Work of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations?
- IV. In what Order could this Programme be best and most usefully carried out?
- V. Having regard to the proposed Definition and Programme, how should the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be Constituted so as to fulfil the Task entrusted to it by the Council of the League of Nations?
- VI. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as a Technical Organ of the Committee: its Rôle, its Organisation, its Methods of Work, its Relations with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, with the Governing Body and with the Secretariat at Geneva.

The Committee worked on deductive lines. It first endeavoured to define intellectual co-operation, its object, purpose and scope. From this very general definition, it plotted a field of action, framed a programme and, lastly, drew up a plan of work to be spread out over a period of—on an approximate estimate—four years. In so doing, it kept in view the principle that the work must henceforth be intensive rather than comprehensive, and that, consequently, the various problems must be taken up, not all at once, but each in turn, in order of importance and urgency. While at the beginning it was necessary to explore every branch of intellectual activity and to devote attention to very general problems, with a view to concentrating on certain aspects of those problems, actual experience has by now indicated a limited number of questions, in connection with which really useful work may be done. This in no way implies any curtailing of the programme or falling-off in the work; it means, on the contrary, that results will be more readily obtained—and by its results intellectual co-operation will be judged.

In order, however, to achieve this object, it is essential to determine the best methods and, having determined them, to see that they are employed. The term "co-operation" implies collaboration with a view to joint achievement, and hence the method pre-eminently suitable must be to interest in our work as many intellectuals as possible, interpreting this term in the comprehensive sense of organisations, scientific institutions and individuals. It is essential then, to avoid overlapping, still more any form of competition, to aim, in every case, at working in conjunction, or in collaboration with those specially qualified, and to induce as many organi-

sations, scientific institutions and individuals as possible to take a direct interest in the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Intellectual co-operation will thus make steady progress towards the achievement of its purpose, which is to win over intellectuals to the League, and to secure their support in creating an atmosphere favourable to mutual understanding between the nations and to the pacific solution of international problems.

The practical conclusion to be drawn from this principle, and from the method it implies, is that our organisation requires to be better adapted to the work that we are asking of it. Perhaps, at the beginning, we made the mistake of conceiving a framework at once too vast, too rigid and too complicated, and of seeking then to fill in this framework by what were sometimes artificial means. This meant an over-elaboration of one machinery, and the result was a slowing-down of the work and complications often productive of more paper than results. Not, indeed, that results have been lacking; such an assertion would be essentially unjust—an unnecessary disparagement of ourselves—but better results can be obtained, first, by simplification and secondly, by a better co-ordination of the different parts that go to make up the whole structure of intellectual co-operation. To sum up the proposals: composition of the Committee itself on more rational and more intellectual lines, so that the chief branches of learning may be represented on it in proportion to their importance; abolition of the Sub-Committees, which were necessary at the beginning, but are now tending, after doing most valuable work, to become more in the nature of committees of experts; creation of an Executive and Directors' Committee to follow and supervise more closely the ever-increasing progress of intellectual co-operation, and to provide for the execution of decisions taken by the Committee at its sessions, which, for the time being, can be held only once a year; establishment of more continuous relations with the National Committees, in order to interest them more closely in our work and, lastly, re-organisation of our instrument, the Paris Institute, not in order to reduce its importance, but to bring it into line with the general scheme of re-organisation—these are the principles proposed by the Committee of Enquiry and accepted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

## II. AMENDMENTS BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY, AND GENERAL REMARKS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THIS REPORT.

We have just stated the underlying principles and reproduced the main features of the reform which we, in our turn, are proposing to the Council and the Assembly. This reform—we would stress the point—covers the question of intellectual co-operation viewed as a whole, not merely the Institute. But while approving, without change, many of the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee of Enquiry, the Committee found it necessary to modify, reject or supplement certain others. These modifications are designed to make it clear beyond a doubt that the Paris Institute possesses the relative autonomy and powers of initiative provided for under its Statute and under the agreements concluded, on its creation, between the League of Nations and the French Government.

### 1. *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Committee, approving the proposal of the Committee of Enquiry—which was summarised in the preceding chapter—would ask the Council of the League whether, before appointing new members, it would be possible for it to consult the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee would also request that its members might be replaced by means of some system of rotation (one-third or one-quarter of the members each year) with a view to ensuring continuity in the work.

### 2. *Congresses and Conferences* (page 27 of this Report, point 5).

It is, of course, understood that, in case of emergency, the Director of the Institute would be authorised to decide on his own responsibility whether the Institute shall or shall not be represented at a Conference or Congress, communicating his decision and reasons to the Executive Committee.

### 3. *Programme* (page 27, point B, 4).

The Committee approves the resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life. This enquiry was begun in 1922 but had to be abandoned, being at that time beyond our means and capacity. It will accordingly be resumed in the form of comparative studies. The method of work will be as follows: the Committee will appoint a committee of experts to draw up the programme of this general enquiry. After approving this programme, the Institute will be instructed to carry out the researches and other work involved, keeping in touch with the committee of experts. The enquiry will thus form part of the Institute's regular activities. The Committee recommends that it should deal primarily with the principles and methods applied in the different countries for all classes of education, including elementary education. The Educational Information Centre, or rather both centres at Geneva and Paris respectively, will, of course, be associated with this enquiry, which will provide them with fuller material for their activities—a consideration to which the Committee attaches very great importance.

With regard to the intellectual problems raised outside Europe by the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations, it is, of course, understood that the populations referred to are those whose civilisation differs essentially, either in degree or in

nature, and not those which, while belonging to the same civilisation, differ in language and race. There are practically no instances in Europe of populations of this kind, and the Committee of Enquiry, in bringing forward this proposal, had in mind the extension of the general enquiry to cover other continents. The Committee is quite ready to accept this proposal, though it fully realises the great difficulties which such an enquiry will encounter.

It is understood, further, that the proposals of the Committee of Enquiry are intended essentially as examples of what might be attempted, for the field of an enquiry such as this is practically boundless. The proposal that a study should be made of the effects of specialisation on general education was, for instance, prompted by the consideration that this problem engaged the attention of the Committee at its first meetings, as may be seen from the 1922 report and that last year Professor Gilbert Murray, the Chairman of the Committee, proposed in a note that the subject should be taken up again. This important question has, of course, already been discussed by many learned bodies, and it will have to be further discussed for years to come before any practical solutions can be reached.

The Committee has placed these subjects on its programme, on the understanding that it may submit them to a committee of experts, which will report on whether they may with advantage be retained. At the same time, it wishes clearly to state its desire that its programme should no longer be limited to purely administrative or technical problems, but should also embrace important questions relating to contemporary life and to the main problem to which all others, even the most specialised, ultimately lead—namely, the problem of civilisation.

Turning now to point 5 of the programme, "international protection of intellectual rights", the Committee considers that neither scientific property (incidentally, the term is inaccurate, the rights of a scientist in respect of his discovery being the real point) nor literary or artistic property have been withdrawn from the province of the Paris Institute. On the contrary, the latter will have to follow both these questions very attentively, in close collaboration with organisations such as the Berne Bureaux, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome, the Legal Section of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. Here, again, the fundamental principle of intellectual co-operation applies—to avoid overlapping and, wherever possible, to institute systematic collaboration with other competent organisations and individuals.

#### 4. *Sub-Committees* (page 30, point 2).

The plenary Committee would indeed be ungrateful were it to omit a well-deserved tribute to the work of its Sub-Committees. These enabled it, in its early years, to explore a province in which, but for their help, it might so easily have gone astray, and thus to determine in which specific fields it could most usefully exert itself. The Committee owes to these Sub-Committees its programme, its methods and its first achievements. Its proposal that they should now be transformed is explained by the fact that experience has proved that the system of appointing committees of experts is better adapted to its purpose. In order to simplify the organisation and to obtain even better results, the Committee suggests replacing the Sub-Committees by committees of experts, between which the programmes would be divided. The Committee desires, nevertheless, to retain, under a different name and with fewer members, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. It would form one of the committees of the third type, placed in direct touch with the plenary Committee for the purposes of a preliminary examination of general questions.

#### 5. *Executive Committee* (page 30, point 3).

This involves a reform of cardinal importance and special explanations are therefore called for.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute are, of course, two different organs, composed, however, of the same persons.

The Governing Body appoints, to follow and supervise the Institute's work, a Committee of Directors, consisting of five members chosen from among its own number, and of a Chairman, who is also the Chairman of the Governing Body. The Directors' Committee is therefore an organ emanating from the Governing Body.

A similar organ, emanating, however, from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as such, is now felt to be necessary. The Committee, as noted, meets only once a year, and is no longer able to follow and supervise the whole work of intellectual co-operation. Henceforth, the Executive Committee will be the organ responsible for this. It will consist of eight members, five chosen from among members of the Committee and three from outside the Committee. This was the system followed in selecting the Committee of Enquiry, and the latter's work has proved it to be excellent.

The Committee and the Governing Body being composed of the same persons, it is only logical that this should also be the case with the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee.

Since, however, the members of the Directors' Committee apart from its Chairman, are to number only five, the three members chosen from outside the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and consequently from outside the Governing Body will be called upon to attend the meetings of the Directors' Committee only in an advisory capacity.

The Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee will be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body, who are members *ipso facto* of the Executive and Directors' Committees. There will be two separate agendas, for the Directors' Committee and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The unity essential to an organ of such importance for the continuous growth of intellectual operation will thus be guaranteed.

The system of substitute members, it should be added, is to be abolished.

The Committee felt it necessary to appoint the members of the Executive Committee without further delay. Subject to official approval, these members are as follows: Mme. CURIE, M. CASARES, M. DESTRÉE, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, Sir Frank HEATH, Dr. KRÜSS and M. ROLAND-MARCEL, the last three being chosen from outside the Committee.

6. *Committees of Experts* (pages 30 and 31, point 4).

It is, of course, understood that the ordinary, typical committee of experts is a committee sitting at the Institute, in accordance with the definition given in the first paragraph of this section. The other committees, especially those of the second type, may be set up under exceptional circumstances. Lastly, all committees of experts, of whatever type, to which questions already submitted to the Institute are referred, will be placed in direct touch with the Institute.

7. *National Committees* (page 31, point 5).

The slight modifications which the Committee has made in the text of paragraphs (d) and (e) indicate that it does not regard the National Committees as the sole means of ensuring liaison between the International Committee and the official intellectual authorities in the different countries, but as one of the means of ensuring such liaison.

8. *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation* (page 31, second paragraph of the Introduction).

In deleting the statement which deprives the Institute of all autonomous action and pointing out simply that the Institute must not engage in any fresh activity involving a question of principle, the Committee desired to stress the point that the Institute must enjoy, within the limits laid down for it, that freedom of action without which it could not work. The Institute's dependence upon the Committee is made sufficiently clear in the preceding part of the report.

9. *Name of the Institute* (page 31, point 1).

The Committee agrees with the Committee of Enquiry that the name of the Institute was ill-chosen and was bound to be the initial cause of misunderstanding and criticism. The name is, however, consecrated by usage and any attempt to change it now would be just as dangerous.

10. *"Délégués d'Etat"* (page 31, point 2).

The Délégués d'Etat are in principle retained; that is to say, the Governments can, if they think it advisable, appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute. The relations of such delegates with the Institute would be on purely individual lines.

11. *Re-organisation of the Institute* (page 32, point 3).

Instead of abolishing the sections, the Committee submits the following proposal:

The allocation of work and distribution of staff should be adapted to the plan of work, avoiding any rigidity in the internal organisation of the Institute.

It should be remembered in this connection that the internal division of the Institute into clearly defined sections was designed to suit the first stage of intellectual co-operation activities. In 1924-25, when the Committee was engaged in what might be called a general exploration of its field of action, it instituted Sub-Committees to deal with University Questions, Intellectual Rights, Science and Bibliography and, somewhat later, Arts and Letters. It seemed quite natural to organise the Institute in accordance with this particular allocation. Now, however, while remaining sufficiently firm in structure, the Institute must be re-adapted to meet the requirements of this new situation, but the Committee leaves it to the Executive and Directors' Committee to make the necessary administrative changes.

12. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute* (page 32, point 7).

The texts of the two new paragraphs framed to supplement the regulations adopted in 1926 by the Governing Body have been amended to bring them into line with the Statute, which explicitly authorises the Institute to get into touch with the governmental and administrative authorities in the different countries. The texts as amended read:

" 10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, who shall previously consult the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

" 11. The Secretariat shall be informed of any correspondence that the Institute, under its Statutes, may be authorised to carry on with governmental and administrative authorities.

" After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allocation of work in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the Council and the Assembly."

13. *Publications* (pages 32 and 33, point 8).

Here the Committee thought it preferable to rely on the Executive and Directors' Committees. The latter will have to take into consideration proposals submitted by the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, concerning the Lists of Notable Books, and by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, concerning the Spanish-American classics.

The Committee also approved the proposal that the review *La Coopération intellectuelle* should be transformed into an information bulletin bearing the same title.

14. *Conclusions* (page 35).

For questions relating to the budget, reference is invited to the report of the Governing Body, and appended hereunder will be found simply the Committee's text with reference to the general conclusions:

"The work of intellectual co-operation is sound and practicable, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future.

"It is necessary, however, to simplify it, to improve the methods of work and the machinery and, without restricting the general scope of the Institute's activities, to draw up an immediate programme containing only a small number of questions of immediate interest or of undoubted importance within the financial resources available.

"The inevitable crisis in its early development will thus be safely overpassed after the experiments which had to be made and which, all things considered, will prove to have been of advantage."

The resignation of M. Julien Luchaire, Director of the Institute—though this does not deprive the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of his collaboration—and the appointment of M. Henri Bonnet as his successor are events of such importance that they cannot be omitted at the close of this chapter, although they are actually referred to in the Governing Body's report. The Committee learns also that it will probably be losing the services of its devoted Secretary, M. G. Oprescu, who has been appointed to the University of Bucharest.

### III. SUB-COMMITTEES.

In order to avoid unduly extending this report, we shall deal as briefly as possible with the work of the Sub-Committees. We do not propose to go into details inviting reference to the text of the resolutions annexed hereto. We shall confine ourselves to noting the results achieved, the points in the programme on which attention should be concentrated in future and the methods which it is proposed to employ. The International Committee, moreover, when examining the resolutions submitted to it, viewed them from the standpoint of the reforms which it desires itself to recommend. It accordingly accepted some of them outright, while eliminating others; it referred the majority to the Executive and Directors' Committees which are entrusted by the Institute with the execution of the programme of intellectual co-operation. The value of the Sub-Committees will have been demonstrated by the time they have concluded their activities as such, and the results they have achieved themselves reveal the necessity of replacing them by committees of experts.

1. The work of the *Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth* has developed to such an extent that, in order to give effect to the Sub-Committee's resolutions, it has become necessary to attach a special official to the Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Secretariat and similarly to extend the Institute's educational information centre. This particular field, as was clear from the outset, has proved to be particularly fertile and calls for more intensive culture within the scope assigned to it in general by the Council and Assembly. The Sub-Committee, it may be noted, proposes to convene a meeting of experts to determine whether it would be possible to include in the agenda the question of school text-books, particularly history and geography books. This is a very real means of promoting reciprocal understanding between peoples—one of the first aims of intellectual co-operation—and justifies the examination of a problem the delicacy and difficulty of which everyone realises.

2. The same applies to the *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights*—not that there can be any hope in this case of achieving immediate results, since the problem at the moment is to define such rights and encourage certain ideas, a task demanding both time and patience. The moment has come, however, to take the first step towards bridging the gulf between theory and practice. The Sub-Committee and the international associations concerned have paid a generous tribute to the work of the Paris Institute, but as these are problems calling particularly for the collaboration of the competent bodies, we recommend that a conference should be convened, as soon as possible, between representatives of the Paris Institute and of those institutions which have specialised in intellectual rights and cognate legal problems: the Berne Bureau, the Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome, the Legal Section of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. The conference would be attended by a representative of the Committee, who might even be asked to preside over it. In the view of the Committee, a conference of this sort would in no way encroach upon the domain of the Paris Institute, but would be bound, as is desired by the Sub-Committee, to stimulate it and provide material for its activities.

3. The chief problem confronting the *Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography* is the co-ordination of libraries and of the questions relating thereto: *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*; International Exchange of Publications; Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals; Second Edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, etc.

This question is in the forefront of the new programme, for it concerns the learned world as a whole, which means that for the next few years a systematic effort will have to be made in this direction, so that the Committee of Library Experts must continue to meet. The Committee proposes that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, should be asked to sit on the Library Committee.

4. *The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters* also has two important achievements to record, in the matter of museography and popular arts respectively. The first is represented by the *International Museums Office* and the second by the *International Committee of Popular Arts*.

The International Museums Office grew up within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the Institute and has no intention of acting independently. Within this framework, it actually possesses an organisation which has been put to the test and proved its excellence. Its various activities—the publication of *Museumion*, the *International List of Museums*, the *List of Works of Art existing in Fragments*, the international exhibition of casts, the international chalcographical exhibitions, the agreements between chalcographical workshops, the meeting of experts to study scientific methods for the examination, restoration and preservation of works of art—have been singularly successful and for further progress require only the relative degree of autonomy requested by the Office itself. The latter, it may be noted, is the only institution of the kind at present in existence.

The situation as regards the International Committee of Popular Arts, however, is somewhat different. The suggestion that something should be done in this domain came from the Sub-Committee: there was the Prague Congress in 1928 and the Committee is the outcome of that Congress. It has thus been more or less detached from the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and from the Institute. It now has to be brought into closer touch with its origin under an agreement the main lines of which were framed by the Sub-Committee and have been approved by the plenary Committee.

The Sub-Committee's activities in the matter of letters have assumed a concrete form in connection with translations, an essentially international aspect of literature. Here, again, a Committee of Experts, acting in conjunction with the Institute and employing the data already collected by the latter, will complete the work of clearing the ground.

Reference has already been made to the Committee's desire to retain the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters in some other form. In this case, a meeting of experts would not suffice: on the contrary, it requires a bigger and more representative meeting to bring out the synthetic aspect of arts and letters, the relations between which are so very close. The Committee would be very loth to deprive itself of organs in which—as happened during the Sub-Committee's meetings—minds of worldwide grasp can exchange their views on civilisation, modern man and contemporary life in general.

5. The activities of the *Sub-Committee on University Relations* consist not so much in studying new problems as in pursuing two categories of work that are being carried out to a very large extent by and at the Institute. There are, on the one hand, the meetings now held periodically, which it is most important to continue—for example, of representatives of the National University Offices, of representatives of the International Students' Organisations, of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and, later, after a preparatory meeting, of the Directors of higher education. On the other hand, there is the preparation and publication of year-books—for example, the year-books of international scholarships and of holiday courses—which may appear to supply a very modest need as actual sources of information and practical help, but which render real services to students, teachers and learned circles all over the world.

\* \* \*

The conclusion of this report will be as brief as the report itself had perforce to be.

The Committee unanimously trusts that the Assembly and Council will think fit to approve its proposals. It is unanimously convinced that the future of intellectual co-operation depends on their acceptance. The reforms and programme of work set out in this report and in its appendices are the fruit of years of experience and prolonged study, followed by exhaustive discussion. The time has now come to emerge from a period of waiting and to enter upon one in which the proposed measures shall be applied, so far as possible, in their integrity.

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## Appendix 1.

### PLENARY COMMITTEE.

#### I. RESOLUTIONS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

##### I. *Enquiry regarding School Text-books of History, Geography, etc.*

The Committee approves the proposal of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth with reference to the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries, and instructs the Institute to prepare a report as a basis for the work of a committee of experts to be convened later to suggest to the Committee the principles and scope of the proposed enquiry.

2. *Terms of a Possible Agreement between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Committee for Popular Arts.*

The International Committee for Popular Arts would consist of a number of members equal to the number of nations represented in the popular arts movement that has developed as the outcome of the Prague Congress and would be constituted on the lines laid down in the Statutes of the International Committee for Popular Arts. The members would be appointed under the conditions prescribed in those Statutes.

The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be elected by a general meeting of the Committee. It would have two Chairmen—one in a scientific capacity, elected by a general meeting of the International Committee for Popular Arts, and the other representing the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, appointed by the Chairman of the latter Committee.

The Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be appointed by its Bureau. An official of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be appointed by the Director of the Institute to keep in touch with the work and afford the Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts all such assistance as might be possible and desirable.

Plenary meetings of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts (held at least once yearly) would be organised by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation like the meetings of representatives of institutes of international studies.

3. *Consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the Appointment of Institute Officials.*

The Committee decides that, before making or cancelling any appointment or confirming any contract affecting the staff of the Institute, the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors will henceforward in every case consult the Secretary-General of the League of Nations (or his representative), who will advise upon the matter.

II. RESOLUTION REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

*International Museums Office.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves, subject to further drafting amendments by the Executive Committee, the draft Statutes for the International Museums Office.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, the following officers are confirmed in their appointments for a period of five years (July 1930 to July 1935):

(a) M. Jules DESTRÉE, Vice-Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as President of the International Museums Office.

(b) M. Richard DUPIERREUX, Professor at the Institut Supérieur des Beaux Arts, Antwerp; M. Richard GRAUL, former Director of the Leipzig City Art Museums; M. Jean GUIFFREY, Curator of the Musée du Louvre; M. Attilio ROSSI, Chief Inspector of Fine Arts, Italy; and Sir Cecil HARCOURT-SMITH, Inspector of Works of Art to His Majesty the King of England, as members of the Bureau.

(c) The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is empowered to appoint two further members of the Bureau of the International Museums Office on the application of the President of the Bureau.

(d) The Secretary-General of the International Museums Office is confirmed in his appointment.

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GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

*Resignation of the Director of the Institute.*

The Committee, having urged M. Julien Luchaire to withdraw his resignation, regretfully accepts his final decision to relinquish his appointment as Director of the Institute. It desires to thank him publicly for the valuable services he has rendered during the last eight years, first as an expert and then as Director of the Institute. Under the authority and on the initiative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, it was M. Julien Luchaire who founded the Institute, and ever since he entered upon his duties as Director, in October 1925, his energy, devotion, loyalty and international spirit have never for a moment flagged. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation assures him of its high esteem and begs him to continue to lend it his assistance, which it regards as of the greatest value.

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<sup>1</sup> This document is published as an annex to the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.



Accordingly, the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, sitting as the Governing Body, have adopted the following resolution:

“ M. Julien Luchaire is appointed Director Emeritus of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as from January 1st, 1931. He is requested to continue to discharge the duties of active Director until that date.

“ From that date, M. Julien Luchaire will be one of the Experts engaged in the enquiry into the present state of intellectual life. In that capacity he will receive, for the year 1931, emoluments equal to his present salary.

“ M. Julien Luchaire is appointed a member of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters.”

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## SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

### I. RESOLUTION FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

#### *Systematic Compendium of International Documents on Case Law in regard to Authors' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee recommends to the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the plan, advocated by the International Institute and the Berne Bureaux, of amplifying the “ *Droit d'Auteur* ” by a quarterly supplement providing a compendium of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights.

### II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

#### 1. *Work of the Legal Service.*

The Sub-Committee recommends for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the programme of prospective work drawn up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to documentation concerning the laws affecting scientific bodies and intellectual professions, the protection of historic buildings and landscapes, a possible international statute for archæological excavations, and the preparation of an accurate register of international agreements affecting intellectual interests.

#### 2. *Authors' Rights in connection with Mechanical Sound Production.*

The Sub-Committee, having in view the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels, has considered the investigations undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation into the protection of authors' rights in mechanical sound production, and considers that the work of co-ordination must continue with a view to obtaining the most effective legal sanctions for the protection of authors' rights.

#### 3. *Performers' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to continue to co-operate with the International Labour Office in studying the rights which artistes should enjoy in regard to mechanical sound reproductions of their performances.

#### 4. *“Droit de suite”.*

The Sub-Committee has observed the striking encouragement given to the principle of *droit de suite* in the laws of several countries since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took up this question, and considers that the enquiries which the Institute is undertaking with a view to the international recognition of the right in question should aim at the formation of specific proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference.

#### 5. *Concordance of the Rome and Havana Conventions.*

The Sub-Committee is convinced of the utility, already made clear, and indeed of the necessity, of the continuous work of co-ordination undertaken by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome with a view to ascertaining the principles which the Berne and Havana Conventions have in common, and to establishing closer concordance between the two conventions.

#### 6. *Scientific Property (Right of the Scientist in the Remunerative Utilisation of his Discoveries).*

The Sub-Committee has taken note of the valued observations offered by the Italian National Committee in regard to the preliminary draft Convention of the Sub-Committee of Experts dated December 14th, 1927, for which M. Marcel Plaisant was Rapporteur,<sup>1</sup> and considers that the report

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<sup>1</sup> The Italian National Committee has published a pamphlet: “ *La Protection de la Propriété scientifique* ”, which contains proposed modifications to the preliminary draft Convention (Secretariat document A.21.1928.XII).

and amendments of the Italian National Committee should be communicated to the different National Committees; and is further of opinion that the Institute should keep a complete record of any positive suggestions which the national Administrations may send in to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

7. *Juridical Status of International Associations and Foundations not Formed for Purposes of Gain.*

The Sub-Committee, having taken cognisance of the enquiries carried on by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law with regard to the juridical status of international associations, requests the former to continue these studies with a view to a prospective conference, the preparatory work for which might be jointly undertaken by the International Institute and the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. RESOLUTIONS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

1. *Circulation of Resolutions adopted by Committees of Experts summoned by the International Committee.*

The Sub-Committee,

Again pointing out the value of ensuring the circulation, among scientific institutes and reviews interested, of the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts summoned by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

And considering that in most countries the National Committees have agreed to act as clearing-houses for communications affecting their respective countries;

Recommends that the Institute should transmit the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts to the National Committees as soon as they have been endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and should ask the National Committees to bring them to the notice of all institutions and reviews which they may concern, so that they can be circulated on more economical lines.

2. *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges.*

The Sub-Committee has learnt with great satisfaction of the publication of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will be of constant value to libraries and will help to encourage the establishment of services of this kind in countries where they do not yet exist.

To ensure that the *Guide* is kept up to date and that persons interested are kept informed of any changes, the Sub-Committee gratefully accepts the offer of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations to ask those Associations to apprise the Secretary of the Federation of any changes or innovations as and when they occur.

3. *International Exchange of Publications.*

Whereas, notwithstanding existing international agreements and the efforts made during the past few years, the international exchange service is, in many countries, not operating satisfactorily;

The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to call the attention of the various Governments to the importance of:

1. Periodically issuing a list of their official publications, including the publications of scientific and other institutions under their control;

2. Organising in each country a really responsible centralisation service which would undertake to allot these publications and send them out quickly; these services to be provided with the resources indispensable to their efficiency; and

3. Facilitating as much as possible the exchanges between learned societies which are already taking place.

4. *Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having considered the report submitted by the Committee of Library Experts regarding abbreviations of the titles of periodicals,<sup>1</sup>

Finds that this report affords an excellent basis for the establishment of a uniform system and requests the Institute to continue its work on the list of examples.

The Sub-Committee emphasises the necessity of printing the text of the rules at once and arranging for its circulation.

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<sup>1</sup> See Institute document D.23.1930.

5. *Lists of Notable Books and Exchanges of Information between Important Libraries with regard to the Purchase of Foreign Books.*

The Sub-Committee, while highly appreciating the results that have been secured through the activity of the National Committees and their assistants in regard to the compilation of lists of notable books, finds that it is difficult to arrive at entirely uniform results in this field and contemplates changing the form of the undertaking.

It recommends the plenary Committee to consider the possibility of compiling amplified lists to furnish librarians with information regarding those books produced abroad which it would be most desirable for them to acquire.

In these lists, there would be no limitation as to number; but they should not be too lengthy if they are to serve their proper purpose. The books mentioned would fall mainly into three classes: (1) books giving evidence of genius or originality of thought; (2) books of special significance as expressing trends of national opinion; and (3) books providing special information.

In order to put this resolution into effect, the Institute should keep in touch with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations and should await the results of the proceedings at Stockholm, where this question is to be discussed. These results will then be laid before the meeting of Library Experts at its next session for a decision.

6. *Decimal Classification.*

The Sub-Committee notes the following recommendation made by the Library Experts:

"It is desirable that the decimal classification should be developed and perfected so as to keep abreast of the progress and the increasing specialisation of the various sciences, but that more consideration should be given to the needs of libraries than has hitherto been the case."

The Sub-Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Institute to place this question again on the agenda of the next meeting of the Library Experts. This meeting, to which the principal authorities on the subject should be invited, will report on the manner in which the Experts' recommendation could be carried out in practice.

7. *Enlargement of the Committee of Experts.*

The Committee of Library Experts had expressed the hope that:

"Should it meet again in 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will agree to invite the directors of the principal libraries at the expense of their Governments, so that after the Committee's session they may meet the Library Experts, and that this meeting may lead to co-operation among all these persons in the general interest."

The Sub-Committee has noted this recommendation, but does not consider that the question is yet sufficiently advanced for a resolution. It regards it, however, as important enough to be kept under consideration, and recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts.

The question might perhaps also be laid before the next Conference of Directors of Higher Educational Institutions.

The Sub-Committee also desires that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, should be invited on the same footing as the other members to the meeting of Library Experts.

8. *Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Romance Languages.*

The Sub-Committee expresses its satisfaction at the results obtained by the Experts;<sup>1</sup> it requests the Institute to keep in touch with the Central Service in process of formation and to assist it as may be necessary.

<sup>1</sup> The following resolutions were adopted at the second meeting of Experts for the Co-ordination of Bibliography in the Romance Languages, held at Paris on April 10th and 11th, 1930:

"The meeting of Experts,

"Having taken note of the reports submitted by the delegates of the National Centres, the establishment of which had been decided at their meeting in March 1929:

"1. Notes with satisfaction that the organisation of these centres is sufficiently far advanced to enable them to prepare without delay the bibliography for 1930 and decides that this first bibliography be published in 1931.

"2. Reviews the recommendation made at their preceding meeting that each periodical of Romance languages be provided, either annually or per volume, with an index of the words and an analytical table of the linguistic data found therein.

"3. Furthermore, renews their recommendation concerning the printing, at the end of each number or volume, of abstracts from the articles.

"4. Desires that these indexes, analytical tables and collected abstracts, together with the table of contents and if possible the index of authors, be published and sold or distributed as reprints.

"5. Decides to entrust the Central Service with the task of preparing regulations for drawing up the indexes and tables for the periodicals and the bibliographical index cards.

"6. Decides to hold another meeting in 1931 before drafting the final text of the bibliography and hopes that it will then again have the assistance hitherto generously afforded by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation."

9. *Intellectual Statistics.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having noted the reports relating to "Intellectual Statistical Material collected for the Purpose of an International Survey" and the "Fluctuations in the Number of Students in the Field of Higher Education";<sup>1</sup>

Congratulates M. Castrilli on the comprehensive character of his work and on the care and method displayed in its execution;

And proposes that the results embodied in these reports should be submitted to experts, who would be asked to suggest what use might be made of them and the form in which they should be brought to the knowledge of statisticians in all countries interested in international comparisons. The experts would also be asked to indicate which among these various questions are deserving of more exhaustive study.

10. *Dr. Tanakadate's Proposal with regard to the Universal Adoption of Roman Characters.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having considered the proposal submitted by M. Tanakadate in the following terms:

"Considering the great amount of population who write their languages with different systems of characters; and

"Considering that the unification of writing will facilitate the acquisition of languages and consequently will promote the mutual understanding among different nations and races; and

"Considering the great extent of the usage of the Roman characters in civilised countries:

"This Committee recommends to all countries the adoption of the Roman letters in writing their languages, and for the countries where such letters are used in different systems of orthography, to standardise their orthography as soon as possible in conformity with the nature of each language";

Notes the importance of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing, as a possible factor in increasing mutual understanding between peoples;

And proposes that the attention of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation be directed to the importance of this problem.

11. *Dr. Prinzhorn's Report on the Work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of Libraries, Books and Periodicals.*

The Sub-Committee noted the "Report by Dr. Prinzhorn on the Work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of Libraries, Books and Periodicals".<sup>2</sup> It asked that the question of standardisation might be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts.

