

L.N. XII.5

[Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members
of the League.]

Official No. : **A. 11.** 1932. XII.

Geneva, August 20th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK
OF ITS FOURTEENTH PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|---|------|
| REPORT : | |
| I. General Survey of the Year 1931-32 | 3 |
| II. International Co-ordination : | |
| Committees of Experts | 4 |
| Enquiries and Publications | 4 |
| III. Resolutions adopted in Plenary Committee : | |
| (a) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Art | 5 |
| (b) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Literature | 7 |
| (c) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Science | 7 |
| (d) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Documentation | 8 |
| (e) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Education | 10 |
| (f) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Intellectual Rights | 13 |
| (g) International Co-operation in the Sphere of Broadcasting | 13 |
| (h) International Co-operation in the Sphere of the Cinematograph | 14 |
| (i) Miscellaneous Resolutions | 15 |
| (j) Mission of Educational Experts in China | 18 |
| (k) Moral Disarmament | 19 |
| IV. Replies to the Council on the Adjustment of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to Budgetary Necessities | 19 |
| Conclusion | 22 |
| APPENDICES : | |
| 1. Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters : Report on the Results of its Second Session held at Frankfort-on-Main from May 12th to 14th, 1932, submitted by the Chairman, M. Jules Destrée, approved by the Plenary Committee at its Fourteenth Session | 24 |
| 2. Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations : Report on the Meeting of a Delegation of the Sub- Committee, held at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1932, submitted by the Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, approved by the Plenary Committee. | 26 |
| 3. International Educational Cinematographic Institute : Report on the Work done by the Institute submitted by M. A. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, approved by the Plenary Committee. | 33 |
| 4. General Report of the Director of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation to the International Committee, approved by the Plenary Committee | 35 |

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fourteenth session at Geneva from July 18th to 23rd, 1932. Its Executive Committee sat on July 15th and 16th.

The following were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mr. Earle B. BABCOCK (replacing Dr. Millikan), M. José CASTILLEJO, Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. J. DESTREE, M. Gösta S. FORSELL, M. Louis GALLIÉ (replacing M. Paul Painlevé), M. HOSHIE TCHEN (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee), M. H. A. KRÜSS (replacing Professor Einstein), M. Georges OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. S. RESTREPO (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. Alfredo ROCCO, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. ŠUSTA, M. A. TANAKADATE.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman, of Mme. Curie and M. Destrée as Vice-Chairmen, and of M. de Reynold as Rapporteur.

I. GENERAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR 1931-32.

The first event to be noted is of an administrative nature. To complete the reorganisation undertaken in 1929, the Plenary Committee, in July 1931, asked the Council and the Assembly to unify the different branches of intellectual co-operation and to define the relations that should exist between them. In response to this request, the Council and the Assembly created the *International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation*. The relevant decision reads as follows :

“ The Assembly,

“ 2. Recognises the existence of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, comprising the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is the advisory body of the League of Nations ; the commissions and committees dependent on it ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, these two institutes having been placed at the League's disposal under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes ; and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, whose representatives may be called upon to meet occasionally in conference on the proposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

The despatch of a *mission of educational experts to China* (from September 1931 to January 1932) constitutes the outstanding event of the past year. It opens up a vast field of action for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and tends to make it a centre of exchanges and a factor of adjustment between western and eastern civilisations. This is a point on which we desire to lay great emphasis.

Next in importance come three big international meetings. They demonstrate what success can be achieved by intellectual co-operation as soon as it expands its bounds and is given access to new spheres of action — a success from which the League of Nations is the first to benefit. These meetings were the Athens Conference for the Protection and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments, held from October 21st to 30th, 1931 ; the meetings held at Frankfort by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in honour of Goethe, from May 12th to 14th ; and, lastly, the Conference held at Milan by the representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international relations, from May 23rd to 27th. In this connection, we express our gratitude to the Greek Government and the municipality of Athens, to the Government of the Reich and the City of Frankfort, and to the City and Province of Milan and the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to all of whom the success of these three conferences was due.

The problem of “ moral disarmament ”, as laid before the Disarmament Conference by the Polish Government's proposal, could not fail to engage our whole attention and will certainly exercise a great influence on our subsequent work and on our general policy. It may be said that the dominating question at our session of July 1932 was that of moral disarmament.

It was with the same consideration uppermost in our minds that, at the beginning of the last administrative year, we approached the study of a new problem — broadcasting. This study, which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is methodically pursuing, is another of the events by which the past year has been marked.

The question is a new and vital one ; it provides one more point of contact between intellectual co-operation and contemporary life. All the other questions with which we have been dealing have been on our programme for a long time past, although each year they assume different aspects. It is in the sphere of education that we have made the biggest advance during the past year. The first Conference of the representatives of higher education, held in Paris from February 29th to March 1st, 1932, and that of the representatives of elementary education and of the educational information centres, are proof that our action is already developing and will continue to develop in contact with the national institutions and responsible authorities, and also that both the latter are affording us their co-operation and support.

II. INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION.

Our work of international co-ordination was pursued, and even extended, during the past year.

Let us briefly recall our method.

When the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has decided to place a new question on its programme, it first of all has an enquiry made by the Institute; it then summons a Committee of Experts to determine whether this question should be placed on the programme of intellectual co-operation or no. If the question is definitely placed on the programme, another committee is summoned to study it and determine by what method and by what plan of work international co-ordination can be established in the sphere in question. Lastly, problems demanding a plan of work spread over several years are referred to a Committee of Experts appointed for a longer period.

At the present moment, international co-ordination has been, or is being, established in the following matters :

Arts :

- International Museums Office ;
- International Athens Conference for the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments ;
- International Committee on Popular Arts, with the national committees attached to it ;
- First Committee of Experts to establish Liaison between Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art ;
- Committee of Experts on Recorded Music.

Literature :

- Committee for the Publication of the Ibero-American Collection.

Science :

- Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology ;
- Committee of Experts to establish Liaison between Scientific Museums ;
- Agreement between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Scientific Organisations ;
- Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (Milan Conference, 1932).

Documentation :

- Committee of Library Experts ;
- Committee of Expert Archivists ;
- Committee of Experts for the International Bibliography of Translations.

Education :

- Meeting of Directors of Higher Education ;
- Committee of Representatives of International Student Associations ;
- Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres ;
- Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books.

Intellectual Rights :

- Meeting of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.

To this list should be added the vast domain of the *educational cinematograph*, which is reserved to the International Institute in Rome.

* * *

The following is a list of the principal enquiries which the Institute of International Co-operation has undertaken with the help and co-operation of specialists, specialised organisations or national committees on intellectual co-operation :

- Universal adoption of Roman characters ;
- Travel and interchanges of elementary- and secondary-school children ;
- Educational broadcasting ;
- Broadcasting and international understanding ;
- Broadcasting and adult education ;
- Popular libraries and workers' leisure ;
- Popular arts and workers' leisure.

The results of these enquiries will be printed.

We would conclude this chapter by drawing attention anew to our publications, which constitute yet another instrument of international co-ordination, partly by reason of the information they contain and partly because of the assistance they render to students and scholars.

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN PLENARY COMMITTEE.

This part of our report contains the text of all the resolutions adopted by the plenary committees and brief comments on them. These resolutions, which often go into considerable detail, give an exact picture of the work we have undertaken since 1922, of the position now reached by that work, of the results we have achieved and those we hope to achieve.

These resolutions are given in the same order as that followed in the previous chapter : art, literature, science, documentation, education, intellectual rights, broadcasting, cinematograph, miscellaneous resolutions, Mission to China, moral disarmament.

(a) INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF ART.

1. *Resolution concerning the International Museums Office.*

A. "The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"After examining the reports submitted to it by the President of the Directing Committee of the International Museums Office and by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the activities of the Office during the year 1931-32 :

"Notes with satisfaction that this period has been marked by the achievement of positive results.

"The Committee approves the programme of work of the Office as set forth in these reports.

"It calls attention to the special importance of the work of the Conference held at Athens for the study of problems concerning the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments.

"The Committee welcomes the proposals submitted to it by the Austrian National Committee on various questions relating to museums and monuments and draws the attention of the International Museums Office to these proposals.

"It also welcomes the recommendation of the American Council of Learned Societies transmitted by the American National Committee in regard to the publication of a collection of the legislative texts in force concerning excavations in the various countries. It refers this recommendation, which has already been reaffirmed by the Athens Conference, to the Museums Office and trusts that effect will be given to it at the earliest possible date.

B. "The International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive results obtained in the domain of art by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

"Desirous of strengthening still further the ties which, thanks to the International Museums Office, bind together the national Fine Arts Administrations and enable them to co-operate with each other ;

"Considering that the preservation of the artistic and archæological heritage of mankind is a matter of interest to the community of States, as the guardians of civilisation ;

"Believing that the best guarantee for the preservation of monuments and works of art is to be found in the respect and attachment towards them felt by the peoples themselves, and that these feelings can be greatly stimulated by appropriate action on the part of the public authorities ;

"Convinced that the feelings aroused by the contemplation of works of art can greatly facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples and that it is therefore important to ensure their international protection and to promote by all possible means the execution of the social mission which they perform ;

"Recognising the excellent effects of an extensive movement of exchange and co-operation between public art collections, thus ensuring a better knowledge of the national genius of the different peoples beyond the borders within which they have found expression, enabling museums to make their collections more universal in scope, and, lastly, affording opportunities for the public to comprehend more fully the creative genius and the civilisation of other peoples :

"Requests the Assembly to address the following recommendations to Member States :

"That States acting in accordance with the League of Nations Covenant should establish closer and more concrete co-operation with each other for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of monuments and works of art ;

"That Member States should ask educationists to teach children and young people to respect monuments, whatever the civilisation or period to which they belong, and that this educative action should also be extended to the general public with a view to associating the latter in the protection of the records of any civilisation ;

"That the public authorities of the various States should assist each other to regain objects removed from national collections or exported secretly, although included in a national schedule ;

"That States should recommend their fine arts administrations to limit the scheduling of works of art (which implies a ban on their export) only to those of special interest to the artistic or archæological heritage of their country ;

“ That national laws should take into account as far as possible the needs of international co-operation and should incorporate the principle of transfer by sale, exchange or deposit of objects of no interest to their national museums.”

This resolution relates chiefly to the conclusions of the Athens Conference. The latter Conference, organised by the International Museums Office, is a sequel to the Conference held in 1930 in Rome. The object of the Rome Conference was the preservation of paintings and sculpture. That of Athens embarked upon a new sphere — the restoration and preservation of architectural monuments. This problem has, in the first instance, a technical aspect, but it has a legal aspect also. In almost all civilised countries, such monuments are already protected by special legislation. As the Austrian National Committee proposes, copies of the relevant laws should be collected and an endeavour then made to co-ordinate them by the comparative method. Another subject to be studied from the international point of view will be the laws on excavating, the importance of which to archæology is obvious. To sum up, the Athens Conference laid down the principle that in this matter, as in others, the peoples are interdependent, that this interdependence must give rise to a new form of international co-operation, and that, by a series of investigations ending in concrete proposals, this community of interests should be expressed in the form of international agreements.

We may add that the International Museums Office is also preparing a draft international agreement on casts and an international convention on objects of art removed from national collections or exported clandestinely.

2. *Resolution regarding Liaison between Institutes of Archæology and of the History of Art.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
“ Having considered the Institute’s proposals in regard to the establishment of a centre of liaison between institutes concerned with archæology and the history of art :
“ Approves the establishment of this centre, and instructs the Institute to take the necessary action, bearing in mind the various suggestions made on this subject, and being guided by the experience of the International Museums Office.”

The Paris Institute having convened last January a committee of experts, the latter suggested the desirability of forming national centres to facilitate research in two branches — archæology and the history of art. It asked the Institute to establish liaison between these national centres, pending the time when it should be possible to constitute a specialised international body on the model of the International Museums Office.

3. *Resolution concerning Popular Arts.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, learning with regret that circumstances have necessitated the postponement until 1939 of the Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne, once more assures the organisers of this exhibition of its active interest in their undertaking.”

The first International Exhibition of Popular Arts was to be held at Berne in 1934. The economic crisis has obliged its organisers to postpone it until 1939. Nevertheless, all the organs of the exhibition remain in being and are continuing their activities. After its General Assembly at Berne on July 11th last, the main committee of the exhibition adopted a resolution asking the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give its help and support to this important enterprise as in the past.