II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

1. *Second Edition of the Index Bibliographicus.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having heard M. Godet's statement on the conditions under which the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* is being prepared,

Thanks M. Godet and his collaborator, M. Vorstius, for their work, expresses its appreciation of the assistance given by the German Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

And emphasises the importance of ensuring that the agreement reached between that Committee and the Institute is carried out in every respect without interruption.

2. *Proposal by the German National Committee concerning Archives.*

The Sub-Committee on Bibliography noted with great interest the memorandum signed by the President of the Reich Archives and the Director-General of the Prussian State Archives regarding questions common to the archives of all countries.

This memorandum was transmitted to it by the Chairman of the German National Committee, who submitted, further, a proposal that an international Conference of the Directors of the most important State Archives should be called.

This Conference, the utility of which is recognised by the Sub-Committee, should, in its opinion, be prepared by a smaller meeting of experts, who would discuss procedure for the execution of the scheme. The Sub-Committee points out, further, that the International Committee on Historical Sciences recently set up an Archives Committee; it would be most desirable, accordingly, to invite a representative of that Committee to be present at the meeting.

3. *Accessibility of Archives.*

The Sub-Committee noted the Institute's report and the resolution of the International Committee on Historical Sciences concerning the accessibility of archives.

<sup>1</sup> See Institute documents S.I.3.1930, Annexes 1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document D.26.1930, Supplement.

It appreciates the Committee's offer of collaboration and suggests that this question should be studied in conjunction with the proposal concerning archives submitted by the Chairman of the German National Committee, with a view to the problem being dealt with as a whole.

4. *Resources which can be drawn on for Scientific Research.*

The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the reports of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the general resources which can be drawn on for scientific research.<sup>1</sup>

It trusts that this work may be continued, and recommends that the section relating to industrial laboratories should be published immediately in view of the many useful suggestions it contains.

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

1. *Musical Questions: International Standardisation of Pitch.*

The Sub-Committee recommends the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to summon in an advisory capacity, and in conjunction with the musical authorities who are members of the Sub-Committee, a small number of experts (not more than five) on the standardisation of pitch, with a view to deciding whether the attempt at standardisation should be continued.

2. *Literary Questions: International Conference on Translations.*

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is instructed to summon a meeting of authors, publishers and translators to prepare for an international Conference on translations. This Conference shall be asked to examine:

1. The present position of the question from the following points of view:
  - (a) The interests of culture in general and of relations between Eastern and Western cultures in particular;
  - (b) Respect for the integrity of works, more especially in the case of the works of deceased authors;
  - (c) The interests of the author, the translator and the publisher.
2. The possibility of concluding a convention dealing with the translations.
3. Any other questions suggested by the preliminary studies.

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

I. RESOLUTION FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

*International Co-operation between Organisations concerned with Foreign Students.*

The Sub-Committee notes with approval the plan, set forth in detail in the Institute's report, for international co-operation between organisations concerned with foreign students, and requests the plenary Committee to authorise the Institute to take the necessary measures in this connection, in so far as it regards this plan as consistent with the Institute's general organisation:

II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

1. *Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of Mr. Zimmern's report on the third Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations,<sup>2</sup> and also of the

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<sup>1</sup> See Institute documents D.28.1930, Annex 1, Annex 2, and Supplement.

<sup>2</sup> This report is published as an Annex to the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

supplementary particulars given by the Secretary of the Committee, considers that the publications recommended by the meeting would be most valuable, and expresses the desire that, provided the necessary credits are available, the International Institute should undertake this work, making use of the documentation on this subject already collected.

## 2. *National University Offices.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of M. Bodelsen's report on the fifth meeting of Directors of National University Offices,<sup>1</sup> and also of the supplementary explanations of the Institute and the

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<sup>1</sup> The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held at Paris on April 25th and 26th, 1930:

### I.

The meeting,

Having heard the statement made by the head of the University Relations Section on the work of that section since the previous session, wishes to express its warm thanks to Dr. Picht and his collaborators for what has been achieved, and recommends:

(a) That the selected list of publications of interest to students, prepared by the Institute, should appear as soon as possible;

(b) That international inter-school correspondence, in which a certain number of university offices are actively interested, be extended;

(c) That the university offices do all in their power to give effect to the experts' resolution concerning post-graduate scholarships.

### II.

The meeting,

After a preliminary discussion concerning the extensive documentation collected by the Institute on the subject of national institutes abroad,

Recommends that this documentation be published in the form of a special handbook and that for this purpose the list of institutes be submitted to the University Offices for revision and returned to the Institute not later than July 1st, 1930.

### III.

The meeting,

Taking note of the written and verbal statements by the Directors of the National University Offices on the subject of unemployment among intellectual workers resulting from the steadily increasing number of students in certain universities,

Taking note also that this problem is at present being investigated by the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at the International Labour Office;

Recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education, which might effectively contribute to its solution.

### IV.

The meeting,

Having recognised that a large number of the questions discussed by it are of the greatest interest to students and young graduates,

Resolves to place on the agenda of its next session the question of the relations existing in the various countries between the university office and the students' organisations affiliated to the International Students' Organisations.

### V.

The meeting,

Having noted the great diversity existing in the different countries on the subject of lists of theses and the exchange of printed theses or summaries of them,

Recommends that the system of publishing lists of theses be standardised as far as possible by the universities of every country and that the national offices promote the regular exchange of these lists.

### VI.

The meeting,

Having recognised once more that it is at present impossible to establish a general system of equivalences applicable to university exchanges between all countries,

Recommends that the conditions for recognising equivalences be relaxed as far as possible, following the example of the reform recently adopted in Germany;

Refers the very interesting suggestions in M. Castillejo's report to the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education;

Decides to place on the agenda of its next meeting the question of the examinations which must be passed in the various countries for admittance to the universities and for degrees, it being understood that this inquiry amongst the offices concerned is, in the first place, restricted to non-professional studies pursued in the faculties of arts and science.

### VII.

The meeting recommends that university degrees, even of a non-professional nature, be protected by law in every country.

### VIII.

The meeting,

Taking cognisance of the fact that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation may find it difficult, for budgetary reasons, to convene annually the directors of all the national university offices;

And being nevertheless convinced of the primary importance of bringing these representatives of national university offices into annual contact with each other and with the Institute;

Recommends that, if necessary, the composition of the meeting be fixed by the Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with due reference to the questions for discussion on the agenda and the views of the retiring chairman.

Chairman of the meeting:

1. Desires again to stress the great importance that it attaches to the annual meetings of the persons most competent in the matter of university relations in the different countries;
2. Requests the plenary Committee, accordingly, to provide in the Institute's budget for the necessary funds for convening each year, as in the past, the representatives of all the University Offices;
3. Recognises the great importance of the various kinds of national institutes abroad, and recommends that the plenary Committee should authorise the International Institute to publish the very full documentary material on these institutes that it has collected;
4. Considers it desirable that the Institute's enquiry into the conditions of employment of foreign professors in the different countries should be completed and the results published in roneograph in a second edition.

### 3. *International Students' Organisations.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of M. Poberezki's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations,<sup>1</sup> and also of the observations of the

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<sup>1</sup> The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held at Paris on May 5th and 6th, 1930:

#### I.

The Committee requests the International Confederation of Students to prepare a report on a scheme of closer collaboration of the seven international student organisations, members of the Committee, in regard to student exchanges, in the proper sense of the word, and visits *au pair* to foreign countries, the report to be submitted to the organisations before the end of October next and discussed at the autumn meeting of the student delegates to the Institute. This report should deal in particular with the possibility of undertaking a joint international publicity campaign for student exchanges and visits *au pair*, and calling the attention of the students to the fact that a visit to the provinces can give as good and true a picture of a country as a visit to the capital.

#### II.

The Committee recommends that, in order to improve individual student travel:

(a) The publications serving as guides for students' tours should be made still more comprehensive and useful,

(b) In particular, the bibliographical lists of books on the various countries, which it is desired to recommend to students visiting those countries, should be thoroughly representative and therefore should, as far as possible, be submitted to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation for their comment and advice;

(c) The local student organisations should be encouraged to arrange lectures for the students who intend to go abroad, in order to acquaint them with the principal problems of the countries they are going to visit, and to advise them on the best methods of travelling intelligently;

(d) An arrangement might be made with touring associations, to enable individual students travelling during the vacation to take advantage of the facilities offered by the permanent reception Committees of those associations, and that the International Confederation of Students should examine this question.

#### III.

The Committee,

Having examined the report of the International Student Service on international conferences and meetings as a means of establishing cultural relations between students;

And recognising the importance of personal contact between students of different countries, which is facilitated by congresses of the international student organisations;

Nevertheless considers it desirable that a place be reserved at these congresses for study and discussion in addition to the purely administrative side;

And suggests that the questions to be studied should be strictly defined, so as to permit of thorough investigation.

Considering, moreover, that in the discussion of these problems the co-operation of professors can be of the greatest value and that it is desirable to increase the contact between students and professors in different countries and on an international basis;

The Committee recommends its members to invite a certain number of professors to their annual congresses and meetings.

#### IV.

Whereas the number of students who go abroad for study is rapidly increasing and many of those who do so, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, fail to make the most of their opportunities;

The Committee recommends:

1. That indiscriminate assistance to study abroad, irrespective of aims or ability of the individual student, be strongly discouraged and efforts be concentrated primarily on the more meritorious type of student;

2. That, except in very special circumstances, students be urged to postpone study abroad until the completion of at least one or two years of university work in their own country.

#### V.

Whereas the type, nature and scope of existing and planned student houses catering to the needs of students from abroad vary so greatly, and considerable difference of opinion prevails concerning the relative merits of the different types of such houses;

The Committee recommends that:

1. The Self-Help Institute of the International Student Service should undertake a study or survey of the student house question with reference to its influence on the student and the promotion of mutual understanding;

2. In this connection, the attention of all student and other organisations interested be called to, and their participation urged in, the Warsaw Conference on Student Houses which the International Confederation of Students and the International Student Service are jointly organising to take place in July 1930;

International Institute and of the Chairman of the meeting regarding this report :

1. Notes with pleasure that this meeting succeeded, as these communications unanimously attest, in obviating the difficulties that were apparent last year, thus marking a considerable progress in the concerted collaboration between the students' associations;
2. Considers, therefore, that similar meetings should be convened in the coming years, whenever there are important questions to be placed on the agenda;
3. Requests the plenary Committee to provide for the sums required for this purpose in the International Institute's budget;
4. Recommends that arrangements should be made to enable these meetings and those of the Directors of University Offices regularly to get into touch with each other whenever there are questions of common interest on the agenda;
5. Considers that the International Institute would be doing valuable work by publishing a handbook containing a list of the publications of International Students' Organisations and a list of works of reference that travelling students might usefully consult.

#### 4. *Post University Scholarships.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having noted the Institute's report on the meeting of Experts on the Question of Post-University Scholarships,<sup>1</sup> and also the very full documentary material on this subject collected by the Institute :

1. Notes with pleasure that the ideas and suggestions set forth in Mme. Curie's report have been fully approved by the experts;
2. Requests the plenary Committee to make the experts' recommendations as widely known as possible, by communicating them, with a request that they should be brought to the notice of all concerned, to the Governments and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and also to the principal associations that grant international scholarships;
3. Requests the International Institute to examine whether it would be possible to publish in collected form all the particulars on the international scholarships of every country;
4. Considers that the study of this question should be continued and that a further meeting of experts should be convened as soon as such a meeting seems desirable.

#### 5. *International Conference of Directors of Higher Education.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having noted the favourable replies of the Directors of higher education of a large number of countries :

1. Recommends that the plan for convening a Conference of Directors of Higher Education should be carried out at an early date;

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(Continuation of the note on the preceding page.)

3. This should also apply to the Conference of Workers among Students from abroad, which the World's Student Christian Federation is convening in Paris during June 1930, and at which various aspects of the foreign student problem are to be considered.

#### VI.

The Committee,

Being convinced that scholarships available for a period of work in some country other than that of the holder are of great value both to the advancement of knowledge and to the promotion of international understanding and collaboration ;

1. Congratulates the International Federation of University Women and the International University League of Nations Federation on having founded such scholarships, and invites the other student organisations to explore the possibilities of establishing similar scholarships;
2. Notes with appreciation the action of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in holding a meeting of experts to consider the conditions which should govern international scholarships, and offers the services of the student organisations to make known the recommendations of that meeting;
3. Emphasises the desirability of extending travelling scholarships to nationals of countries not included in the sphere of operations of the large foundations already established, since students from the smaller countries are likely to draw a special benefit from a period of work abroad.

<sup>1</sup> The following resolution was adopted at the meeting held at Paris on March 17th, 1930 :

The meeting of Experts,

Considering :

1. That the serious difficulties met with in recruiting scientific workers, due to economic conditions which cause preference to be given to more lucrative careers, constitute a real and imminent danger to the future of science;
2. That it is therefore necessary, if the level of scientific culture is to be maintained, to develop institutions destined to attract an *élite* to engage in pure research;

After a detailed interchange of opinions and an examination of the measures adopted in various countries, in particular the recent organisation in Belgium of " Le Fonds National de recherches scientifiques " ;

Is of the opinion :

1. That it is necessary to increase or eventually establish by all appropriate means and in particular by the creation of special scientific funds, post-graduate scholarships intended for young graduates leaving the university or higher educational institutions, or for young research workers or scholars already further advanced in their careers;
2. That the amount of these scholarships should be fixed at such a rate as to ensure a respectable existence free of material worries to the recipients, and all possible measures taken to make their living conditions easier;
3. That foreigners should be allowed to share as fully as possible in the advantages of these scholarships;
4. That scholarships ensuring the exchange of young savants, which is so favourable for the development of scientific culture, should be established by reciprocal or general agreements;
5. And that it is desirable that the documentation concerning scholarships of these different categories already in existence, and the living conditions of scholarship-holders in the different countries, should be published and widely circulated.



2. Further recommends that this plan should be applied by stages, beginning with a preparatory meeting, in which the Directors of higher education of a very few countries would take part in the capacity of experts;

3. This preliminary meeting would draw up the agenda of the Conference and would decide which countries should be represented at it.

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## Appendix 2.

### SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

REPORT ON THE THIRD SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 3RD TO 5TH, 1930, SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY M. JULIO CASARES.

The Committee took note of this report at its meeting on July 29th, 1930, and adopted the resolutions contained in it.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, formed in accordance with the resolution of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, held its third session at Geneva from July 3rd to 5th, 1930, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the proceedings:

- Professor Gilbert MURRAY (Chairman), Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Julio CASARES, Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Luis A. BARALT, Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy;
- Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women, Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI, Professor of History at the University of Milan, Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan.
- M. C. KIRITZESCO, Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest;
- M. Peter MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Author of Several History Manuals, Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations;
- M. Morikatsu INAGAKI (representing M. NITOBE), Japanese Association for the League of Nations;
- M. Th. ROSSET, Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris;
- M. W. SCHELLBERG, Counsellor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia.
- Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Chief of the Third Section of the Research Division at the International Labour Office;
- M. C. BOUGLÉ, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- Mr. A. ZIMMERN, Deputy-Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Editor of the *Educational Survey*.

Of the meetings held by the Sub-Committee, six were private, the seventh and final session only being public. At the latter, the Chairman made a statement on the Sub-Committee's work past and present, and certain definite questions were discussed by other speakers: Mme. Dreyfus-Barney spoke of the two great modern inventions of cinematography and wireless, the possibilities of which as regards young people had already been discussed by the Sub-Committee at its earlier meetings — their rapid development made them two of the most powerful weapons at the disposal of the teaching profession throughout the world. M. Schellberg emphasised the success in Germany of school "foyers" and summer schools of an international character and of free study centres (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*). Professor Gallavresi explained the scope and the results expected from the Conference of Directors of Higher Education planned by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

At the private meetings, the Sub-Committee considered the items on its agenda paper. In the light of the reports by the Secretariat and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of information given by members, the results so far achieved were recorded in the following resolution:

#### I.

"The Sub-Committee is glad to note:

"(a) That the recommendations on 'How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the spirit of international co-operation' have had the most encouraging reception

from the public; and in many countries Governments, the major international associations, national associations, professional bodies of teachers and professors have effectively helped to spread a knowledge of the League among young people.

“(b) That the *Educational Survey* has secured the approval and support of the Assembly; this publication can supply valuable information to teachers in all countries regarding the steps taken and results achieved throughout the world by Governments and private individuals. It can co-ordinate their efforts and make them more speedily effective.

“(c) That amongst other important new departures associations and private persons have succeeded in organising summer courses, study circles, school competitions and travelling scholarships at Geneva.”

*Revision of the Recommendations of Document A.26.1927.*

The Sub-Committee then proceeded to revise the text of its earlier recommendations with a view to the introduction of any amendments suggested by the experience of the last three years, or by new developments which have taken place in the meantime.

The Sub-Committee found that, apart from certain formal additions and amendments, no radical changes are necessary.

The following are the modifications it is proposed to make in the text of the recommendations:

II.

*Amended Text.*

*Original Text.*

.....  
“ 5. As this instruction will be given mainly by the regular teaching staff, special attention should be devoted to it in the training colleges and in all educational establishments in which teachers are trained. So far as the curriculum allows, questions on the organisation, aims and activities of the League of Nations should be set in examinations, competitive or otherwise.”  
.....

.....  
“ 5. As this instruction will be given by the regular teacher, special attention should be devoted to it in the training colleges, and questions on it should be set in training college examinations. Special courses should be organised for those teachers whose needs in this respect have not been met in the training colleges as well as for those who wish to study the subject further.”  
.....

.....  
“ 6. The teacher should, if possible, have at his disposal to help him in his work:  
.....

.....  
“ 6. The teacher should, if possible, have at his disposal to help him in his work:  
.....

.....  
“(b) Material for visual instruction (illustrations, images of the Epinal type, lantern slides, cinematograph films, etc.). The slides and films for purposes of instruction should be exempt from Customs duty. Governments are asked to consider favourably the draft Convention submitted to them by the Council of the League of Nations on July 14th, 1930.”  
.....

.....  
“(b) Material for visual instruction (pictorial illustrations—e.g., “ Images type Epinal”, lantern slides, cinematograph films, etc.). The slides and films for purposes of instruction concerning the existence and aims of the League of Nations should be exempt from Customs duty. Governments might be asked to consider favourably the recommendations put forward by the International Cinematograph Congress of 1926.”  
.....

.....  
“ 11. Voluntary associations could help in giving this instruction by some or all of the following methods:  
.....

.....  
“ 11. Voluntary associations could help in giving this instruction by some or all of the following methods:  
.....

.....  
“(d bis) By organising study circles among teachers of all grades.”  
.....

.....  
“ 12. The widest possible circulation should be given to the work of reference called ‘ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations’ which has been prepared for the use of teachers in all countries.

.....  
“ 12. A special reference book giving an account of the work of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation for the use of teachers should be prepared, which will probably assume a different form in various

“Similarly, wide circulation should be given to the periodical known as the *Educational Survey*, which keeps teachers abreast of the progress made in other countries to give effect to these recommendations.

“The Secretary-General of the League of Nations might also be asked to reconsider the possibility of interesting educational reviews in the work of the League.”

countries. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations should be asked to undertake, in co-operation with experts of his own choice, the preparation of that part of the reference book which deals with the organisation and aims of the League of Nations. In any case, all teachers who give this instruction should be provided with a copy of the Covenant and the “International Charter of Labour”, with short explanations and a concise bibliography.

“The Secretary-General might also be asked to examine the possibility of issuing periodical summaries specially prepared for the teaching profession and of forwarding them regularly to the leading educational reviews and journals and to educational authorities.”

.....  
“ 15. The following methods of promoting indirect contact—mainly during school terms—should be employed where circumstances and the age of the young persons, children or students concerned render them suitable:

.....  
“ 15. The following methods of promoting indirect contact—mainly during school terms—should be employed where circumstances and the age of the young persons, children or students concerned render them suitable:

.....  
“(b) Fêtes and pageants, musical and cinematograph and wireless performances—in fact, all appeals to the æsthetic sense that will encourage a mutual knowledge of different civilisations and peoples.

.....  
“(b) Fêtes and pageants, performances of music; in fact, all appeals to the artistic sense that will encourage a mutual knowledge of different civilisations and peoples.

.....  
“(e) Translation of suitable foreign masterpieces, including national folk-tales, and their publication in juvenile periodicals.

.....  
“(e) Translation of suitable foreign masterpieces, including national folk-tales, and their publication in juvenile periodicals.

.....  
“(f) Valuable results might be obtained from a conference at which the editors of the more important juvenile periodicals could discuss the possibilities of promoting international goodwill.

.....  
“(f) Juvenile periodicals. Valuable results might be obtained at a conference where editors of the more important of these periodicals could discuss the possibilities of encouraging these contacts.

.....  
“ 16. (f) Vacation courses, holiday schools, school “foyers”, etc.”

.....  
“ 16. (f) Vacation courses.”

.....  
“ 24. National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should consider the question of giving wider publicity to these recommendations and in general to the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.”

.....  
“ 24. National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should consider the question of giving wider publicity to these recommendations by translating them, if necessary, into their own language and by adding to the text a commentary explaining their application to the special circumstances of the country in question.”

*Libraries and Publications.*

The Sub-Committee thought that certain recommendations the special importance of which had been demonstrated by experience or by suggestions received from various quarters required to be re-emphasised or supplemented by means of fresh resolutions. This applies particularly to the use of libraries, the circulation of certain Secretariat publications already issued or to be prepared, and the bringing up to date and translation into the largest possible number of languages of the reference book: “The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations”. On these various points, the following resolutions were adopted:

III.

“The Sub-Committee considers libraries to be one of the most powerful factors both for making known the League, its organisation, aims and activities, and for developing better international understanding among young people and adults.

"The Sub-Committee thinks that all libraries, from the large university library to the ordinary primary school or humble popular library, should possess a selection of books or brochures adapted to the age, occupation and education of their readers;

"And appeals to the responsible authorities in the different countries to see that their libraries are equipped to fulfil this important task, and trusts that, bearing in mind the results already achieved, the League of Nations will examine the most appropriate methods for the application of these suggestions."

#### IV.

"The Sub-Committee regrets that the Secretariat's publications for telling the general public about the League of Nations are so little known, and accordingly requests the Secretary-General to see what steps could usefully be taken to make it easier and cheaper to acquire these publications, either by relaxing the present regulations regarding free distribution or by any other means."

#### V.

"The Committee believes that the League Secretariat would be well advised, either directly or through an autonomous organisation, to meet the generally expressed demand for an illustrated popular work on the activities of the League of Nations.

"The Secretary-General is requested to have this suggestion examined."

#### VI.

"Finding that, in consequence of the progress made by the League of Nations and the new results attained year by year, certain passages in the brochure "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" naturally do not take into account the latest progress effected, the Sub-Committee of Experts would be glad if the Secretariat would bring each new edition up to date and recommends that, pending the issue of new editions, the *Educational Survey* should specify exactly the textual alterations to be made, and that translations should also mention the latest facts without waiting for their appearance in the English and French editions.

"The Sub-Committee,

"Finding that certain countries wish to add to the text of "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" notes or comments for the special use of their readers:

"Recommends that clear typographical differentiation should be made between the text or its translation and such notes or comments, and that the latter should never be inserted in the text or in the translation of the brochure itself."

#### *Revision of Text-books.*

In regard to the 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 Sub-Committee unanimously recognised that this was a question of fundamental importance both for the success of its own work and for the future of the League itself, as witness the speeches of eminent statesmen at the Tenth Assembly.

The Sub-Committee was mindful of its recommendation in 1927, submitting the "Casares Resolution" as the best method of correcting certain mistakes in school text-books, and thought that a further forward move could now perhaps be made. To this end, it proposed the initiation of an enquiry in the various countries as to the contents of school text-books. This would determine to what extent they complied with the spirit of international co-operation. Due regard should be had to the work already in hand or accomplished by such bodies as the Carnegie Trust, the International Committee on Historical Sciences, certain international associations of teachers, etc.

The Sub-Committee thought it preferable not to go into details regarding the preparation of the enquiry, its scope, method of execution (whether by the respective Governments or by the National Committees jointly with the competent authorities), but to leave this matter to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following resolution was adopted:

#### VII.

"The Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to investigate the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries."

### *Broadcasting.*

The Sub-Committee had the privilege of hearing an interesting statement by the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union on the work at present being done by that powerful body in the field of education generally, more particularly in propagating an international spirit, mutual knowledge and instruction in the aims of the League of Nations.

In this connection, the Sub-Committee was glad to learn that contact had already been established between the International Broadcasting Union and the Information Section of the Secretariat, which sends the Union regular reports on the work done by the League. It is to be hoped that the Educational Information Centre will also keep in touch with this broadcasting organisation.

In the view of the Sub-Committee, these relations with the International Broadcasting Union should be a means of giving effect to some extent to Recommendation No. 22 regarding the despatch to distant countries of lecturers possessing a knowledge of the special conditions of the country, of education and of the League of Nations. Meanwhile, broadcasts of lectures given either at Geneva or elsewhere might be relayed to the wireless stations of those countries.

The following resolution was adopted:

### VIII.

“ In view of the growing success of broadcasting, the Sub-Committee recommends the widest possible use being made of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession.

“ It suggests that eminent men, for example, might broadcast on questions dealing with the League of Nations or the *rapprochement* of peoples, and that brief and well-informed statements on the same subjects might be made regularly, or the events of world politics commented upon from the point of view of peace.”

### *The Cinema.*

The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the notable report submitted by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. After carefully considering the various suggestions made, including that on preventive censorship and on Customs exemption for educational films, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

### IX.

“ In view of the immense influence of the cinematograph on the moral growth of young people and on the evolution of national consciousness, the Committee notes with satisfaction the creation by the League of Nations of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

“ It trusts that this Institute will devote a considerable part of its activity to the study and application of the most appropriate methods for making silent and talking films a means of promoting international co-operation among young people and for making the knowledge of the various nations of each other more complete and accurate, thus inducing a better international understanding.”

### *International Education Conference.*

The Sub-Committee received a deputation from the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies, composed of Countess Dohna, Professor Ruysen and Professor Pierre Bovet. In welcoming them, the Chairman noted with satisfaction the Federation's efforts to help to give effect to the Sub-Committee's recommendations.

The deputation voiced the wish that the League should convene an international conference specially devoted to educational problems, that it should be attended by the senior officials of education departments, heads of schools and colleges, members of the teaching staff of primary and secondary schools and representatives of parents' associations.

While admitting the expediency and great importance of such a conference, the Sub-Committee thought that it would necessitate a great deal of preparation beyond the Sub-Committee's present competence, and pointed out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already thought of convening a Conference of Directors of Higher Education, which might be taken as a start in the direction suggested by the deputation. Later, after the national conference organised by the various countries had prepared the way, the world conference on education or of teachers might be held under more auspicious circumstances. It might deal more especially with the interchanges

of school-children and group travel which, when methodically organised, is effective in bringing nations closer together.

*Conference of Directors of Higher Education.*

In connection with the conference proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee discussed the advantages and disadvantages of holding, as proposed by the Danish delegation to the Tenth Assembly, a meeting of the Ministers of Education of the various countries instead of the meeting of the directors of higher education. It was agreed that it would in any case be advisable to convene, in addition to the administrative authorities, representatives of the governing bodies of universities (rectors, deans, professors, etc.) and to put certain questions on the conference agenda. The following was the resolution adopted :

X.

“ The Sub-Committee congratulates the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the steps taken to convene a meeting of directors of higher education in the various countries, which it considers to be a preliminary to the international co-operation necessary between those responsible for the various kinds of education.

“ It recommends that this meeting should be requested to study in the spirit of the League of Nations, certain practical problems—*e.g.*, the interchange of professors, the equivalence of degrees, the exchange of students between universities, the co-operation of higher schools of political science, etc.

“ In the examination of these questions, directors of higher education might make application to the representatives of universities and higher educational establishments (rectors, deans, directors, professors, etc.) possessing special knowledge of international intellectual relations.”

*Relations with the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations expressed a wish to come into closer contact with educational organisations. The Sub-Committee heartily welcomed this proposal and thought it advisable to co-operate with the Executive Committee of that Conference. The Chairman was instructed to appoint three members to examine, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the conditions of such co-operation.

The Sub-Committee heard a statement from Professor Zimmern regarding the possibility of study travel for groups of educational officials, on the lines of the interchange of health personnel introduced by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

*The Educational Information Centre.*

The Sub-Committee considered two reports on the work of the Paris and Geneva branches of the Educational Information Centre, and recommended that its work should not be interpreted in a restrictive sense, but should rather embrace the whole field of action covered by the Sub-Committee's recommendations. As regards the future organisation of the Centre, the Sub-Committee trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will take into account the varied work which the Centre has to carry out and will organise it accordingly along the most appropriate lines.

The Sub-Committee would be glad if the Centre would, in the near future, examine some of the following questions:

*Scholastic Museums.* — M. Destrée, Vice-Chairman, had put before the Sub-Committee a proposal for creating 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.

The Sub-Committee endorsed this proposal and thought the Centre the most suitable body to study how to put it into effect.

*Travel and Interchange of School-children.* — After examining an interim report of the Institute, the Sub-Committee emphasised the importance of this method of promoting mutual understanding, and recommended that all data which Governments or bodies having experience of such undertakings could furnish should be collected and a complete list made of such organisations.

*Relations with National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.* — In one of its amended recommendations, the Sub-Committee has asked National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to show a still greater interest in its work. It will be for the Centre to supply National Committees with the necessary material to ensure continuity of work.

*Collaboration among Members between Sessions.*

The Sub-Committee heard a statement by Mme. Dreyfus-Barney and adopted her proposals for maintaining relations between members of the Sub-Committee on the one hand and such members and the Secretariat on the other.

The Sub-Committee resolved to instruct the Centre to furnish regular information to members of the Sub-Committee on any fresh departures or important work undertaken. In accordance with a provision in the report of the Council of the League of Nations, dated September 2nd, 1927, authorising the Chairman of the Sub-Committee to convene some of the members in the interval between sessions should any important question arise, the Sub-Committee, with the object of ensuring continuity of work in the intervals between sessions, adopted the following resolution:

XI.

“ The Sub-Committee recommends that in the intervals between plenary meetings the Chairman should be authorised to convene those experts whom he thinks most qualified in order to note the results achieved and to give instructions regarding the work in progress.”

The Sub-Committee thus hopes to make its work more effective and facilitate the task of its Educational Information Centre.

The same end would be served by another step, for which the Sub-Committee of Experts asks the approval and ratification of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; Governments might be asked to send information regularly to the Secretariat on new phases of work or on the progress achieved in their countries.

The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

XII.

“ The Sub-Committee voices the wish that the various Governments should inform the Secretariat at least every two years of all steps taken officially or privately to promote the study of the League of Nations and the spirit of international co-operation, curricula, courses and lectures, school text-books, publications, libraries, competitions, League of Nations days, etc.

“ The Members of the Sub-Committee request the Secretariat to send them one month before their meetings a classified statement of these various activities.”

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**Appendix 3.**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY**

PRESENTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

We have the honour to submit to you the report of the Committee of Enquiry. We realise the importance of the task that has been entrusted to us, and accordingly we have felt it our duty to bring to our protracted discussions and to the drafting of these pages all the care we could command.

**COMPOSITION AND WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.**

At this juncture we would recall the resolution in virtue of which the constitution of the Committee of Enquiry was decided upon by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the seventh meeting of its eleventh session, held on Thursday, July 25th, 1929. We would also refer to the fact that this resolution was approved by the Tenth Assembly at its sixteenth plenary meeting, held on September 21st of the same year.

Our Committee was composed of five members of the plenary Committee and three members selected from outside the Committee, namely

Mlle. BONNEVIE,  
M. CASARES,  
Dr. DUGGAN,  
Sir Frank HEATH,  
M. KRÜSS,  
M. DE REYNOLD,  
M. ROCCO,  
M. ROLAND-MARCEL.

At its first meeting, the Committee unanimously elected M. Roland-Marcel as Chairman. By this act it gave expression to its desire to be presided over by the representative of the country which has so generously founded the Paris Institute for the purposes of intellectual co-operation.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations was represented in the Committee by Mr. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General, Mr. G. Oprescu acted as Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Nisot, Member of the Legal Section, regularly attended all except the secret meetings. The Director of the Institute was also invited to attend the meetings of the Committee at which his presence was considered helpful.

Wishing to hear the opinion of a distinguished representative of Latin-America, which, as is well known, takes a special interest in intellectual co-operation, the Committee requested His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay at Madrid, M. Fernandez y Medina, to state his views before it. It took into most careful consideration the statements made by M. Fernandez y Medina at the meeting held in the afternoon of Friday, April 25th.

For the drafting of this report, the Committee appointed three of its members, M. Casares, M. Krüss and M. de Reynold, who were assisted by the Chairman. The Committee also requested M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations, to prepare a general report on the financial administration of the Institute since 1925. Having asked that a French expert should be appointed to assist M. Vivaldi, we should here like to place on record our thanks to the French Government for having put at the Committee's disposal M. J. Appert, Inspecteur des Finances.

The Committee sat from Monday, April 14th, to Friday, May 2nd, inclusive. On April 19th it proceeded to Paris, where it heard the Director and all the chief officials of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, present at that moment as well as some of the former high officials of the Institute. It resumed its sittings at Geneva on the morning of Friday, April 25th.

Of the Committee's meetings, all were held in private and many in secret.

#### PRESENT ORGANISATION.

For the proper understanding of our report and of the conclusions we have reached, it is desirable to summarise the history of intellectual co-operation.

The International Committee met for the first time at Geneva in August 1922. In virtue of the Assembly's resolution of September 21st, 1921, it was originally constituted and acted essentially as an advisory Committee. To assist it in its work in 1922 the Committee formed three Sub-Committees: University Relations, Bibliography, and Intellectual Rights. In 1923 a small International University Information Office was established at the Secretariat of the League of Nations. On July 24th, 1924, the French Government made the League an offer to found at Paris, and to subsidise, an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to act as the executive and technical organ of which the Committee had continuously felt the need since 1923. The Paris Institute began its work on January 1st, 1926. According to the statutes, the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation form the Governing Body of the Institute. This in its turn appoints five members of different nationalities to form the Committee of Directors of the Institute, which meets every two months at the Institute. The Governing Body sat for the first time at Geneva in July 1925 to choose the members of the Committee of Directors, to elect a Director of the Institute, and to appoint the chiefs of section. In the same month, the plenary Committee set up its fourth Sub-Committee, that on Arts and Letters.

From 1925 onwards, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation became a permanent body. Owing to the foundation of the Institute, the methods of work were changed. Thenceforward recourse was had to committees of experts who met at the Institute to study special questions. Lastly, mention should be made of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation which began to come into existence from 1923 onwards, and of the meetings of *délégués d'Etat* accredited to the Institute.

#### DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

The following sections of our report deal consecutively with the six items on the agenda paper which you yourself proposed. We have attempted to start from the point reached by the International Committee, and to answer all the questions which you laid before us



on its behalf. We have, of course, given careful consideration to the numerous memoranda which the members of the Committee and the National Committees were invited to draw up for the Committee of Enquiry.<sup>1</sup>

## I. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Owing to its constitution and to the complexity of its work, the Committee of Enquiry was unable to deal with specific points without a preliminary general discussion to enable it to take its bearings. This general discussion helped to unearth the fundamental aspects of the problem and to define our method of approach to its solution. We were at once impressed with the necessity of submitting to the Committee not a mere commentary on the present position, but definite conclusions and concrete proposals for the future.

## II. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### A. *Definition.*

It was not without some hesitancy and reserve that the Committee undertook the task of seeking a definition of intellectual co-operation. At first sight, such a definition did not seem to us necessary, since intellectual co-operation has defined itself, or should define itself, by its results. Nevertheless, we have attempted to answer this question in order to satisfy those who hanker after a formula.

We have drawn a distinction between the *object*, the *purpose* and the *scope* of intellectual co-operation, and have eventually arrived at the following conclusion :

The *object* of intellectual co-operation is international collaboration with a view to promoting the progress of general civilisation and human knowledge, and notably the development and diffusion of science, letters and arts. Its *purpose* is to create an atmosphere favourable to the pacific solution of international problems. Its *scope* is that of the League of Nations.

As an attempt at a synthetic definition, the following would appear to us to be the best :

The activity of the League of Nations in the sphere of intellectual co-operation aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort, in order to promote a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace.

### B. *Field of Action.*

So much for synthesis. The Committee has secondarily endeavoured to sketch in broad outline the field of action of intellectual co-operation. Unanimously, it has decided on the following :

1. To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries.
2. To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.
3. To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.
4. To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing.
5. To support the international protection of intellectual rights.
6. To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

## III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

### A. *Methods.*

The sphere of action having thus been marked out, the Committee went on to consider the programme. Before fixing the latter, however, it was necessary to define the methods of work.

In this connection, the Committee examined the following questions :

1. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation within the framework of the League of Nations.
2. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation outside the framework of the League of Nations.

<sup>1</sup> 1. Memoranda submitted by Mlle. Bonnevie, by Dr. C. R. Mann, by the Austrian National Committee and by the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

2. Memoranda submitted by the Bulgarian, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish and Roumanian National Committees respectively.

3. Memoranda submitted by Mme. Curie and by Professor Tanakadate ; and by the Danish, Luxemburg and Swiss National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

4. Memoranda submitted by M. Jules Destrée and by the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. Letter from Professor von Harnack, Chairman of the German National Committee, and memorandum submitted by that Committee.

6. Note on the Organisation of the Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office, submitted by M. Destrée.

7. Memorandum submitted by M. Léon Brunschvicg.

8. Memorandum submitted by the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

9. Memorandum submitted by the American National Committee ; and the Draft Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, communicated by the American National Committee.

10. Letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. Should the activities and work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be carried on preferably by the Committee itself, or should they rather be entrusted to persons or organisations outside the Committee? In the latter alternative, can the Committee make them financial grants?

4. Centralisation or decentralisation.

5. Participation in international conferences and congresses.

The Committee's replies to each of these questions of method are as follows:

1. *Relations with Organs within the Framework of the League.*<sup>1</sup>

As regards the relations of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation with the other bodies whose activities are connected with intellectual co-operation and which are within the framework of the League of Nations, the following distinction should be made:

(a) Bodies directly engaged in intellectual co-operation, such as the Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The Committee should be kept constantly informed of their activities, in order to avoid overlapping with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) Other bodies, also within the framework of the League of Nations, but engaged in activities only indirectly connected with intellectual co-operation. The Committee should endeavour to bring into harmony the activities of its Institute and of the committees and offices directly under its authority with those of such bodies as the International Labour Office or the Institute of Private Law at Rome, subject always to the approval of the Council and the Assembly.

2. *Relations with Organisations outside the Framework of the League.*

In general, and having due regard to circumstances, the Committee should endeavour to get into touch with all organisations dealing with intellectual co-operation, outside the framework of the League of Nations. It may act directly or indirectly through its Institute or through any other organ under its control. The relations maintained with large associations of unquestioned international standing whose sphere of action covers an important part of intellectual life will differ from those maintained with specialised associations:

(a) With associations of the first category, so far as possible, the Committee will maintain continuous relations;

(b) With associations of the second category, relations will be established through the Institute or any other organ under the Committee's authority. They will deal on purely practical lines with the actual programme of intellectual co-operation. These relations will therefore take the form of co-operation with a view to solving a particular problem. As far as possible, it should be arranged that the work to be done will fall, wholly or in part, to the share of the association concerned.

3. *Execution of Work.*

For the execution of the work which forms the Committee's programme, there are two possible choices:

(a) Arrangement with other suitably qualified organisations;

(b) Execution of the work by the Committee's own machinery.

The first method will always be applied in the case of special problems for the solution of which some competent organisation already exists.

The second method will be applied whenever it is ascertained that no such organisation exists, and, in particular, in the case of major problems of international importance coming directly within the scope of the Committee's work.

It will never be possible to combine permanently in a single organisation like the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all the needful specialist knowledge. We, therefore, say at once that we regard the system of committees of experts as the best means of applying the second method.

It will be necessary — and this may also be stated here and now — to set aside an adequate sum in the budget of the Institute for grants to other bodies for the furtherance of the work of intellectual co-operation.

Lastly, we go so far as to recommend the institution of prizes for exceptionally praiseworthy work in connection with some point on the Committee's agenda.

4. *Centralisation or Decentralisation.*

Here, again, two possibilities present themselves:

(a) That of institutes outside the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation;

(b) That of institutes, offices or committees within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation and therefore subject to the direct supervision of the Committee.

<sup>1</sup> The expression "framework of the League" must, of course, be taken in a broad sense, and its use here does not imply that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law are to be regarded as *legally* belonging to the League.

The first case lies outside the competence of the Committee and, consequently, outside that of the Committee of Enquiry. For instance, though the International Committee for Popular Arts owes its inception to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the Institute, it forms an independent body.

We have therefore only to consider the second case. Our conception of it is as follows :

Very probably the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be constantly called upon to study new questions. Each problem will be usually referred to experts, who will meet at the Institute. For the execution, however, of certain work decided upon by the Committee, it may prove to be desirable, in the case of a group of questions of a similar character, to refer the matter to small bodies of specialists. This case has already arisen in connection with museum problems. The work of such bodies might lead to the formation of permanent offices or bureaux. These would possess a certain degree of technical and financial independence within the general framework of the organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, but they would remain in liaison with the Institute. It would not, however, be desirable for these bodies to become over-numerous, as in that case the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation might find its efforts dissipated to the detriment of its efficiency and the number of officials needlessly enlarged.

The foundation of an autonomous office or bureau must always, of course, be preceded by study and experiment, and must be the result of a definite decision of the Committee. Such a decision would have to be endorsed by the Council and Assembly, the only authorities able to give a final decision regarding both the establishment of such offices and the amount of autonomy they should enjoy.

The Committee is nevertheless of opinion that the first group of this kind might be composed of bibliographers. It would concentrate all the efforts that the Committee and its other organs have for some years been devoting to the fundamental problem of bibliography.

#### 5. *Congresses and Conferences.*

The Committee proposes that the procedure to be followed by the Institute when it thinks that it should be represented at a congress or conference should be as follows :

The Institute learns that an international conference or congress is to take place. At it questions affecting intellectual co-operation are to be discussed. The Institute will then acquaint the Executive Committee of the fact. The latter, on its own initiative, or after consulting the full Committee (should it think such a course necessary), will decide whether the Institute should send representatives. If so, in agreement with the Director, it will appoint the representative and will give him its instructions.

#### B. *Programme.*

Having thus laid down the methods to be followed, the Committee of Enquiry submits the following general programme for the Committee's consideration. Each point in this programme corresponds to one of the divisions of the field of action, of which we append a summary :

1. *To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries :*

Interchanges of students and teaching staff.

2. *To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character :*

(a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character ;

(b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence ;

(c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions (heads of higher educational institutions, directors of libraries, directors of university offices, etc.) ;

(d) Library co-ordination ;

(e) International Museums Office ;

(f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.

3. *To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations :*

(a) International exchanges and loans ;

(b) Translations ;

(c) General bibliographical questions.

4. *To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing :*

(a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life in the form of comparative studies ;

(b) Effects of specialisation on general education ;

(c) Enquiries regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science ;

(d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations ;

5. *To support the international protection of intellectual rights :*

(a) Protection of literary and artistic property ;

(b) Scientific property ;

(c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.

6. *To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.*

The Committee will, as in the past, direct the activity of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

IV. IN WHAT ORDER COULD THIS PROGRAMME BE BEST AND MOST USEFULLY CARRIED OUT ?

As set out above, this programme may appear too comprehensive and too general.

A. *Schedule.*

As all the questions cannot be taken up at the same time, we have tried to draw up a schedule covering a few clearly defined problems of an urgent nature to be dealt with between 1931 and 1935.

With a view to framing this schedule, the Committee examined the reports submitted in 1929 by the Institute to the plenary Committee and to the four Sub-Committees, and then proceeded to make numerous excisions.

*Point 1 of the Programme* (Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries).

Every meeting of the Committee and every meeting held under its auspices (as, for example, committees of experts), is a thoroughly effective means of developing relations between intellectual leaders in different countries. As regards interchanges of students and teaching staff, the Committee at present can only help indirectly. Certain year-books published by the Institute, such as that on *Holiday Courses* or the *List of Exchange Centres*, come under this heading. All that can be done is to continue the publication of such year-books and to improve them.

*Point 2 of the Programme* (Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character).

The effort to endow the International Museums Office with an independent constitution will be pursued, and the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts should receive the fullest support. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that attention should be concentrated on library co-ordination, and more particularly on centres of information and advice and the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*.

*Point 3 of the Programme* (Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations).

The Committee recommends :

(a) Laying special stress on the question of translations. Use should be made of the preliminary work by the Institute's Section of Literary Relations, and more particularly its card-index records, from which a very valuable year-book could be compiled ;

(b) That arrangements should now be made for the formation of the bibliographers' group to which we have already made reference.

*Point 4 of the Programme* (Study of certain major problems).

The Committee proposes that the enquiry (suspended since 1925) on intellectual life should be resumed, but in the following manner :

Comparative studies of certain features of contemporary intellectual activity should be undertaken. One series should deal with the intention, principles and methods of higher education in different subjects and in different countries. A second should be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems to which we have referred under point 4(d) of the programme, (Co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations).

Other fitting subjects for study might be found in the sphere of letters and arts.

Many of these subjects also fit in with the general definition of intellectual co-operation, especially when we consider this as one of the most effective means of achieving mutual understanding among the nations.

To prepare for this enquiry on intellectual life and to frame a programme, we consider that a committee of experts should be summoned. When the programme has been drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations in question, and would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.

The two questions referred to in 4 (b) and 4 (c) naturally come within the scope of this enquiry, and we would commend them to the serious attention of the Committee.

*Point 5 of the Programme* (Contribution towards the international protection of intellectual rights).

The study of the problems relating to intellectual rights began with that of scientific property, and has so far been conscientiously pursued by the Committee and its organs. This is pioneer work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. As matters stand, however, the Committee of Enquiry is of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should follow the principle of never undertaking anything that could better be left to others.

It is fully aware that there exist institutions which are better qualified and equipped to deal with and solve such problems, viz. : the Legal Section of the Secretariat, and the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Private Law at Rome, the International Bureaux at Berne.

Consequently, the Committee suggests that the representatives of these four institutions should meet a qualified member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, assisted by an official of the Institute, in order to reach an agreement for the allocation and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present.

Doubtless other important questions, such as that of the prevention of tendentious reports likely to disturb friendly relations between nations, that of possible errors of fact in school manuals, that of the protection of the beauties of nature, etc., have a claim to be included in the Committee's programme in the near future. The Committee of Enquiry feels, however, that the programme is at present too full to allow of an immediate study of these questions.

The Committee of Enquiry recommends the International Committee to follow for the next few years the plan which it has proposed above, whereby the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute will be able to concentrate their efforts upon a deeper study of the problems chosen for examination, instead of the prodigal beating of the air which has hitherto been the case — an obvious and grave defect of the whole of intellectual co-operation.

The Committee therefore proposes that when, in future, a new question is proposed for inclusion in the agenda, the following should be the

#### B. *Procedure.*

Once the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been laid down, no fresh problem may be investigated either by the Paris Institute or by any other organ of the Committee, unless there has been some preliminary process assuring its thorough investigation.

Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary, submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned and only thereafter be brought before the plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in conjunction with the Director of the Institute.

#### V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

The Committee has endeavoured to apply the principle of adapting the organisation to the work. To do this, the organisation has to be simplified. At present, it is too cumbersome and complicated. There are too many different authorities with ill-defined powers and responsibilities both of which delay progress.

##### 1. *International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

###### (a) *Composition.*

The International Committee is the supreme organ of intellectual co-operation, whose work and activities it directs and superintends. As its members are elected by the Council of the League of Nations, the mode of election is outside our competence. The Committee nevertheless makes the following recommendations :

(a) It is desirable that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be so composed as to represent the main branches of intellectual activity, beginning with those in which intellectual co-operation is most actively concerned.

(b) It is also desirable that there should be a certain balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and those of the " humane " sciences (including letters and arts).

(c) The present Committee considers that the International Committee should include neither corresponding members nor observers.

As it will be recommended later that the French member of the Executive and Directors' Committee will be asked to keep in close touch with the Institute between the sessions, we consider that, in order to ensure unity of action throughout the organisation of intellectual co-operation, the Chairman of the International Committee should also be Chairman of the Governing Body.

(b) *Agenda.*

As regards the preparation of the agenda, the Committee of Enquiry recommends the following procedure :

The Executive (and Directors') Committee, in the exercise of its functions as defined in paragraph 3 below, will submit to the Chairman of the International Committee for approval a draft agenda paper dealing with the work in progress. The latter will draw up the final agenda with the assistance of the Secretary of the Committee.

2. *Sub-Committees.*

The Committee has a high appreciation of the work done by the Sub-Committees. Nevertheless, while recognising the important results of their work during the past years, it proposes to abolish them in order to simplify the organisation, and because they are out of touch with the present march of events. Those members of the Sub-Committees, however, who continue to take an interest in intellectual co-operation, will have the opportunity, during the year, of working on the committees of experts.

3. *Executive Committee.*

The Committee is unanimous in considering that, as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation meets only once a year, it is not in a position adequately to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation nor to see that its decisions are carried out :

(a) We therefore propose the appointment of an Executive Committee, to which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will delegate powers enabling it to carry on the work of intellectual co-operation between the Committee's sessions.

(b) This Committee will consist of eight persons, the five members who form the Committee of Directors of the Institute and three other persons elected by the Committee from outside its own membership. One of these eight members must be of French nationality.

The three persons elected from outside the Committee will be chosen for their administrative qualifications and their practical knowledge of intellectual co-operation. They will take part in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Committee of Directors', the International Committee and the Governing Body.

(c) The quorum of the Executive and Directors' Committee should be four.

(d) The Executive Committee will meet regularly four times a year. The meeting, will, as a rule, be held at Geneva, except when the Committee may wish to sit at the Institute. One of the meetings will take place immediately after the ordinary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(e) The Committee may set up two sub-committees, one of which will be responsible for watching the work of the Institute and the other for its financial administration, in consultation with the League of Nations Auditor.

(f) The French member of the Committee will be requested to keep in close touch with the Institute's activities in the intervals between sessions.

The present Committee lays great stress on this reform. It is the corner-stone of all those proposed in this report.

4. *Committees of Experts.*

We have already recommended the establishment of committees of experts. We can amplify our ideas :

(a) The ordinary, typical committee of experts is a small Committee sitting at the Institute appointed temporarily for the study of a special question in order to help the Institute in its work.

(b) In the case of questions involving a programme of work spread over several years, committees of experts will be appointed for an extended term. These committees of experts might sit in Geneva, Paris, or any other town. The Bureau of the International Museums Office already provides an example of this type. The bibliographers' group, if formed, would provide another.

(c) Lastly, there might be a third type of committee of experts, set up by the International Committee for the preliminary study of a question before it was definitely placed on the Committee's agenda. Committees of experts of this type will have to be in direct touch with the International Committee. An example is the proposed committee to prepare for the enquiry on intellectual life.

We therefore recommend great freedom in the use of committees of experts.

We have no intention of excluding any case in which recourse may be had to a private institution, or to an individual specially qualified for the study of a question or for the performance of certain work at the Institute or elsewhere.

Each committee of experts will have to appoint someone (chairman or *rapporteur*) to be at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

### 5. National Committees.

National Committees came into existence to act as a link between the International Committee and intellectual life in the different countries. They accordingly constitute a necessary adjunct to intellectual co-operation, and now represent the national aspects of intellectual co-operation :

(a) There should therefore be a National Committee in each country.

In countries where there is not yet a National Committee, use should be made of the services of one or more " correspondents ".

These correspondents should not be confused with the corresponding members of the International Committee, whom the present Committee proposes to abolish.

(b) More continuous and more systematic co-operation should be established between the International Committee and the National Committees, and the latter should be given a more direct share in the work of intellectual co-operation ; otherwise there is a risk of their gradually disappearing.

(c) Without wishing to go so far, for the moment at least, as to found intellectual co-operation on the National Committees, we consider it essential that meetings of their representatives should be regularly convened at longer or shorter intervals.<sup>1</sup> These should take place whenever questions arise of interest to the National Committees as a whole and likely to strengthen the ties between them and the International Committee.

(d) Without, again, wishing to interfere in the organisation of the National Committees, which must reflect the diversity of intellectual life in the different countries, we consider it important that these Committees should be placed in a position to act as intermediaries between the International Committee, on the one hand, and the official intellectual authorities of the different countries (Ministries, universities, academies, scientific institutions, etc.), on the other.

(e) In order that this liaison may be regular and effective, each Committee should have a permanent Secretariat with which that of the International Committee and the Institute can regularly correspond.

Such a Secretariat necessitates funds, however small.

## VI. THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE : ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA.

On the re-organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation depends to a great extent the future of that co-operation.

The Institute is the Committee's instrument of work. As its name implies, it should be absolutely international in character ; it is so, thanks to its past work, but this character must become even more pronounced. The Institute, therefore, has no independent activity and no powers of initiative as regards questions of principle. It carries out the Committee's decisions and makes arrangements for its work, a matter which necessitates a very simple and elastic organisation. Clearly, however, the Institute has become too cumbersome and too bureaucratic.

### 1. Name of the Institute.

The members of the Committee held a discussion as to the Institute's name. No doubt it is difficult, if not impossible, to replace the word " institute " by any other. Nevertheless, this word is obviously ill-chosen.

By an institute is meant either a body of scholars, writers or artists, or else an establishment in which scientific research or special studies are carried on. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, answers to neither of these meanings. There can be no doubt that it has suffered from its name.

### 2. " Délégués d'Etat."

The Committee proposes to abolish the " Délégués d'Etat ". The relations between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Governments must be established through Geneva, and secondarily through the National Committees. Naturally, the Governments may retain the right, if they think fit, to appoint qualified persons to keep in close touch with the Institute.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League in this connection.

### 3. *Re-organisation of the Institute.*

The members of the Committee agreed on the following principles : reduction of the central services, abolition of the sections, drastic diminution in the numbers of officials combined with a considerable improvement in technical staff (minute-writers, translators, interpreters, shorthand-writers), not to speak of the experts who will work at or outside the Institute in a temporary capacity.

Every official entrusted with some particular question will be present with the Director at meetings of the Executive Committee or at the plenary sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when that question is under discussion.

### 4. *Attachment of the Staff to the League of Nations.*

The Committee of Enquiry devoted particular attention to the precarious present position of the staff. It found salaries to be inadequate and status ill-defined. It therefore desires that the staff should be incorporated — or at any rate assimilated — to that of the League of Nations. It attaches the greatest importance to this point, for the inclusion of the staff of the Institute in that of the League of Nations would greatly improve status, rank and discipline.

### 5. *Regulations of the Institute.*

As a result of the foregoing considerations, the internal regulations of the Institute, its staff regulations and its financial regulations will have to be completely revised as soon as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body have determined the principles on which the Institute's re-organisation should be based.

### 6. *Statute.*

The Committee has also considered the advisability of a modification of the Statute. At first sight there would seem to be no absolute necessity to do so. Nevertheless, some alterations may become inevitable in consequence of the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation felt called upon to make in the light of this report. This possibility was foreseen in the letter addressed to the League of Nations by the French Government on December 8th, 1924 (paragraph 8).

### 7. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute.*

Close collaboration between the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute is an essential condition of efficiency.

Most of the memoranda transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry point out that certain difficulties have arisen. The first and most essential point is the establishment of good personal relations. The Committee has examined the regulations adopted by the Governing Body of the Institute on July 29th, 1926 ; it considers them excellent, but thinks that they should be more strictly enforced. The Committee would nevertheless propose the addition of the following two paragraphs :

“ 10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, who shall previously consult the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

“ 11. Correspondence concerning the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall always be conducted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations in the case of communications addressed to Governments and governmental authorities. It shall also, as a general rule, be conducted by the Secretariat in the case of communications to members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, who in certain circumstances may be the natural intermediaries between all the intellectual organisations of a country and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

“ In all other cases correspondence shall be conducted by the Institute.

“ After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allotment of work arising out of resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and approved by the Council and the Assembly.”

These changes are in no sense an innovation, they merely codify the present practice.

### 8. *Publications.*

The Committee has also considered the publications of the Institute.

It proposes to maintain the following publications, which seem to it to be very useful : *University Exchanges in Europe*, *Index Bibliographicus*, *Holiday Courses in Europe*, the Review “*Mouseion*”, the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*, and a *Handbook on Translation*.



As a new proposal, it suggests that the Secretariat should arrange with the Institute, after consulting the Executive Committee, to publish a *list of international meetings of an intellectual character*.

On the other hand, the Committee proposes that the following publications should be discontinued :

1. The Review "*Intellectual Co-operation*", which is at the same time both too specialised and too general in character. In order to keep it alive, disproportionately large sums would have to be spent out of the Institute's funds.

2. The *Lists of Notable Books* ; although officially these lists do not involve the responsibility of the Institute or of the Committee or of the League of Nations, they do so, nevertheless, in the eyes of the general public. Moreover, they are not compiled on a sound basis nor on really scientific lines.

The Committee also looks doubtfully upon the publication of *Ibero-American Classics*. It feels that, although the publication of these works is intrinsically of great interest, the task should be left to a publisher, without any official assistance on the part of the Institute.

### 9. Budget.

The re-organisation of the Institute depends on its *budget*. Here the Committee has followed the principle of adapting this re-organisation very closely to the actual and assured resources of the Institute.

It has, moreover, been guided by the report submitted by M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations, in putting before you the following proposals :

1. We take the Institute's revenue at 3,000,000 French francs per annum. This is lower than the sum total of contributions, owing to the fact that the latter are never entirely paid up. Prudence, therefore, demands that the estimates should be based on this lower figure for receipts.

2. Expenditure on staff will be limited to a maximum of 1,400,000 francs, viz., 1,000,000 francs for higher officials and 400,000 francs for subordinate staff.

3. This sum will be distributed on the basis of the following establishment :

A Director, with a salary of 120,000 francs, plus 30,000 francs for entertainment expenses and 30,000 francs for a motor-car ;

Four principal secretaries, with an initial salary of 90,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 110,000 francs over a period of, say, six years.

Of these principal secretaries, one would hold the title of Secretary to the Institute and would be responsible for discharging the duties of head of staff and administrative services. The other three would be assistants to the Director.

Eight assistant secretaries, with an initial salary of 50,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 75,000 francs.

Of these assistant secretaries, one would be head of the financial service, another would be attached to the Secretariat. A third would be responsible more particularly for drafting of minutes and other editorial work. Two others would be translator-interpreters, and lastly three would act as assistants to the secretaries.

Taking only the minimum salaries as a basis, this would give the following expenditure :

	Francs
Director . . . . .	180,000
Four principal secretaries at 90,000 . . . . .	360,000
Eight assistant secretaries at 50,000 . . . . .	400,000
Total . . . . .	940,000

This would leave a margin of 60,000 francs on the total of 1,000,000 francs allotted for higher staff. This is reserved as a precaution, in case it should be necessary either to pay the Director more than 180,000 francs (up to 200,000) or to make any other modifications.

In the case of subordinate staff, it was considered that 20,000 francs per annum might be taken as the initial salary of a bilingual shorthand-typist, which salary might be increased to 24,000.

Seeing that the 400,000 francs allotted for subordinate staff salaries would thus permit of the appointment of twenty shorthand-typists at 20,000 francs, obviously an excessive number, it is suggested that this total should include the wages of clerks and house staff.

Shorthand-typists, moreover, would not be attached to individual officers, but would all be in a central pool.

With the exception of the Director, whose salary would be fixed, officials of the Institute should be engaged at the minimum salary of their class, and increments should only be given in accordance with the rules laid down in the staff regulations.

4. In Chapter 2 of the 1931 budget, the same estimates would be retained as for 1930, viz. :

	Francs
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	75,000
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	80,000
C. Insurances (various). . . . .	20,000
Total . . . . .	175,000

5. Chapter 3 of the budget would be as follows :

A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Executive and Directors' Committee (the increase as compared with the 50,000 francs of the present estimate is due to the fact that the number of members will be greater) . . . . .	80,000
B. Entertainment expenses (this credit is reserved exclusively for the Chairman of the Executive and Directors' Committee on the occasion of important meetings involving relatively high entertainment expenses). . .	30,000
C. Travelling (journeys of Institute officials). . . . .	60,000
D. Meetings of experts . . . . .	300,000
E. Contributions to special work and awards by the Institute	500,000
F. Office expenses. . . . .	100,000
G. Purchase of books (in lieu of the old item " Library "). .	20,000
H. Publications . . . . .	200,000

6. Chapter 4 (unforeseen expenses) would be for an estimated amount of . . . . . 100,000

This sum could be called upon whenever other estimates proved inadequate. It is understood that no transfer may be made from this chapter to others except on a decision of the Executive and Directors' Committee.

7. All revenue surplus to the above requirements would be credited to the Working Capital Fund.

On the basis, therefore, of an income of 3,000,000 francs, the following budget estimate might be framed :

	Francs
I. Staff . . . . .	1,400,000
II. Maintenance, etc.. . . . .	175,000
III. Travelling expenses, meetings, work, publications, etc.	1,290,000
IV. Unforeseen . . . . .	100,000
Total. . . . .	2,965,000

The surplus of 35,000 francs would then be transferred to the Working Capital Fund, which at the close of 1930 should already amount to 221,000 francs and thus, having regard to the fact that income may exceed 3,000,000, approximate to the 10 % per cent anticipated in 1929.

There can be no doubt that the far-reaching reforms which we propose to you, both from the point of view of the Institute's organisation and of its budget, will result in a reduction in staff which may be estimated at 64 per cent (about 35 officials, employees and minor staff instead of 96 as at present). Furthermore, the staff will have to be so selected that it can adapt itself to the new plan and the new methods of work.

Accordingly, in order to settle the difficulties of all kinds which might be raised by successive readjustments, we make the two following proposals :

(a) It should be decided that on August 1st all contracts and engagements will be cancelled, in order to leave the competent authorities free to recruit the staff with due consideration of the legal and financial effects of this general measure.

This question will not arise in the case of the Director, as the latter has decided of his own accord to place himself once more at the French Government's disposal, the five years' leave granted him by the French Minister of Education and Fine Arts expiring in October next.

(b) For the period of transition, which will last until December 31st, a delegate — if possible one of the members of the Committee of Enquiry — should be appointed to re-organise the Institute, so that when the new Director takes up his duties he can begin work at once with the new staff.

And so we come to the conclusions of our report.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The work of intellectual co-operation is full of vitality, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future.

2. It must be simplified.

3. The methods of work must be changed and the machinery improved.

4. A programme must be drawn up containing only a small number of questions, either of immediate interest or of undoubted importance.

5. In future, the work undertaken must be within the financial resources actually available.

6. Lastly, in intellectual co-operation, as in all other human affairs, the spirit is everything.

It is on this note that we would close our report. We believe that the difficult passage from youth to manhood will be safely overpassed and that, taken in all, the present crisis will be found to have been productive of good.

Geneva, May 2nd, 1930.

(Signed) H. Frank HEATH,  
Kristine BONNEVIE,  
Alfredo ROCCO,  
Dr. H. A. KRÜSS,

(Signed) ROLAND-MARCEL,  
Julio CASARES,  
Stephen P. DUGGAN,  
Gonzague DE REYNOLD.

Sub-Appendix.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

*Definition:* The activity of the League of Nations in the form of intellectual co-operation aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort, in order to promote a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace.

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
1. <i>Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries.</i>	Interchanges of students and teaching staff.	Each meeting of the Committee and each meeting held under its auspices is regarded as one of the most effective means of developing interchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries.  Indirect means : publication of year-books ( <i>List of Exchange Centres, Holiday Courses, etc.</i> ).
2. <i>Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.</i>	(a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character.  (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence.  (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions.  (d) Library co-ordination.  (e) International Museums Office.  (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.	Continuance of meetings, such as those of <i>directors of university offices, directors of libraries, representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international questions, representatives of students' international associations, etc.</i>  Advice centres. <i>International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services.</i>  Continued development of the International Museums Office with a view to intellectual autonomy, publication of <i>Mouseion</i> .  Keeping in touch with the Committee's work.