4. *Resolution concerning Recorded Music.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
“ Having noted the documentary material submitted by the Institute on recorded music, the publication of musical texts and the broadcasting of music :
“ Instructs the Institute to continue its studies, and in particular :

“ (a) In the matter of recorded music, approves the periodical publication of a bulletin indicating the various collections of recorded music available, in accordance with the plan proposed by the experts ;

“ (b) In the matter of the publication of musical texts, recognises the interest attaching to M. Bela Bartok’s proposal, and requests the Institute to undertake a preparatory enquiry among publishers and collectors of music as to the possibilities of giving effect thereto ;

“ (c) In the matter of broadcasts of music designed to spread knowledge of the music of different peoples, instructs the Institute to continue, in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union, its study of the means by which international programmes conforming to this design can be established.”

This resolution summarises the report of the Committee of Experts which met at the Institute on December 21st and 22nd, 1931. To it should be added a recommendation concerning national libraries of recorded music, aiming at the establishment of collections of records in all countries where they do not yet exist, in order to prepare the way for international co-ordination. Meanwhile the little bulletin which the Institute has been asked to publish may serve as a link between the national record libraries. This is the first action we have taken in the domain of music and, according to expert opinion, it is likely to prove of considerable value.

(b) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF LITERATURE.

Resolution on the Teaching of Poetry and on the Theatre.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted the results obtained by the Institute in the course of its enquiries into the teaching of poetry and the international rôle of the theatre :

“ Authorises the Institute to continue its researches, and to complete the documentary material already collected on these subjects.”

Here, there are two enquiries to be pursued, corresponding to resolutions adopted last year by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

At present, they are only of a preliminary character, the object being to enable the Committee on Arts and Letters to consider next year whether any action should be taken in either of these directions.

(c) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE.

1. *Resolution concerning Co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Thanks the International Council of Scientific Unions for having appointed a Committee of three of its members to enquire into the question of co-operation with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and the members of this Committee, Sir Henry Lyons, M. Jean Gérard, and M. Magrini, for having been good enough to come to Geneva to consult with it.

“ Bearing in mind that the International Council of Scientific Unions comprises a very large number of scientific organisations ;

“ Being anxious to avoid overlapping and to facilitate the co-ordination of work and the execution of any decisions taken ;

“ The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has drawn up, in agreement with the above Committee, the following principles of co-operation :

“ (1) The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions will exchange views on any question of scientific organisation concerned with the exact and natural sciences and their application, which may be referred to either of them.

“ (2) If they decide to deal with such matters, they will agree together on the procedure to be followed (*e.g.*, collection of the relevant documentation, summoning of an expert committee, or any other means calculated to secure the solution of the problem before them).

“ The executive action to be taken shall be entrusted to the executive bodies of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, acting in agreement with the General Secretariat of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The same shall be the case with regard to arrangements for action to be taken on decisions or resolutions adopted, and the execution thereof.”

This resolution defines the nature of the agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions. The aim of the agreement is, in the first place, to avoid duplication, and, in the second place, to ensure us the advice and collaboration of an organisation whose field of activity extends to practically the whole range of exact and natural science.

2. *Resolution on Scientific Questions.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ (1) Having heard the statements made by the representatives of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, expresses its gratitude to Sir Henry Lyons, M. Jean Gérard and M. Magrini, for the spirit of co-operation which they have evinced towards the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation,

“ Approves the draft agreement submitted to it regarding the future relations between the two organisations, and

“ Instructs the Institute to ensure this liaison ;

“ (2) Approves the resolutions submitted by the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology, and instructs the Institute to carry those resolutions into effect ;

“ (3) Approves the resolution submitted by the small Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Scientific Museums, and instructs the Institute to give effect to these resolutions also ;

“ (4) Thanks Professor Magrini in particular for his offer to collaborate with the Institute with a view to publishing an international list of research laboratories, and instructs the Institute to arrange for this publication.”

This resolution is complementary to the preceding one. It approves the agreement concluded with the Scientific Unions and entrusts the Institute with the task of maintaining liaison between them and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. At the same time, it asks the Institute to push forward the work undertaken for the co-ordination of scientific terminology and that of scientific museums.

As regards the co-ordination of scientific terminology, the Institute will pursue the work on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts which met during the year. It should be noted that the study of this question has already led to a first measure of co-operation with the Scientific Unions, since the Committee consisted of two delegates each from the International Unions of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and one from the International Electro-technical Commission.

Furthermore, definite rules for the drafting of summaries were drawn up last year by the scientific advisers, the Institute being instructed to give them as wide a circulation as possible and to try to secure their acceptance by scientific journals.

The Institute has forwarded the rules to learned societies, from which it has received encouraging replies. Several important associations have already adopted the rules recommended by the Committee.

Only a modest first step has been taken in the matter of co-operation between scientific museums. An attempt is being made to render relations between these museums more frequent and more regular, and relations are for the moment being established with regard to comparison of methods, conservation and exchanges. The experts themselves have concluded in favour of an "international link" between the scientific museums, which might be established on the same lines as that of the International Museums Office.

Lastly, the list of scientific laboratories which the Institute has been asked to prepare will begin with laboratories of physics. This work will be greatly facilitated by the material which Professor Magrini has been good enough to place at our disposal.

3. *Resolution concerning the Conference for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having examined the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and heard a statement by M. Rocco on the fifth session of the Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, organised in co-operation with the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at Milan, May 23rd to 27th, 1932 :

"Notes with pleasure the progress that has been achieved by the organisation of a study meeting within the framework of the Conference, dealing with the relations of the State with economic life ;

"Offers its cordial thanks to the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the generous assistance granted to the Institute in order to ensure the success of the Conference ;

"Approves the programme of work drawn up for the coming year, and thanks the institutions concerned, both for the assistance they have given in the past to the work of intellectual co-operation and for the valuable contribution they have decided to make by the preparation of a Conference in 1933."

The Conference held at Milan by the representatives of the institutions for the scientific study of international relations was the fifth of the series. We have here, therefore, an example of periodic meetings and of a common method.

In accordance with the programme adopted at Copenhagen, the Fifth Conference, after dealing with the questions of organisation which have been on its agenda for several years, undertook the scientific study of a subject chosen in 1931 : "The State and Economic Life". The discussion, which was conducted in an entirely impartial spirit, brought out a certain number of points which will be reconsidered in London next year.

An effort is thus being made to give a practical direction to the study of international problems by choosing present-day subjects or subjects of direct concern to the League of Nations and by dealing with them according to the comparative method, which enables the different schools of thought and different solutions to be confronted with one another.

(d) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF DOCUMENTATION.

1. *Resolution concerning Documentation.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having taken note of the proposals of the Committee of Library Experts on the organisation of documentation and having heard the explanations of M. Jean Gérard :

"Authorises the Institute to proceed with the enquiry proposed by the Committee and to convene a committee of experts to work out a plan of co-ordination in this matter."

Almost everywhere a movement is now in progress to organise and unify the work of documentation. This movement is making itself felt in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. It is creating national documentation centres for the purpose of co-ordinating documentation in the national field. The same movement has been gaining ground in another direction — that of special subjects of scientific research. It therefore seems probable that international co-ordination will become necessary in the more or less near future. For the moment, we must wait until national co-ordination has made further progress, for nowhere has it yet gone very far. Co-ordination in special subjects of scientific research, although already international, is likewise still in its early stages. There is nevertheless a link between all forms of documentation, although there is far from being general agreement on the terminology, or even on the meaning of the word bibliography.

As far as we are concerned, we have been obliged by the force of circumstances to undertake documentary enquiries regarding all the subjects we have been called upon to study. We have also been naturally led to co-ordinate the different aspects of this abundant documentation; the *Index translationum* and the *Index bibliographicus* are both evidence thereof. The experience we have thus acquired is gradually preparing us to serve as an "international link". The first step to be taken in this direction is indicated in the following special resolution adopted by the Committee of Library Experts :

" The Committee of Library Experts,

" After taking cognisance of the memorandum prepared by M. Jean Gérard, President of the ' Union française des offices de documentation ', unanimously agreed as to the desirability of co-ordinating work in the matter of documentation.

" The Committee regarded the new contacts which were being established between the documentation centres of one and the same country as of the highest interest and deserving of every possible encouragement; they furnished the necessary basis for an undertaking of international co-ordination.

" It asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare a memorandum which would be submitted as early as possible to the principal national documentation centres already constituted, which would be asked to forward their opinions and suggestions; this memorandum would be drawn up on the basis of the proposals made in the course of the meeting, the documents submitted to it and the enquiries which the Committee had received during the year and which had led it to deal with specific problems of documentation.

" The material thus collected would serve for the subsequent drawing up of a working programme which would make it possible to consider the problem of documentation within the framework of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and in relation to the other existing bodies."

2. Resolution concerning Libraries.

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having examined M. Godet's report on the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Library Experts and heard the explanations of Dr. Krüss, Chairman of that Committee :

" Approves the experts' report and, in particular, the resolution concerning the protection of library budgets, in view of the fact that libraries of all kinds, both scientific and popular, constitute a universal instrument in the organisation of intellectual work and an essential element in intellectual life as a whole."

This resolution approves the report on the sixth meeting of the Committee of Library Experts held in Paris on June 16th and 17th, 1932. The library experts considered the utilisation of popular libraries for workers' leisure and examined the Institute's report on the subject. They also dealt with the following problems : exchange of information between the big libraries regarding the purchase of foreign books; decimal classification; standardisation of formats for periodicals, for international index cards, for bibliographical cover notes, etc.; international bibliography of translations. It further studied the manner in which libraries could best be utilised to make known the League of Nations, in which connection they drafted the following recommendation :

" The Committee of Library Experts,

" After taking cognisance of the Institute's report on the progress made by certain libraries in the matter of their utilisation for making known the League of Nations, and of the report by Dr. Bishop, which, in its account of the activities of the Library of the University of Michigan, afforded an excellent illustration of what could be done in this field :

" Expresses the wish that the publications of the League of Nations should be circulated on a wider scale among libraries in order that they might reach a greater section of the public and, further, that an attractive and illustrated periodical should be published explaining the activities of the League of Nations."

They approved the second edition, prepared by the Institute, following their directions, of the " Guide to National Information Services " and the supplement to the " International Code of Abbreviations of the Titles of Periodicals ".

The International Committee desires to lay special emphasis on the recommendation concerning the budgets of libraries. Libraries are the basis of all international co-operation in the intellectual sphere, the essential instrument in all relations between peoples. The economic crisis should not be allowed to bring about a reduction in the credits supplied to libraries, whether they are learned libraries or public and popular libraries, particularly as the latter are assuming, on account of unemployment, an importance which they hitherto did not possess.

3. Resolution on the Co-ordination of Archives.

" The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having noted the proposals of the expert archivists concerning the liaison to be established between the various central archive administrations and, in particular, the publication of an ' International Guide to Archives ' :

“ Approves these proposals and instructs the Institute to act upon them in order that the results obtained may be collated, with a view to solving various administrative or technical problems of an international character.”

This resolution is very general in character. The Committee of Expert Archivists, which met at the Institute on December 20th and 21st, 1931, drew up a programme, of which the principal points are : publication of an international guide to archives, unification of terminology, exchange of fascimiles, exchange of courses and lectures, conservation of documents, cinematographic collections. In dealing with these questions the same procedure will be adopted as for libraries.

4. *Resolution on the Index Translationum.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having examined the first number of the *Index translationum* and the recommendations put forward by the Committee of Experts on the Bibliography of Translations :

“ Asks the Institute to continue the publication and give effect to the recommendations of the experts, particularly as regards the index of translations according to the original language, and the gradual extension of the *Index translationum* to other countries.

“ To this end, the Executive Committee may, at one of its meetings in 1933, decide the date on which, according to the funds at the disposal of the Institute, such extension may take place.”

Here we have another positive achievement to place to our credit. The first volume of the *Index translationum* has just made its appearance. It is necessarily incomplete, referring as it does to only six countries. It will have to be improved both in its editing and by its extension to other countries.

(e) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION.

1. *Resolution on the Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Noting the important results obtained by the first meeting of Directors of Higher Education and recognising the value of this new collaboration between heads of ministerial departments in different countries :

“ Instructs the Institute to communicate to the competent authorities in each country the recommendation passed by the Conference that steps should be taken to ensure that professors regularly nominated for teaching abroad should retain, in their own country, their rank of professor and their right to promotion and, in general, that they should suffer no prejudice in the progress of their career ;

“ Trusts that, as soon as the preparatory work now in progress permits, the membership of the meeting may be slightly enlarged and that one representative, at least, may be admitted of those countries which are particularly interested in the question of the equivalence of degrees and in that of exchanges of professors ;

“ Approves, as regards the programme of work, the studies for which provision has been made, it being understood that these studies should bear not only on administrative questions of importance to the departments in the various Ministries which deal with higher education — and, in particular, that of the relations between universities and Governments — but also on problems connected with the organisation of universities and the relation between the universities and independent institutes of research, and

“ Emphasises the special importance at the present time of the organisation of biological studies, which has been placed on the agenda of the next meeting.”

This meeting took place in Paris on February 29th and March 1st of this year. Six countries were represented : Germany (Prussia), France, British Empire, Italy, United States of America and, lastly, Hungary, from which country the proposal for the meeting had come. The meeting studied two classes of question : administrative problems and problems of general interest, such as university organisation and, as one of the participators put it, “ international scientific policy ”. The purpose of this first meeting was to prepare an international conference of directors of higher education, but, before this aim can be achieved, a great deal of preliminary work must be done in the way of exchanges of views and obtaining information. The programme of the next meeting was fixed as follows : relations between universities and Governments, super-university organisations, legal status of higher education, importance of biological studies, practical teaching of modern languages in the universities, co-ordination of national university statistics. These subjects will be studied according to the comparative method which is tending more and more to become characteristic of intellectual co-operation.

The more general subjects which are the essential reason for the holding of this meeting and its successors will of course always remain in the foreground. These are exchanges of professors and students, international scholarships, equivalence of degrees, overcrowding of the universities and of the intellectual careers.

This meeting brought intellectual co-operation for the first time into contact with official Government representatives, the purpose being, not to obtain their assistance in any particular task, but to associate them directly with our work as a whole. In so doing, it called upon Government representatives for the first time to work together on a common programme, which they could hardly have approached without our intervention.

2. *Resolution regarding the Meeting of Representatives of International Student Associations.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Notes with satisfaction the excellent results of the meeting held in 1932 by the representatives of the International Student Organisations, and expresses the hope that the work of this meeting may be continued in the same spirit and by the same methods.

“ In this connection, the Committee, being anxious to secure the increasing co-operation of the intellectual element among the rising generation, and particularly of university students, invites the National Committees to enquire into the possibility of associating students in their work.”

This meeting is the seventh. It is therefore quite in our tradition, if I may so put it. This year, apart from current work and the questions permanently on the agenda, a new feature was the discussion, with experts convened *ad hoc*, of a major question of common interest, the social rôle of the student. This method will perhaps make it possible to broaden the scope of this Conference by summoning representatives of national student associations. It is a necessity for the future of intellectual co-operation to establish direct contact with youth in the universities.

3. *Resolution concerning the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres.*

The report of the experts convened by the Institute in Paris on February 11th and 12th, 1932, was submitted first to the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report of the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres and the documentary material collected by the Institute on the organisation and activities of the centres for educational information and pedagogic studies of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy :

“ Recommends that there be set up in every country a National Educational Information Centre. With a view to ensuring liaison between these centres, the Sub-Committee considers it highly desirable that a permanent Committee of National Centres should be set up, the Secretariat for which would be provided by the Institute.

“ This permanent Committee, while respecting the characteristics peculiar to the different centres, and without interfering with their autonomy or with the special relations which they might have established with one another, would be responsible for promoting the establishment of national centres in countries where these do not yet exist.

“ It would inform the Institute of the main lines of the work to be carried on in collaboration with the different centres and in regard to all problems of international co-ordination in the matter of primary and secondary education.

“ The Sub-Committee trusts that the setting up of this permanent Committee may be preceded or followed by a more comprehensive meeting of representatives of the principal national centres already in existence, or of the departments of primary and secondary education.

“ It stresses also the expediency of publishing periodically a selected bibliography of useful works and articles on the subject of education.”

This resolution provides for the constitution in each country of a national educational information centre and for the creation of an organ of liaison between these centres ; it entrusts the secretarial work in connection with this organ to the Institute.

On its side, following the directions of the Committee of Experts, the Institute communicated this recommendation to a certain number of countries and asked them whether they considered the constitution of these national centres desirable. The majority of the replies were in the affirmative. We shall thus be able to establish a new international link between national administrations, which will be able to confer with one another on important questions of general interest.

4. *Resolution concerning School Text-books.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Noting a proposal submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, agrees with the Sub-Committee that the proposal of M. Casares indicates a procedure for the revision of school text-books which might forthwith be followed more specifically and extensively (document A.24.1925.XII, page 6, IV).

“ On the basis of this text, the International Committee once more appeals to the good offices of the National Committees, which have already been so often accorded, and proposes the following method :

“ (a) The National Committee's field of survey should include, not only history text-books, but text-books on the history of civilisation, on geography, on civics and morals, ethnographical maps, and anthologies and readers used both in public and in private education.

“ (b) Whenever a National Committee has to request the correction of errors of fact or the rectification of opinions revealing a spirit of animosity towards foreign nations, or of comments such as intentionally place a nation in an unfavourable light,

it shall apply direct to the National Committee of the country in which the work in question is in use. Every request shall be accompanied by textual quotations.

“ (c) National Committees should invariably reply to all requests for correction even when they do not deem it advisable to take action.

“ (d) National Committees are requested to be good enough to forward a copy of all such requests, and the replies thereto, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

“ (e) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is prepared, whenever two National Committees fail to agree, to place itself at their disposal as mediator, with a view to arriving at a friendly solution.

“ (f) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall request the National Committees to communicate to it a list of the text-books most generally employed in their respective countries. National Committees should also at the same time specify the methods followed in their country for the selection of school-books.

“ (g) The National Committees of each country are also requested to bring to the notice of the International Committee any text-books in use in other countries which merit, in their opinion, special commendation. The Committee, if it deems it advisable, may also bring them to the notice of the other National Committees.”

The Committee had before it resolutions adopted by a Committee of Experts convened by the Institute in Paris on February 15th and 16th, 1932. This Committee of Experts was composed of a representative of elementary education, a representative of secondary education, a representative of higher education, a delegate of the Education Commission of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, a delegate of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and, lastly, a delegate of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

Working on the basis of the Casares resolution, the Committee adopted a system whereby the National Committees were entrusted with the task of obtaining, through the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the deletion from certain school text-books of passages harmful to international understanding.

The Committee retained the essence of the proposals formulated by the Committee of Experts, while giving them a less imperative form. For the moment, at any rate, there is no question of a procedure involving any penalties or even arbitration. All that is aimed at is an endeavour towards friendly conciliation, the adoption of a method — in short, a preliminary experiment, the success of which depends on the goodwill displayed by the National Committees. Their goodwill is invoked to ensure the success of the experiment. Hence, we strongly urge the National Committees to use these means to solve, in the spirit of mutual confidence — and also in the spirit of complete frankness that marks all our work — even problems that give rise to the most serious difficulty. It must not be forgotten that the revision of school text-books is a matter which is preoccupying public opinion more and more and we must endeavour not to disappoint it. It must further be remembered that this subject is on the agenda of the Committee on Moral Disarmament. The Disarmament Conference will perhaps go even further in this direction and draw up international agreements on the matter. The method we are proposing is therefore provisional. If it is applied, it cannot but act as an encouragement to the Conference, and may perhaps constitute a basis for those international agreements to which we have just alluded. Lastly, we express the hope that, on their side, the Governments will encourage the National Committees to make use of our resolution and will endow them with the necessary means and authority.

We would emphasise the positive and constructive side of our proposal. Its aim is to encourage good school text-books and to promote their use and circulation. It implies, moreover, a series of supplementary studies in the educational field — for example, on the psychological effects of history text-books on the minds and feelings of children. It is not for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation but for educationists themselves to undertake these studies. We should, however, be glad to have information concerning any studies on these lines that have been carried out, to promote others and to be made acquainted with their results.

5. *Resolution regarding the Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

In general the Committee warmly approved of the work done during the year as regards instruction, and the proposals of the Sub-Committee of Experts which sat at Geneva a few days before its own session. In this connection, it adopted the following resolution :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having considered Professor Gilbert Murray’s report on the session of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, held at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1932 :

“ Adopts the resolutions submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts with the additions or amendments to certain of these resolutions by the Committee, particularly those referring to the revision of school text-books and educational broadcasting.”

(f) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

Resolution.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Notes with satisfaction that the work of the various international institutions, with a view to the revision of the Berne Convention at Brussels in 1935, is being regularly pursued and embraces the various questions relating to the protection of intellectual rights ;

“ Approves the proposals put forward by the representatives of those institutions at their meeting on June 4th, 1932, and likewise the addition to the programme of work of questions relating respectively to authors' rights of journalists, to the application of the same principle to cinematography and to the safeguarding of moral rights in regard to works for which the copyright has expired.”

The representatives of the institutions dealing with intellectual rights (Berne Bureau, International Labour Office, Legal Section of the Secretariat, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Institute of Intellectual Co-operation) met in Paris on June 4th, 1932. They pursued the study of the legal questions on their agenda, the chief of which were: right of mechanical reproduction and execution, performers' rights, *droit de suite*, rights of scientists, harmonisation of the Berne and Havana Conventions, authors' rights in journalism, authors' rights in cinematography and *droit moral* with regard to the cinematograph. They submitted their report to the International Committee, which noted that several of these problems figured for the first time on its programme and also that they raised important questions of principle. It therefore instructed the Institute to continue to study them in collaboration with the other bodies mentioned above.

(g) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF BROADCASTING.

1. *Resolution on Educational Broadcasting.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having considered the results of the enquiry carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the educational aspects of broadcasting :

“ Notes that this study is in full conformity with the recommendations which it had made in the matter ;

“ Expresses its thanks to the International Broadcasting Union for its valuable assistance in this connection ;

“ Requests that this documentary material may be printed and made widely known ;

“ Considers that the Institute should pursue this documentary study without losing sight of the fact that broadcasting cannot replace the personal influence of the teacher, but must continue to be supplementary thereto.

“ With a view to future action based on this enquiry, the Committee requests the Institute to consult in regard to educational questions the representatives of the educational centres attached to the various Governments ; and to study in collaboration with the relevant committees of the International Broadcasting Union the technical problems involved by this new method in schools. On the international problems raised by broadcasting, it may consult the Special Committee of Broadcasting Experts which is to be convened.

“ As regards instruction concerning the League of Nations by means of broadcasting, the Committee considers it necessary to co-ordinate the various activities now in progress.

“ It requests the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union to agree upon a method of giving effect to these recommendations.”

2. *Resolution on the International Aspects of Broadcasting.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having examined the Institute's report on the international aspects of broadcasting with special reference to the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples ;

“ Considering that special importance should be attached to an instrument which is particularly suited to intellectual intercourse ;

“ Considering that, notwithstanding the admirable efforts already made by broadcasting associations, it is still possible to attain further results by utilising this means of spreading, widely and rapidly, exact information on international affairs and preventing the circulation of partisan statements :

“ (1) Is of opinion that the work now being done in this connection by the Disarmament Conference should be followed very closely, and requests the Institute to keep itself at the disposal of the Conference ;

“ (2) Requests the Institute to publish the material already collected and to continue its enquiries ;

“ (3) Considers it desirable that the Institute, in agreement with the League Secretariat, should summon a Committee of Experts to consider forthwith the conditions which agreements relating to broadcasting should fulfil if they are to serve the cause of peace, to study existing agreements, notably that between the German and Polish societies, and possibly to consider the conditions under which a draft international convention might be drawn up.”

These resolutions lay down the plan of our future activities in the sphere of broadcasting.

The point of departure is the enquiry undertaken by the Institute. This enquiry is sufficiently important and complete for us to begin to consider the possibility of publishing the results and making them generally known.

Later they will be communicated to the Sub-Committee of Experts on Instruction and to the experts whom we have already consulted separately as regards the preparation of this enquiry and whom we are proposing to form into a committee.

Lastly, we shall consult educationists themselves — *e.g.*, representatives of the educational centres, directors of elementary and secondary education, and, for all technical questions, the International Broadcasting Union. Before proceeding to international co-ordination as regards educational broadcasting, there are a large number of psychological, pedagogical and technical questions to be cleared up.

The Committee wishes to thank the International Broadcasting Union for all the help it has given in the enquiry and preparatory work. It is particularly grateful to the Secretary-General of the Union, Mr. Burrows, for the information he has furnished.

(h) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

1. *Resolution concerning droit moral in respect of Film Scenarios.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ In view of the recommendation made by the Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ;

“ Noting the explanations given in the report submitted by the Institute :

“ Decides that the question of the *droit moral* in respect of film scenarios shall be added to the other questions relating to the protection of intellectual rights already included in the programme of the Organisation.