Sphere of action	Programme	Working plan
<p>3. <i>Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.</i></p>	<p>(a) International exchanges and loans. (b) Translations. (c) General bibliographical questions.</p>	<p>Laying stress on the question of translations; publication of a year-book. Encouragement of the formation of the bibliographers' group; publication of the <i>Index Bibliographicus</i>.</p>
<p>4. <i>Joint study of certain major problems of international bearing.</i></p>	<p>(a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life. (b) The effects of specialisation on general education. (c) Enquiry regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science. (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations.</p>	<p>Resumption of this enquiry in the form of comparative studies. One series will deal with the intention, methods and principles of higher education in different countries. Institution of this enquiry. Institution of this enquiry. Another series of studies will be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems referred to under (d). <i>Method of work:</i> A committee of experts should be summoned to draw up a programme of these various enquiries. When the programme was drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations arising out of it; this second committee would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.</p>
<p>5. <i>Contribution towards international protection of intellectual rights.</i></p>	<p>(a) Protection of literary and artistic property. (b) Scientific property. (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.</p>	<p>The Committee is recommended to summon a meeting at which the following would be represented : (a) The Legal Section of the Secretariat ; (b) The International Labour Office ; (c) The International Institute of Private Law at Rome ; (d) The International Bureaux at Berne, with the assistance of a qualified member of the Committee, an official of the Institute being also present in order to reach an agreement for the allocation and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present.</p>
<p>6. <i>Making known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.</i></p>		<p>The Committee will continue to direct the work of the Committee of Experts.</p>

Appendix 4.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

AS MODIFIED AND ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION  
AT ITS SESSION OF JULY 1930.

*Note.* — The first part of the report concerning the composition of the Committee and its method of work is not given in this document.

The changes made by the International Committee are printed in italics; the omissions are indicated by a dotted line.

II. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. *Definition.*

It was not without some hesitancy and reserve that the Committee undertook the task of seeking a definition of intellectual co-operation. At first sight, such a definition did not seem to us necessary, since intellectual co-operation has defined itself, or should define itself, by its results. Nevertheless, we have attempted to answer this question in order to satisfy those who hanker after a formula.

We have drawn a distinction between the *object*, the *purpose* and the *scope* of intellectual co-operation, and have eventually arrived at the following conclusion:

The *object* of intellectual co-operation is international collaboration with a view to promoting the progress of general civilisation and human knowledge, and notably the development and diffusion of science, letters and arts. Its *purpose* is to create an atmosphere favourable to the pacific solution of international problems. Its *scope* is that of the League of Nations.

As an attempt at a synthetic definition, the following would appear to us to be the best:

The activity of the League of Nations in the sphere of intellectual co-operation aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort, in order to promote a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace.

B. *Field of Action.*

So much for synthesis. The Committee has secondarily endeavoured to sketch in broad outline the field of action of intellectual co-operation. Unanimously, it has decided on the following:

1. To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries.
2. To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.
3. To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.
4. To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing.
5. To support the international protection of intellectual rights.
6. To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION  
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

A. *Methods.*

The sphere of action having thus been marked out, the Committee went on to consider the programme. Before fixing the latter, however, it was necessary to define the methods of work. In this connection, the Committee examined the following questions:

1. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation within the framework of the League of Nations.
2. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation outside the framework of the League of Nations.
3. Should the activities and work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be carried on preferably by the Committee itself, or should they rather be entrusted to persons or organisations outside the Committee? In the latter alternative, can the Committee make them financial grants?
4. Centralisation or decentralisation.
5. Participation in international conferences and congresses.

The Committee's replies to each of these questions of method are as follows:

I. *Relations with Organs within the Framework of the League.*<sup>1</sup>

As regards the relations of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the other bodies whose activities are connected with intellectual co-operation and which are within the framework of the League of Nations, the following distinction should be made:

(a) Bodies directly engaged in intellectual co-operation, such as the Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The Committee should be kept constantly informed of their activities, in order to avoid overlapping with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) Other bodies, also within the framework of the League of Nations, but engaged in activities only indirectly connected with intellectual co-operation. The Committee should endeavour to bring into harmony the activities of its Institute and of the committees and offices directly under its authority with those of such bodies as the International Labour Office or the Institute of Private Law at Rome, subject always to the approval of the Council and the Assembly.

2. *Relations with Organisations outside the Framework of the League.*

In general, and having due regard to circumstances, the Committee should endeavour to get into touch with all organisations dealing with intellectual co-operation, outside the framework of the League of Nations. It may act directly or indirectly through its Institute or through any other organ under its control. The relations maintained with large associations of unquestioned international standing whose sphere of action covers an important part of intellectual life will differ from those maintained with specialised associations:

(a) With associations of the first category, so far as possible, the Committee will maintain continuous relations;

(b) With associations of the second category, relations will be established through the Institute or any other organ under the Committee's authority. They will deal on purely practical lines with the actual programme of intellectual co-operation. These relations will therefore take the form of co-operation with a view to solving a particular problem. As far as possible, it should be arranged that the work to be done will fall, wholly or in part, to the share of the association concerned.

3. *Execution of Work.*

For the execution of the work which forms the Committee's programme, there are two possible choices:

(a) Arrangement with other suitably qualified organisations;

(b) Execution of the work by the Committee's own machinery.

The first method will always be applied in the case of special problems for the solution of which some competent organisation already exists.

The second method will be applied whenever it is ascertained that no such organisation exists, and, in particular, in the case of major problems of international importance coming directly within the scope of the Committee's work.

It will never be possible to combine permanently in a single organisation like the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all the needful specialist knowledge. We, therefore, say at once that we regard the system of committees of experts as the best means of applying the second method.

It will be necessary — and this may also be stated here and now — to set aside an adequate sum in the budget of the Institute for grants to other bodies for the furtherance of the work of intellectual co-operation.

Lastly, we go so far as to recommend the institution of prizes for exceptionally praiseworthy work in connection with some point on the Committee's agenda.

4. *Centralisation or Decentralisation.*

Here, again, two possibilities present themselves:

(a) That of institutes outside the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation;

(b) That of institutes, offices or committees within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation and therefore subject to the direct supervision of the Committee.

The first case lies outside the competence of the Committee and, consequently, outside that of the Committee of Enquiry. For instance, though the International Committee for Popular Arts owes its inception to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the Institute, it forms an independent body.

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<sup>1</sup> The expression "framework of the League" must, of course, be taken in a broad sense, and its use here does not imply that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law are to be regarded as *legally* belonging to the League.

We have therefore only to consider the second case. Our conception of it is as follows:

Very probably the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be constantly called upon to study new questions. Each problem will be usually referred to experts, who will meet at the Institute. For the execution, however, of certain work decided upon by the Committee, it may prove to be desirable, in the case of a group of questions of a similar character, to refer the matter to small bodies of specialists. This case has already arisen in connection with museum problems. The work of such bodies might lead to the formation of permanent offices or bureaux. These would possess a certain degree of technical and financial independence within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation, but they would remain in liaison with the Institute. It would not, however, be desirable for these bodies to become over-numerous, as in that case the organisation for intellectual co-operation might find its efforts dissipated to the detriment of its efficiency and the number of officials needlessly enlarged.

The foundation of an autonomous office or bureau must always, of course, be preceded by study and experiment, and must be the result of a definite decision of the Committee. Such a decision would have to be endorsed by the Council and Assembly, the only authorities able to give a final decision regarding both the establishment of such offices and the amount of autonomy they should enjoy.

The Committee is nevertheless of opinion that the first group of this kind might be composed of bibliographers. It would concentrate all the efforts that the Committee and its other organs have for some years been devoting to the fundamental problem of bibliography.

#### 5. *Congresses and Conferences.*

The Committee proposes that the procedure to be followed by the Institute when it thinks that it should be represented at a congress or conference should be as follows:

The Institute learns that an international conference or congress is to take place. At it questions affecting intellectual co-operation are to be discussed. The Institute will then acquaint the Executive Committee of the fact. The latter, on its own initiative, or after consulting the full Committee (should it think such a course necessary), will decide whether the Institute should send representatives. If so, in agreement with the Director, it will appoint the representative and will give him its instructions. *In case of emergency, however, the Director alone is authorised to take a decision, provided that he communicates it to the Executive Committee at its following session.*

#### B. *Programme.*

Having thus laid down the methods to be followed, the Committee of Enquiry submits the following general programme for the Committee's consideration. Each point in this programme corresponds to one of the divisions of the field of action, of which we append a summary:

1. *To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries:*  
Interchanges of students and teaching staff.
2. *To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character:*
  - (a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character;
  - (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence;
  - (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions (heads of higher educational institutions, directors of libraries, directors of university offices, etc.);
  - (d) Library co-ordination;
  - (e) International Museums Office;
  - (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.
3. *To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations:*
  - (a) International exchanges and loans;
  - (b) Translations;
  - (c) General bibliographical questions.
4. *To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing:*
  - (a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life in the form of comparative studies;
  - (b) Effects of specialisation on general education;
  - (c) Enquiries regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science;
  - (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations;
5. *To support the international protection of intellectual rights:*
  - (a) Protection of literary and artistic property;
  - (b) Scientific property;
  - (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.

6. To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

The Committee will, as in the past, direct the activity of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

IV. IN WHAT ORDER COULD THIS PROGRAMME BE BEST AND MOST USEFULLY CARRIED OUT ?  
As set out above, this programme may appear too comprehensive and too general.

#### A. Schedule.

As all the questions cannot be taken up at the same time, we have tried to draw up a schedule covering a few clearly defined problems of an urgent nature to be dealt with between 1931 and 1935.

With a view to framing this schedule, the Committee examined the reports submitted in 1929 by the Institute to the plenary Committee and to the four Sub-Committees, and then proceeded to make numerous excisions.

*Point 1 of the Programme* (Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries).

Every meeting of the Committee and every meeting held under its auspices (as, for example, committees of experts), is a thoroughly effective means of developing relations between intellectual leaders in different countries. As regards interchanges of students and teaching staff, the Committee at present can only help indirectly. Certain year-books published by the Institute, such as that on *Holiday Courses* or the *List of Exchange Centres*, come under this heading. All that can be done is to continue the publication of such year-books and to improve them.

*Point 2 of the Programme* (Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character).

The effort to endow the International Museums Office with an independent constitution will be pursued, and the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts should receive the fullest support. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that attention should be concentrated on library co-ordination, and more particularly on centres of information and advice and the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*.

*Point 3 of the Programme* (Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations).

The Committee recommends:

(a) Laying special stress on the question of translations. Use should be made of the preliminary work by the Institute's Section of Literary Relations, and more particularly its card-index records, from which a very valuable year-book could be compiled;

(b) That arrangements should now be made for the formation of the bibliographers' group to which we have already made reference.

*Point 4 of the Programme* (Study of certain major problems).

The Committee proposes that the enquiry (suspended since 1925) on intellectual life should be resumed, but in the following manner:

Comparative studies of certain features of contemporary intellectual activity should be undertaken. One series should deal with the intention, principles and methods of . . . education in different subjects and in different countries. A second should be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems to which we have referred under point 4 (d) of the programme (Co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations).

Other fitting subjects for study might be found in the sphere of letters and arts.

Many of these subjects also fit in with the general definition of intellectual co-operation, especially when we consider this as one of the most effective means of achieving mutual understanding among the nations.

To prepare for this enquiry on intellectual life and to frame a programme, we consider that a committee of experts should be summoned. When the programme has been drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations in question, and would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.

The two questions referred to in (b) and (c) naturally come within the scope of this enquiry, and we would commend them to the serious attention of the Committee.



*Point 5 of the Programme* (Contribution towards the international protection of intellectual rights).

The study of the problems relating to intellectual rights began with that of scientific property, and has so far been conscientiously pursued by the Committee and its organs. This is pioneer work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. *The Committee recommends, however, that every care should be taken to avoid overlapping and that advantage should be taken so far as possible of the collaboration of other competent organisations.*

.....  
Doubtless other important questions, such as that of the prevention of tendentious reports likely to disturb friendly relations between nations, that of possible errors of fact in school manuals, that of the protection of the beauties of nature, etc., have a claim to be included in the Committee's programme in the near future. The Committee of Enquiry feels, however, that the programme is at present too full to allow of an immediate study of these questions.

The Committee of Enquiry recommends the International Committee to follow for the next few years the plan which it has proposed above, whereby the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute will be able to concentrate their efforts upon a deeper study of the problems chosen for examination, instead of the prodigal beating of the air which has hitherto been the case—an obvious and grave defect of the whole of intellectual co-operation.

The Committee therefore proposes that when, in future, a new question is proposed for inclusion in the agenda, the following should be the procedure.

*B. Procedure.*

Once the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been laid down, no fresh problem may be investigated either by the Paris Institute or by any other organ of the Committee, unless there has been some preliminary process assuring its thorough investigation.

Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary, submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned and only thereafter be brought before the plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in *collaboration* with the Director of the Institute.

V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

The Committee has endeavoured to apply the principle of adapting the organisation to the work. To do this, the organisation has to be simplified. At present, it is too cumbrous and complicated. There are too many different authorities with ill-defined powers and responsibilities both of which delay progress.

*I. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

(a) *Composition.*

The International Committee is the supreme organ of intellectual co-operation, whose work and activities it directs and superintends. As its members are elected by the Council of the League of Nations, the mode of election is outside our competence. The Committee nevertheless makes the following recommendations:

(a) It is desirable that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be so composed as to represent the main branches of intellectual activity, beginning with those in which intellectual co-operation is most actively concerned.

(b) It is also desirable that there should be a certain balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and those of the "humane" sciences (including letters and arts).

(c) The present Committee considers that the International Committee should include neither corresponding members nor observers.

.....  
(b) *Agenda.*

As regards the preparation of the agenda, the Committee of Enquiry recommends the following procedure:

The Executive (and Directors') Committee, in the exercise of its functions as defined in paragraph 3 below, will submit to the Chairman of the International Committee for approval a draft agenda paper dealing with the work in progress. The latter will draw up the final agenda with the assistance of the Secretary of the Committee.

*2. Sub-Committees.*

The Committee has a high appreciation of the work done by the Sub-Committees. Nevertheless, while recognising the important results of their work during the past years, it proposes, in order to simplify the organisation *and get the best results from it, to distribute the Sub-Committees among the various Committees of Experts to be set up.*

3. *Executive Committee.*

The Committee is unanimous in considering that, as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation meets only once a year, it is not in a position adequately to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation nor to see that its decisions are carried out:

(a) We therefore propose the appointment of an Executive Committee, to which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will delegate powers enabling it to carry on the work of intellectual co-operation between the Committee's sessions.

(b) This Committee will consist, *in addition to the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation*, of eight persons, the five members who form the Committee of Directors of the Institute and three other persons elected by the Committee from outside its own membership . . .

The three persons elected from outside the Committee will be chosen for their administrative qualifications and their practical knowledge of intellectual co-operation. They will take part in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Committee of Directors', the International Committee and the Governing Body.

(c) *The Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee shall be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body, who are members ipso facto of the Executive and Directors' Committees.*

(d) The quorum of the Executive and Directors' Committee should be four. *No member may send a substitute.*

(e) The Executive Committee will meet regularly four times a year. The meetings will, as a rule, be held at Geneva, except when the Committee, *like the Directors' Committee* may wish to sit at the Institute. One of the meetings will take place immediately after the ordinary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(f) The Committee may set up two sub-committees, one of which will be responsible for watching the work of the Institute and the other for its financial administration, in consultation with the League of Nations Auditor.

. . . . .

The present Committee lays great stress on this reform. It is the corner-stone of all those proposed in this report.

4. *Committee of Experts.*

We have already recommended the establishment of committees of experts. We can amplify our ideas:

(a) The ordinary, typical committee of experts is a small Committee sitting at the Institute appointed temporarily for the study of a special question in order to help the Institute in its work.

(b) In the case of questions involving a programme of work spread over several years, committees of experts *may* be appointed, *as an exceptional measure*, for an extended term. These committees of experts might sit in Geneva, Paris, or any other town. The Bureau of the International Museums Office already provides an example of this type. The bibliographers' group, if formed, would provide another.

(c) Lastly, there might be a third type of committee of experts, set up by the International Committee for the preliminary study of a question before it was definitely placed on the Committee's agenda. Committees of experts of this type will have to be in direct touch with the International Committee. *Moreover, any committee of experts dealing with questions submitted to the Institute must be in touch with the latter.*

We therefore recommend great freedom in the use of committees of experts.

We have no intention of excluding any case in which recourse may be had to a private institution, or to an individual specially qualified for the study of a question or for the performance of certain work at the Institute or elsewhere.

Each committee of experts will have to appoint someone (chairman or *rapporteur*) to be at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. *National Committees.*

National Committees came into existence to act as a link between the International Committee and intellectual life in the different countries. They accordingly constitute a necessary adjunct to intellectual co-operation, and now represent the national aspects of intellectual co-operation:

(a) There should therefore be a National Committee in each country.

In countries where there is not yet a National Committee, use should be made of the services of one or more "correspondents".

These correspondents should not be confused with the corresponding members of the International Committee, whom the present Committee proposes to abolish.

(b) More continuous and more systematic co-operation should be established between the International Committee and the National Committees, and the latter should be given a more direct share in the work of intellectual co-operation; otherwise there is a risk of their gradually disappearing.

(c) Without wishing to go so far, for the moment at least, as to found intellectual co-operation on the National Committees, we consider it essential that meetings of their

representatives should be regularly convened at longer or shorter intervals.<sup>1</sup> These should take place whenever questions arise of interest to the National Committees as a whole and likely to strengthen the ties between them and the International Committee.

(d) Without, again, wishing to interfere in the organisation of the National Committees, which must reflect the diversity of intellectual life in the different countries, we consider it important that these Committees should be placed in a position to *assist in acting* as intermediaries between the International Committee, on the one hand, and the official intellectual authorities of the different countries (Ministeries, universities, academies, scientific institutions, etc.), on the other.

(e) In order that *there may be regular and effective liaison on these lines*, each Committee should have a permanent Secretariat with which that of the International Committee and the Institute can regularly correspond.

Such a Secretariat necessitates funds, however small.

## VI. THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE: ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA.

On the re-organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation depends to a great extent the future of that co-operation.

The Institute is the Committee's instrument of work. As its name implies, it should be absolutely international in character; it is so, thanks to its past work, but this character must become even more pronounced. The Institute, therefore, has . . . . . no powers of initiative as regards questions of principle. It carries out the Committee's decisions and makes arrangements for its work, a matter which necessitates a very simple and elastic organisation. The Institute, *it is felt*, has become too cumbersome and too bureaucratic.

### I. *Name of the Institute.*

The members of the Committee held a discussion as to the Institute's name. No doubt it is difficult, if not impossible, to replace the word "institute" by any other. Nevertheless, this word is obviously ill-chosen.

By an institute is meant either a body of scholars, writers or artists, or else an establishment in which scientific research or special studies are carried on. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, answers to neither of these meanings. There can be no doubt that it has suffered from its name.

### 2. *"Délégués d'Etat."*

*Should the Governments think fit to appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute, the relations of such delegates with the latter would be purely individual.*

### 3. *Re-organisation of the Institute.*

The members of the Committee agreed on the following principles: reduction of the central services . . . . . drastic diminution in the numbers of officials combined with a considerable improvement in technical staff (minute-writers, translators, interpreters, shorthand-writers), not to speak of the experts who will work at or outside the Institute in a temporary capacity.

*The allocation of work and distribution of staff should be adapted to the plan of work; any rigidity in the internal organisation of the Institute should be avoided.*

Every official entrusted with some particular question will be present with the Director at meetings of the Executive Committee or at the plenary sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when that question is under discussion.

### 4. *Attachment of the Staff to the League of Nations.*

The Committee of Enquiry devoted particular attention to the precarious present position of the staff. It found salaries to be inadequate and status ill-defined. It therefore desires that the staff should be incorporated—or at any rate assimilated—to that of the League of Nations. It attaches the greatest importance to this point, for the inclusion of the staff of the Institute in that of the League of Nations would greatly improve status, rank and discipline.

### 5. *Regulations of the Institute.*

As a result of the foregoing considerations, the internal regulations of the Institute, its staff regulations and its financial regulations will have to be completely revised as soon as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body have determined the principles on which the Institute's re-organisation should be based.

### 6. *Statute.*

The Committee has also considered the advisability of a modification of the Statute. At first sight there would seem to be no absolute necessity to do so. Nevertheless, some alterations may

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League in this connection.

become inevitable in consequence of the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation felt called upon to make in the light of this report. This possibility was foreseen in the letter addressed to the League of Nations by the French Government on December 8th, 1924 (paragraph 8).

7. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute.*

Close collaboration between the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute is an essential condition of efficiency.

Most of the memoranda transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry point out that certain difficulties have arisen. The first and most essential point is the establishment of good personal relations. The Committee has examined the regulations adopted by the Governing Body of the Institute on July 29th, 1926; it considers them excellent, but thinks that they should be more strictly enforced. The Committee would nevertheless propose the addition of the following two paragraphs:

“ 10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, *in agreement with* the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

“ 11. *The Secretariat shall be informed of any correspondence that the Institute, under its Statutes, is authorised to carry on with governmental and administrative authorities.*

“ After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allotment of work arising out of resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and approved by the Council and the Assembly.”

These changes are in no sense an innovation, they merely codify the present practice.

8. *Publications.*

The Committee has also considered the publications of the Institute.

It proposes to maintain the following publications, which seem to it to be very useful: *University Exchanges in Europe*, *Index Bibliographicus*, *Holiday Courses in Europe*, the Review “*Museion*”, the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*, and a *Handbook on Translation*.

As a new proposal, it suggests that the Secretariat should arrange with the Institute, after consulting the Executive Committee, to publish a *list of international meetings of an intellectual character*.

On the other hand, the Committee proposes that the following publications should be discontinued:

1. The Review “*Intellectual Co-operation*”, which is at the same time both too specialised and too general in character. In order to keep it alive, disproportionately large sums would have to be spent out of the Institute's funds.

2. The *Lists of Notable Books*; although officially these lists do not involve the responsibility of the Institute or of the Committee or of the League of Nations, they do so, nevertheless, in the eyes of the general public. Moreover, they are not compiled on a sound basis nor on really scientific lines.

The Committee also looks doubtfully upon the publication of *Ibero-American Classics*. It feels that, although the publication of these works is intrinsically of great interest, the task should be left to a publisher, without any official assistance on the part of the Institute.

9. *Budget.*

The re-organisation of the Institute depends on its *budget*. Here the Committee has followed the principle of adapting this re-organisation very closely to the actual and assured resources of the Institute.

It has, moreover, been guided by the report submitted by M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations in putting before you the following proposals:

1. We take the Institute's revenue at 3,000,000 French francs per annum. This is lower than the sum total of contributions, owing to the fact that the latter are never entirely paid up. Prudence, therefore, demands that the estimates should be based on this lower figure for receipts.

2. Expenditure on staff will be limited to a maximum of 1,400,000 francs, viz., 1,000,000 francs for higher officials and 400,000 francs for subordinate staff.

3. This sum will be distributed on the basis of the following establishment:

A Director, with a salary of 120,000 francs, plus 30,000 francs for entertainment expenses and 30,000 francs for a motor-car;

Four principal secretaries, with an initial salary of 90,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 110,000 francs over a period of, say, six years.

Of these principal secretaries, one would hold the title of Secretary to the Institute and would be responsible for discharging the duties of head of staff and administrative services. The other three would be assistants to the Director.

Eight assistant secretaries, with an initial salary of 50,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 75,000 francs.

Of these assistant secretaries, one would be head of the financial service, another would be attached to the Secretariat. A third would be responsible more particularly for drafting of minutes and other editorial work. Two others would be translator-interpreters, and lastly three would act as assistants to the secretaries.

Taking only the minimum salaries as a basis, this would give the following expenditure :

	Francs
Director . . . . .	180,000
Four principal secretaries at 90,000 . . . . .	360,000
Eight assistant secretaries at 50,000 . . . . .	400,000
Total . . . . .	940,000

This would leave a margin of 60,000 francs on the total of 1,000,000 francs allotted for higher staff. This is reserved as a precaution, in case it should be necessary either to pay the Director more than 180,000 francs (up to 200,000) or to make any other modifications.

In the case of subordinate staff, it was considered that 20,000 francs per annum might be taken as the initial salary of a bilingual shorthand-typist, which salary might be increased to 24,000.

Seeing that the 400,000 francs allotted for subordinate staff salaries would thus permit of the appointment of twenty shorthand-typists at 20,000 francs, obviously an excessive number, it is suggested that this total should include the wages of clerks and house staff.

Shorthand-typists, moreover, would not be attached to individual officers, but would all be in a central pool.

With the exception of the Director, whose salary would be fixed, officials of the Institute should be engaged at the minimum salary of their class, and increments should only be given in accordance with the rules laid down in the staff regulations.

4. In Chapter 2 of the 1931 budget, the same estimates would be retained as for 1930, viz.:

	Francs
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	75,000
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	80,000
C. Insurances (various) . . . . .	20,000
Total . . . . .	175,000

5. Chapter 3 of the budget would be as follows :

A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Executive and Directors' Committees (the increase as compared with the 50,000 francs of the present estimate is due to the fact that the number of members will be greater) . . . . .	80,000
B. Entertainment expenses (this credit is reserved exclusively for the Chairmen of the Executive and Directors' Committees on the occasion of important meetings involving relatively high entertainment expenses) . . . . .	30,000
C. Travelling (journeys of Institute officials) . . . . .	60,000
D. Meetings of experts . . . . .	300,000
E. Contributions to special work and awards by the Institute . . . . .	500,000
F. Office expenses . . . . .	100,000
G. Purchase of books (in lieu of the old item " Library ") . . . . .	20,000
H. Publications . . . . .	200,000

6. Chapter 4 (unforeseen expenses) would be for an estimated amount of . . . . . 100,000

This sum could be called upon whenever other estimates proved inadequate. It is understood that no transfer may be made from this chapter to others except on a decision of the Executive and Directors' Committee.

7. All revenue surplus to the above requirements would be credited to the Working Capital Fund.

On the basis, therefore, of an income of 3,000,000 francs, the following budget estimate might be framed :

	Francs
I. Staff . . . . .	1,400,000
II. Maintenance, etc. . . . .	175,000
III. Travelling expenses, meetings, work, publications, etc. . . . .	1,290,000
IV. Unforeseen . . . . .	100,000
Total . . . . .	2,965,000

The surplus of 35,000 francs would then be transferred to the Working Capital Fund, which at the close of 1930 should already amount to 221,000 francs and thus, having regard to the fact that income may exceed 3,000,000, approximate to the 10 per cent anticipated in 1929.

There can be no doubt that the far-reaching reforms which we propose to you, both from the point of view of the Institute's organisation and of its budget, will result in a reduction in staff

which may be estimated at 64 per cent (about 35 officials, employees and minor staff instead of 96 as at present). Furthermore, the staff will have to be so selected that it can adapt itself to the new plan and the new methods of work.

Accordingly, in order to settle the difficulties of all kinds which might be raised by successive readjustments, we make the following proposal:

*That the necessary measures should be provided for to enable the new Director to have a perfectly free hand in the choice of his assistants.*

And so we come to the conclusions of our report.

### CONCLUSIONS.

*The work of intellectual co-operation is full of vitality, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future. It is necessary, however, to simplify and improve the methods of work and the machinery and, lastly, without restricting the general scope of the Institute's activities, to draw up a programme containing only a small number of questions, either of immediate interest or of undoubted importance, within the financial resources at present available.*

*We believe that the difficult passage from youth to manhood will be safely overpassed after an experimental stage which had to be gone through and which has after all been not unproductive of results.*

### Annex.

#### ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

*Definition:* The activity of the League of Nations in the form of intellectual co-operation aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort, in order to promote a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace.

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
<i>Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries.</i>	Interchanges of students and teaching staff.	Each meeting of the Committee and each meeting held under its auspices is regarded as one of the most effective means of developing interchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries. Indirect means: publication of year-books ( <i>List of Exchange Centres, Holiday Courses, etc.</i> ).
2. <i>Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.</i>	(a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character. (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence. (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions. (d) Library co-ordination. (e) International Museums Office. (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.	Continuance of meetings, such as those of <i>directors of university offices, directors of libraries, representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international questions, representatives of students' international associations, etc.</i> Advice centres. <i>International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services.</i> Continued development of the International Museums Office with a view to intellectual autonomy, publication of <i>Museumion</i> . Keeping in touch with the Committee's work.
3. <i>Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.</i>	(a) International exchanges and loans. (b) Translations. (c) General bibliographical questions.	Laying stress on the question of translations; publication of a year-book. Encouragement of the formation of the bibliographers' group; publication of the <i>Index Bibliographicus</i> .

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
4. <i>Joint study of certain major problems of international bearing.</i>	(a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life. (b) The effects of specialisation on general education. (c) Enquiry regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science. (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations.	Resumption of this enquiry in the form of comparative studies. One series will deal with the intention, methods and principles of education in different countries. Institution of this enquiry. Institution of this enquiry. Another series of studies will be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems referred to under (d). <i>Method of work:</i> A committee of experts should be summoned to draw up a programme of these various enquiries. When the programme was drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations arising out of it; this second committee would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.
5. <i>Contribution towards international protection of intellectual rights.</i>	(a) Protection of literary and artistic property. (b) Scientific property. (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
6. <i>Making known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.</i>		The Committee will continue to direct the work of the Committee of Experts.

Appendix 5.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

BY DR. H. A. KRÜSS.

I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Between the last meeting of the Governing Body on July 29th, 1929, and the writing of this report, the Committee of Directors has held four meetings, one at Geneva on July 29th and three at the Institute in Paris on December 22nd to 23rd, March 14th and 15th, and June 6th and 7th.

M. Painlevé, Chairman of the Committee of Directors, was present at three meetings, and when prevented from attending was represented by M. Brunschvicg. Professor Gilbert Murray was present at three meetings, M. Destrée at four, M. de Reynold at four and M. Rocco at two meetings. M. Einstein and Mr. Vernon Kellogg were not present at any of the meetings. When absent, Professor Gilbert Murray was represented by Sir John Fischer Williams, M. Rocco by M. Pilotti, M. Einstein at two meetings by the Rapporteur, Mr. Vernon Kellogg on one occasion by Mr. Mann and at three meetings by Mr. Hugh Smith.

M. Dufour-Feronce and M. Oprescu, as representatives of the League Secretariat, were present at all meetings, as was M. Luchaire, Director of the Institute. M. Vivaldi, Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations, was present at two meetings.

2. GENERAL.

Both the general and particular conditions which led the League of Nations to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to deal with the entire question of the organisation of intellectual co-operation have embarrassed the Institute in its work throughout the year. In view of the proposals which are to be put forward by the Committee of Enquiry of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors has refrained from interfering in the working of the Institute more than appeared absolutely necessary; it

restricted itself to making regulations which were essential for guaranteeing the progress of the work of the Institute within the limits set by the available funds.

Only on one occasion did the Committee of Directors throw off this reserve in order to defend itself against the attacks publicly made in December 1929 in the French Chamber against the financial administration of the Institute.

At its meeting in December 1929, the Committee of Directors decided "that the League Auditor, who attends meetings of the Governing Body where questions of revenue and expenditure are dealt with, may be called to attend similar meetings of the Committee of Directors". In accordance with this decision, M. Vivaldi was present at the subsequent meetings of the Committee of Directors, where his co-operation was particularly valuable in view of the difficult financial position in which the Institute is placed.