“ The Committee consequently requests the Rome and Paris Institutes to be good enough to make the necessary joint arrangements for the study of this question, in conjunction with the relevant professional organisations.

“ The Committee will take cognisance of the results of this enquiry at the same time as it deals with the other reports in regard to the protection of intellectual rights.”

The Rome and Paris Institutes have been instructed to collaborate in this enquiry. Its purpose is to consider in what way protection could be given to works the copyright of which has expired, the integrity of which is no longer guaranteed by any measure of protection, and which are consequently exposed to exploitation by all and sundry.

2. *Resolution concerning the Offer of Assistance to the League of Nations by Film Producers.*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted with interest the offer of assistance made by the representatives of groups of film producers at the meeting held in Paris on April 28th last,

“ Most cordially welcomes this proposal to afford technical aid to the League of Nations as a whole ;

“ Believing, however, that the methods of such co-operation require more careful study and that the body best qualified to undertake such study is the International Educational Cinematographic Institute attached to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, decides :

“ (1) To request the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to be good enough, at its next session, to examine the offer of the film producers and to consider how such assistance can best be utilised within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and in the interests of the League of Nations as a whole ;

“ (2) To invite the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to decide jointly with the Governing Body of the Rome Institute how such co-operation shall be organised and what its programme shall be, and to communicate its decisions to the representatives of the groups of film producers ;

“(3) To instruct the Secretariat to communicate the present resolution forthwith to the representatives of the groups of film producers who were present at the Paris meeting. The Secretariat should collect, in particular, from the various interested services of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office, all data likely to be of use in the enquiries, which will be conducted by the Governing Body of the Rome Institute and by the Executive Committee.”

This resolution is an important one. It relates to a meeting held this spring by representatives of film-producing groups. The latter offered their technical assistance to the League, and we were anxious to thank them therefor. The resolution indicates the method to be followed in giving effect to this new co-operation.

3. *Resolution concerning the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“Having heard the report submitted by M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, on the work of the Institute during the past financial year :

“Expresses its satisfaction at the excellent results obtained and notes with special interest the growing success of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, published in five languages, and the publication of a *Cinematographic Encyclopædia* :

“Emphasises the value which it attaches to the close collaboration of the Institute in its own efforts to ensure the more effective use of the cinematograph as a means of making known the work of the League and promoting mutual understanding between the peoples.”

This resolution pays a well deserved tribute to the Rome Institute ; to the Chairman of its Governing Body, M. Rocco ; to its Director, M. de Feo, and to all the latter's colleagues.

Among the numerous tasks undertaken by the Rome Institute, the Committee has laid special emphasis on the *International Review of Educational Cinematography* and the forthcoming publication of a *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the need of which has become manifest.

The Committee has also received a report on the measures taken in favour of educational films in the different countries and a draft protocol to facilitate the international circulation of these films.

(i) MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolution concerning Comparative Studies of Different Aspects of Intellectual Activity and Civilisation.*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“Having examined the proposals of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss for comparative studies of different aspects of intellectual activity and civilisation, and the suggestions of M. Castillejo relating to the programme of work of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, decides as follows :

“(1) As regards the proposal of M. Castillejo, to recognise its importance and to request the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to consult the Conference of Scientific Institutions for the Study of International Relations, with a view to its being submitted to those Institutions for examination ;

“(2) As regards the proposals of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss :

“(a) The Committee is of opinion that, in view of the present circumstances, it is not in a position to convene, for the time being, the Committee of Experts set up for the resumption of the enquiry into intellectual life. It thanks the distinguished persons who have agreed to serve on that Committee, and trusts that they will be good enough to continue their collaboration in any studies that may be undertaken at a later date.

“(b) The Committee accepts in principle the suggestions of Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss regarding the comparative studies in question. It feels that it should at the same time endorse the observations of the Director of the Institute to the effect that such work, at all events at the present stage, should be strictly limited in extent.

“(c) It entrusts to the Executive Committee the duty of examining the best method of giving effect to the proposals of M. Krüss and Sir Frank Heath, due account being taken of the various criticisms made in the course of the discussion.

“The Executive Committee will have ample powers of discretion as regards the system to be adopted : choice of authors, choice of subjects, organisation of competitions, or consultations carried out by the Institute with the assistance of qualified experts.

“(d) The Committee intends to confine itself to recommending a first step which must not affect its subsequent decisions. It reserves the right to express an opinion at its next session on the value of the results obtained from this first experiment.”

In 1930, the Committee of Enquiry, in its report on the re-organisation of intellectual co-operation, proposed the joint study by the comparative method of a few major problems of international scope. This type of study was approved by the Committee, but, hitherto, circumstances have prevented any action being taken on the decision, which is indeed very general in character.

Sir Frank Heath and M. Krüss have taken this idea up afresh. They have defined it and suggested certain limits for it in a memorandum which the Committee debated at length. The Committee was obliged to conclude that, for the moment, it was not yet in a position to summon the Committee of Experts set up to resume the enquiry into intellectual life. It nevertheless accepted in principle Sir Frank Heath's and M. Krüss's suggestions and more especially the methods they proposed. Their proposals may be summarised as follows: a subject of both general and immediate interest would be selected, such as the influence of specialisation on the education of university students and in secondary education, or the organisation and development of research institutes. The subject thus chosen would be studied in two or three countries presenting the greatest possible differences, so as to allow of a comparison between the systems and bring out their results. The work would not be entrusted to a committee of experts but to an "authority". It would thus have a personal character. The person appointed, however, would be assisted in his enquiry either by the Institute or by experts. The method would therefore be half-way between those of personal and collective work.

The Committee, considering that both the idea and the method were most interesting but should be examined still more closely, instructed the Executive Committee to do so. If a subject is chosen, it is understood that it will be in correlation with the studies we have already undertaken and the work in progress at the Institute.

M. Castillejo's proposal aims at international organisation of intellectual life in order to ensure its independence and make it a still more effective instrument of order and peace.

The Committee decided to forward his memorandum to the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

2. *Resolution on the Study of International Relations.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having noted with the liveliest interest the introductory statement submitted by Professor Shotwell on the study of international relations;

"Considering, on the one hand, that it is becoming increasingly necessary to internationalise the field of the sciences concerned with human relations, and, on the other hand, that it is desirable to establish closer relations with the various League of Nations services directly concerned:

"(1) Regards as desirable the inclusion in its membership of specialists in these branches of science;

"(2) Requests its Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, and M. Alfredo Rocco, President of the fifth Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, to be good enough to proceed, with the assistance of the Institute, to a preliminary study of the most appropriate means of developing the activities of the Organisation in the field of social science, bearing in mind the importance of collaboration between men of thought and men of action for the solution of international problems."

Professor Shotwell's idea, in the introductory statement which he submitted to the Committee, is to encourage the social and political sciences to do for the community of nations what they have hitherto done for their own countries; in other words, to undertake studies of the big international problems with which the League is dealing at Geneva in order to secure for the latter the direct co-operation of science. Professor Shotwell thinks that the impulse thus given to the social and political sciences would be a powerful means of endowing them with new life.

The Committee, while adopting Professor Shotwell's idea, decided to submit it to a preliminary examination.

3. *Resolution concerning the Universal Adoption of Roman Characters and the Standardisation of Methods of Writing Languages.*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having examined the report by the Director of the Institute concerning the universal adoption of Roman characters, and the extensive documentation attached to that report:

"Is of opinion that no effective action can be taken immediately in regard to this question, which is primarily a national one.

"It hopes that the various National Committees in the countries concerned will give effect to the suggestions contained in the documentation submitted by the Institute.

"The Committee also refers to the resolution adopted at its 1930 session (document A.21.1930, page 12), in which it emphasised the value of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing.

“ Since the Committee of Library Experts, at its 1932 meeting, proposed to deal with the question of standardising the principles for the transcription of foreign characters at its next year’s meeting, the Committee requests the Institute to arrange for the studies to be carried out and to place this item on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.”

Here there are two questions, that of Roman characters, which is primarily one for individual countries, and that of the standardisation of methods of writing languages, which has been referred to the Committee of Library Experts. As regards the first, all that we have to do is to keep informed of what is being done and to continue to collect information. A preliminary study of the second will be undertaken at the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.

4. *Resolution concerning the Publicity of the Work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The Committee considered that it would be a valuable contribution to international *rapprochement* to endeavour to make known the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and adopted the following resolution :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Recording that the references in the world’s Press to the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are scanty ;

“ Believing that more efforts should be made to bring about the mutual *rapprochement* of peoples through increasing references to this section of the League’s work :

“ Resolves :

“ (1) That the Paris Institute give as much publicity as possible to the work of the Organisation and that the Information Section at Geneva pay more attention to the work of Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ (2) That National Committees be requested to co-opt a member of the journalistic profession, who can give advice as to what steps should be taken nationally to ensure the fullest possible publicity for the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

“ (3) That, during the coming year, the Executive Committee explore the question by any means that seem suitable and render a report to the next plenary session in 1933.”

5. *Resolution concerning the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.*

I.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

“ Recalls its resolution adopted in 1931, which stressed the important part the National Committees are called upon to play in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

“ Reiterates its firm determination, as soon as circumstances permit, to organise a General Conference of National Committees, at a date to be fixed later ;

“ Considers, in the meantime, that it would be desirable, so far as is possible and in accordance with a system of rotation to be established, that the Presidents and Secretaries of the National Committees should be asked to participate both in the work of the International Committee and in that of other Committees in which such collaboration may be useful ;

“ Considers further that exchanges and correspondence between the various National Committees should be encouraged.”

II.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Considering the importance of the data which might be collected concerning the best means of action for promoting moral disarmament,

“ Requests the Secretariat to forward to the National Committees the documents of the Disarmament Conference relating to this question, asking them at the same time to be good enough to state what means are open to them in their respective countries for assisting in the attainment of these objects, and to submit any further suggestions on the subject.”

6. *Resolution concerning Liaison with the Major International Associations.*

“ In order to render relations between the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation more regular,

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the motion of the Director of the Institute, adopts the following decision :

“ The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is authorised to propose to the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations that henceforth a session

be held once a year, the agenda of which would be prepared by the Institute in consultation with the Committee's Bureau. Only questions directly concerning the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be included in this agenda. The major international associations would thus have an opportunity of expressing opinions and making suggestions, which would subsequently be submitted to the Plenary Committee, and of co-operating methodically with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, while retaining their independence in relation to that Organisation."

These last two resolutions refer to the organisation of intellectual co-operation.

In the first, the International Committee once more emphasises that the National Committees are the very foundation of intellectual co-operation, that they have participated in nearly all our enquiries, and that without them we should not succeed in establishing an adequate measure of liaison between our international organisation and intellectual life in the different countries. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary to hold meetings at regular intervals of the representatives of these National Committees at Geneva. Even if circumstances seem adverse for the moment, this is not a sufficient reason for renouncing what the Committee regards as a necessity to its work. Hence, until the moment when a general conference can be fixed, two methods offer themselves for establishing contact with the National Committees. The first is to invite the chairman and secretaries of the National Committees to attend international committee meetings each year, according to a system of rotation to be established. The second is to include in our different committees of experts a larger proportion of qualified members of National Committees. Furthermore, the efforts of and direct relations between the National Committees — *e.g.*, those between the Swiss and Polish committees — should be encouraged. Lastly, every endeavour should be made to interest all the National Committees in the major general questions, beginning with that of moral disarmament, particularly as it may be anticipated that the latter will enlarge the range of National Committees' activity and enhance the importance of their function.

The second resolution establishes a closer link between the major international associations and our organisation through the Liaison Committee, by associating them with our work in a more methodical way.

(j) MISSION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS TO CHINA.

Resolution.

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having noted with lively interest the statements by Professor Becker, Professor Langevin and Baron Sardi with regard to their mission to China, warmly thanks them and their colleagues, Professor Falski and Professor Tawney, for the skill and devotion with which they have accomplished their task ;

"Notes with great satisfaction that the Chinese Government is disposed to collaborate continuously with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and anticipates from such collaboration the happiest results in the development of intellectual exchanges between China and the western countries ;

"Expresses its gratification that, in the work begun in China by the League of Nations in agreement with the Chinese Government, an important place has been found for public education with a view, not only to enhancing the efficacy of the proposed programme of reforms, but also to facilitating its execution ;

"Instructs the Institute to transmit the report of the Experts' Mission to the Chinese Government, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Chinese educationists sent to Europe shall derive the fullest possible benefit from their visit with the kind assistance of the Governments of the countries visited ;

"Urges that the various means of action at the disposal of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation be employed in order to maintain close touch with the Chinese Government, and

"Instructs the Institute to submit to it, at its next session, a report on the progress achieved."

Stress was laid at the beginning of this report on the importance of this mission. The general report which it submitted to us was received with the greatest interest, and the International Committee heard with close attention the supplementary information given in person by Professors Becker and Langevin and Baron Sardi.

In the discussion which ensued and in which all the members of the Committee took part, special importance attaches to two remarks made by M. de Reynold and M. Castillejo respectively. The former drew attention to the dangers of too material a conception of civilisation. M. Castillejo congratulated the mission on the work it had done, but expressed the opinion that the Chinese Government should be warned against the dangers to the progress of education in China and to the cause of peace which might be the consequence of the adoption of a premature and exaggerated system of rigid and uniform centralisation, tending to place the education of the country in the hands of an improvised bureaucracy. Such a system would be likely to destroy individual or local initiative and traditions, and to discourage the manifold experiments which are absolutely necessary to the preparation of a form of education based on the national conscience, respectful of minorities and free from any political aims.

The Committee declared its willingness to pursue with the Chinese Government, the co-operation which had been so well begun and to place at the latter's service all the means at

its disposal. This is the first time that the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has been able to furnish direct assistance to a Government, and it feels great satisfaction at the opportunity so afforded.

(k) MORAL DISARMAMENT.

Resolution.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having heard with the liveliest interest the statement on the work of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, by its President, M. Perrier :

“ Welcomes the close co-operation which has been established between this Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which has always exerted itself to foster mutual understanding between nations ;

“ Expresses its thanks to M. Perrier and decides that his statement and the various speeches made in response to it by the members of the Committee shall be brought to the knowledge of the public ;

“ Notes the suggestions put forward by the Polish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and proposes to take them into account as soon as the decisions of the Disarmament Conference in regard to moral disarmament make it possible to do so.”

The Plenary Committee devoted its meeting on the afternoon of Thursday, July 21st, to moral disarmament. It had the pleasure of hearing M. Ernest Perrier, Chairman of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, who came in person to give an account of that committee's work and to inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the importance which his colleagues attached to its co-operation. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to publish M. Perrier's speech and the other remarks to which it gave rise.

The Committee, in this connection, noted a proposal by the Polish National Committee on “ the means of giving practical effect to any decisions the Disarmament Conference may take relating to moral disarmament ”.

The Committee is particularly interested in this proposal inasmuch as, directly or indirectly, all that it has done in the last ten years tends towards moral disarmament, this being the aim and inspiration of all its efforts and all its work. It possesses a sort of prior claim to the intellectual part of moral disarmament, to the success of which it proposes to devote itself more than ever.

IV. REPLIES TO THE COUNCIL ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO BUDGETARY NECESSITIES.

At its sixty-sixth session, in January 1932, the League Council adopted the following resolution on the proposal of its Rapporteur :

“ The Council,

“ Having heard the explanations given by its Rapporteur as to the necessity for providing the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with means for stating its views on the delicate problems relating to its work which are raised by the restrictions applied to the budget of the League of Nations, and being desirous of enabling the Committee to express an opinion in which due regard is paid to experience gained and to the need for ensuring that the work of the Organisation shall have that character of continuity which is essential :

“ Decides,

“ (1) To request the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider, at its next session, in the light of the information given in the present report, what arrangements might be made for safeguarding the whole of the work of the Organisation during the period of financial restriction which, according to the Assembly's intention, is to be only temporary ;

“ (2) Consequently, to postpone until its session in September 1932 any decision relating to the composition or renewal of the Committee, so that members of the Committee at present in office may be able to give their views on delicate problems concerning the work to which they have personally contributed.”

The Committee greatly appreciated the Council's action in consulting it on the measures likely to attenuate the somewhat disquieting consequences which recent budgetary reductions might have on the Organisation's work.

The Committee felt, of course, great concern at the drastic nature of the financial restrictions imposed by the Assembly. Nevertheless it realises their necessity and accordingly it has endeavoured to adjust the Organisation's work to the reduction in its resources.

The retrenchments effected in 1931, which represent a considerable proportion of the previous budget, could not be further accentuated without compromising the work of intellectual

co-operation. Hence the Committee's proposals are based on the conviction that the Assembly, taking into account the adjustments made on the basis of the present figures, will agree to maintain the same figures for the next financial year.

To assist the Committee in expressing an opinion, the Council drew its attention to certain particular points. These matters, enumerated in the annex to the report adopted by the Council, are reproduced below and are followed by the Committee's remarks in each case :

1. *Work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

" The Committee might state whether it considers that it would be reconcilable with its responsibilities for the number of its members to be temporarily reduced or for its sessions to take place less frequently, or that, as has been done in the case of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, only a certain number of members sitting as a delegation should be convened, save in exceptional cases."

Reply. — To hold meetings of the Committee every two years only would be seriously to diminish its authority over the widespread organisation of which it is the head. It would be prevented from exercising due supervision over the work as a whole and from ensuring its unity and continuity. In fact, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is already so vast, and the programme, as we have seen, so extensive, that the Committee ought to be given the possibility of meeting twice a year, and a recommendation to this effect has already been put forward. As this recommendation could not be accepted for budgetary reasons, the Executive Committee was set up, which itself represents an economy, since the four statutory sessions each year cost materially less than would a second session of the Plenary Committee.

To convene a few members of the Committee in exceptional cases to sit as a delegation would be to duplicate the work of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation therefore adheres to the principle of annual sessions. It desires that all its members should attend in person. If, however, any of those belonging to distant countries were obliged to send a substitute, it would request them to appoint a compatriot residing in Europe.

The Committee is also opposed to a reduction in the number of its members, because, in its opinion, the number should rather be increased. It points out that any reduction could only be effected to the detriment of the " small countries."

2. *Renewal of the Committee.*

" In this connection, the Committee might suggest to the Council a suitable date for the effective termination of the periods of office of its members. Under the Council resolution of June 9th, 1926, these terms of office expire theoretically about the middle of June. It is felt that the work of the Executive Committee during the period immediately preceding the session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might be hampered if this date were maintained. It would rest with the Committee, having due regard to the Council's earlier resolutions, to suggest the most suitable date."

Reply. — The Committee proposes the following system : retiring members will remain in office until the day before the date on which the Committee is to hold its annual session. In this way, those members who belong to the Executive Committee will still be able to take part in the meetings held by the latter immediately before the Plenary Committee.

3. *Work of the Executive Committee.*

" The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might state whether, in its opinion, it would be more expedient during this period of temporary restrictions to reduce the number of sessions of the Executive Committee and their length, or to reduce the number of members, temporarily suspending the operation of previous decisions on this point."

Reply. — The Committee wishes to point out the serious drawbacks which might result from a reduction in the number of members of the Executive Committee, since, as in its own case, this reduction would be to the detriment of the countries which are already in a less favourable situation. At most it would provisionally be possible to reduce the membership of the Executive Committee by two — viz., one of the representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and one of the persons chosen outside the Committee. In this way, the Executive Committee would be reduced from the present number of ten members to eight. This measure would no doubt hamper the Committee's work and would have to be rescinded as soon as possible. As regards the number of sessions, they might provisionally be reduced from four to three, but the Committee also hopes that this restriction would be purely temporary.

4. *Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.*

" When set up by a decision of the Council on March 15th, 1926, the Sub-Committee consisted of fourteen members. Their number has now increased to sixteen. At the time when it appointed the Sub-Committee, the Council did not see fit to fix the term of office of its members or the conditions for their re-appointment. In point of fact, for several years past, the funds allocated to the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation have no longer been sufficient to allow of plenary meetings of the Sub-Committee. These have been replaced by

meetings of delegations composed of persons selected by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Such measures are, of course, temporary, but they allow some uncertainty to subsist. It is felt that the Committee might usefully suggest somewhat more definite rules for the work of the Sub-Committee. In devising such rules, special efforts should be made to ensure the maximum results from the small resources remaining at the Committee's disposal."

Reply. — The Committee also considers that the number of members of the Sub-Committee of Experts should be reduced and that the latter should be brought more completely within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It considers, however, that, before definite proposals are put forward, it would be desirable to maintain the *status quo* until July 1933. The renewal of the Sub-Committee of Experts will depend to a large extent on its programme, on the progress made by the questions regarding education and on the task devolving upon it in the field of moral disarmament.

The Committee proposes that during this transitional period a delegation of the Sub-Committee should sit in 1933. A scheme for the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee will be drawn up by the Committee at its next session and submitted to the Council.

5. *Work of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters.*

"For this Committee, whose first session has already given valuable results, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its annual session in 1931, laid down rules that are at least provisional. Faced by new problems arising out of the strict enforcement of a policy of economy, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will doubtless think fit, without prejudice to such decisions as it has previously reached, to recommend suitable rules to preserve the activities of this important body."

Reply. — The members of this Committee were elected for three years, and their term of office expires next year. It will then be possible to effect a reduction, and the Committee intends to do so. Nevertheless, this reduction should not deprive the Committee of the right to convene to the "conversations", inaugurated so successfully at Frankfort, any persons whose collaboration might be thought necessary on a particular occasion.

6. *Secretarial of the Organisation and Educational Information Centre.*

"One of the effects of the execution of the re-organisation programme adopted by the Council in 1930 was a necessary change in the corresponding Section of the Secretariat to which an Educational Information Centre was attached. The Secretary-General endeavoured to avoid any rigidity in the organisation of this Section, which is responsible for such of the work proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as the Paris Institute is not required to perform under the present system. Should the proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation lead to even a temporary re-adjustment of the operation and activity of the Organisation, such a decision could not but affect the work of the corresponding Section of the Secretariat. It is felt that the Committee's views on this point might be of very great value to the Secretary-General."

Reply. — The Committee has always relied on the Secretary-General to take suitable measures to adapt the Secretariat of the Organisation to the exigencies of the latter's work. It therefore leaves the matter to his judgment, while hoping that he will be able to give due consideration to the more important rôle which will devolve upon the Secretariat if the number of meetings is materially reduced.

7. *Work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

"It is to be observed that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is very much less affected by the policy of retrenchment imposed on the League, because it has a separate budget covered by contributions from the French and other Governments. The new system now in force has already enabled the Governing Body of the Institute and the Committee of Directors to adjust the work of the different services of the Institute to its financial resources."

Reply. — The reply to this question concerns the Governing Body and the Directors' Committee of the Institute. Nevertheless, the Committee is able to state that the reform of the Institute as regards retrenchment both in the number of officials and in expenditure is an accomplished fact. The Institute has gone to the extreme limit of economies, and in this respect its financial administration is worthy of all praise.

* * *

The Committee hopes that the Council will see in these proposals evidence of its desire to take into account to the greatest possible extent the financial considerations which have inspired the restrictions already imposed.

In this connection, it would recall that, in placing an Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at the disposal of the League, the French Government's intention was to provide the latter with assistance which would enable it to develop its own means of action and would not be used to supplant them.

A proper balance between these two contributions will ensure that the work will retain its proper character and will further its development. If this balance were disturbed as the result of over-drastring economies, the consequence would be that the burden of carrying on the Organisation's essential tasks would rest on Paris rather than Geneva, and the operation of the organism would be profoundly affected.

The Committee therefore ventures to draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly to the dangers of compromising the development of an undertaking which has made particularly satisfactory progress during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

Last year, we made what we ventured to call a general report on the "atmosphere" of our activity.

This year, we are submitting a report on our work.

Despite its length, due chiefly to the number of resolutions adopted by the Plenary Committee, the report is still incomplete. We might have gone into much greater detail, but we confine ourselves to referring you to the special reports submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning each group of questions and even a number of individual questions — *e.g.*, to the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts, one of the most solid this year, to those of the library experts, the expert archivists, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, etc. We also refer you to the publications of the Institute and, in particular, to the different numbers of its *Bulletin*.

The first conclusion to be drawn is that the administrative year 1931-32 was one of hard work. The second is that it was a year of practical results. These results are the outcome of patient efforts pursued over the last ten years with resources which were always much below requirements and which are now more so than ever. If we are at length able to begin to achieve results, we must recognise that it is very largely due to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to its Director, M. Bonnet, and to all his colleagues. The Director's report is sufficient evidence of this. During this period, the Institute worked with smaller resources than during the previous period, but nevertheless succeeded in effecting economies. Hence, while resources have diminished, results have increased; which proves what can be accomplished by careful administration, good methods of work and, above all, a good spirit.