### 3. STAFF.

In order to overcome the difficulties which have arisen between the Director of the Institute and the Deputy Director, the Committee of Directors entrusted the Deputy Director, M. Zimmern, with a mission away from the Institute from January 1st to June 30th, 1930. M. de Vos van Steenwijk, Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (mathematical, physical and natural sciences), has been *ad interim* entrusted with the duties pertaining to the vacant post of Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (historical and social sciences). M. Mercier, temporary Assistant Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (historical and social sciences), has been confirmed in his duties. Mlle. Emilie Coste, in charge of the duties of the Head of the Correspondence Service, and M. Gonsiorowski, in charge of Mission in the Legal Branch, have also been confirmed in their duties for the year 1930.

At its meeting in June last, the Committee of Directors took note of the fact that Messrs. Prezzolini and Lebrun had handed in their resignations. The Committee expressed its regret at the departure of these two esteemed members of the Institute staff and thanked them for the valuable services which they had rendered.

### 4. BUDGET.

*The 1929 Budget.* — At the end of the year, the Committee of Directors approved a number of transfers within the budget amounting to a total of 69,114 francs, to be charged to the "Unforeseen Expenditure Fund" and to the "Budget Surplus". The principal items referred to: travelling expenses, 15,000 francs; office expenses, 24,000 francs; publications, 20,000 francs. Some transfers which had become necessary in the case of salaries were balanced by transfers within Chapter I of the budget. The surplus for 1929 will probably amount to about 85,000 francs, as against a surplus of about 173,000 francs for 1928.

*The 1930 Budget.* — The budget for the present year was approved by the Governing Body at a total of 3,260,000 francs for revenue and expenditure. At the same time, it was decided that, by economies effected in various items of the plan proposed by the Director of the Institute, a reserve fund should be created consisting, in the first place, of 245,000 francs which, in course of time, should be increased to 10 per cent of the total budget. This decision, which was necessary to guarantee the Institute against a deficit, has rendered the financial position of the Institute extremely difficult in the present year and has led to some drastic economies which have affected, in the first place, the Institute's publications.

In the matter of extraordinary revenue, the Committee of Directors accepted a monthly subsidy of 1,750 francs granted by the Italian Government for the duration of Professor Castrilli's mission (preparation of intellectual statistics), and of 5,000 Marks granted by the German Government for preliminary work on the publication of the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, on condition that a similar amount be provided for this purpose from the Institute's Funds.

In respect of extraordinary expenditure, the Committee of Directors approved a slight excess—2,700 francs—over the amount provided in the budget for "insurance", which had become necessary on account of a change in legislation.

*The 1931 Budget.* — The preliminary discussion of the budget for 1931 will only take place at the meeting of the Committee of Directors in July 1930. The Committee adopted the following resolution in respect of a change in the form of the budget:

"The Committee of Directors recommends that in the preparation of the budget for 1931, the heading of Chapter II, paragraph A (upkeep of building and furniture), should be changed. This paragraph is the only one to which expenses relating to any purchases of material other than those connected with heating and office expenses can be charged. The heading should therefore be extended."

### 5. ARBITRATION CLAUSE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF POSSIBLE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND ITS OFFICIALS.

With a view to creating a legal basis for the settlement of disputes between the ex-territorial Institute and its officials, the Committee of Directors proposes to insert a new Article XXIII in the Staff Regulations, to be worded as follows.



“ *Article XXIII.* — Any dispute regarding the interpretation and application of the provisions of these Regulations and in the contract conditions shall be settled by arbitration to the exclusion of any other judicial procedure. The arbitral award shall be final and without appeal to any other jurisdiction. It shall refer also to the cost of the arbitration proceedings which shall be determined by the award in accordance with a proportion fixed thereby.

“ The arbitration shall not be bound by any particular legislation or code, nor by any special rule regarding preliminary investigation or procedure; it shall be guided by equity and good faith. With the exception of the case provided for in the following paragraph, it shall be exercised by a single arbitrator selected by common agreement between the Director of the International Institute and the official concerned.

“ If, within fifteen days from the date on which one of the parties has received the request for arbitration sent by registered letter, an agreement has not been reached regarding the appointment of a common arbitrator, each party shall nominate an arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus nominated shall select a third arbitrator, who will preside over the discussions of the Arbitration Court thus constituted. The Court will decide by a majority of votes.

“ If, within eight days from their first meeting the two arbitrators have not been able to agree on the nomination of the umpire, the latter shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the request of the more diligent party.”

With regard to the settlement of any disputes arising between the Institute and its contractors, the Committee of Directors recommends that for the present a similar regulation should not be applied to such cases, as it would appear expedient first to see the effects of this regulation in practice.

## 6. PUBLICATIONS.

At its meeting in March last, the Committee of Directors decided, in view of the Institute's financial position, to suspend all publications except the monthly review, *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, the journal of the International Museums Office, *Museion*, and the publication of the two volumes *Actes et Mémoires du Congrès des Arts Populaires* at Prague. It was realised that the amount of 115,000 francs provided in the 1930 budget for publications would not be sufficient to allow of continuing these three publications until the end of the present year and that the extra cost would amount to about 30,000 francs. It would have cost about 260,000 francs to carry out the original annual programme for the publications of the Institute. The monthly review, *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, has 260 paying subscribers, and the journal *Museion* 120.

Recently, a new edition of the pamphlet regarding the Institute has been published. The English edition was made possible by a grant from Mr. Philip Henry, to whom the Committee of Directors has conveyed its special thanks.

## 7. THE INTERNATIONAL “WHO'S WHO”.

Mr. Wilbe, force has, on his own initiative, continued his efforts to find a publisher for the “Who's Who”. He informed the Committee of Directors at its meeting in June that a French firm was prepared to publish the book. The Committee requested Mr. Wilberforce to prepare a contract which would provide solely for the helpful co-operation of the Institute without responsibility and which could be submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for approval.

## 8. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

At the suggestion of M. Destrée as Chairman of the International Museums Office, the Committee of Directors has provisionally defined the position of the Office within the Institute as follows: “ that it is detached from the Artistic Relations Section and that it becomes an independent service; for administrative purposes, it is under the authority of the Director of the Institute and, from the scientific point of view, it is under the control of its Bureau”. It is desirable that the budget of the Institute should contain a special chapter for the Office, the amount of which is estimated for 1930 at about 145,000 francs, and that the Office should be given a definite statute.

## 9. CONCLUSION.

In view of the fact that the Committee of enquiry was requested last year to examine in detail the position of the Institute and to make corresponding proposals, it appears desirable that the report of the Committee of Directors should be restricted this year to statements of fact and refrain from dealing with the general position of the Institute and from making proposals regarding its future development.

This year, when a great number of posts remained vacant and the funds available were quite insufficient for the work entrusted to the Institute, the staff worked under peculiar difficulties. What was achieved by all parties concerned deserves thanks and commendation.

Finally, the Rapporteur would mention that he was charged with the preparation of this report, although to his regret he was prevented from being present at the meetings of the Committee of Directors in March and June last.

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Appendix 6.

GENERAL REPORT BY THE INSTITUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, 1929-30.

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I. GENERAL SURVEY.

The observations submitted under this head in the 1929 report might be repeated almost textually again this year.

The Institute was hampered in its daily work by lack of adequate funds, this difficulty being unusually acute this year owing to the decision passed by the Governing Body of the Institute in 1929 to draw from the ordinary budget for 1930 the sum of 221,000 francs as a working capital fund.

A further factor which naturally tended somewhat to check initiative on the part of the Institute was the decision of the 1929 Assembly to appoint a "Committee to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority".

The Institute was thus obliged to confine itself to current affairs. These, however, were numerous, and were dealt with as usual, concrete results being obtained in almost every case. This is adequate proof of the soundness of the Organisation, which pursued its normal activities and produced really valuable work, despite its financial and other less tangible difficulties.

The Director takes this opportunity of paying a tribute to the staff; the latter is now fully conversant with its duties and in the main highly competent, having worked with untiring energy and commendable zeal under difficult conditions.

2. ASSEMBLY.

Special mention should be made this year of the discussions of the 1929 Assembly with reference to intellectual co-operation, which were exceptionally important.

The Assembly, it was noted, laid special emphasis on general agreements and international co-operation in the matter of the education of young people with a view to the world organisation of peace. It stressed the importance of efforts to instruct children and young people in the aims

and ideas of the League of Nations. This, in its view, should be the pivot of intellectual co-operation, since world peace depends on young people and how they are educated.

The same general idea dominated the speeches of a number of distinguished representatives at the Assembly.

M. Hymans (Belgium) spoke as follows: “. . . It is our duty to improve and perfect the mechanism, the organisation, the equipment of the system of law and co-operation that we have founded, to broaden the path of peace and set up barrier after barrier on the roads whence war might come. . . . We have served and will continue to serve a great ideal, which is becoming more and more an inspiration to the younger generation. Youth is urging us on. The youth of our day will reap what we have sown; and of this I am sure; it, in its turn, will sow fresh seed”.

M. Briand (France) declared: “But somehow we must manage to establish a common measure, and only by a joint effort of goodwill, by trying to understand one another’s point of view, shall we ever reach a solution of this problem. . . . You must also turn your attention to certain machinations which are actually aimed at poisoning the minds of children by sowing in them the seeds of war. Those who by their words, writings and teaching are promoting this nefarious work can only be described as odious criminals who should be relentlessly hunted down and rendered incapable of harm. When children are taught to love peace, to respect other nations, and to look for what men have in common rather than for their points of difference, we shall no longer need to apportion guarantees or to apply Article 8 of the Covenant. Peace will already be enthroned among the nations”.

Sir Mohammed Habibullah (India) declared: “In India, our aim is to create mass opinion favourable to the League. We have formed associations in all the important cities to educate public opinion. We are contemplating a Conference of provincial representatives to consider how best the aims and objects of the League can be inculcated in the generation that is now passing through our schools and colleges”.

M. Stresemann (Germany) said: “. . . “I should like to see the appeal to the rising generation incorporated in all school text books”.

M. Beneš (Czechoslovakia) said: “. . . When mutual hostile propaganda has ceased to poison the atmosphere of Europe, when it is replaced by the education of the masses and of the rising generation of the basis of peace and conciliation, the solution of these problems of peace will be an accomplished fact”.

Mr. Dalton (British Empire) declared: “The British Government is very anxious to play its part in bringing to full fruition all the hopes which this great concept of intellectual co-operation opens out before us. I believe that in its effects upon the young generations this work of intellectual co-operation may be particularly valuable and potent, and I hope that through intellectual co-operation, especially among the young, we may arrive at a spiritual unity and an emotional understanding one of another which may in the future be one of the surest bulwarks upon which the peace of the world shall repose”.

M. Valdés-Mendeville, delegate of Chile, Rapporteur, expressed himself as follows: “The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation has arrived this year at a turning-point in its brief history. Following the usual course of all enterprises, the first years of activity were devoted, on the one hand, to exploring this vast field of co-operation in science, letters, art, education and intellectual rights, and, on the other to endeavouring to obtain in these various directions certain partial results, some of which have been achieved whilst others have met with obstacles. There may be some reason to fear that in the zeal aroused by the enormous interest of the subject more work was undertaken than it was possible to carry through. A systematic revision of all the work in progress had therefore become necessary. The object of this revision is to improve the working and organisation of intellectual co-operation—both Committee and executive organs—in order to satisfy aspirations which are becoming universal; for, as the President and the Rapporteur of the Committee observed in 1929: ‘Intellectual co-operation has made constant progress in the world during the last two or three years. On all sides one sees this co-operation appear as one of the most characteristic needs of our time’”.

The Second Committee, to which the proposal for the convening of an enquiry committee for the revision of the organisation for intellectual co-operation was referred, devoted one meeting to a discussion of the proposal.

The delegations of the different countries were agreed as to the expediency of setting up this committee, while stressing the point that the study should be made, not in a spirit of criticism or recrimination, but of construction: “An overhauling similar to that which a machine that had rendered good and loyal service might from time to time undergo” (M. Mistler, delegate of France).

In this connection, M. Mistler hoped that, in the examination which the future Committee would make of past and future activities, pressing considerations would have priority over other questions of intrinsic interest which any particular field of research might present, more particularly the condition of intellectual workers in different countries and other urgent enquiries; the translation of literary and scientific works was of the first importance, and there was urgent need for a new statute for translation.

The delegate of France proposed, *inter alia*, that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should take the initiative in publishing an international anthology of writers killed in the war, which would constitute the most formidable accusation ever drawn up against war.

M. Mistler believed that the rôle of the Committee of Enquiry should be simply to improve and to perfect the organisations already existing. He emphasised the work already being done by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; nobody questioned the entirely international spirit in which the Institute had been working.



M. Pilotti, delegate of Italy, insisted that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should work with practical objects in view, more particularly international co-ordination between libraries, the co-ordination of scientific bibliographies, the publications, translations, etc.

M. Casares, delegate of Spain, declared that the work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation could not be accomplished except by the methods which it had adopted. The League should not, on this account, restrict its activities in the matter of intellectual co-operation; it was difficult in this case to distinguish between profitable and non-profitable undertakings.

M. Breitscheid, delegate of Germany, emphasised the importance of publications and propaganda relating to the aims and organisation of the League. He stressed in particular the importance of the Institute's scheme for the publication of masterpieces of Latin-American literature as a valuable factor in closer intellectual co-operation between Europe and the New World.

M. Matsch, delegate of Austria, noted the importance of the international student movement and directed the Committee's attention to the rôle of youth in intellectual co-operation. He referred to the draft resolution that he was submitting, to the Tenth Assembly, on behalf of the Austrian delegation, requesting all Governments to support the efforts of young people to promote a proper understanding between the nations.

Count Carton de Wiart, delegate of Belgium, urged that the Committee of Enquiry, should deal with the question of the translation of literary and scientific works, since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was an organ for drawing nations together and for centralisation, with a view to employing the treasures of the mind in the common cause of humanity and helping to instruct young people in the aims of the League of Nations.

### 3. GOVERNMENT DELEGATES.

The Government delegates accredited to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the year 1929-30 numbered forty-three.

The Portuguese Government appointed Mme. Virginia de Castro e Almeida as delegate to the Institute.

Mr. Vaughan Dempsey, delegate of the Irish Free State, has been succeeded by his colleague, Count O'Kelly of Gallagher.

His Excellency M. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, delegate of Ecuador, appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been succeeded by Dr. Luis Felipe Borja.

M. Paul Rubow, deputy delegate of Denmark, having left Paris, has been succeeded by M. Paul Kruger.

M. Mariano Brüll, deputy delegate of Cuba, has been succeeded by M. Orlando Ferrer.

M. Alphonso Herrera-Salcedo, deputy delegate of Mexico, has been succeeded by M. Ignacio de la Torre.

The Roumanian delegation accredited to the Institute has now two deputy delegates, M. Aristide Blank and His Excellency M. Jean Lahovary.

The Government delegates held two sessions this year at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The agenda was drawn up by the Chairman, who convened both sessions. The Secretary of the Institute acted as secretary to the meetings.

The first session was held on December 19th, 1929, under the chairmanship of Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, delegate of Roumania, and the second on June 16th, 1930, under the chairmanship of M. Jean Mrozowski, delegate of Poland.

Following last year's procedure, the Director and Heads of Section made a statement on the activities of the Institute, after which there was a short discussion. It was decided at one of these meetings to convene the Government delegates twice a year, while additional meetings might be convened at the request of not less than one-third of the delegates.

At the last meeting, the Chairman of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations gave an account of the work of his organisation.

In addition to the Government delegates, there were present at this meeting, as observers representatives of China, Great Britain, Latvia, Monaco and Siam.

A new State, Peru, made a contribution of 25,000 francs this year to the Institute.

Among the various recommendations passed at the meeting may be mentioned that of the Yugoslav delegate concerning international loans of books for perusal at home.

### 4. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Another Committee—that of the Dutch East Indies—has been added to the existing number of National Committees this year, following on the visit to that country of a high official of the Institute.

No important change has taken place in the composition of the different National Committees, though the German National Committee has lost one important member in the person of its Chairman, M. von Harnack.

It may be said that, as a result of the meeting of the National Committees last year at Geneva, relations between these bodies and the Institute have become much closer. The majority of the National Committees have taken definite steps to establish regular contact with the Institute.

The Italian National Committee proposed that a meeting of experts should be convened at Rome for the restoration of works of art. The Committee and the Institute agreed on the procedure and the Italian Committee is granting a large subsidy for this meeting.

High officials of the Institute have had occasion during the past year to visit the National Committees in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands.

The Institute has been visited by the Chairmen of the National Committees of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia and by the Secretaries of the National Committees of Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

So far as the Institute is aware, no very practical action appears to have been taken as yet on the recommendations passed by the delegates of National Committees in July 1929, more particularly as regards the constitution of the permanent Secretariat of the National Committees or the allocation of funds for the latter's current expenditure.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: CONGRESSES.

Details are given below of various technical operations concerning the Institute's relations with the International Associations, particularly those responsible for the organisation of Congresses. The increasing extent to which this particular method of procedure is adopted by the Institute should be noted. Intellectual co-operation is founded on two main pillars: Governments and groups. To be sure of success in any undertaking, the Institute requires the goodwill of one or other of these—often of both. As the various Associations are specialised the different technical services of the Institute share them, as it were, obtaining support from some of them and also lending them their support; this exchange of good offices is becoming constant, and the heads of services of the Institute are very much appreciated as collaborators. This became even more noticeable in 1929-1930. As a result, the Institute received an increasing number of requests to send representatives to scientific, literary, artistic and pedagogic Conferences, but was unfortunately unable, owing to shortage of funds and staff, to comply with the greater part of these requests.

Details are given below of the work of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations interested in education. This Committee, regarding a systematic division of the work as essential for good output, decided to constitute specialised study groups, and members of the different associations join the one for which their particular qualifications suit them.

The groups submit to the Liaison Committee regarding the several problems they are studying, a declaration of the general principles on which unanimous agreement appears to exist and, further, the results already attained or capable of realisation in the near future.

These various declarations, like the Committee's initial declaration of principle, will be submitted for approval to the Associations, the latter's large international Congresses and the competent organs of the League of Nations.

The Liaison Committee has already completed and distributed, as the result of its plenary meetings in February and May 1930, two successive declarations relating respectively to educational and social welfare films and to literature for young people.

In regard to this second point, the Liaison Committee is not attempting for the present to deal with the question as a whole. School text-books, for example, will require a special effort and special study. The Committee has, however, repeatedly declared its intentions with regard to this most important point and is at present engaged in co-ordinating the work of a number of the major Associations.

The Liaison Committee is still trying to win the support of the different countries in connection with the travelling card for intellectual workers.

In connection with the international movement of young people, the Committee has brought out a questionnaire and a study on collective tours.

During the past year, the Liaison Committee admitted the International Federation of Home and School as a corresponding member.

## 6. RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

A large number of visits have been paid to the Institute. What has been referred to as the intellectual co-operation crisis directed the attention of the Press to the Institute more than usual. The Institute's own action in the matter of publicity has been very restricted and on very guarded lines. Mr. Philip Henry's generous donation permitted of the printing in English of a pamphlet on the Institute. This has had a wide circulation. Compared with previous years, however, there have been an increasing number of complaints from institutions and individual persons that they cannot find out what the Institute is or what it is doing.

## 7. RELATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

This section of the report, which was somewhat lengthy last year, will be quite short, the National Services having been abolished, for financial reasons, in July 1929.

The last-named measure has not been without drawbacks. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Institute cannot confine its activities to a few specific questions: it must be in touch with intellectual institutions and circles in every country, must be properly informed as to the resources available and the provision made in the several countries for intellectual co-operation and must, in its turn, be able to inform those countries as to the general movement of intellectual co-operation. This is essential, both in the future interests of intellectual co-operation and for the success of the activities already in progress.

This very necessary work has been ensured during the past year by emergency measures, thanks to the readiness of officials, who, in addition to their regular work, made themselves responsible to some extent for keeping in touch with their own countries. Liaison with Germany and Italy was particularly satisfactory, those countries having placed at the Institute's disposal the services of two persons who, although engaged in special work, still had time for systematic action of this kind.

Government delegates have also rendered very valuable services; there has been an increase in the number of definite replies to the Institute's requests for information, while several of the delegates have assisted the Sections in their technical work.

## 8. DOCUMENTATION.

Last year's report contained the following passage: "The Library, though re-organised on definitely specialised lines, is still far from containing all the material we need. The press-cutting office is still by no means in a position to make all the analyses that might be desirable. It will be our business next year to secure an improvement in these two matters".

This could not be done for want of funds. The work of keeping in touch with the daily and periodical international Press and making extracts from works on the different problems of intellectual co-operation, together with the subsequent classification of the documents thus collected, would have required a somewhat larger staff, and the conscientious efforts of the present staff could not go beyond keeping up with the general filing systems already adopted and collecting what is undoubtedly valuable, but none the less incomplete, material.

The Library, even within its narrow specialised limits, could not make the necessary purchases, and has actually been obliged to suspend purchases altogether for some months.

The Documentation Department, however, rendered valuable help to the various Sections of the Institute and also to outside Institutions, from whom an increasing number of requests for information are being received; the majority of these were complied with, thanks to the zeal and energy of the staff. It is abundantly clear, in any case, that this department, far from being a mere aim and object in itself, forms an integral part of the Institute and has become indispensable to the different technical departments, while the latter have supplied it with a wealth of documentary material in return.

To sum up, in this as in a number of other cases, want of money—quite a small sum, to be precise—made it impossible during the past year to carry out systematically a plan tested by experience, namely to collect current documentation on facts and ideas concerning the movement of world intellectual relations and the present position of the main problems of intellectual organisation.

As regards one point, thanks to the action of a certain Government (the Italian Government), satisfactory, if incomplete, results have been obtained: the question of intellectual statistics has made great progress during the past year under a specialist appointed for this particular work.

A few figures will give some idea of the position. In accordance with a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the statistical programme framed by the Joint Committee and approved by the International Statistical Institute was applied, by way of trial, to some ten States. With about half of these States, regular co-operation was established in the matter, the results of which are embodied in the documents actually submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Joint Committee's programme has thus been applied at the outset on very sound lines. The series of special monographs which will serve as a basis for future general statistics, already represents a useful achievement: statistical data are not compiled on sufficiently uniform lines in the different countries for it to be possible to arrive at really comprehensive results, unless the peculiar conditions of the individual countries have first been studied in detail.

The Governments' replies to the Institute's questionnaire and suggestions point to the likelihood in the near future of an effort being made in every country to supply data more nearly on the lines laid down by the International Statistical Institute.

## 9. PUBLICATIONS.

The Institute continued, as last year, to be its own publisher. The following publications have appeared since July 1929:

- Twelve numbers of *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, and also a general Index for the first year;
- Three numbers of *Mousetion* (8, 9 and 10);
- A list of "Notable Books" for the year 1928;

A handbook of the " Museums of France " ;

The first number of the *Bulletin of International School Correspondence* ;

The pamphlet on the Institute—*French* and *English* edition ;

" Holiday Courses, 1930 "—*French*, *English* and *German* editions ;

" Guide to the National Information Services for International Loans and Exchanges " (Library co-ordination).

The review *La Coopération Intellectuelle* has been increased from 48 to 64 pages per number since May 1st, 1930. A general Index of authors and subjects appeared as a supplement (44 pages) to the January number. A perusal of this Index shows the wide range of subjects dealt with and the number of persons asked to collaborate. There are now 260 subscribers; the service for the exchange of the review with foreign reviews has been extended. There are enough reserve copies to allow of this form of propaganda being carried on on a fairly big scale.

A copy of the review was sent, on publication, to all collaborators, and cuttings were sent to the Institutions and persons mentioned in the particular number.

There has been no reduction in the number of free copies distributed in this way, but this practice should be gradually reduced, as was done in the case of *Mouseion*, in order to obtain subscriptions from those who have already benefited.

In the case of *Mouseion*, the effect was to increase the number of subscribers from 20 to upwards of 120 within a few months.

The French edition of the pamphlet on the Institute, being practically exhausted, an English edition was published in May 1930 with 16 pages of photographic illustrations.

In conformity with the recommendations passed by the various Sub-Committees and approved by the plenary Committee, the publication of fifteen works, apart from the two regular reviews, had been contemplated in 1930. Only two of these have appeared (" Advanced Holiday Courses, 1930 ", and " Library Co-ordination Guide "), the reason being the very modest amount allocated for publications. Amounting as it does only to 115,000 francs, it was not sufficient for more than the regular publication of the two reviews *La Coopération Intellectuelle* (80,000 francs) and *Mouseion* (30,000 francs), the balance of 5,000 francs being employed as the Institute's contribution towards the publication of the *Index Bibliographicus*.

This setback in the matter of publications is especially regrettable, as the sales estimates for the year 1929 were six times exceeded. The Publications Bureau of the Institute may therefore be regarded as having given complete satisfaction, and the Bureau would be prepared to develop its activity if the necessary funds were available.

## 10. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

These do not include the general relations of the Institute or documentation (including intellectual statistics) or publications of a general character—which are referred to elsewhere—but concern certain undertakings, studies or organisation schemes touching on a number of the more important fields of intellectual co-operation.

Various important subjects of enquiry were contemplated in last year's report: for example, the question of the present bases of culture and the effects of specialisation. Nothing could be done, however, owing to the shortage of funds.

The enquiry into the problem of the protection of natural beauties was continued and is referred to below (paragraph 14); it concerns the natural sciences and the arts alike.

Thanks to the generous efforts of a number of collaborators, studies have been begun on the following questions from an international standpoint: people's libraries, the educational value of wireless, relations between intellectual and physical culture, school examinations.

## 11. INTER-SCHOOL RELATIONS.

The Educational Information Centre, which collects non-official documentation on the teaching of the principles and objects of the League of Nations, has extended its work this year, though it cannot cover the whole of the innumerable papers and periodicals in which such material is to be found.

The Deputy Director of the Institute brought back from the United States detailed information of the methods of propaganda employed in that country, a non-Member of the League of Nations.

The Liaison Committee of the Major Associations interested in education has continued and extended its propaganda in the matter with members of the Associations represented on the Committee.

The Institute has kept regularly in touch with the International Federation of Teachers' Associations and the International Federation of Secondary School Teachers.

The Institute published the first number of the *International Bulletin of Inter-school Correspondence*. The University Relations Section now acts as Secretariat of the Permanent Committee for International Inter-school Correspondence set up in May 1929.

The Committee was engaged in unofficial negotiations for the convening of international Congresses for the teaching of modern languages.

## 12. UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The Institute's activities in university matters were continued and further extended in 1929-30. The staff of the University Relations Section still consisted of a Head of Section, an assistant Head, a clerk (*rédauteur*) and a secretary-shorthand-typist. Its work consisted primarily in putting into force the recommendations adopted by the experts who met in virtue of decisions taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Six meetings were held this year, all at Paris, as follows:

November 18th, 1929: A small meeting of student delegates to the Institute, convened more particularly to prepare the agenda for the next session of the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Organisations.

December 9th, 1929: Meeting of the Executive Committee appointed under Resolution X of the Second Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (London, March 11th to 14th, 1929); the Committee examined the various questions raised by the London Conference and drew up the main lines of the agenda for the third Conference.

March 17th, 1930: Meeting of experts for the study of the question of post-university scholarships, convened at the instance of Mme. Curie-Skłodowska, whose memorandum, submitted to the Committee in 1926, was used as a basis for the experts' discussions. Mme. Curie presided over the meeting.

April 25th and 26th, 1930: Fifth annual meeting of Directors of National University Offices, presided over by M. O. de Halecki, a member of the University Relations Sub-Committee and Director of the Polish University Office.

May 5th and 6th, 1930: Fifth annual session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, also presided over by M. de Halecki, in succession to M. de Reynold, who had presided over the first four sessions.

Lastly, on June 12th, 13th and 14th: The third annual Conference of Representatives of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, organised in collaboration with the French Co-ordination Committee for higher international studies and presided over by Professor L. Eisenmann, Secretary of that Committee.

These periodical meetings of the different Committees, for which the Section acts as Secretariat, have become indispensable as a basis for the whole work of the Section. The latter thus has at its disposal a competent body of experts for all the main branches of higher education, and can thus count on close and living contact with university life in the different countries.

As usual, various collections of documents were prepared as a result of enquiries for submission to these meetings. They include:

(a) Documentation on employment conditions of foreign professors in fifty-six countries.

(b) A world list of national institutes abroad—these being a very important factor in intellectual co-operation—including upwards of 100 such institutes, with systematic information on their organisation and activities.

(c) A collection of data on international non-party documentation centres. (The last two collections will be ready for publication when the contents have been further supplemented and submitted for corrections to the institutes concerned.)

(d) A bibliographical list of year-books and periodicals of use in the scientific study of international relations.

(e) A list of replies to the circular letter addressed by the Institute in July last to a number of Institutions and Associations concerning the scheme for a lexicon of political terms. This list shows clearly the interest aroused by the undertaking, which would be regarded as of very real value in political circles. The final plan of the work will be drawn up shortly and submitted to the 1931 Conference.

(f) A list of foreign scholarships extending to every country in the world the enquiry instituted in "University Exchanges in Europe", leaving aside—to avoid overlapping—the scholarships awarded in the United States or reserved for students of that country, as those are shown already in the two lists published by the Institute of International Education of New York.

The institute is endeavouring, in connection more particularly with the status of foreign professors, national institutes and foreign scholarships, gradually to extend the geographical area of its documentation, despite the difficulty of obtaining first-hand information on every part of the world.

Mention may also be made of a bibliographical list now being prepared of publications of the seven International Students' Organisations, members of the Committee which has been sitting since 1926 under the auspices of your Committee, and of the principal reference works of interest to students. The list will be published in pamphlet form, with notes supplied by the organisations on their constitution and activities.

The Directors of higher education in a number of European countries were consulted with reference to a proposed Conference and the suggestion that they should meet appears to have been favourably received by practically all those concerned. The Institute is of opinion that most useful results might be obtained from such a Conference.

As regards publications on university matters, the Institute's only contribution is the annual list of "Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe", which appeared for the third time early in 1930 in three editions (French, English and German).



### 13. SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS.

The twin Sections continued, as last year, to be under the direction of the Head of the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences Section, the post of Head of the Historical and Social Sciences Section still being vacant. The work of the two Sections consisted in carrying out the resolutions passed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session. Only the more important questions will be briefly mentioned below:

The Library Experts met for the fourth time on January 27th and 28th last. They dealt with a large number of subjects.

#### *Guide to National Information Services, International Loans and Exchanges.*

The manuscript of the Guide was approved by the Experts, and the Institute was responsible for its printing. The International Federation of Librarians' Associations offered to defray one-half of the cost of printing, while, according to the statements of the Directors of important libraries, the balance of the expenditure should be largely covered by sales to libraries.

#### *International Exchanges of Publications.*

The Experts discussed a report by M. Racovitza, corresponding member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and passed a resolution which will first be submitted to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.

#### *Micro-photographic Reproduction of Documentary and Facsimile Series.*

After examining every aspect of the question, the Experts passed a resolution from which it would appear that no action by the Institute is contemplated in the immediate future.

#### *Exchange of Information between the larger Libraries.*

The Experts asked that the National Committees, when drawing up lists of important publications, should bear in mind the requirements of national libraries as regards the purchase of foreign works.

#### *International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels and Decimal Classification.*

The Library Experts, as in their previous report, expressed the view that co-operation between the Brussels Institute and the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation would be especially useful in the matter of decimal classification. The correspondence on this subject with the President of the Bibliographical Institute has not yet produced a sufficient measure of agreement for proposals to be submitted.

#### *Abbreviation of the Titles of Periodicals.*

This question, originally referred to the Institute by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the request of the International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography (Rome, 1929), has been settled by the Institute, which first convened in December last four persons possessing special competence in the matter.

These experts prepared a draft code of abbreviations, which was approved by the Library Experts and was subsequently revised and perfected by the librarians' associations belonging to the Federation. A final text, accompanied by lists of examples, was submitted by the Institute to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography. It now remains to publish this code, which combines the systems employed in Germany and in England, and propaganda would have to be carried on to ensure its adoption.

#### *Second Edition of the Index Bibliographicus.*

M. Godet, who had been asked, with M. Vorstius, to prepare this edition, presented a report to the Experts, which was submitted to the Bibliography Sub-Committee.

#### *Co-ordination of Bibliography of the Physical Sciences.*

The support of the Directors of the English physical bibliography "Science Abstracts" whose collaboration the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had laid down as a condition for convening a further meeting of experts, was not obtained. Negotiations conducted through the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation showed that the English circles concerned do not regard this question as coming within the competence of the International Committee on International Co-operation.

#### *Financial Resources of Science.*

This question comes under intellectual statistics, but had been specially entrusted to the Scientific Relations Section, its study representing a considerable item in the past year's work.

The Institute submitted to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography an analytical report on the budgets of twenty-nine States from the standpoint of contributions to scientific research; further, the Head of the Section visited a large number of industrial laboratories in the Netherlands and Belgium, in order to obtain information on the development and present situation of such laboratories from the point of view of universities and scientific progress in general.

*Historical and Social Sciences Section.*

*Co-ordination of Romance Linguistic Bibliography.* — The experts, editors of bibliographical reviews, met this year for the second time and completed the details of their bibliographical organisation. They decided that the International Bibliography should appear for the first time in 1931.

Very shortly after this meeting, it may be noted, the Spanish Government decided to make a grant of 10,000 francs for the work.

*Co-ordination of Bibliography in the Economic Sciences.* — The negotiations, actually begun during the previous year, between "Social Science Abstracts" in the United States and the editors of the European bibliographical reviews have not yet advanced sufficiently for it to be possible to carry out the scheme framed by the experts and approved by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The present economic situation, which has rendered the financial difficulties in this field even more acute, will probably make it necessary to hold over the scheme again for the time being.

*Scientific Correspondents for the Study of Languages.* — The Institute has completed a list of scientific correspondents, including specialists in upwards of ninety-six languages or groups of languages, who have promised the editors of bibliographical reviews their disinterested co-operation.

*Unification of Linguistic Terms.* — The study of this question was raised by Professor Marouzeau and a meeting of experts had actually been contemplated, but it was adjourned at the request of Professor Marouzeau himself, so as to enable the latter first to complete his preparatory researches in the matter.

14. (I) ARTISTIC RELATIONS.

The staff of the Artistic Relations Section consisted this year of one Head, who left the Institute at the end of November, a Deputy Head, a half-time voluntary worker, who worked for about four months, and one secretary-shorthand-typist, who could only give the Section two hours a day.

The Section devoted itself primarily to two questions: the publication of "Popular Art" (Proceedings and Memoranda of the International Congress at Prague), and the preparation, in conjunction with the Legal Service and the Scientific Relations Section, of a documentary monograph to be published on the protection of natural beauties.

Of the 600 required for publication, 500 subscriptions were obtained for "Popular Art". By a decision of the Committee of Directors, however, dated March 14th, the Institute was authorised to enter into an undertaking with M. Duchâtre, the publisher, to make up any remaining deficit not covered by subscriptions. This made it possible for a final agreement to be concluded between the Institute and the publishing firm and the material for two volumes of "Popular Art" was accordingly handed over to M. Duchâtre. The only matter for regret is that space could not be given to the material submitted at the Prague Congress; it would have been impossible, however, for the Institute, in order to increase the size of the publication, to have undertaken to obtain a greater number of subscriptions.

The appearance of "Popular Art" gives effect to one of the recommendations of the Prague International Congress on Popular Arts; the International Committee on Popular Arts will now have to consider what action is to be taken on the other resolutions passed by that Congress. The Secretary-General of the International Committee on Popular Arts is submitting a special report on the work of the Committee, with which the Section has kept in permanent touch.

For the second question (the protection of natural beauties), the Institute obtained very valuable support in a number of countries from the National Committees and Government delegates. It thus has documentation dealing with all three aspects of the problem—æsthetic, scientific and legal.

The Section also got into touch with certain associations and persons of whose competence in the matter it had been informed, more particularly the International Office for the Protection of Nature at Brussels.

The protection of natural beauties being at present one of the most prominent questions in many countries, the three Sections concerned in the publication of a documentary monograph on the subject agreed that it would perhaps be premature to proceed with publication until fuller documentary material has been obtained.

Taking advantage of the special knowledge of music of one official of the Institute (who is also responsible for other important work), the Institute has presented again this year two short reports on musical problems of an international character, will special reference to the possibility of extending the Institute's action in this field.

#### 14. (II) INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Museums Office, despite the limited means at its disposal this year as regards both staff and funds, has been very active. One official was responsible for practically the whole work of the Office, with the assistance of a half-time helper and a part-time shorthand-typist. Notwithstanding, the programme entrusted to him was successfully carried out, except for a few items which would have necessitated additional credits.

The chief activities of the Office during the year 1929-30 were as follows: two international exhibitions of casts organised at Cologne and Brussels respectively; the organisation at Rouen and Bordeaux of international chalcographical exhibitions; the publication of three new numbers of *Museion*, which served even more than the earlier ones to prove the value of this review; the publication of the " Répertoire des Musées et Collections de France "; the publication of a catalogue of the exhibitions of casts in three editions (German, English and French), and the preparation of a new catalogue for chalcographical exhibitions; the framing of a list of Greek museums, though publication has been postponed owing to shortage of funds.

The results of the many enquiries entrusted to the International Museums Office were satisfactory; this applies more particularly to the investigation into the use in museums of notices in widely known languages. The recommendation in the matter passed by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters was favourably received in the different countries and its realisation is now only a question of time. In the enquiries concerning gifts, legacies, reserves, depots, exchanges, etc. and the conditions for photographing works of art in galleries, the Office collected copious documentation, the substance of which is published in *Museion*. During the past year, it also carried out an enquiry into the requisite conditions for copying works exhibited in galleries. Valuable results were obtained showing the necessity of establishing strict and uniform regulations in the matter as soon as possible. Lastly, in response to a recommendation of its Bureau, the Office held a consultation concerning a draft international convention for the protection of museums and works of art in time of war.

The question of the exchange of scientific staff between museums formed the subject of exhaustive enquiry by the Office. It will be submitted to the Advisory Committee of Experts with a view to the framing of some practical scheme.

The agreement concluded between the Rome and Paris chalcographical collections with a view to a permanent depot for chalcographical prints came into force in June 1930. There has already been one chalcographical exchange between the two institutions. Another agreement concluded last year between the Office and the International Broadcasting Union concerning propaganda for museums was put into force by the broadcasting of a *communiqué* in July last on the Delacroix Exhibition at the Louvre.

As regards current work, mention may be made more particularly of the preparations for the meeting of experts for the study of scientific methods for the examination, restoration and preservation of works of art, to be held at Rome from October 13th to 17th. The Office is also preparing a special volume to be published on modern museum architecture. It is working on lists of museums in different countries and preparing for publication a second monograph on photographic collections and a volume on the moulds kept in casting workshops. Lastly, it has begun to keep systematic records of the questions within its competence.

The Office, which has grown rapidly since it was first set up, could extend its activities still further but for lack of funds.

#### 15. LITERARY RELATIONS.

The Literary Relations Section, consisting of a Head, a Deputy Head and a secretary-shorthand-typist, dealt during the year 1929-30 with the following questions: (1) translation (collaboration with P.E.N. Clubs, index of translators); (2) the organisation of literary life in the different countries (enquiry into national literary associations, model publishers' contracts; co-operation in the preparation of international congresses of associations of authors); (3) preparation of the Spanish-American collection.

1. Collaboration with the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs has entered upon a decisive stage. By collecting the results of the various enquiries and work undertaken by the International Federation and by the Institute in the matter of translations, it should be possible by concerted action to set up a translation information centre in every country and also to compile, in the form of some practical publication, the information collected by the national centres. Following on a decision of the Executive Committee of the P.E.N. Clubs (London, December 1929), the various centres of the Federation were requested to prepare lists of translators and other persons and critics interested in foreign literatures and of reviews publishing translated texts and publishers interested in translations. So far eighteen centres have forwarded lists to the Section responsible for collecting this material, and as a result of the Congress of the Federation (Warsaw, June 20th-24th, 1930), the complete information should be available in accessible form by the autumn of 1930. These addresses, classified according to countries and special subjects, will be of help in the organisation of international press services, will assist authors and publishers

in search of qualified translators or lists of addresses to which to send their works, and will enable the International Institute to give adequate replies to the constant applications which it receives for information on this subject. The translations monograph will also contain a general section on the regulations for translation in the different countries.

The index of translators kept up-to-date by the Section consists at present of 700 cards.

2. The Section has been in constant touch with the Société des Gens de Lettres of France, which has taken the initiative in preparing the International Congress of Associations of Authors, to be held in Paris in May 1931. This Congress will discuss questions of professional organisation from the national and international standpoint; its purpose is to create an international federation of professional associations of authors.

3. In order to ensure greater regularity in the publication of works in the Spanish-American collection, it was decided to wait until the summer before offering for sale the first volume: "Historiens Chiliens" (Selections with an introduction by C. Pereyra). The second volume: "Le diamant au Brésil" by Joaquin Felicio das Santos (translated from the Portuguese), which is now in the press, will appear some time in the autumn. Up to date, the Institute has received special grants from Chile, Brazil and Venezuela.

Among the fresh activities entrusted to the Section during the year 1929-30 may be mentioned: (1) Participation in the preparatory work for the Congress of the International Literary and Artistic Association, held at Cairo in December 1929. The Section took part more particularly in meetings of the Committee for the supervision of translations, to which it contributed its documentation; (2) constant relations with the leading members of the International Organisation of Publishers, with a view to the resumption of international congresses, the first of which is to be held in Paris in the spring of 1931; (3) in addition to the Congress of the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs (Warsaw, June 20th-24th) at which he was present, the Head of the Literary Relations Section represented the Institute at the Congress of the Federation of Dramatic Authors and Composers (Budapest, May 28th-June 4th) and of the International Literary and Artistic Association (Budapest, June 4th-10th); (4) lastly, after an enquiry in literary and editorial circles, the section prepared a scheme for the establishment of an international bibliography of translations, which forms the subject of a special report to the International Committee.

#### 16. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The activities of the Legal Service were concentrated on the lengthy tasks entrusted to it:

1. Copyright (including a study of the possibilities of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into line with one another, and the study of a model publishers' contract);
2. Scientists' rights (wrongly described as "scientific property");
3. The legal status of international non-profit-earning associations and foundations;
4. The needs and interests of the liberal professions.

The Legal Service pursued its investigations into these three problems with the increasingly close co-operation, of the various institutions or organisations concerned. First and foremost among the official institutions offering their assistance may be mentioned the International Labour Office, the Berne International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Among the private organisations more directly concerned with the legal activities of the International Institute are the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Literary and Artistic Association, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Committee on the Rights of Speech, the International Wireless Committee, the International Broadcasting Union, the International Federation of Journalists, the International Professional Association of Doctors, the International Union of Barristers, the International Confederation of Associations of Authors and Composers. The Legal Service followed most of the congresses and meetings convened by the various organisations. It was thus possible for it to take into account in its own work the professional and other preoccupations which constitute factors in the various problems with which it is dealing.

As regards copyright, studies were concentrated more particularly on the following points: *droit de suite*, comparison of the Berne and Havana Conventions and the publishers' contract. In the case of *droit de suite*, a report presented by the Head of the Legal Service to the International Literary and Artistic Congress at Cairo resulted in the adoption of a new draft article of the Berne Convention approving the international institution of the *droit de suite*, to be submitted in 1935 to the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels.

The harmonising of the Berne and Havana Conventions and the publishers contract formed the subject of special studies; these were communicated to the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Governing Body of which has promised to give an opinion on both these problems.

Further, the Legal Service is preparing, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne, for the compiling of international documentation on case law on copyright, since this documentation, in the opinion of the experts, will be found of real value. It is to be supplied in the different countries by correspondents, several of whom have already promised their assistance. It will be published periodically in the form of an appendix to the review "Le Droit d'Auteur", published by the International Bureau at Berne.

As regards scientists' rights, an important step has just been taken. With the assistance of the League of Nations Secretariat, a Committee of insurance experts, which met in Paris in December 1929 and again in March 1930, has succeeded in framing the main lines of a draft system

of insurance designed, in conformity with the suggestion of the League of Nations Economic Committee, to supplement the draft International Convention. Both these texts are to be submitted immediately to Governments, together with a memorandum giving the history of the question drawn up by the Legal Service.

The legal status of international associations is still being closely followed in conjunction with the groups concerned. A resolution providing for the creation of an international statute for such associations was passed by the International Congress of Barristers held in Paris in January 1930. Moreover, the statutes of several associations now embody provisions whereby the associations will be placed *ipso facto* under the system of the future international statute directly the latter is recognised by the States.

The question of the needs and interests of the liberal professions is being studied primarily by the Legal Service in collaboration with the Statistical Service. Liaison has been established between this work and the general enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office, within the framework of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, on unemployment among intellectuals.

Further, the Legal Service lends its assistance to other Services belonging to the International Institute in the increasingly numerous questions for which legal solutions are contemplated: the protection of professional diplomas and titles, documentation and studies concerning international agreements on university matters, the protection of natural beauties, the regulations governing archaeological research (excavations), rights of translation, elimination of obstacles to the free circulation of books, etc.

The Legal Section is still responsible for investigating disputes which concern the International Institute, more particularly in its relations with its officials and with third parties.

### Appendix 7.

## REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNING BODY ON THE POSITION OF THE BUDGET.

### A. POSITION OF THE 1930 BUDGET.

No change was made in the 1930 budget by the Committee of Directors at its meetings held on March 15th and June 6th last. No new grant has been received. The balance for 1929, amounting to 85,700.44 francs, has not been touched. At its last meeting, the Committee of Directors merely decided to draw on the item of "Unforeseen Expenditure" for a sum of 2,700 francs for the purpose of increasing the credit in Chapter II, Item C (Various Insurance Policies).

### B. SUGGESTED METHOD OF EMPLOYING THE SURPLUS FOR 1929, NAMELY, 85,700.44 FRANCS.

#### Chapter I. — Staff: paragraph L.

French francs

##### 1. Family Allowances:

At its meeting of March 15th, 1930, the Committee of Directors appointed two new Assistant Heads, M. Jahier and M. Gonsiorowski. Under the Staff Regulations, they are entitled to receive family allowances.

For 1930, a sum of 6,000 francs is required . . . . . 6,000.—

##### 2. Tax Refunds to Officials:

Taxes on the salaries of two French officials for the years referred to above have still to be refunded.

The Committee of Directors decided at its meeting of March 15th, 1930, to carry forward to 1930 the credit which could not be employed before the close of the 1929 financial year—*i.e.* . . . . . 15,000.—

#### Chapter II. — paragraph A.

##### Building and Furniture:

The last quarter's rent for the premises in the rue de Mulhouse, amounting to 4,125 francs, has had to be paid out of the 1930 account.

Moreover, the Institute has now been called upon to pay certain taxes for the first time (drainage rate, 1,500 francs). The Institute is being asked to pay water rate from 1930 (about 2,000 francs). These various items of expenditure necessitate a total increase of . . . . . 8,000.—

Carried forward: 29,000.—

Chapter III. — Publications.<sup>1</sup>

French francs  
Brought forward: 29,000.—

It is proposed to increase this chapter by 44,700.44 francs to cover the following costs:

Publication of the proceedings of the Rome Meeting of Experts (scientific investigation, preservation and restoration of works of art) . . . . .	12,000.—
New French edition of the propaganda pamphlet . . . . .	6,000.—
Monograph on translation. . . . .	10,000.—
National institutes abroad . . . . .	10,000.—
Contribution to the German edition of "Scientific Property". . . . .	6,000.—
Miscellaneous . . . . .	700.44
	44,700.44

Chapter VII.

The creation of a new chapter has been suggested: "Balances payable on Closed Accounts."

(Fees of deceased architect whose estate is not wound up) . . . . .	12,000.—
Total corresponding to balance . . . . .	85,700.44

BUDGET FOR 1931.<sup>2</sup>

I. RECEIPTS.

A. Subventions of States.

	French francs
Austria . . . . .	5,000
Belgium . . . . .	75,000
Brazil . . . . .	75,000
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	73,000
Denmark . . . . .	20,000
Egypt . . . . .	64,000
France . . . . .	2,500,000
Hungary . . . . .	20,000
Italy . . . . .	152,000
Luxemburg . . . . .	2,000
Poland . . . . .	100,000
Portugal . . . . .	12,000
Roumania . . . . .	25,000
Switzerland . . . . .	24,000
Venezuela . . . . .	12,000
	3,159,000

B. Miscellaneous Receipts.

Subvention from the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik . . . . .	36,000
Interest on deposits . . . . .	6,000
Sale of publications . . . . .	20,000
Sundry . . . . .	4,000
	66,000
Total . . . . .	3,225,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

Chapter I. — Staff.

	French francs
A. 1 Director at 75,000 . . . . .	75,000
8 Heads of Section at 62,000 . . . . .	496,000
9 Assistant Heads of Section { 1 at 42,000 } . . . . .	318,000
{ 6 at 36,000 } . . . . .	
{ 2 at 30,000 } . . . . .	
15 Clerks ( <i>Rédacteurs</i> ) from 16,000 to 27,000 . . . . .	309,000
8 Secretary-shorthand-typists from 13,500 to 19,500 . . . . .	129,500
16 Shorthand-typists and clerks ( <i>commis</i> ) from 11,000 to 17,000 . . . . .	220,500
1 Accountant at 30,000. . . . .	30,000
1 Housekeeper at 18,000 . . . . .	18,000
1 Registrar at 24,000. . . . .	24,000
1 Shorthand-typist supervisor at 20,000 . . . . .	20,000
1 Doctor at 6,000 . . . . .	6,000
1 Auditor at 8,000. . . . .	8,000
14 Employed men and women (office-keepers, telephonists, cyclist, chauffeur and cleaners) from 8,000 to 15,000 . . . . .	146,000
	1,800,000.—

Carried forward:

1,800,000.—

<sup>1</sup> The Governing Body has approved the total figure in this Chapter. The Director has been authorised to provide for the expenditure on urgent publications up till the end of the year, in conformity with the decisions taken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Further, a sum of 1,620 francs had been deducted from this total to make up the amount required for a travelling scholarship.

<sup>2</sup> The draft Budget has not been examined by the Governing Body, but was referred at its meeting on July 29th to the Directors' Committee.

		French francs
	<i>Brought forward :</i>	1,800,000
B.	French Delegate at 35,000 . . . . .	35,000
C.	Family and other allowances . . . . .	129,000
D.	Remuneration of deputies and temporary assistants . . . . .	66,000
		2,030,000
<i>Chapter II. — Material.</i>		
A.	Upkeep of building, purchase and repairs of furniture . . . . .	76,000
B.	Lighting and heating . . . . .	80,000
C.	Insurance policies . . . . .	25,000
D.	Office expenses . . . . .	140,000
E.	Purchase of books, subscriptions, binding . . . . .	20,000
F.	Car . . . . .	30,000
		371,000
<i>Chapter III. — Various Working Expenses.</i>		
A.	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of Committee of Directors and the Auditor . . . . .	50,000
B.	Entertainment allowance . . . . .	35,000
C.	Travelling (journeys made by officials of the Institute) . . . . .	55,000
D.	Experts' meetings . . . . .	185,000
E.	Publications . . . . .	200,000
F.	Contributions for special work . . . . .	200,000
		725,000
<i>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen Expenditure.</i>		
	Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	20,000
		20,000
<i>Chapter V. — Contribution to Reserve Fund.</i>		
	Contribution to reserve fund . . . . .	79,000
		79,000
	Total . . . . .	3,225,000

**Sub-Appendix.**

STAFF.

Posts	A. Directorate.	Name of Service	French Francs
I	Director . . . . .		75,000
I	Deputy Director . . . . .		62,000
I	Secretary of the Institute . . . . .		62,000
I	Clerk . . . . .		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .		18,000
I	Clerk ( <i>commis</i> ) . . . . .		12,500
			250,500
<i>University Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .		36,000
I	Clerk . . . . .		27,000
I	Shorthand-typist . . . . .		19,500
			144,500
<i>Scientific Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .		36,000
I	Clerk . . . . .		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .		15,000
			134,000
<i>Literary Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .		42,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .		15,000
			119,000
<i>International Museums and Artistic Relations Office.</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .		36,000
I	Clerk . . . . .		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .		15,000
			134,000
<i>Legal Service.</i>			
I	Head of Service . . . . .		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Service . . . . .		30,000
I	Clerk . . . . .		19,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .		17,000
			128,000
	<i>Carried forward :</i>		910,000

Posts	Name of Service	French Francs
	<i>Carried forward:</i>	910,000
	<i>Information Section.</i>	
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .	30,000
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	15,000
		128,000
	<i>Documentation, Translations and Publications.</i>	
I	Head of Service . . . . .	36,000
I	Clerk . . . . .	24,000
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000
3	Clerks at 19,000 . . . . .	57,000
I	Clerk . . . . .	16,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	15,000
2	Clerks ( <i>commis</i> ) at 12,500 . . . . .	25,000
		194,000
	<i>Correspondence, Registry, Distribution, Stenographic and Duplicating Service.</i>	
I	Head of Service . . . . .	36,000
	<i>Registry:</i>	
I	Registrar . . . . .	24,000
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000
2	Clerks ( <i>commis</i> ) at 12,500 . . . . .	25,000
	<i>Distribution:</i>	
I	Clerk . . . . .	19,000
I	Clerk ( <i>commis</i> ). . . . .	12,500
	<i>Incoming and Outgoing Correspondence:</i>	
1	Clerk . . . . .	21,000
I	Clerk ( <i>commis</i> ). . . . .	14,000
	<i>Stenographic Service:</i>	
I	Supervisor . . . . .	20,000
I	Shorthand-typist . . . . .	19,500
3	Shorthand-typists at 15,500 . . . . .	46,500
3	Shorthand-typists at 14,000 . . . . .	42,000
I	Shorthand-typist . . . . .	12,500
I	Shorthand-typist . . . . .	11,000
		324,000
	<i>Staff and Administrative Service.</i>	
I	Head of Service . . . . .	36,000
I	Accountant . . . . .	30,000
I	Housekeeper . . . . .	18,000
		84,000
	<i>Auditing and Medical Service.</i>	
I	Auditor. . . . .	8,000
I	Doctor . . . . .	6,000
		14,000
	<i>Employees.</i>	
2	Telephonists at 12,000 . . . . .	24,000
I	Head office-keeper . . . . .	14,000
I	Office-keeper . . . . .	12,000
3	Office keepers at 11,000 . . . . .	33,000
I	Cyclist . . . . .	13,000
I	Chauffeur. . . . .	10,000
I	Stoker for central heating . . . . .	4,000
4	Cleaners at 9,000 . . . . .	36,000
		146,000
	B. French Delegate at 35,000 . . . . .	35,000
	C. Family and other allowances . . . . .	129,000
	D. Remuneration of deputies and temporary assistants . . . . .	66,000
		2,030,000
	Total . . . . .	



Appendix 8.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1929.

[Translation.]

SUBMITTED BY DR. F. VIVALDI, DEPUTY AUDITOR, LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The estimated receipts of 2,896,000 francs <sup>1</sup> fixed at the time when the 1929 budget was voted, were in fact considerably exceeded, and it was found possible in the course of the financial year substantially to increase the budget credits. These favourable circumstances, which have arisen in each financial year, are on this as on previous occasions largely due to the fact that new countries have come forward as contributors to the Institute. In consequence of these increased receipts, the expenditure of the Institute was raised from 2,896,000 francs to 3,520,157.09 francs, to which must be added 248,599.56 francs, representing special appropriations for special purposes.<sup>2</sup>

REVENUE.

The revenue, which was originally estimated at 2,896,000 francs, was made up as follows (see Table 2):

	Francs
Contribution of France . . . . .	2,500,000
Other Government contributions promised during the previous financial period and amounting, according to the estimated rate of exchange at the moment, to . . . . .	383,000
Interest on sums deposited at the bank, according to the most probable estimates . . . . .	6,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	7,000
Total . . . . .	2,896,000

As I have already said, however, the actual receipts were appreciably in excess of these estimates, amounting to a total of 3,306,213.58 francs, plus 216,732.75 francs, representing receipts set aside for special purposes.<sup>3</sup>

The actual receipts as given above (3,306,213.58 francs) (see Table 3) are made up as follows:

	Francs
French grant . . . . .	2,500,000.—
Grants by other States . . . . .	682,957.30
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	123,256.28
Total . . . . .	3,306,213.58

The receipts set aside for special purposes were as follows (see Table 3):

	Francs
Granted by the Czechoslovak Committee of the International Congress of Popular Arts for the publication of the Minutes of that Congress, held at Prague in October 1928, and for the organisation of the Permanent Committee on Popular Arts . . . . .	26,639.—
Granted by the American Council on Education and paid to the Institute through the Secretariat of the League of Nations for an enquiry into the organisation of international university interchanges and the measures taken in all the countries of Europe to promote these interchanges . . . . .	102,578.25
Subscribed by four private persons for the publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts . . . . .	599.50
Paid by the Brazilian Government for the publication of Latin-American classics . . . . .	86,916.—
Total . . . . .	216,732.75

<sup>1</sup> The sums given in francs in this report represent French francs.

<sup>2</sup> These two sums together make up 3,768,756.65 francs, which is the figure appearing in the last column of Table 4 attached hereto.

<sup>3</sup> This figure (216,732.75 francs) does not correspond to the figure added to the budget for the purposes in question (248,599.56 francs), because the latter includes the balances of the special sums set aside in the previous year. Explanations on this point are given in another part of the present report.

If, lastly, we take into account the balance from the previous period (247,077.09 francs) and the balances carried forward at the end of that period to the account of credits entered for special purposes (31,866.81 francs, of which 992.11 francs are in respect of the American enquiry and 30,874.70 francs in respect of the Latin-American classics), the following table may be drawn up of the sums at the Institute's disposal during 1929:

	Revenue entered in the Budget Francs	New revenue received during year Francs	Balance from 1928 Francs
Grants by:			
France . . . . .	2,500,000.—		
Austria . . . . .	5,372.—		
Ecuador . . . . .	—		
Hungary . . . . .	20,669.25		
Italy . . . . .	152,997.65		
Principality of Monaco . . . . .	—		
Poland . . . . .	100,000.—		
Poland (arrears) . . . . .		14,383.75	
Portugal . . . . .	15,280.70		
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	74,246.20		
Switzerland . . . . .	24,600.—		
Belgium . . . . .		75,000.—	
Brazil . . . . .		73,868.40	
Egypt . . . . .		63,795.85	
Roumania . . . . .		25,000.—	
Venezuela . . . . .		12,743.50	
Yugoslavia . . . . .		25,000.—	
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	123,256.28		
Latin-American classics . . . . .		86,916.—	30,874.70
American enquiry . . . . .		102,578.25	992.11
Popular Arts . . . . .		26,639.—	—
Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda . . . . .		599.50	—
Balance from 1928 . . . . .			247,077.09
Totals . . . . .	3,016,422.08	506,524.25	278,943.90
		3,522,946.33	
		3,801,890.23	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the actual receipts amounted to 3,522,946.33 francs, or 626,946.33 francs more than the estimated figure (2,896,000 francs).

The above receipts considered as a whole call for some comment and two general observations, viz:

(a) The above-mentioned surplus receipts (626,946.33 francs) are substantially less than the surplus recorded in the previous period (716,666.85 francs);

(b) This surplus includes, as usual, an item extraneous to the general accounts of the Institute, namely, the four receipts for special purposes, amounting altogether to 216,732.75 francs. If, therefore, we deduct this amount from the total receipts, estimated and not estimated, this total is reduced to 3,306,213.58 francs and the surplus to 410,213.58 francs, which compares with 558,836.70 francs for the previous period after the same reductions have been made.

If we examine the various receipts, we shall at once notice that the Republic of Ecuador and the Principality of Monaco have actually paid no contribution, whereas Poland, who had not paid for 1926 (25,000 francs), has, during the period under consideration, paid 14,383.75 francs towards this contribution.

Accordingly, the contributions still due to the Institute in conformity with undertakings given by States are as follows:

	Francs
Balance of Poland's contribution for 1926 . . . . .	10,615.25
Contribution by Denmark for 1929 . . . . .	20,800.—
Contribution by the Republic of Ecuador for 1928 . . . . .	2,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Ecuador for 1929 . . . . .	2,000.—
Contribution by the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg for 1929 . . . . .	2,000.—
Contribution by the Principality of Monaco for 1928 . . . . .	2,000.—
Contribution by the Principality of Monaco for 1929 . . . . .	2,000.—
Contribution by the Dominican Republic for 1929 . . . . .	25,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Colombia for 1929 . . . . .	15,000.—
Total . . . . .	81,416.25 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of these contributions, only those of the Republic of Ecuador for 1929 and of the Principality of Monaco for 1928 and 1929 were entered in the corresponding budgets. The Institute is justified in reckoning upon the other contributions:

As regards Poland's contribution for 1926, by reason of the undertaking several times referred to in previous reports;

As regards the contributions of Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg for 1929, by reason of documents serving as the basis of the official statement concerning these

For the financial period under consideration, as for the previous periods, the contributions paid in another currency than French francs exceed the estimates owing to a favourable rate of exchange, the sums actually collected in respect of the seven contributions entered in the budget exceeding the amount estimated by 14,165.80 francs.<sup>1</sup>

The French Government paid its contribution in two equal instalments on February 15th and July 13th, 1929; in contradistinction, however, to previous years, this contribution is not on this occasion increased by any supplementary grant from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos.

Miscellaneous receipts, as may be seen at first sight, yielded a sum considerably in excess of estimates. Instead of the 7,000 francs estimated (see Table 2), the actual yield was 123,256.28 francs.

These miscellaneous receipts are made up as follows:

	Francs
Interest on funds deposited at the Bank . . . . .	19,862.06
Grant by the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute . . . . .	36,441.85
Sale of old material . . . . .	1,400.—
Sale of old documents . . . . .	586.45
Received from the Institute staff for private telephone calls . . . . .	3,712.45
Sale of the Institute's publications (subscriptions, advertisements) . . . . .	24,644.07
Miscellaneous payments . . . . .	31,625.70
Gift . . . . .	4,983.70
Total. . . . .	123,256.28

With regard to *interest on funds deposited at the banks*, the result was extremely satisfactory. The interest on sight accounts was 1½ per cent, but the corresponding receipts were greatly increased by the fact that the accountant proposed and obtained from the Director's Department certain deposits at three and five months, according to anticipated cash requirements, which deposits bore interest at 4 to 4½ per cent. The result is that, while this category of receipts was entered in the budget without special mention under the general heading of "Miscellaneous receipts" (7,000 francs), and while in the report to the Governing Body (document already quoted, page 35) the most optimistic estimates did not exceed 6,000 francs, the sum actually cashed was 19,862.06 francs.

I have no remarks to make on the *grant by the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute (36,441.85 francs). This sum is paid into the general budget and does not imply, like the other special credits referred to above, any separate administration. The official concerned is graded as assistant chief of section on special duty, with an annual salary of 35,640 francs, and the small difference of 801.85 francs has been regularly placed to the account of the general savings of the Institute.

With regard to the *sale of old material* (1,400 francs), this is in respect of old heating apparatus sold after the installation of central heating. The sale was effected by friendly agreement, and I gather from the correspondence exchanged that the affair was settled in the best interests of the Institute. In any case, the material was much worn and its sale hardly justified any burdensome formalities.

The question of the receipts from the *sale of the Institute's publications* (24,647.07 francs) will be dealt with in a special paragraph.

*Miscellaneous payments* (31,625.70 francs) would not be deserving of special mention except that they include certain payments by officials for private work (rhoneo, etc.) carried out by the Institute's services. This cannot be qualified as incorrect, and need not detain us long owing to the small sums involved. Generally speaking, however, institutes should not be encouraged to adopt towards their officials an attitude which I might term commercial. It would be better that they should either agree, if occasion arises, to do private work for an official free of charge or that they should refuse to help in this way and request their officials to apply elsewhere.

The sum of 4,983.70 francs (last receipt in the foregoing list) is the gift regularly made by an American citizen who desires to remain anonymous (see my report for the financial year 1927, document A.28.1928.XII, bottom of page 53).