Another cause of success resides in the no less excellent relations which have prevailed between the Secretariat at Geneva and the Paris Institute. These two executive organs of intellectual co-operation have worked together in perfect harmony. Now that, to our great regret, we are losing him, we offer our grateful congratulations upon this fact to the Under-Secretary-General, M. Dufour-Feronce, to whom we owe a great debt. Lastly, the same excellent relations, the same close co-operation and the same unity of views and action exist between the Paris Institute and the Geneva Secretariat, on the one hand, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, on the other. We are not merely bestowing praise, but drawing attention to a moral atmosphere to which we attach the greatest importance.

As regards the work done, it still pursues the same purpose which was set before the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when it was created by the League Council. It endeavours to promote the co-ordination of intellectual activities in all fields where the assistance of an international organisation may prove useful and fruitful. Such an undertaking can only progress by stages, but it is developing each year. This work of co-ordination is the basis of our activity, which, while growing more and more manifold, still retains its essential unity. A material advance has been achieved in the matter of education, and the resolution on the revision of school text-books is proof that we have crossed the boundary between theory and practice and between a recommendation and its accomplishment.

In the world of art, our activity has grown both in range and influence. The public administrations of a large number of countries are acting on the advice of our technical organs with regard to museums and the preservation of monuments. We have been unable to make equally rapid progress in the sphere of science. But it should be remembered that international co-operation between the large scientific associations had been highly developed before our Organisation was founded. The latter has therefore had to explore this field very carefully in order to avoid overlapping and to encourage work already initiated rather than act itself.

Our recent agreement with scientific unions — the outcome of numerous consultations — is both an important event and the beginning of more intensive activity.

Nor have we neglected — for this is one of our essential tasks — to place instruments of work and sources of information at the disposal of groups or individuals, with the object of facilitating their researches and studies.

Two main tendencies have marked the past year. First, we have the efforts made to bring into prominence, in dealing with special questions and technical problems, certain more general ideas among those to which contemporary thought is devoting particularly close attention. Secondly, there is the increasingly close co-operation between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the other bodies within the League.

The Frankfort "conversations" on Goethe illustrate the first of these tendencies. The enquiries pursued in liaison with the International Labour Office show the great practical importance of the second.

We venture to assert that, judged in the light of the results obtained from year to year, our work fulfils the expectations of the Council and the Assembly when they created the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Its purpose is to serve the cause of the League in one of the most important but most difficult spheres open to international action.

We hope, therefore, that it will be possible to continue and even to intensify these efforts. Despite adverse circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's only aim is to render greater services than ever before.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

C.I.C.I.272.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF ITS SECOND SESSION, HELD AT FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN FROM MAY 12TH TO 14TH, 1932, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, M. JULES DESTREE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters held its second session at Frankfort-on-Main from May 12th to 14th, 1932.

By deciding, in response to the kind invitation of the municipality, to hold its second annual meeting in that city, the Committee was able to join in the ceremonies arranged in honour of the first centenary of the death of Goethe.

It is only fitting that the Committee should, in the first place, express to the mayor of the city of Frankfort, to the municipal authorities, to the representative of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to the Press its great appreciation of the welcome it received, and of all the arrangements made to ensure the favourable progress of its labours. The historic and artistic surroundings provided by the town hall of Frankfort contributed largely to the success of the session, the meetings of which were open to the public.

The following members took part in the meetings : M. Béla BARTOK, M. COSTA DU RELS, Professor Henri FOCILLON, M. Julien LUCHAIRE, M. Thomas MANN, M. Ugo OJETTI, Professor Georges OPRESCU, M. Ragnar ÖSTBERG, M. R. PARIBENI, Mme. Nini ROLL ANKER, Professor Josef STRZYGOWSKI, Mlle. VACARESCO, Dr. W. WAETZOLDT, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. Jules DESTREE and Professor DE REYNOLD.

M. Paul Valéry, of the Académie Française, and M. Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador, were unable to attend at Frankfort, being detained in Paris by the funeral of M. P. Doumer, President of the French Republic.

Apologies for absence were also received from M. Karel Čapek and Mr. John Masefield.

The session was divided into two entirely separate parts ; the first part, which lasted two days, was devoted to a discussion on Goethe, while the second was occupied with the regular work of the Committee. The debate on Goethe was the first of those " conversations " which, at the suggestion of M. Paul Valéry and Professor Henri Focillon, the Committee last year decided to arrange ; it took the form of written papers and verbal discussions.

M. Paul Valéry and M. Salvador de Madariaga had kindly forwarded their papers, which were thus able to be read.

The meeting on Thursday morning, May 12th, was devoted to the address of welcome delivered by Dr. Landmann, Oberbürgermeister of the city of Frankfort ; replies were made by M. Jules Destree, Chairman of the Committee, and M. A. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The four following papers, coming under the general heading of *Goethe the European*, were then read :

M. Paul Valéry : " How I see Goethe ".

M. Thomas Mann : " Goethe's Career as an Author ".

Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco : " Goethe and the European Lyric ".

M. S. de Madariaga : " *Faust* and Europeans of the Mind ".

At the afternoon session four more papers were read on the subject of *Goethe and Art*, as follows :

Professor Gilbert Murray : " Goethe and Hellenism ".

Professor Strzygowski : " Two Drawings by Goethe ".

M. Ragnar Östberg : " Goethe and Monumental Art ".

Professor Focillon : " Goethe and Romantic Art ".

The discussion which arose on these various papers was mainly concerned with the lessons to be drawn by an age like our own from the multifarious examples given by a genius such as Goethe.

On Friday, May 13th, a meeting, arranged by the municipality of Frankfort, was held at the Opera House, where various members of the Committee paid tributes to Goethe in the name of their respective countries. Several hundred people were present. Professor Gilbert Murray spoke on " Goethe and the Anglo-Saxon World ", Professor Focillon on " Goethe and France ", Mme. Roll Anker on " Goethe and Norway ", M. Costa du Rels on " Goethe and Latin America " and M. Ugo Ojetti on " Goethe and Italy ".

The meeting on Friday afternoon was devoted to Goethe's travels. Professor de Reynold read a paper on Goethe's three journeys to Switzerland, M. Paribeni and Dr. Waetzoldt on the journey to Italy and the stay in Rome, and Professor Oprescu on " Goethe and the Popular Genius ".

These papers and the discussions to which they gave rise have been issued in volume form by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

On Saturday, May 14th, the Committee held two meetings forming the second session, in the strict sense, of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The questions dealt with may be arranged under three heads :

(a) *Work in Progress.*

This consists of the programme of work drawn up by the Committee at its 1931 session, and carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the year 1931-32. It covers six main subjects :

1. *International Bibliography of Translations.* — The Committee noted the proposals submitted by the Committee of Experts who met at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in December 1931, to the effect that, beginning on July 1st, 1932, the Institute should publish an international catalogue of translations, under the title of *Index Translationum*, based upon information at present available in national bibliographies, and giving a list of translations for six countries : France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and the United States of America.

2. *Wider Exhibition of Educational Films.* — The Committee noted the results achieved by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with educational films, very largely as the outcome of the meeting of representatives of the principal cinema industries at Paris on April 28th, 1932.

In particular, the Committee approved the proposal for an exchange of correspondence or a " conversation " on the subject of cinematographic literature.

3. *Collections of Recorded Music.* — The proposals of the three experts consulted by the Institute, to the effect that national libraries of records should be formed and that an international catalogue of music already recorded should be published, were approved, and submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the request that the Institute be instructed to take action thereon.

4. *Broadcasting of Music.* — The Committee has received from the Institute particulars of the steps taken by it to secure for music and poetry as large a place as possible in wireless programmes.

5. *International Centre for Institutes dealing with Art and Archæology.* — The Committee decided to recommend specially to the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the very carefully considered programme for co-operation between institutes dealing with archæology and the history of art, which had been drawn up by the Committee of Experts convened at Paris by the Institute on January 28th and 29th, 1932.

6. *International Museums Office.* — The President of the Directing Committee of the Office reported to the Committee on the work done during the year. The Committee noted this report with interest, particularly as regards the success of the Athens Conference on the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments, a result which reflected great credit on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The proceedings of the Athens Conference will be published in *Museion*.

(b) *Current Questions.*

1. " *Exchange of Letters* " and " *Conversations* ". — As already mentioned, the discussion on Goethe was the first of the series of " conversations " decided on at the Committee's first session. A very interesting exchange of views took place regarding the choice of a subject for the next " conversation ". Being anxious to attack a present-day problem of particularly immediate interest, the Committee unanimously agreed on the following : " The future of Europe and the World ". In the meantime the Institute will undertake an extensive enquiry into the steps taken in the different countries, either by public bodies or by private initiative, to cope with the distressing effects of the economic crisis on artists, writers, and intellectual workers in general.

The Committee fully realised the difficulties involved in carrying out the scheme of " exchange of letters " proposed in 1931, and desired to express its appreciation of the efforts made by the Director of the Institute to ensure the success of this scheme, which will remain in the forefront of the Committee's activities, and will continue to engage the earnest attention of the Institute.

The Committee had decided in 1931 on the following subject : " Means of ensuring that in contemporary social, economic and political spheres the intellectual element shall be present and play its part ". The Committee decided to add a second subject — namely, " The Latin and Nordic Outlooks ", on which correspondence is to be exchanged between Professor Focillon, M. Ojetti, Professor Murray, and Professor Strzygowski.

2. *Poetry.* — In 1931 the Institute was asked by the Committee to undertake an investigation regarding the cultivation of the taste for poetry in teaching. The Institute submitted at Frankfort the opinions of such authorities as M. Michel Babits (Hungary), M. Ernst Robert Curtius (Germany), Mr. H. P. B. Lyon (United Kingdom), M. Perez de Ayala (Spain), and M. A. Thibaudet (France). The Committee noted that the Institute had given up the system of administrative and general enquiries in favour of the far more attractive and profitable method of consulting eminent poets, critics, and schoolmasters.

The Institute has still a few enquiries to make, after which it will communicate the results of the investigation to the Ministries of Education in the various countries, or publish them in volume form.

3. *The Theatre.* — At the Committee's first meeting, the subject of the theatre was merely placed on the agenda, and the Institute was instructed to collect information with a view to ascertaining whether there were good grounds for international action. In carrying out these instructions, the Institute followed the methods which it had adopted for dealing with the question of poetry. It got into touch with producers, and with the Universal Theatre Society. It became clear that the theatre in its international aspect raised several technical problems which might well form the subject of further consultations on the part of the Institute.

(c) *New Questions.*

1. *Intellectual Rights.* — Although the Committee has no authority to deal with the questions of principle involved in the protection of intellectual rights, the Chairman felt it his duty to keep the Committee informed of the steps being taken in this connection by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

2. Professor Strzygowski had requested that the following question might be included in the agenda : Technical problems and their connection with the general problems relating to the future of civilisation.

This proposal was, however, withdrawn during the session.

3. *Publication of Authentic Texts of Musical Works.* — At the request of M. Béla Bartok, this matter will, with the approval of the plenary Committee, be examined by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Appendix 2.

C.I.C.I.283.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS : REPORT ON THE MEETING OF A DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 12TH AND 13TH, 1932, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, appointed in accordance with the decisions of the League Council, held a session at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1932, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the discussions :

Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. Jules DESTREE, Professor Ivan DJAYA, Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Professor G. GALLAVRESI, Miss H. Clarkson MILLER (substitute for Dr. Duggan), M. P. MUNCH, M. W. SCHELLBERG, Professor A. ZIMMERN and M. G. THÉLIN (International Labour Office).

The delegation held four meetings, at which the various items on its agenda were considered.

Collaboration of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations in Instruction in the Aims and Work of the League of Nations.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having examined the report of the Secretariat on the enquiry now in progress concerning the organisation and methods of the scientific study of international relations, more particularly in regard to instruction on the League of Nations ;

“ Having noted a resolution adopted on the subject by the annual Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, held at Milan from May 22nd to 27th, 1932 :

“ Approves the plan of the enquiry which also involves an examination of the assistance that these institutions might give in the training of teachers and in the directing of public opinion ;

“ Considers it highly desirable that the institutions of other countries engaged in the study of the same questions should be associated with the enquiry ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should convene the Joint Committee during the annual Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, which is to meet in 1933, in order that the Committee may express its views on the results of the enquiry and communicate those results, with its opinion, to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

Enquiry addressed to States Members of the League with regard to Instruction on the League in Teachers' Training Colleges.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee took note of the report submitted to it by the Secretariat in the enquiry now in progress. It was pleased to see that the questionnaire had aroused keen interest in certain quarters. The delegation left it to the Secretariat to consider in what form the results of the enquiry would be published.

Production of Educational Films on the League of Nations.

The delegation examined a report by the Secretariat on the results of a meeting held in Paris on April 28th, 1932, to study the means of encouraging the production of educational films on the League.¹ It also heard a statement by the Director of the Information Section on this matter. The delegation unanimously recognised the great importance of the film as a means of spreading a knowledge of the League among young people and of promoting a better understanding between nations. It also emphasised the importance of a suitable choice of subjects for news films. After an exchange of views, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Expresses its keen appreciation of the opinions given at the meeting held in Paris on April 28th, 1932, and recognises the value of the assistance which has been afforded it ;

“ Stresses the importance of the resolution concerning the method to be followed for the production of an educational film on the League of Nations ;

“ Considers it expedient, however, at this first stage, to limit its recommendation to requesting the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to leave to the Information Section, acting in liaison with the Secretariat of the Organisation and with the Rome Institute, the task of having a scenario prepared ;

“ Is of opinion that the Committee might request the Secretariat of the Organisation, acting in agreement with the Rome Institute and with the Information Section, and after consultation, if necessary, with the Executive Committee, to collect any suggestions that might assist in producing the film on the basis of the scenario, when once adopted ;

“ Reiterates the importance which it attaches to the problem of news films and more generally to the part that the cinema may play in promoting mutual comprehension between peoples ;

“ Recommends that this aspect of the question be considered by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by its executive organs ;

“ Expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the Governing Body of the Rome Institute to study the means of encouraging the production of folk-lore films presented in such a way as to lead to a better understanding of the particular genius of the different peoples.”

Circulation of League of Nations Publications.

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the reasons for which the League Assembly, at its twelfth session, found it necessary to refuse further credits for the circulation of League publications. It also took note of the information furnished by the Director of the Secretariat Publications Service and by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation regarding the sale of publications. It likewise heard a statement by Mr. Cummings concerning the circulation of a bulletin by the Information Section, intended for overseas countries, and took note of a report on the progress of translations of the pamphlet *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations*. The various suggestions made during the discussion were embodied in the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Learns with satisfaction that the Supervisory Committee has approved of the principle of publishing in attractive book form League documents that are considered likely to be of particular interest ;

“ Draws its attention to the special opportunity for the application of this policy presented by the forthcoming World Economic Conference, when the financial and economic documentation (such as the three reports of the Gold Delegation) will be in demand both by students and by the general public ;

“ Points out that League documents are year by year becoming more indispensable to teachers and students of modern history as well as of international relations in the narrower sense ; and

“ Renews its request, made last year, for the reprinting of important League documents, such as early numbers of the *Official Journal*, which have become out of print, suggesting that the period during which the expense is estimated to be recovered should be extended to at least three years.”

“ *Educational Survey.*”

As it rests with the Advisory Committee of the *Educational Survey* to examine in detail the programme of this publication, the delegation, after hearing a statement by the editor, merely took note of the information furnished and approved in principle the programme for the forthcoming numbers.

Revision of School Text-books.

The delegation examined a report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the meeting of the Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, held in Paris on February 15th and 16th, 1932.¹ The delegation approved the resolutions of the experts after making certain amendments. It noted with great satisfaction the improved procedure proposed by the experts for the revision of school text-books. While emphasising once again the importance of the revision of school text-books, the delegation unanimously stressed the fundamental part played by the teacher who made use of the text-books in his instruction. The delegation approved the report and programme of work submitted to it, and adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Approves the report on the revision of school text-books framed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and trusts that the English edition may be published as soon as possible with due reference to the fresh data collected by the Institute ;

“ Approves the resolutions of the Committee of Experts for the revision of school text-books, convened by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and directs the special attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the new Casares resolution amended by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. The Sub-Committee further stresses, in particular, the importance of Resolution VI, which calls for a technical study of the psychological influence exercised by school text-books on the mind of the child ;

“ Approves the request of the Committee of Experts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should study the means of encouraging the preparation of school text-books and reading-books imbued with the spirit of international *rapprochement* ;

“ Recommends the establishment of a collection of school text-books of every country, kept up to date and placed at the disposal of the public ;

“ Asks that the Institute shall include in the *Intellectual Co-operation Bulletin* a new section dealing with fresh data concerning the revision of school text-books.”

The resolutions of the Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, as approved and amended by the delegation, read as follows :

I.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books,

“ Apprised of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations advocating the correction in school text-books of passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations, and which was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Is convinced that a more extensive application of the ‘ Casares resolution ’ would constitute one of the most effective means of obtaining practical results and that the procedure already in operation could be usefully developed ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should :

“ (1) Remind the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of the possibilities offered to them in this procedure, calling attention to the fact that it is for them to take the initiative in putting it into practice and thereby to contribute to the removal of the causes of friction and international discontent ;

¹ See Institute document B.8.1932.

“(2) Complete the measures in force by adopting the following procedure :

“(a) The action of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be extended to text-books on history and geography, ethnographical maps, text-books on the history of civilisation, civics and morals, and anthologies and reading-books used both in public and in private education.

“(b) This procedure shall be followed whenever a National Committee deems it advisable to obtain the correction of errors of fact, the making good of omissions, or the rectification of opinions or comments revealing a spirit of animosity towards foreign nations or of a nature to place a nation in an unfavourable light. Requests for such adjustments shall be accompanied by textual quotations.

“(c) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall invite the National Committees to communicate to it a list of the text-books in general use in their respective countries. The National Committees shall, at same time, indicate the methods adopted in their country for the choice of school books.

“(d) The National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation shall be asked to reply to all requests for correction addressed to them by other National Committees, even when they do not deem it advisable to intervene. They shall forward a copy of each of these requests to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation through the intermediary of the International Institute. The National Committee concerned shall, in the same conditions, communicate a copy of its reply.

“(e) If, within a period of six months, a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation receives no reply to its request, or if it fails to obtain satisfaction, it shall have the right to ask the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to set up a small committee of friendly conciliation under the chairmanship of a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and assisted by two representatives of important educational and scientific organisations.”

II.

“The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books is of the opinion that the League of Nations should recommend to the Governments that they assure themselves that the text-books in use in their country contain no passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations.

“Without wishing to intervene in any manner whatsoever in questions concerning teaching within the different countries, it considers itself justified in recommending the following measures, among which a choice may be made :

“(a) In countries where the choice of school text-books is a matter for decision by the Government, the latter shall entrust a committee or official organisation with the duty of ensuring that none but school books containing no passages of a nature to prejudice international goodwill shall be used ;

“(b) In countries where the choice of school text-books does not concern the Government, this choice shall be entrusted to groups of teachers, under the responsibility of the school authorities.

“The Committee is further of the opinion that educational museums and National Centres of Educational Documentation should possess collections of instructional text-books compatible with the lofty spirit in which educators should conceive their duties.”

III.

“The Committee of Experts, after taking cognisance of the results obtained by the collaboration of regional groups, such as the Scandinavian association ‘Norden’, or of national branches of the major international associations, such as the International Federation of Teachers’ Associations, to mention but two examples, is of the opinion that :

“The national branches of the major international associations concerned with educational questions should be invited to place themselves directly in touch one with the other with a view to obtaining the revision of school text-books which are not inspired by a spirit of mutual understanding, and thus exercise an immediate influence on the manner in which the history of their respective nations is treated.”

IV.

“The Committee of Experts examined the proposal formulated in 1930 by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations that, with the consent of the Governments, an enquiry should be undertaken regarding

school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, ethnographical maps, school text-books used for instruction in civics and morals, the history of civilisation, anthologies and readers used in the various countries.

“ Noting that various investigations in this connection are proceeding or contemplated and that, moreover, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had already approached the Governments regarding the drawing up of a documentary report which it submitted to the Committee,

“ The Committee of Experts recommends that, pending the receipt of information on the results of the unofficial action at present being taken or contemplated, the International Institute should continue to collect documentary material concerning this question for communication to the different Governments.”

V.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books, while confining itself to the consideration of the definite subject referred to it by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, cannot refrain from calling attention to the importance attaching to the teaching of history in connection with the training of rising generations in a spirit of peace and goodwill.

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should examine the means of promoting, in the different countries, the compilation of text-books as well as historical and literary readers conceived in this spirit and, while scientifically accurate, of a nature to further international understanding.”

VI.

“ The Committee of Experts for the Revision of School Text-books,

“ Considering that a more comprehensive solution of the problem of the revision of school text-books necessitates a technical study of the psychological influence exercised by these text-books on the minds of the pupils ;

“ Expresses the wish that this study be undertaken and the results brought to the notice of educators.”

VII.

“ The Committee of Experts is of the opinion that it would be an advantage to constitute a collection of the school text-books envisaged in the present report and the more generally used in the different countries and, for this purpose, to obtain the collaboration of competent bodies, such as the Committee for the Teaching of History of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. These organisations might, in their respective countries, see that this collection is constituted and kept up to date and place it at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

Educational Broadcasting.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation submitted three reports on the problems of broadcasting. The first contains the results of an enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting;¹ the second covers broadcasting in its relation with adult education, with the object of improving international relations,² and the third all the questions raised by the use of broadcasting from the angle of international understanding.³ The delegation, after examining the conclusions of these reports, had the advantage of hearing a statement by Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union, on the results of the enquiry among sending stations concerning school broadcasting. This enquiry was carried out simultaneously with the enquiry of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation among educationists who have made a special study of the question. Lastly, the weekly wireless talks summarising the work of the League, contemplated by the Secretariat, formed the subject of a communication from the Director of the Information Section.

The delegation approved the programme of work referred to in the different reports submitted to it and adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee,

“ Having taken cognisance of the results of the enquiry carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the educational aspects of broadcasting :

“ Notes that this study entirely satisfied the recommendations which it expressed in the matter ;

“ Requests that this documentary material may be printed and circulated to Governments and to organisers of educational broadcasting programmes in the different countries ;

¹ See Institute document B.13.1932.

² See Institute document B.15.1932.

³ See Institute document B.17.1932.

“ Considers that the Institute should continue to keep in touch with the developments of educational broadcasting, to study them, to make known the progress achieved and to promote comparisons and exchanges of methods. As regards, more particularly, instruction concerning the League of Nations and the propagation of an international spirit, the delegation considers it necessary that systematic action be taken to support the many activities which are already in being but which are dispersed and of varying importance.

“ Noting the request put forward by several experts, the delegation urges that every country should frame a list of programmes characteristic of its culture and national genius, which would help towards a better understanding between the peoples.

“ As regards broadcasting from an international standpoint, the delegation considers it desirable that the Institute should be authorised to convene, after consultation with the International Broadcasting Union, a committee of experts which would define the various fields of study to be explored and draw up a programme of work or action, and desires to bring specially to its attention the important problem of the broadcasting of reliable news concerning international events.”

Travel and Interchanges for Young People.

The delegation took note of a fully documented report on the enquiry into international interchanges and travel for school pupils. It also examined a proposal by Dr. Schellberg for the organisation of national centres for the international travel and interchanges of young people. The delegation approved this proposal and requested the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its efforts in this direction.

The resolution adopted reads as follows :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on interchanges and travel for young people, and, more particularly, the methods and principles adopted for such international interchanges, especially for educational purposes :¹

“ Notes that this documentary material already embodies a considerable mass of experience, and that the conclusions arrived at as the result of this enquiry are deserving of wide publicity in the official and private circles concerned ;

“ Considers that co-ordination may be recommended, on a national basis, between the activities of the various bodies concerned with the international travel and interchange of youth ;

“ Recommends that there be set up, in accordance with the methods of work in use in each country, national offices or co-ordination centres responsible for collecting information on all questions concerning the organisation of such travel and the material facilities which might be obtained by means of common action, more particularly as regards railway rates, visas, insurance against accidents, sickness, etc.

“ The Institute will, if necessary, ask for the opinion of experts on questions requiring technical knowledge.”

Libraries and Publications.

As various questions concerning publications had already been dealt with in connection with the circulation of League publications, the delegation merely took note of a statement by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the difficulties which had been encountered in regard to the publication of interesting and objective works on the League's activities.

The delegation decided to refer this question to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

National Educational Information Centres.

The Institute submitted to the delegation a report on the results of the meeting of experts held in Paris on February 11th and 12th, 1932.

The delegation approved the conclusions of this report and the programme of work in the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the report of the Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Educational Information Centres and the documentary material collected by the Institute on the organisation and activities of the centres for educational information and pedagogic studies of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy :²

“ Recommends that there be set up in every country a National Educational Information Centre. With a view to ensuring liaison between these centres, the delegation

¹ See Institute document B.18.1932.