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contributions which appears in the report submitted by the Director of the Institute to the Governing Body in July 1929 (League of Nations document A.20.1929.XII, page 35). Colombia and Luxemburg duly paid their contribution for 1928;

As regards Ecuador's contribution for 1928, by reason of the official accession of this State and its payment of its contribution during the above-mentioned period. According, however, to the explanations given in my previous report (page 43, Note, of document A.20.1929.XII), the contribution could not be collected owing to an error on the cheque, which had to be sent back for correction and has never been returned.

<sup>1</sup> I should, however, repeat the observation made in the previous report (page 43, Note) concerning Italy's contribution. The sum entered in the budget was estimated too conservatively (142,000 francs), with the result that the amount which appears as profit on the exchange of this sum into French currency (10,997.65 francs) is in reality only a correction of the original error.

It now remains for me to examine the last series of receipts, that is to say, receipts devoted to special purposes. These were already numerous in the preceding financial years, and I have invariably in my previous reports drawn attention to them and to the special accounts which they necessarily involve. During the financial year 1926 (see League of Nations document A.35.1927.XII, page 36), I wrote officially to the Director of the Institute warning him against this system, some of the disadvantages of which I explained in detail; later on in my report on that financial year (see same document, pages 36 and 37), I devoted special attention to the question and, with reference to two concrete cases, pointed out other complications inherent in the system.

I was still more explicit in my report on the accounts for 1927 (document A.28.1928.XII, page 56), where I again emphasised the accountancy difficulties resulting from the existence of special accounts of this kind—all included, by the way, in the budget—and I showed that these accounts destroyed unity of financial administration by causing the Institute to take on the management of matters which it does not initiate.

The discussions in the Governing Body convinced me that my proposal in the direction of simplification stood no chance of being approved. I proposed that gifts should be accepted, but that the conditions to which they were made subject should only be accepted as mere recommendations, that is to say, that these gifts should not involve the creation of special accounts. In other words, I should have liked the Institute to be able to accept any gift whatever, if it saw fit—for the purpose, for example, of some publication or work, and that the expenses of such publication or work should be charged, not to the account of the gift, but to the general budget of the Institute, to which the gift in question would have been paid. The Institute would have borne any loss that might result from expenditure in excess of the amount of the gift, or would have finally paid into its account any profit resulting from a smaller expenditure.

This proposal was opposed on the ground of difficulties, which, however, do not seem to me insuperable, since the same proposal was adopted for the grant by the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* and gave rise to no kind of disadvantage in practice. I do not see why it could not be adopted for all the other contributions for special purposes, provided that, before these contributions were accepted, the question was seriously considered whether it would be possible and convenient to comply with their conditions.

Be that as it may, I did not press my proposal, and in my report on the financial year 1928 (document A.20.1929.XII, page 44) only recommended that these contributions should be accepted with the greatest caution, so that the accountancy drawbacks should at least be out-balanced by advantages of another kind, and so that the Institute's intervention in matters not directly connected with its normal work should not simply amount to lending its services, owing to the responsibility which this involves.

Lastly, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated October 23rd, 1929, that is to say, towards the end of the financial year covered by the present report, I again stated that my ideas on the special contributions in question remained unchanged, and I asked that the said special contributions should at least be separated from the general account and constitute genuine special accounts, frankly regarded as such. I concluded by saying that, if it was really impossible to maintain the principle of a genuine single budget, there was only one way of preventing the results of the Institute's budget from being distorted by alien elements which changed its general aspect and necessitated complicated explanations, and that was to give legal sanction to these special accounts, which already existed *de facto*.

Will this recommendation be taken into account for 1930? That is my hope, but it would, I think, have been quite easy to make a beginning with the financial year of 1929, in regard to which I must again deplore this drawback, although I am encouraged to hope that it will be removed.<sup>1</sup>

Having put this point, I will note the situation of these accounts later on in connection with expenditure, although they only exist in fact and not legally, the figures being excluded in the general account.

#### INFLUENCE OF SURPLUS RECEIPTS ON THE BUDGET AND CHANGES INTRODUCED INTO IT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

I stated at the beginning of the present report that the surplus of receipts over the estimates had led the higher authorities to enter supplementary credits in the budgetary expenditure, making a total increase of 624,157.09 francs, which brought up the estimated expenditure from 2,896,000 francs to 3,520,157.09 francs. This sum includes, apart from 248,599.56 francs derived from contributions for special purposes paid during the financial year under consideration and the previous years, contributions which have been added to the figure for budget expenditure, but which will be considered separately.

In view of the fact that the actual surplus of general receipts over estimates amounted, as I said before, to 410,213.58 francs, the whole of it was swallowed up by the increase mentioned above, which further absorbed a part of the balance from the 1928 budget.

As stated in my previous report (document A.20.1929.XII, page 45), that balance amounted to 247,077.09 francs (apart, of course, from the balances of the special contributions, which always

<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, at the moment of writing the present report, that is to say, nearly half-way through the financial-year of 1930, the Director has not, as far as I know, given any orders to this effect.

distort the figures). This sum was drawn upon to the extent of 213,943.51 francs in order to increase the credits appropriated to the budget expenditure for 1929, 106,000 francs being used to pay for certain building work at the Institute which it had not been possible to pay for in 1928, because the work had not at that time been passed by the French Government's architect (see document quoted, page 45).

In conclusion, the estimated expenditure, which was originally fixed at the same figure as the estimated receipts (2,896,000 francs), finally reached the figure of 3,768,756.65 francs, as is shown by the following recapitulatory table:

	Francs
Original estimates . . . . .	2,896,000.—
Increase representing special contributions for the year under consideration and previous years . . . . .	248,599.56
Surplus receipts used wholly to swell the budget . . . . .	410,213.58
Employment of part of balance from financial year 1928 . . . . .	213,943.51
Total . . . . .	3,768,756.65

Furthermore, other changes were made in the budget by means of transfers, as is shown by the following table:

	Increase of appropriation	That part of the increase mentioned in the preceding column which was balanced by reductions in other appropriations (transfers)	Supplementary appropriations, that is to say, that part of the increase not balanced by reductions <sup>1</sup>
1. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated March 22nd, 1929 . . . . .	558,600.—	236,700.—	321,900.—
2. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated May 31st, 1929 . . . . .	131,000.—	25,000.—	106,000.—
3. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated July 27th, 1929 . . . . .	40,000.—	—	40,000.—
4. Decision by the Governing Body, dated July 29th, 1929 . . . . .	126,077.09	—	126,077.09
5. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated December 22nd, 1929 . . . . .	117,220.—	117,220.—	—
6. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated March 14th, 1930 . . . . .	30,180.—	—	30,180.—
Totals . . . . .	1,003,077.09	378,920.—	624,157.09 <sup>2</sup>

The foregoing table calls for three remarks:

(a) The sum of the surplus receipts (410,213.58 francs) and of the 1928 balance (247,077.09 francs) being 657,290.67 francs, the Committee of Directors, according to the rule to which I had occasion to draw attention in my previous report (document, already quoted, A.20.1929.XII, page 44, Note 2), was only entitled to make use of 328,645.35 francs, that is to say, half the total. It did, however, make use of 498,080 francs (since 126,077.09 francs out of the 624,157.09 francs was duly paid into the budget by the Governing Body at its meeting on July 29th, 1929). With regard to the difference, therefore, 169,434.65 francs, the operation does not appear to be in order.

(b) The regularity of the last operation mentioned in the table also appears doubtful. The financial year 1929 closing on December 31st, 1929, it was impossible to make a change on March 14th, 1930, more than two months later. As the financial year corresponds to the civil year (Article 2 of the Financial Regulations), it ends on December 31st (the end of the civil year). It is true that for cash requirements (that is to say, for sums not yet collected or paid) the annual accounts remain open until March 31st of the following year (Article 14 of the above-quoted regulations). Alterations in the budget, however, are not cash operations and should not be made during this supplementary period.

To be fair, however, I should add that adjustments of accounts after the closing of the financial year are sometimes permitted by the national administrations and, as in the case of the preceding financial years, I do not consider the operation in question to have been a real mistake.

Since, however, the practice is becoming regular in that it recurs each year, and since, moreover the finances of the Institute are too simple to make it absolutely necessary, I would recommend that the practice should, in future, be avoided.

(c) Transfers were once again fairly numerous and, together with the supplementary appropriations, modified the original appearance of the budget. I must therefore recall the urgent recommendations I have made on this point in past years (see documents A.28.1928.XII, page 55, and A.20.1929.XII, page 44), drawing attention to the fact that a budget is drawn up to be observed and should not be regarded as a provisional document prepared for merely formal

<sup>1</sup> The figures in this third column represent the totals of the operations mentioned in detail in Table 4 attached to the present report.

<sup>2</sup> This total exactly corresponds to the sum of the surplus receipts used to supplement the budget (410,213.58 francs) and of the amount taken from the balance for 1928 (213,943.51 francs).

reasons to meet a need of the moment, in obedience to some rule and liable to any subsequent alteration at the will of the administrators. Nor is my recommendation invalidated by the argument — *already examined in my previous reports* — that the smallness of the Institute's financial resources sometimes necessitates the immediate use of fresh receipts. However strong the arguments may be in any particular case, *order* is the sole rule by which the administrators should be guided. Otherwise it is impossible for them to follow the management of the Institute they administer and they may be faced with disagreeable surprises (among others, excessive expenditure) which they could have avoided if they had been less inclined to authorise transfers or supplementary appropriations asked for during the financial year. Respect for the budget is a fundamental law and so important that its strict enforcement constitutes the chief merit and one of the strongest safeguards of a good administrator.

I shall revert to this question when examining the separate items in the budget and shall have remarks to make concerning each particular case.

## COMPARISON BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Institute for the financial year under consideration (see Table 5) amounted to 3,538,140.33 francs. If we deduct from this amount the expenditure on special contributions (70,503.60 francs), to which I shall refer separately, we get a total expenditure of 3,467,636.73 francs charged to the general budget of the Institute.

This figure exceeds the figure in the original budget (2,896,000 francs) by 571,636.73 francs. It therefore represents an increase of expenditure made possible by transfers and the granting of supplementary appropriations. When we examine the different items we shall show how this expenditure is divided.

On the other hand, if we compare this figure with that of the final budget (original budget plus transfers and supplementary credits), which (again excluding the special contributions which are always a complicated factor and a source of confusion) amounted to 3,520,157.09 francs, we note a saving of 52,520.36 francs.

Finally, if we compare the total expenditure in question with the total of actual receipts for the financial year (again excluding special contributions), which, as already stated, amounts to 3,306,213.58 francs, *there is a deficit of 161,423.15 francs.*

*This deficit is the real result of the financial year* and it could only be met with the help of the small balance from the first financial year (1925), which only lasted three months but in respect of which the French Government granted its contribution as for the half year. This balance, which at the end of 1928 amounted to 247,077.09 francs, was therefore reduced by the end of 1929 to 85,653.94 francs, that is to say, a figure about 100,000 francs below the figure which represents the monthly cost of the staff alone. Nevertheless, until a working capital fund has been created, this sum is the Institute's only reserve.

To be quite accurate, we should add to this figure an unused sum of 46.50 francs, derived from the special contributions for popular arts. This sum, which is so small that there was no need to consider whether it should or should not be refunded to the Czechoslovak Committee which had given the donation, was added to the balance in question. The latter, therefore, amounts in exact figures to 85,700.44 francs.<sup>1</sup>

## OBSERVATIONS ON EXPENDITURE.

### CHAPTER I. — STAFF.

The appropriation under this chapter, which was originally fixed at 1,976,000 francs, was raised during the year to 2,216,880 francs, an increase of 12.1 per cent. Table 4 shows the details of the various changes, and it will be noted that all the items in the chapter have been increased except that which concerns the French delegate (35,000 francs), which remains unchanged, and the item concerning translators and stenographers, whose appropriation was subject to two reductions amounting altogether to 139,980 francs.

Expenditure on staff (shown in detail in Table 5) amounted to 2,197,734.66 francs, thus absorbing more than 66 per cent of actual receipts (3,306,213.58 francs).

The general impression obtained from a preliminary comparison of the two totals, that is, the final appropriation of 2,216,880 francs and the actual expenditure of 2,197,734.66 francs, is that this credit was fixed too high. The saving effected was 19,145.34 francs, representing more

<sup>1</sup> Table 6 shows a balance of 263,749.90 francs, but that includes the balance of the special accounts amounting to 178,095.96 francs, less the 46.50 francs referred to in the text = 178,049.46 francs. This last figure, as was explained in detail above, cannot be regarded as funds of the Institute.

The cash result of the financial year, therefore, is represented by the balance of 85,700.44 francs.

Purely by way of explanation, I show below the elaborate process of accountancy which led from the savings in the budget to this cash result.

The transition from these savings in the budget (52,520.36 francs) to the total real saving (that is to say, the real

than 36 per cent (that is to say, more than one-third) of the general saving on the whole budget (a saving which, excluding as usual the special accounts, amounted, as I said, to 52,520.36 francs). This impression is due to the fact that the appropriation for one of the items in the chapter (Item G: "Various Allowances") appears excessive, for in spite of the many allowances paid to the staff out of this appropriation and the refund to the French officials, out of the same credit, of the taxes paid on their salaries, this item alone leaves a margin of 15,156.17 francs. Again, another item (Item E: "Translators and Stenographers") left, as I have pointed out, a sufficient margin to be drawn upon to furnish 139,980 francs in favour of other items.

It is my duty to point out that, to amass reserves under certain items in a chapter with a view to their subsequent transfer to other items in the same chapter, is a financial expedient as familiar as it stands condemned; and this condemnation is all the stronger in the case of chapters like the staff chapter, for which administrators should have a minimum of liberty and thus a minimum of possible funds.

This theoretical and general remark, which I have already made in previous reports (see document A.28.1928.XII, last line on page 55), applies in practice to the Institute's budget, because, owing to the generous appropriation for Item G in question (Various allowances), it has been found possible to grant to various employees a number of allowances which have served to create appreciable inequalities of pay.

It is no part of my duty as Auditor to express an opinion upon these inequalities, which I only mention. It is, however, my duty to point out that, in the absence of fixed statutes or staff regulations, such inequalities can be created on a mere proposal from the Director (approved by the Committee of Directors), while the reasons for such a proposal are beyond control. We are thus faced with expenditure coming under no established rule.

I must also point out that I have on several occasions (see my previous reports, documents A.28.1928.XII, first lines on page 56, and A.20.1929.XII, page 46) demanded in the interests of regularity of expenditure (the only question within my purview as Auditor) the establishment of definite regulations, subject to no modification during the year, for each category of the staff. My request was granted, and definite regulations on the lines I had contemplated were incorporated in the budget for 1930. Nevertheless, this measure will be ineffective unless these regulations are strictly observed both as regards the number of officials and the distribution of their duties and if allowances are granted simply to increase salaries which were purposely determined in a different way when the establishment was fixed. This is simply returning in another form to the previous state of affairs, and perpetuates those inequalities in order to remove which I had requested, and hoped to have secured, the measure in question.

At the time when I audited the accounts of the first financial year, and on several occasions since, I requested that, together with an organic statute, staff regulations should be drawn up (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 37, and document A.28.1928.XII, first lines of page 56), settling the question on uniform, precise and general lines. Even the words I used expressed, and still express, my wish to see these inequalities in salary and the casuistry which consists of making a special case of nearly every official replaced by ordered uniformity. As auditor, it is not for me to pass judgment upon the procedure employed, the reasons for which have seemed, and still seem, to me somewhat doubtful, and it is also outside my competence in this matter to institute an enquiry into the question. Obviously, these doubts will persist until regulations have clearly determined the mode and the conditions of admission and promotion, the exceptional cases which authorise the granting of allowances, the rules relating to the salaries, allowances and various payments, journeys, etc., of the staff.

I may therefore be allowed once again to urge the necessity of these two measures, viz., the establishment of an organic statute providing for no exceptional cases and the framing of staff regulations. Having said this, I think I should recall two other remarks I made in my unprinted report on the first three months of the Institute's work, that is to say, October to December 1925. One of these remarks concerns the annual payment of 35,000 francs granted to the French delegate attached to the Institute, which seemed to me to be open to question, and the other relates to the existence of "occasional collaborators" in receipt of an annual salary and regularly paid in twelve monthly instalments, without regard for whether their actual services were subject to interruption.

cash balance of 85,653.94 francs) mentioned above was made as follows: in order to bring up the initial budget appropriation of 2,896,000 francs to the final sum of 3,520,157.09 francs, the difference, viz., 3,520,157.09 francs minus 2,896,000 francs = 624,157.09 francs had to be taken from the cash assets.

The cash assets were as follows:

	Francs
Difference between actual receipts and estimates . . . . .	410,213.58
Balance of the financial year 1928 . . . . .	247,077.09
	657,290.67

If we subtract from these cash assets the above-mentioned sum (624,157.09 francs) used to supplement the budget, we get as a result 657,290.67 francs minus 624,157.09 francs = 33,133.58 francs, and this last figure represents the cash sum remaining over from the available funds after the supplementary appropriations taken therefrom have been used to augment the budget.

If we add to this the savings in the budget mentioned in the text (52,520.36 francs), we get for the end of the financial year a total actual saving of 33,133.58 francs plus 52,520.36 francs = 85,653.94 francs.

Seeing that the French delegate's allowance has been maintained and that the occasional collaborators in question have been retained under the name of "experts"—only very few, it is true, and with smaller salaries—I am compelled to repeat these two observations.

I must also draw attention to the fact that family allowances are granted on the mere word of the persons concerned. Although these persons are above suspicion and entirely trustworthy, they might be asked to produce certificates from the Registrar, in order to complete the files.

Finally, before concluding the chapter on staff, I must refer to one unpleasant question *which I have already communicated to the higher authorities in my letter of October 23rd, 1929*, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. This question concerns the payment made to a high official who, as far as I can learn, has rendered no services to the Institute for a number of months. If this is true—and until the contrary is proved I am bound to believe it is so—the payment of salary for the period in question would be without any legal justification, since salaries are indissolubly bound up with the rendering of some service. According to letters with which I have been furnished, I gathered that the legal situation of the official during the period in question was under discussion, that is to say, it could not be clearly determined whether he was absent from the office at his own desire or by the Director's wish. Since in the former case the natural consequence should be to suppress the salary, and since in the latter case it ought to be determined how far the Director is responsible, I am unable to pass this expenditure.

## CHAPTER II. — UPKEEP AND MAINTENANCE.

The appropriation for this chapter, which was at first fixed at 197,000 francs, was raised during the year to 238,220 francs (see Table 4) by an increase of 38,500 francs under Item A "Upkeep of buildings and furniture", and of 2,720 francs under Item C "Insurance". Item B, "Heating and lighting", is therefore the only item in the chapter for which the original appropriation of 80,000 francs remained unchanged; it should, however, be remembered that this category of expenditure (that is to say, the extra expense in respect of the installation of central heating) was budgeted for in another special Chapter V, to which was placed a credit of 100,000 francs.

Expenditure under Chapter II amounted (see Table 5) to 235,499.40 francs. There was thus a small saving of 2,720.60 francs on the final appropriation.

If we now examine the expenditure on each of the three items, we find as regards the first, *Upkeep of buildings and furniture*, a total expenditure of 16,050 francs on the rent and fixtures (woodwork and painting)<sup>1</sup> of premises in the Rue de Mulhouse, Paris. *As I mentioned in my letter of October 23rd, 1929*, these premises were not occupied either by offices or by material belonging to the Institute. Consequently, I must regard this expenditure also as unjustified and, as in the previous case, am under the regrettable necessity of not being able to pass it.<sup>2</sup>

Among other expenditure under this item must be mentioned the sum of 55,000 francs for the purchase of a new car, to which I also referred in the letter quoted above. This car, a Voisin, was bought in June by the sale of the old car of the same make and the additional payment of the sum mentioned above, to make up the price. We shall deal lower down, in connection with the item to which the corresponding expenditure is charged, with the question of the upkeep and use of this car, which was allotted to the Director by a decision of the higher authorities.

A further 20,181.70 francs was spent on the purchase of furniture for the offices and 27,266.15 francs on fixtures and repairs, of which 5,484.85 francs represented locks and keys alone.

The above-mentioned expenditure, as I have said, necessitated increasing the initial appropriation of 100,000 francs by 38,500 francs. Of this, 27,500 were used to pay the balance due on the price of the motor-car. In accordance with sound principles of administration, which forbid the mortgaging of future financial years, I opposed the carrying forward of this balance to the next financial year, 1930, as it was at first proposed to do.

Item B, "*Heating and lighting*", calls for no remarks, except that for purposes of central heating (but not for gas and lighting) the Director's flat is included among the premises of the Institute. I have no criticism to make on this point, but I think that it would be more satisfactory for this to be approved by an express decision of the higher authorities, as was done with regard to the flat itself and the car.

With regard to Item C, "*Insurance*", out of the appropriation were paid the insurance against fire (3,430.55 francs), against theft (143.75 francs), against accidents to the car (5,822.10

<sup>1</sup> 12,375 francs for rent and 3,675 francs for fixtures.

<sup>2</sup> The rent of this apartment, which was taken for reasons outside my purview, was fixed at 16,500 francs a year, and the lease was for one year from April 1st, 1929. The lease has therefore now expired. I must mention, further, that during the last months the apartment was sub-let for 5,500 francs (financial year 1930). The total expenditure, which was thus 20,175 francs (16,050 mentioned in the text and 4,125 spent in 1930) must be reduced by this amount. The loss to the Institute was therefore 20,175 francs minus 5,500 francs = 14,675 francs.



francs) and to the chauffeur (432.90 francs), and, lastly, against accidents that might befall the staff (9,883.60 francs). This last insurance, which is the most expensive and the premium for which increases every year in proportion to increased salaries, has never yet been used. It was in order to pay this premium, which was raised during the year in consequence of decisions to increase salaries, that it became necessary to increase also the appropriation for this item (2,720 francs).

### CHAPTER III. — WORKING EXPENSES.

The appropriation of 580,000 francs originally fixed for this chapter was largely increased during the financial year (by 248,900 francs = about 43 per cent) and finally reached the figure of 828,900 francs. This chapter further includes all the funds of the special contributions, which I shall, of course, examine separately.

Table 4 shows that during the year supplementary credits were voted for six out of the eight items in the chapter. The only two exceptions were Item A, " Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors ", which was reduced by 5,200 francs, and Item G, " Museums Office ", which was reduced by 6,000 francs; it was possible to use the small unexpended balance of these two items to make up the deficit under other items. The biggest increases were under Item F, " Publications, etc. ", the appropriation for which was doubled (that is to say, raised from 100,000 francs to 200,000 francs), and under Item C *bis*, " Meetings of Experts ", for which the appropriation was increased on three occasions by a total sum of 88,100 francs.

The expenditure charged to this chapter amounted in all (excluding, of course, expenditure belonging to the special accounts) to 811,886.30 francs; the saving effected on the final appropriation was therefore 17,013.70 francs, resulting mainly from Item F, " Publications, etc. ", which left a balance of 6,344.30 francs, and largely also from Items G, " Museums Office ", and A, " Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors ", which, in spite of the sums taken from them in favour of other items, left balances respectively of 3,744.55 francs and 3,312.55 francs (see Table 5).

Item A, "*Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors*", calls for no particular remark, and I therefore pass on at once to the examination of the expenditure under Item B, " Entertainment Allowance ". For this the original appropriation of 50,000 francs was found inadequate and had to be increased during the year by 5,000 francs.

I need not add that, in the case of this special item, which is of so delicate a nature, my aversion to supplementary appropriations is still greater. *I stated this explicitly in due season (see my report on the financial year 1927 in document A.28.1928.XII, last lines of page 55)*, and I have not changed my opinion. I should, however, mention that in the financial year 1929, with which we are here concerned, the initial appropriation for this chapter was subject to a smaller increase than in previous years, while the expenses under this heading were also lowest in this year (54,995.45 francs).<sup>1</sup>

The expenditure under this item is vouched for, as regards teas and meals, by the host's bill or, in most cases, when the reception was not at the Director's house, by the restaurant bill. When, on the other hand, the invitation is to the Director's house, repayment is made by a lump sum, which varies according to the size of the gathering from 60 or 70 to 90 francs per guest; the vouchers are, in all these cases, in accordance with *the demands made in my unprinted report for the financial period 1925*. They are *not* in conformity with those rules in the case of big receptions (for which the host's bill is sometimes missing), nor as regards mention not only of the number of guests but of their status, *which information I have since expressly asked for*. Obviously, these last particulars may not be necessary to satisfy the minimum requirements in the way of vouchers, since, as the Auditor cannot examine the justification for each invitation, he must be content with documentary proof that the invitation was given or that the number of guests corresponds to the expenditure. It is, however, beyond question that in the case of expenditure of this kind a maximum, and not a minimum, amount of evidence should be required, unless we are willing to resort to the opposite system, which consists of requiring no kind of voucher at all.

It would seem, too, that no heed has been given to a request which I made, first in a general way *in the report on the three months of 1925, and which I then submitted officially in a letter of November 12th, 1926, to the Director (see document A.35.1927.XII, last paragraph, page 39) and again expressed in my reports on the financial periods of 1926 and 1927 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 36, and document A.28.1928.XII, page 56)*. This request was for some form of registration and supervision in regard to the distribution of the gradual accumulations of various stocks—tea, cigarettes, etc.—for receptions.

Having said this, I should like to allude to the situation resulting from the absence of any special regulations restricting the freedom of the Director's department in this matter, I refer to a certain disproportion—insignificant perhaps in the first years, but which seems to be growing—between the number of guests proper and the number of Institute officials invited to be present at teas and meals; this latter number sometimes seems relatively large. The absence of any rules on this matter, and consequently the fact that the Director enjoys absolute freedom, might make this observation seem to be outside my competence, which is limited to supervising the observance

<sup>1</sup> In this comparison no notice has, of course, been taken of the financial period of 1925, which, as it was of only three months' duration, cannot be compared with the following periods, which lasted twelve months.

of the rules. But since rules of this kind are fixed at the League of Nations, I think the observation is not without purpose. It would also be expedient to lay down a similar rule to that in force at the League, which requires that the sum to be refunded shall be reduced by a percentage representing the expenses of the host and members of his family.

Entertainment expenditure further includes the purchase of articles for the Director's house required for the receptions given there, but which obviously become inseparable in actual use from the ordinary articles of the household contained in the regular inventory, and also expenditure on service. This expenditure is fairly high and adds to the total cost of receptions and thereby increases the cost per head of receptions given at the Director's house. Neither of these categories of expenditure seems to be irregular, since, if the higher authorities acknowledge the Director's right to receive in his own house, they must obviously grant him the means of doing so in a manner compatible with his position. Moreover, this right is granted to the directors of other League of Nations organisations and is in itself unchallengeable. I mention the matter, however, in order to show the higher authorities how the funds of the item in question are used and because, not having as Auditor the right to express my opinion on the value of this system, from the point of view of economy it seems to me desirable to put the higher authorities who have this right in a position to exercise it.

Item C, relating to *travelling expenses, removals, etc.*, includes the travelling expenses of officials of the Institute, cost of taxis in Paris when on duty, and finally the cost of the upkeep and use of the Director's car. The appropriation for this item, which was first fixed at 100,000 francs, was on two occasions during the year increased by a total of 40,000 francs. Expenditure amounted to 137,986.95 francs.

With regard to this increased appropriation, *I have already mentioned the importance of this matter, which is very apt to become a source of extravagance, being regulated by a strict budget not lending itself easily to repeated increases. I mentioned it in my report for the financial year 1927* after I had noted the increased appropriations in the second financial year, which made it plain to me that what had happened during the first year (1926), and what could reasonably be attributed to the needs of the early days, was in spite of all tending to become the rule (*see document A.28.1928.XII, last line, page 55*). I think, therefore, that I should utter the same warning here, although, strictly speaking, it is not within my power to express an opinion on the matter.

On the other hand, it is certainly my duty to recommend that the expenditure in question should be accompanied by all the necessary vouchers and *to recall the observations I expressed in my first (unprinted) report on the three months of 1925*, when I pointed out that the mere statements of the persons concerned were not sufficient, and referred to the necessary documents and particulars, among others, the sleeping-car tickets and mention of the purpose of taxi rides in Paris. I cannot say that this recommendation, especially as regards expenditure on sleepers, has always been followed, nor do I think that notice has been taken of *the recommendation I have several times made concerning the exercise of some control over supplies and over the consumption of petrol, oil and spare parts for the car (see letter of November 12th, 1926, to the Director of the Institute in document A.35.1927.XII, page 39; my report on the financial year 1926 on page 37 of the same document; my report on the financial year 1927 on page 56 of document A.28.1928.XII, and my letter of October 23rd, 1929, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations)*.

Furthermore, this expenditure, which is closely connected with staff expenditure, ought also (*as I clearly stated in my previous reports*) to be fixed by the Staff Regulations—the establishment of which I requested, with express reference to this expenditure, *in my report on the financial year 1926 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 37)*. *In a special note in the said report (Note 2 on page 37)*, I pointed out that in certain cases a fixed sum, in others a daily allowance, and in others a reimbursement corresponding to the amount of the expenses incurred, had been allowed. I added—quite objectively—that although the particular method followed might be well justified in each case and might even have decided advantages from the point of view of economy, it was scarcely compatible with sound administration. I concluded by saying that it rested with the responsible authorities to establish a system which was at once most economical and best adopted to the majority of cases.

As the situation has not changed (except in the cases of fixed payments, which have not recurred), I maintain that recommendation.

Among expenditure in respect of *journeys undertaken during the financial year 1929*, I may mention the following:

The journey by a Chief of Section to the Netherlands East Indies on the occasion of the Pan-Pacific Congress (cost 21,382 francs);

Several journeys by the Director to Geneva, involving long stays (including a stay of 69 days between June and September at a cost of 20,290.90 francs);

Two journeys by the Director to Berlin in January and April for a total stay of eighteen days (nine days each, costing 8,796.60 francs);

Two journeys to Brussels and Madrid by a professor of the Sorbonne, an expert attached to the Institute and therefore not included among the Institute's officials and not doing continuous service. On these occasions the professor went to represent the Institute at the League of Nations Union; it is fair to add that he only claimed a very small sum for the expenses of these two journeys (1,171 francs altogether);

A journey to Geneva by the Secretary of the Institute to attend the Seventh Festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music. This cost 2,144.20 francs;

The refund of the difference between the price of a ticket booked but not used and the sum refunded by the railway company for the journey of an official to Rome which was subsequently cancelled (86.95 francs);

The refund of a registration fee for a Congress of Librarians at Rome, as the official chosen was not sent (142.25 francs);

A subsistence allowance of 200 francs for the Director's chauffeur during his stay in Geneva (July to September).

According to the vouchers furnished, no official journey by car seems to have been made during the year. The Director, however, informed me that he had used the car to go to Geneva and back, but as he departed from the normal route for reasons of his own, he did not claim any expenses in connection with these journeys (petrol, oil, etc.), but only the price of the two journeys by rail.

The cost of the upkeep, use and repair of the car amounted in 1929 to 23,055.45 francs,<sup>1</sup> to which must be added 9,600 francs for the chauffeur's wages, about 1,000 francs for his uniform, plus 5,822.10 francs for the car's insurance, 432.90 francs for the chauffeur's insurance and a fine of 369.45 francs for fast driving, that is, a total of about 40,300 francs. From this must be deducted 4,201 francs paid as compensation by the Accident Insurance Company, with the result that during the financial year 1929 the upkeep, repair and use of the Director's car (excluding the purchase price of the new car) cost a little over 36,000 francs. As I observed in my first unprinted report on the three months of the financial year 1925 and in my report for 1927 (see document A.28.1928.XII, page 56), I cannot help thinking that these items of expenditure should not be grouped with the travelling expenses of officials and that it would be very desirable, for the sake of clearness in the accounts, that they should appear separately under a special heading.

The cost of *taxi-cabs* in Paris and Geneva amounted to 5,948.70 francs, of which more than 71 per cent (4,230.35 francs) was in respect of the fairly numerous journeys by taxi made each month by the Secretary of the Institute. In accordance with my request, the expenditure incurred is always confirmed by a written statement mentioning the object of the journey, with which I must be content, since I cannot examine the substance of the matter or form any opinion thereon.

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The expenditure on *experts' meetings* calls for no comment, so I will pass straight on to the examination of Item D, "*Office expenses*." These amounted to 162,521.85 francs, large purchases of paper (87,904.80 francs) and stamps (27,225 francs) and telegraph and telephone charges (25,979.20 francs). Against the latter must be set receipts of 3,712.45 francs (included among miscellaneous receipts) resulting from the voluntary payment by officials for private conversations). We may note the example set in this matter by the Director, who every month pays several hundreds of francs under this heading.

Practical control over these last two categories of expenditure would seem to be adequate, particularly if we consider that in the case of the third it is necessarily a delicate matter and demands a certain latitude. On the other hand, with regard to the purchases of paper, I must point out that no effect has been given to a recommendation I long ago put forward (see my report on the financial year 1926 in document A.35.1927.XII, page 37), when I asked for the establishment of a proper *supply office* to be put in charge of a subordinate official. The supervision over the paper supply, although it does to some extent exist, does not therefore yet furnish all the guarantees desirable.

Among office expenses which deserve mention are the following:

An expenditure of 814.10 francs in respect of fees paid to a Government architect for drawing up a general plan of part of the Palais Royal (Galerie d'Orléans) and the printing of 50 stereotyped proofs of that plan, as well as stereotypes of the Montpensier wing of the Palais, together with the colouring showing the premises occupied by the Institute. This expenditure was incurred with a view to a propaganda campaign in favour of the use of those parts of the Palais (which, it may be mentioned, had not at that time been put at the Institute's disposal nor in any way guaranteed to it) "with a view to establishing in the future a kind of Gallery of Nations".

Miscellaneous expenses in respect of relatively very costly advertisements (1,777 francs) in the newspapers for two or three shorthand-typists' posts (French or Franco-English) and two stenographers' posts.

I have no observations to make on Item E, "*Library*", except that the very modest appropriation for this item (23,000 francs, including 3,000 francs added during the year) is drawn upon to pay for books and publications bought direct by the individual services of the Institute. These purchases of books ought not to be charged to the library or, if they are, the books bought

	Francs
<sup>1</sup> Repairs . . . . .	9,883.95
Accessories . . . . .	1,073.20
Petrol and oil . . . . .	12,098.30
	23,055.45
Total . . . . .	23,055.45

should be entered in the library catalogue and lent to any officials whom they interest. The practice in question, which in my opinion is a mistaken one, has so far only very rarely been resorted to and has cost very little, but I mention it in order that it may immediately be stopped.

As regards Item F, "*Publications, etc.*", the credit was doubled during the financial year (that is, raised from 100,000 francs to 200,000 francs). Expenditure under this item was 193,665.70 francs, which represents a saving of 6,344.30 francs.

I have already dealt with this question in detail in my letter of October 23rd to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. In order to make the position clearer, I will here summarise the results of the financial year and indicate the stage reached by questions which have not yet been settled.

The following table shows the expenditure on each of the Institute's publications and the figure fixed for this expenditure in the estimates:

	Estimated amount	Amount spent	Plus	Difference Minus
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i> (12 numbers) . . . . .	85,000.—	89,156.60 <sup>1</sup>	4,156.60	—
<i>Mouseion</i> (3 numbers) . . . . .	30,000.—	31,080.60 <sup>2</sup>	1,080.60	—
List of Notable Works . . . . .	3,075.—	3,075.—	—	—
Volume on "Scientific Property" . . . . .	8,800.—	8,800.—	—	—
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe . . . . .	15,000.—	14,815.15 <sup>3</sup>	—	184.85
List of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations . . . . .	18,900.—	21,120.— <sup>4</sup>	2,220.—	—
"Les Musées de France" . . . . .	10,000.—	10,914.— <sup>5</sup>	914.—	—
Propaganda Pamphlet for the Institute . . . . .	9,225.—	5,742.—	5,469.35	—
Various (propaganda pamphlets, list of publications, prospectus for reviews, etc.) . . . . .		8,952.35		—
Total . . . . .	180,000.—	193,655.70	13,840.55 184.85	184.85
			13,655.70	

The additional expenditure of 13,655.70 francs resulting from the above table was met by transferring 20,000 francs to the item in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee of Directors in December 1929. There is therefore a balance of 6,344.30 francs, which I have already mentioned above.

The following table shows the financial result of each of these publications arrived at by a comparison between the expenditure given above and the receipts obtained for each.

Publication	Expenditure as shown in the preceding table	Receipts	Outstanding claims
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i> . . . . .	89,156.60	11,978.— <sup>6</sup>	9,952.— <sup>7</sup>
<i>Mouseion</i> . . . . .	31,080.60	1,146.— <sup>8</sup>	8,778.— <sup>9</sup>
List of Notable Works . . . . .	3,075.—	504.—	60.— <sup>10</sup>
Volume on "Scientific Property" . . . . .	8,800.—	121.—	27.— <sup>10</sup>
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe . . . . .	14,815.15	1,209.—	2,500.— <sup>10</sup>
List of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations . . . . .	21,120.—	4,700.—	2,300.— <sup>10</sup>
"Les Musées de France" . . . . .	10,914.—	1,010.— <sup>11</sup>	262.— <sup>12</sup>
Propaganda Pamphlet for the Institute . . . . .	5,742.—	— <sup>13</sup>	— <sup>13</sup>
Various . . . . .	8,952.35	— <sup>13</sup>	— <sup>13</sup>
Total . . . . .	193,655.70	20,668.—	23,879.— <sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 3,150 francs in payment for articles, 2,268.80 francs for commissions to publicity agents, 83,737.80 francs for printing.

<sup>2</sup> 29,240.60 francs for printing and 1,840 francs for commissions to publicity agents (no articles were paid for).

<sup>3</sup> 5,996 francs for the German edition, 4,584.15 for the English edition, 4,235 francs for the French edition.

<sup>4</sup> 6,500 francs for each of the three editions (German, English, French), plus 1,620 francs for a reprint of the English edition, for which there was the largest demand.

<sup>5</sup> The above expenditure would have been appreciably less (a difference of about 2,000 francs) if the text, which had already been prepared for more than a year, had been sent to the French museums for revision in the form of a typed copy of the manuscript instead of in the form of printer's proofs. It should also be added that 300 francs represent commissions to publicity agents.

<sup>6</sup> 7,830 francs from subscriptions, 238 from sale of copies, 3,870 from advertisements.

<sup>7</sup> 5,427 francs for subscriptions, 4,525 for advertisements.

<sup>8</sup> 931 francs from subscriptions, 215 from sales.

<sup>9</sup> 1,858 francs for subscriptions, 6,902 for advertisements.

<sup>10</sup> For copies sent abroad.

<sup>11</sup> 500 francs from advertisements.

<sup>12</sup> 250 francs for advertisements and 12 francs for a copy sent abroad.

<sup>13</sup> Publications distributed free.

<sup>14</sup> The figures in this column represent sums owing for publications actually sold or for advertisements. There

We must add to the receipts shown in the preceding table (20,668 francs) the sum of 2,961.07 francs paid for publications printed during the preceding years and 1,015 francs paid during the financial year 1929 for subscriptions pertaining to the year 1930.<sup>1</sup> Thus we obtain for publications total receipts amounting to 24,664.07 francs.

By way of a general observation, I strongly recommend control over authors' corrections, which sometimes seem to me a very heavy item and might probably be reduced. *I may add that I already drew the attention of the higher authorities to this matter in my letter of October 23rd, 1929, to which I have several times referred.*

Lastly, I would recall a matter I raised in that letter, and that is the appropriation of the receipts from the Institute's publications. It still remains to be decided whether, for the sake of greater clearness in the accounts (which in this case would also have the advantage of immediately showing the financial results of this branch of the Institute's work without its being necessary to separate them from the general account), it would not be better to authorise in the case of the reviews, and perhaps also in the case of the other publications, the practice adopted for the *Educational Cinematograph Review*, that is the creation of one or more special accounts like those referred to above in regard to special contributions. As I explained my ideas on this matter in detail in the above-mentioned letter, I need only refer here to that letter, pointing out that the question has not yet been settled and that general principles are involved which it would be desirable to establish.

In regard to Item G, "*Organisations and various work*", it should be mentioned in the first place that in spite of the reduction of the original credit from 20,000 francs to 14,000 francs, the Museums Office account (the only institution budgeted for) shows a saving of 3,744.55 francs.

The comparatively small expenditure on this item (10,255.45 francs) was almost entirely caused (7,566.45 francs) by the meeting of the Museums Office Bureau in Paris, the remainder (2,689 francs) being spent on the transport of engravings to the exhibitions in London and at Rouen.<sup>2</sup>

This item has been further supplemented by all the special accounts arising out of contributions for special purposes. These accounts include the following (see Tables 4 and 5):

(a) *The Publication of Latin-American Classics.* The corresponding credit of 117,790 francs<sup>3</sup> (30,874.70 francs being obtained from the preceding year) was hardly touched, the small sum of 655.25 francs being spent on a certain amount of unimportant printing and copying. There was therefore left over the sum of 117,135.45 francs, which has been entered in the account for the financial year 1930 for the same purpose.

(b) An enquiry into the organisation of international university interchanges and the measures taken in all the countries in Europe to promote these interchanges (*American enquiry*). The credit of 103,570.36 francs<sup>4</sup>, (992.11 francs being obtained from the preceding year) was only used to the amount of 43,255.85 francs; 60,314.51 francs therefore remains available for the financial year 1930, as stated above.

The heaviest expenditure on this account (33,541.85 francs) relates to the printing and binding of a pamphlet on university interchanges; the remainder was spent on two journeys (one to Germany and the other to England) by the official in charge of the service and on other miscellaneous office expenses. Among the latter, my attention was struck by certain extraordinary payments to employees for which the vouchers were in my opinion insufficient. I have written a special letter on this matter to the head of the Administrative Services of the Institute.

(c) The publication of the Minutes of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928 and the organisation of the Permanent Committee of Popular Arts. The corresponding credit of 26,639 francs<sup>5</sup> was exhausted except for 46.50 francs. This balance, as I said before, was not paid into the accounts of the following financial year (1930). It was thought that the purpose of the account had been fulfilled and that the sum in question was included in the general surplus of the Institute budget. The sum was so small that it was thought unnecessary to consider whether it should or should not be returned to the Committee making the grant.

Expenditure under this account amounted to 24,228.55 francs, representing meetings of the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts, 2,083.95 francs for a journey to Barcelona undertaken for the same purpose by the official in charge of the service, and 280 francs for printing the recommendations and resolutions of the Prague Congress.

(d) The publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress on Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928. The whole of the corresponding credit of

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are, however, further claims in respect of all these publications stocked by firms of which some have not communicated the number of publications sold. Accordingly, the figures in question do not represent the real total of monies owing to the Institute.

It should be added that most of the debts mentioned in the column were collected in the course of the first months of 1930.

<sup>1</sup> In 1928 no sums were collected in respect of subscriptions to 1929 publications.

<sup>2</sup> Exhibitions organised in accordance with a decision adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on a proposal by the French representative on December 6th, 1926.

<sup>3</sup> Derived from special payments made by the Republics of Brazil (1929) and Chile (1928).

<sup>4</sup> Derived from grants by the American Council on Education and paid into the account of the Institute through the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

<sup>5</sup> Made up of a grant by the Czechoslovak Committee of the International Congress of Popular Arts.

599.50 francs<sup>1</sup> was paid into the financial year 1930, as no expenditure was incurred during 1929.

With regard to the anomalous character and the disadvantages of these special accounts, or rather of the fact that these accounts, though special, are incorporated in the budget and in the Institute's funds (which, in consequence of this confusion wrongly receive the interest on these contributions, the latter being mixed with the Institute's general funds in the bank deposits), I refer to what I have already said on this matter, which resolves itself into the following alternatives: either these contributions should not constitute special accounts or else the special accounts should be extracted from the budget and kept separately.

#### CHAPTER IV. — UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

The credit under this chapter (43,000 francs) was, as usual, almost completely exhausted, the balance left over being, as Table 5 will show, only 608.14 francs.

This would be a matter of little importance in another chapter serving a definite purpose but it is very important indeed in the case of this chapter, which should, in theory, remain untouched except in exceptional circumstances, as its name implies. The situation is, of course, explained by the fact that the account largely served (32,022.91 francs)—as I have already had reason to deplore (*see my report on the financial year 1927 in document A.28. 1928 XII, page 55*)—to furnish transfers to other chapters for which the estimates had been exceeded. In other words, this chapter appears to be another of those funds—and the chief of them—which serve the Institute as a kind of mobile force which can be moved about from place to place as the need arises. This would be a perfectly proper procedure if it were interpreted strictly, that is to say, if the use of these funds were limited to necessities suddenly arising in consequence of fresh circumstances, perfectly fortuitous, and impossible to anticipate at the time when the budget was drawn up. It is, however, open to criticism when interpreted more widely, and when the chapter is regarded as a kind of general utility fund to make good shortages arising during the financial year among the other normal credits owing to false estimates or excessive expenditure.

Since the exhaustion of the funds in this chapter has so far been a regular phenomenon in the successive budgets, I think it my duty to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

This chapter supports one other charge, which, as I have already pointed out, does not seem to correspond to its purpose; I refer to the repayment of the travelling expenses of employees appointed to the Institute and of the repatriation costs of employees leaving the Institute. In the year under consideration, these amount to 10,368.95 francs.

*I dealt with this question at length during the financial year 1926 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 39).* In the report for that year, I observed that the appointment of staff, or the repatriation of employees who, for personal or other reasons, relinquish their positions, could not be regarded as unforeseen circumstances. I added that, on the contrary, these expenses were not in the least fortuitous, that they should be regarded as practically essential, and that they should, in my opinion, be provided for in the budget (as they are in the budgets of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague). I ended by stating that they should form a separate item of Chapter I, "Staff" or of Chapter III, "Working Expenses", with a special credit. The Institute could, in the future, easily calculate the approximate amount of this credit from the results of the preceding years, in the same way as the larger organisations to which I have just referred.

This observation, which affects the good administration of the budget, is also, strictly speaking, outside my competence, but I am impelled to make it once again, since it is in the discharge of my duties as Auditor that I have had occasion, when auditing the accounts, to note the disadvantages of the present system.

#### CHAPTER V. — ADDITIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

This chapter was specially created in the financial year 1928 for the expenses of installing central heating. For the financial year 1929 it received an appropriation of 100,000 francs, of which 3,310.45 francs were saved. This heavy expenditure, amounting in 1928 to 104,881.85 francs, and in 1929 to 96,206.04 francs, and for which the budget for 1930 is continuing to provide 69,000 francs, of which about 50,000 francs will certainly be used (an approximate total of 251,000 francs), compels me to allude to the enhanced value it confers upon the premises, a value which will remain permanently attached to those premises. It might perhaps be considered whether it would not be just to propose that the owners of the premises should share in these heavy expenses.

#### CHAPTER VI. — SUMS STILL TO BE PAID IN RESPECT OF PAST FINANCIAL YEARS.

The origin of this chapter, which is indicated *in my previous report for the financial year 1928 (see document A.20.1929, XII, page 45) and in my letter of October 23rd, 1929, already quoted*, is as

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<sup>1</sup> Consisting of subscriptions from private persons.

follows: at the end of the financial year 1928, a payment of 106,000 francs was left outstanding for various work, such as carpentering, building, plumbing, roofing, electricity, painting, etc., done to the premises of the Institute, and which it had not been possible to pay for during 1928 because the work had not then been passed by the French Government's architect. This special chapter was subsequently granted a supplementary appropriation of 19,180 francs to pay other bills in connection with painting work done during the preceding financial years, but payment for which had been postponed for the same reason.

In the course of examining the accounts, I found that it will probably be necessary to add to the 1930 budget a similar chapter, since at the end of 1929 there were still various bills and fees to be paid for work done in that financial year or in the preceding years. These sums, which the Institute still owes amount in all to 11,936.51 francs of which 2,027.66 francs are chargeable to the chapter "Upkeep and maintenance" (upkeep of buildings and furniture), 3,310.45 francs to the chapter "Additional office expenses" (heating), and the remaining 6,598.40 francs to the chapter "Sums still to be paid in respect of past financial years" and due to the heirs of the above-mentioned architect, who has since died.

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*Inventory* (see Table 7). — I would add to the information I gave at the end of my previous report (see document A.20.1929.XII, page 46) that the value of the Institute's furniture, as the result of new purchases made during 1929, amounted to 85,711.75 francs, or, since the creation of the Institute, a total purchase value of 940,279.55 francs<sup>1</sup>, which, according to the rule in force for the League of Nations, is reduced in the inventory (a reduction of 20 per cent per annum) to 581,310.08 francs. The inventory for the *library* shows a total value in round figures of 100,000 francs.<sup>2</sup>

### CONCLUSION.

I conclude from the foregoing, as in former years, that, except for a few unimportant shortcomings which do not affect the general impression, the administration of the Institute, in so far as it comes within my purview as Auditor, gives no cause for criticism and even deserves praise in some directions. The accounts are kept excellently, and the administrative services have always revealed foresight both as regards the conservation of funds entrusted to them and on which they have ably managed to obtain the high rate of interest mentioned above, and as regards the administration of the budget, difficulties in which the Chief of the Administrative Services and the Accountant have never failed to point out to the Directors' Department in due time and on the occasion of each expenditure. Accordingly I think that, from the purely executive point of view, the administration and accountancy have always been both correct and prudent. It is outside my competence to express an opinion on the general management of the Institute. In order, however, that this management may be improved, it is in any case desirable to adopt the simple changes which I have recommended in my previous reports, changes which I have continued to urge, and must again urge to-day.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of this, 23,232.35 francs is in respect of the Director's flat (the purchase of articles making part, as I said above, of his entertainment expenses).

<sup>2</sup>	Total No.	Paid for	Exchanged	Free	Value Francs
Newspapers . . . . .	75	5	10	60	—
Reviews . . . . .	505	6	60	439	40,000
Books . . . . .	2,795	—	—	—	60,000

No value is given to newspapers which are not kept in whole-year series, but are cut up each day and the uninteresting part thrown away. The library has also 137 document boxes, containing loose sheets, booklets, pamphlets, etc., of no market value.

<sup>3</sup> See my last report on the financial year 1928 in document A.20.1929.XII, page 46.

**Table 1.**

POSITION AS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1929.

	Francs
Balance as on December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	285,795.22
<i>Actual Receipts in 1929:</i>	
1. For the financial period 1928 . . . . .	284,460.28
2. " " " 1929 . . . . .	3,187,787.02
Total . . . . .	3,472,247.30
<i>Actual expenditure in 1929:</i>	
1. For the financial period 1928 . . . . .	291,311.60
2. " " " 1929 . . . . .	3,299,278.95
Balance as on December 31st, 1929 . . . . .	167,431.97

**Table 2.**

BUDGET FOR 1929.

<i>Receipts:</i>		Francs
Grants: Austria . . . . .		5,000
Czechoslovakia . . . . .		73,000
Equador . . . . .		2,000
France . . . . .		2,500,000
Hungary . . . . .		20,000
Italy . . . . .		142,000
Monaco . . . . .		2,000
Poland . . . . .		100,000
Portugal . . . . .		15,000
Switzerland . . . . .		24,000
Interest on sums deposited at the Bank . . . . .		6,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .		7,000
Total . . . . .		2,896,000
 <i>Expenditure:</i>		
Chap. Item.		Francs
I. A. Director . . . . .		50,000
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Sections . . . . .		294,000
C. Assistants and Heads of Services . . . . .		192,000
D. <i>Redacteurs</i> , attachés, experts, accountant and housekeeper . . . . .		450,000
E. Translators and stenographers . . . . .		475,000
F. House staff . . . . .		148,000
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .		200,000
H. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .		132,000
I. French delegate . . . . .		35,000
II. A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .		100,000
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .		80,000
C. Insurance . . . . .		17,000
III. A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .		50,000
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .		50,000
C. Removals (travelling expenses of members of the Institute staff) . . . . .		100,000
<i>Cbis.</i> Meetings of experts . . . . .		100,000
D. Office expenses . . . . .		140,000
E. Library . . . . .		20,000
F. Publications, etc. . . . .		100,000
G. Various organisations and work . . . . .		20,000
IV. Unforeseen expenses . . . . .		43,000
V. Additional office expenses (heating) . . . . .		100,000
Total . . . . .		2,896,000



Table 3.

REVENUE FOR 1929.

I. <i>Government Grants:</i>	Francs
Austria . . . . .	5,372.00
Belgium . . . . .	75,000.00
Brazil . . . . .	73,868.40
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	74,246.20
Egypt . . . . .	63,795.85
France . . . . .	2,500,000.00
Hungary . . . . .	20,669.25
Italy . . . . .	152,997.65
Poland . . . . .	114,383.75
Portugal . . . . .	15,280.70
Roumania . . . . .	25,000.00
Switzerland . . . . .	24,600.00
Venezuela . . . . .	12,743.50
Yugoslavia . . . . .	25,000.00
2. <i>Receipts for Special Purposes:</i>	
International Committee on Popular Arts . . . . .	26,639.00
American enquiry . . . . .	102,578.25
Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda . . . . .	599.50
Latin-American classics . . . . .	86,916.00
3. <i>Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>	
(Subscriptions to Institute publications, interest on invested capital, private telephone calls, grant by the Hochschule für Politik, etc.) . . . . .	123,256.28
Total . . . . .	3,522,946.33

Table 4.

## TRANSFERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

Items	Original credits	Expenditure for special purposes	Transfers and supplementary credits						Final credits	
			March 22nd	May 31st	July 27th	July 29th	December 22nd	March 14th, 1930		
			Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs		
<i>Chapter I.</i>										
Item A. Director . . . . .	59,000		+ 22,875						Francs	72,875.00
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Section . . . . .	294,000		+ 139,125						Francs	424,125.00
C. Assistants and Heads of Service . . . . .	192,000		+ 105,300					9,000	Francs	306,300.00
D. Accountants and housekeeper . . . . .	459,000		+ 240,980					9,000	Francs	681,980.00
E. Translators and stenographers . . . . .	475,000		— 59,960					80,020	Francs	335,020.00
F. House staff . . . . .	148,000		+ 320					6,000	Francs	154,320.00
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	200,000		— 44,740	+ 40,000				+ 12,000	Francs	207,260.00
H. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	132,000		— 132,000						Francs	35,000.00
I. French delegate . . . . .	35,000								Francs	
<i>Chapter II.</i>										
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	100,000							+ 27,500	Francs	138,500.00
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	80,000								Francs	80,000.00
C. Insurance . . . . .	17,000							+ 2,720	Francs	19,720.00
<i>Chapter III.</i>										
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	50,000							— 5,200	Francs	44,800.00
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	50,000				+ 5,000.00				Francs	55,000.00
C. Removals (travelling expenses of the Institute staff) . . . . .	100,000				+ 25,000.00				Francs	146,000.00
C bis. Meetings of experts . . . . .	100,000		+ 50,000	+ 25,000	+ 13,100.00				Francs	188,100.00
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000							+ 24,000	Francs	164,000.00
E. Library . . . . .	20,000							+ 1,000	Francs	23,000.00
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000							+ 20,000	Francs	200,000.00
G. Various organisations and work: . . . . .	20,000							— 6,000	Francs	14,000.00
(1) Museums' Office . . . . .		26,639.00							Francs	26,639.00
(2) Committee on Popular Arts . . . . .		103,570.36							Francs	103,570.36
(3) American enquiry . . . . .		599.50							Francs	599.50
(4) Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda . . . . .		117,790.70							Francs	117,790.70
(5) Latin-American classics . . . . .									Francs	
<i>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen expenses . . . . .</i>									Francs	10,977.09
<i>Chapter V. — Additional office expenses (heating) . . . . .</i>									Francs	100,000.00
<i>Chapter VI. — Expenses outstanding in respect of past financial years . . . . .</i>									Francs	125,180.00
	2,896,000	248,599.56	321,900	106,000	40,000	126,077.09			Francs	3,768,756.65

Table 5.

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

Items	Total credits entered for the financial period	Actual expenditure		Total expenses for financial period	Cancelled credits	Expenses outstanding at end of financial period
		from January 1st to December 31st, 1929	from January 1st to March 31st, 1930			
<i>Chapter I.</i>						
Item A. Director . . . . .	Francs 72,875.00	Francs 72,874.92	Francs	Francs 72,874.92	Francs 0.08	Francs
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Sections . . . . .	424,125.00	423,015.62		423,015.62	1,109.38	
C. Assistants and Heads of Services . . . . .	306,300.00	305,415.00		305,415.00	885.00	
D. Accountant and housekeeper . . . . .	681,980.00	681,804.32		681,804.32	175.68	
E. Translators and stenographers . . . . .	335,020.00	334,329.33	499.50	334,828.83	191.17	
F. House staff . . . . .	154,320.00	152,583.22	109.00	152,692.22	1,627.78	
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	207,260.00	192,103.83		192,103.83	15,156.17	
H. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	—	—		—	—	
I. French delegate . . . . .	35,000.00	34,999.92		34,999.92	0.08	
<i>Chapter II.</i>						
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	138,500.00	78,402.80	57,866.55	136,269.35	2,230.65	2,027.66
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	80,000.00	68,730.20	10,796.95	79,517.15	482.85	
C. Insurance . . . . .	19,720.00	19,280.00	432.90	19,712.90	7.10	
<i>Chapter III.</i>						
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	44,800.00	32,837.60	8,649.85	41,487.45	3,312.55	
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	55,000.00	54,724.45	271.00	54,995.45	4.55	
C. Removals (travelling expenses of the Institute staff) . . . . .	140,000.00	110,330.55	27,656.40	137,986.95	2,013.05	
<i>C bis.</i> Meetings of experts . . . . .	188,100.00	188,007.75	—	188,007.75	92.25	
D. Office expenses . . . . .	164,000.00	106,744.65	55,777.20	162,521.85	1,478.15	
E. Library . . . . .	23,000.00	12,598.20	10,377.50	22,975.70	24.30	
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	200,000.00	154,471.55	39,184.15	193,655.70	6,344.30	
G. Various organisations and work: (1) Museums Office . . . . .	14,000.00	10,255.45		10,255.45	3,744.55	
(2) Committee on Popular Arts . . . . .	26,639.00	26,592.50		26,592.50	46.50	
(3) American enquiry . . . . .	103,570.36	43,255.85		43,255.85	60,314.51	
(4) Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda . . . . .	599.50	—		—	599.50	
(5) Latin-American classics . . . . .	117,700.70	655.25		655.25	117,135.45	
<i>Chapter IV.</i> — Unforeseen expenses . . . . .	10,977.09	3,974.65	6,394.30	10,368.95	608.14	
<i>Chapter V.</i> — Additional office expenses (heating) . . . . .	100,000.00	96,206.04	—	96,206.04	3,793.96	3,310.45
<i>Chapter VI.</i> — Expenses outstanding in respect of the past financial year . . . . .	125,180.00	95,095.30	20,846.08	115,941.38	9,238.62	6,598.40
	3,768,756.65	3,299,278.95	238,861.38	3,538,140.33	230,616.32	11,936.51

Table 6.

RESULT OF FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

(Closed on March 31st, 1930.)

Transactions during the Financial Period 1929:

1. Receipts:		Francs	Francs
(a)	January 1st to December 31st, 1929 . . . . .	3,187,787.02	
(b)	January 1st to March 31st, 1930 . . . . .	335,159.31	
	Total . . . . .	3,522,946.33	3,522,946.33
2. Expenditure:			
(a)	January 1st to December 31st, 1929 . . . . .	3,299,278.95	
(b)	January 1st to March 31st, 1930 . . . . .	238,861.38	
	Total . . . . .	3,538,140.33	3,538,140.33
	Deficit . . . . .		15,194.00
The result of the financial period 1928 shows a surplus of . . . . .			278,943.90
The final result of the financial period 1929 is a surplus of . . . . .			263,749.90

Table 7.

VALUE OF FURNITURE APPEARING IN THE INVENTORY.

1928	Francs	1928	Francs
January 1st. Value of furniture acquired up to December 31st, 1927 . . . . .	822,319.00	January 1st. Depreciation on December 31st, 1927: 20 % . . . . .	164,463.80
December 31st. Value of furniture acquired in 1928. . . . .	32,248.80	December 31st. Depreciation on furniture acquired in 1928. . . . .	6,449.76
	854,567.80		170,913.56
		Balance . . . . .	683,654.24
			854,567.80
1929		1929	
January 1st. Balance on December 31st, 1928. . . . .	683,654.24	December 31st. Depreciation 20 % on 940,279.55 . . . . .	188,055.91
December 31st. Value of furniture acquired in 1929 . . . . .	85,711.75	December 31st. Balance . . . . .	581,310.08
	769,365.99		769,365.99

## Appendix 9.

### OBSERVATIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE ON THE AUDITOR'S REPORT. <sup>1</sup>

The Director of the Institute might rest satisfied with noting the judgment passed by the Auditor in his report of June 14th, 1930, on the administration of the Institute as a whole, which, as he states, "gives no cause for criticism and even deserves praise in some directions".

However, as the Auditor in the course of his report insists, not once but—to be precise—on ten different occasions, on the fact that in making his observations he does not go outside his province as auditor in regard to the executive side of the general administration of the Institute, the Director is bound to state here that it would no doubt be better in future if the Auditor made no reference whatever to the "general administrative management of the Institute", or else set out specific criticisms to which the Director could then reply.

For the rest, the Director can do no more than clear up or rectify a few points of fact.

As regards *Miscellaneous Payments*, no sum was paid, as is stated in the report, by officials of the Institute to the Administration of the Institute for private work carried out by the Institute's services. The payment referred to was one of 187 francs in connection with circulars or letters for the Liaison Committee of Major International Associations and the Committee of Historical Sciences, bodies which are housed in the Institute.

As regards the *Special Accounts*, these have, notwithstanding the Auditor's assertion, been separated from the general budget for 1930.

The Auditor considers that the action of the Committee of Directors of the Institute in using more than half of the available sums derived either from new receipts or from the 1928 balance was not in order. It would seem that the rule whereby the Committee of Directors can only use half the available funds before the Governing Body meets should not be applied rigorously, but according to the dictates of good sense and with a regard to the actual needs of the Institute. Moreover, this departure from the rule in 1929 does not amount to very much: out of the 498,080 francs which the Committee of Directors thought it was entitled to use, 106,000 francs were devoted to creating a heading, "Sums still to be paid in respect of closed account"—*i.e.*, to expenditure incurred in 1928, the invoices for which had not been submitted in time—while 30,180 francs formed the subject of a decision of the Committee of Directors on March 14th, 1930, subsequent to the session of the Governing Body.

Further on, the Auditor criticises a saving of 19,145.34 francs on the appropriation of 2,216,880 francs for staff. He considers that this credit was fixed too high. A difference of less than 20,000 francs on a sum of over 2,000,000 is, however, a very small matter and might have merely been due to unexpected vacancies. A criticism of this kind can hardly be admitted.

A great many of the Auditor's observations, and those indeed to which he appears to assign most weight, relate to the modification of the general aspect of the budget in the course of the year as a result of the employment of large funds derived from new receipts or from surpluses from the previous year, or to the necessity of employing these surpluses to avoid a deficit, or to the fact that a very large number of special situations were still recognised during 1929 in regard to the remuneration of the staff and that a regular scale of salaries was not yet strictly applied. It was undoubtedly the Auditor's duty to make these observations this year, as he has done in the past. But the Director would point out that he has more than once informed the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors and the Auditor himself that owing to the general shortage of funds these peculiarities of the Institute's budgetary policy were inevitable. There has never been any secret about them. They are peculiarities which, to use the Auditor's own words, "could reasonably be attributed to the needs of the early days". The Institute, owing to special circumstances, had not yet in 1929 emerged from this initial period. Moreover, the Auditor was well aware when he drew up his report (June 1930) that great efforts had been made to regularise the budget of the Institute from January 1st, 1930, and that important progress had actually been recorded.

Finally, as regards two special points (rent of premises and salary of an official absent from the Institute) for which the Auditor refuses to pass the expenditure, it should be stated that the Committee of Directors examined the facts and approved the expenditure in both cases.

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<sup>1</sup> These observations are published in accordance with the desire expressed by the Director of the Institute at the meeting of the Governing Body held on July 29th, 1930.