² See Institute documents B.9, B.11 and B.14.1932.

considers it highly desirable that a permanent Committee of National Centres should be set up, the Secretariat for which would be provided by the Institute.

“ This permanent Committee, while respecting the characteristics peculiar to the different centres, and without interfering with their autonomy or with the special relations which they might have established with one another, would be responsible for promoting the establishment of National Centres in countries where these do not yet exist.

“ It would inform the Institute of the main lines of the work to be carried on in collaboration with the different centres and in regard to all problems of international co-ordination in the matter of primary and secondary education.

“ The delegation trusts that the setting up of this permanent Committee may be preceded or followed by a more comprehensive meeting of representatives of the principal National Centres already in existence, or of the departments of primary and secondary education.

“ It stresses also the expediency of publishing periodically a selected bibliography of useful works and articles on the subject of education.”

Work of the Major Associations which collaborate in the Instruction of Youth regarding the League of Nations.

The delegation took note of the report submitted to it on this matter by the Liaison Committee of the major international organisations.¹ It requested the Director of the Institute to inform the Liaison Committee that the delegation greatly appreciated the collaboration of these bodies. It also expressed the hope that henceforward the Liaison Committee would submit to it a short list of the questions to which it desired to draw the delegation's attention.

Anti-war Education.

The delegation discussed a draft resolution submitted by M. Destrée, which reads as follows :

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

After a warm discussion, which revealed considerable divergencies of opinion, the delegation, whilst unanimously recognising that the idea underlying M. Destrée's proposal deserved the most careful consideration, nevertheless found that the question upon which it had been asked to express an opinion was not yet ripe for decision. It therefore decided to keep the item on its agenda for further examination at its next session.

Moral Disarmament.

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the present position of the discussions concerning moral disarmament in the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The Secretary explained the origin of the preliminary draft text submitted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the Committee for Moral Disarmament. In taking note of these statements, the delegation expressed great satisfaction at the keen interest shown by the members of the Conference in the questions on its programme. In the course of the discussion, the delegation endorsed various observations on the preliminary draft text. In particular, it unanimously recommended that in all texts positive action should come before negative and repressive action. The Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was requested to transmit these observations to the Chairman of the Committee for Moral Disarmament.

Exchange of Views on the Action to be taken on Connection with Continuation Classes and Adult Education.

Mme. Dreyfus-Barney explained the reasons for which she advocated systematic action to promote instruction on international questions among young people and adults. During the discussion, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation informed the delegation of the various angles from which the Institute had approached the problem of adult education (popular libraries, popular arts, broadcasting, etc.).

M. Thélin informed the delegation of what had been done by the International Labour Office to promote the better use of workers' spare time.

The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Considering the importance of post-school and adult education, and desirous alike of witnessing its further progress in the various countries and of making better known the advantages of international collaboration and organisation and of a spiritual *rapprochement* between the peoples ;

¹ See Institute document C.E.97.

“ Approving the work already done in this connection, more particularly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and by the International Labour Office, whether separately or jointly :

“ Asks that systematic action may be further extended, in accordance with the same methods, both among the masses and in professional circles, with a view to employing the increasing spare time of a large number of persons for the purpose of supplementing their education and improving their general culture.”

World Conference of Educationists.

At the twelfth session of the Assembly, a motion was brought forward in the Sixth Committee to convene a World Conference of Educationists. The proposal was referred to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The delegation wishes to draw the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the fact that it does not consider it possible to modify the decision taken by it in regard to an identical proposal made at its 1930 session. It therefore requested the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to pursue the study of the question, which it would keep on its agenda.

International History Manual.

The delegation took note of a proposal made by the Conference on the Teaching of History held at The Hague from June 30th to July 2nd, 1932, for the publication of an international history manual to serve as a kind of complement to the pamphlet *The Aims and Organisation of the League*.

Although it was unable to take a decision on the matter, the delegation unanimously recognised that this proposal deserved careful consideration.

Appendix 3.

C.I.C.I.279.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE, SUBMITTED BY M. A. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

As Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome and as a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, I am particularly glad to be able to inform the latter body of the work done by the Institute since July 1931.

During this period, a meeting of the Governing Body was summoned by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and was held on October 13th and 14th. Two meetings of the Permanent Executive Committee were held, one on October 15th, immediately after the meeting of the Governing Body, with the object of giving practical effect to certain of its discussions ; and a second on April 8th and 9th last. As an exceptional measure and in view of the present need for economy, which applies also to international bodies, the Council had decided that the three statutory meetings of the Committee should take place during the financial year 1932 as follows : one in April, to which reference has just been made ; the second immediately before the conclusion of the work of the Governing Body ; and the third immediately afterwards.

You are no doubt acquainted with the report on the activities of our Institute, prepared by Dr. Krüss and submitted to the Council of the League,¹ and also with the report of the Rapporteur to the Council of the League,² and you have no doubt been glad to hear the favourable opinions on the work done which have been expressed in both these reports.

The work of the Institute has, for budgetary reasons, been confined within the same limits as during previous financial periods, but the development of its activities has none the less been very encouraging. Expressions of approval are being received in daily increasing numbers from producers and users in all countries, and we have witnessed the rapid extension of a network of national corresponding bodies well qualified to reinforce the efforts of the Institute.

Corresponding Committees of the Institute have been formed in many countries, and have acquired importance from the adhesion of eminent persons or the participation of public authorities and official bodies interested in the subject. I may refer, by way of example, to the French Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, the German Committee (recently set up on the initiative of Dr. Krüss), the Roumanian Committee (set up on the initiative of M. Oprescu), the Dutch, Hungarian and Chilian Committees, the Argentine Committee which will shortly be set up, the Czechoslovak Committee and, finally, the British

¹ See document C.922.M.487.1931.XII.

² See *Official Journal*, thirteenth year, No. 3 (Part II), page 455.

Committee, which, although exercising independent activities of a more complex nature, has nevertheless undertaken to act as one of the Corresponding Bodies of the Institute.

The Committee in which you will be most interested is, however, the Chinese Committee, which has been working successfully for some months past. In spite of the difficulties of distance, the Director of the Institute has succeeded in arousing among many eminent educationists in both the international and Chinese communities of Shanghai, and also in the most important cultural, scientific and educational centres of China, a direct interest in the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

It has thus been possible to set up an institution which is busily preparing an active propaganda; the articles appearing in the entire international and Chinese Press are evidence of the energy with which this Committee has started on its work, directed towards a definite practical object — namely, the creation of a National Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Meanwhile, the Institute has continued to maintain and develop relations with all international bodies. A mutually satisfactory arrangement has been come to with the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting, and also with the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute has also been able to co-operate in the work of the Moral Disarmament Committee by submission of a report on the part to be played by the cinematograph as a means of mutual understanding between the peoples, and has made certain definite proposals which were the subject of a special resolution by the Committee.

Assistance has also been given by the Institute in an enquiry into the best means of improving cinematographic propaganda in favour of the League of Nations and for the instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

The Child Welfare Committee expressed its gratitude to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute for its assistance, and at its April session adopted a resolution in this sense which was greatly appreciated by us.

Last year I informed the Committee of the draft International Convention for the abolition of Customs barriers against educational films. As a result of observations made by various Governments, and in view of the necessity for accurate cataloguing by the Institute and for strict national supervision, this Convention has been to some extent modified in the direction required. In order to hasten the coming into force of the Convention, the decision was taken not to have recourse to a diplomatic conference, which would have involved considerable expense, but to prepare a definite draft Protocol open to the signature of the Powers — a course in which the Economic Committee of the League concurred. This draft will be submitted for discussion to the League Assembly in September next.

Among the matters on the programme approved by the Governing Body which may be of interest to the Committee, I will mention the following :

1. An enquiry into the possibility of the systematic employment, in the national and consequently in the international sphere, of talking films for purposes of ethnical, linguistic and folklore records. This work is to some extent connected with the enquiry which the Paris Institute is conducting into the large problem of gramophone libraries. By the help of sound and talking films, it will be possible to extend this work into other fields, supplementing the recording of speech and sound by the visual representation of persons, things and traditional performances.

2. The enquiry, of a purely technical nature, which has been made into the moral right to copyright in respect of works which have become public property; the question of cinematographic archives, in considering which the Institute has had the advantage of the valuable assistance of the Committees of the Paris Institute concerned with archives or library experts; the question of the preservation of films of historical interest; the continuation of the extensive enquiries already carried out or in course of completion, which have aroused keen and general interest and have attracted the special notice of the Council of the League.

Acting on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Institute has carried out a rapid and most successful investigation into the possibility of including educational films in public entertainments. In many countries, draft laws have been, or will shortly be, submitted with the object of encouraging the exhibition of educational films in cinemas.

The report of the Institute on this matter appeared in the Institute's *Review*, which, in spite of the crisis, has been not merely maintained, but improved from the point of view both of form and of matter. A fall in the advertising receipts, on which it largely depends, was immediately made up for by strict economies and by a reduction in the price paid for paper and printing, measures which in no way interfered with the circulation of the *Review* or the excellence of its make-up. There has been no falling off in the number of subscribers, and the figure of 2,500 subscribers reached last year may be exceeded during the current period. The circulation of the *Review* is spreading in intellectual circles, such as libraries, schools, universities, cultural and scientific research centres, etc., and I take this fact as evidence that the *Review* is succeeding in its aim.

As I have already said, the *Review* — and, in general, the various publications of the Institute — is not in any way a financial charge on the budget; on the contrary, for the period 1931-32 there was a slight profit on the publications item of the budget, which made an addition to the general revenues of the Institute.

This year will see the publication, in one of the five official languages of the Institute, of a work of particular importance — namely, the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*.

Since the first appearance of cinematograph films in the last years of the past century down to the present day, several thousands of words have been brought into use in all countries in connection with matters of technique, production and artistic presentation. The absence of any real lexicon raised, and continues to raise, many difficulties in the understanding of the fundamental terms, both technical and artistic, employed in this powerful industrial and intellectual movement. For this reason, the Institute has drawn up the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, which will contain approximately 3,600 words arranged according to subjects, illustrated and accompanied with every possible aid to explanation, such as diagrams, illustrations, etc. From a scientific point of view, this will be one of the most important achievements of the Institute over which I have the honour to preside.

At the same time, we have continued with the preparation of international catalogues of films of educational value. The object of this work is to bring to the notice of users — actual or potential — the wide choice of material in existence, which, for want of means to publish all these films, remains unknown. It will no doubt be possible during this year to begin the publication of general catalogues arranged according to subjects. The authorities of all countries have given very extensive assistance to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in this matter.

Finally, I think I should inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that, in order to enable the Institute to draw up its budget without encroaching upon its reserve funds, the Italian Government has granted for the current financial year (1932) an additional extraordinary subsidy of 200,000 lire. The Institute has thus been enabled to keep intact its reserve fund, which has been increased by a surplus from the year 1931 and has now reached a considerable figure. In spite of the reduced figure of the budget, this surplus has reached 8 per cent of the total credits.

The Institute follows faithfully the instructions of its Governing Body and its Committee, and carries out an excellent and useful task with the help of an extremely small staff. I can give the assurance that strict and careful administration enables the Institute to work at full efficiency in spite of the modest means at its disposal.

Appendix 4.

GENERAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|--|------|
| I. Introduction | 37 |
| II. Activities of General Interest : | |
| 1. Moral Disarmament | 38 |
| 2. The International Aspects of Broadcasting. | 40 |
| 3. The Milan Conference and the Scientific Study of International Relations. | 41 |
| 4. Collaboration of Intellectual Circles in the Programme of International Work : " Exchange of Letters " and " Conversations " | 42 |
| 5. Documentary Information : Bibliography of Translations | 42 |
| 6. The Mission to China | 43 |
| 7. The Universal Adoption of Roman Characters | 45 |
| III. Educational Activities : | |
| 1. Meeting of the Directors of Higher Education | 45 |
| 2. Meeting of International Student Associations | 46 |
| 3. University Exchanges | 47 |
| 4. Liaison between Institutes of Archæology and History of Art | 47 |
| 5. Establishment of National Educational Information Centres and Liaison between these Centres | 48 |
| 6. Revision of School Text-Books | 48 |
| 7. Exchanges and Travel of Primary- and Secondary-School Children | 49 |
| 8. Educational Broadcasting | 49 |
| 9. Adult Education : | |
| (a) Broadcasting | 51 |
| (b) Popular Libraries and Workers' Leisure | 51 |
| (c) Popular Arts and Workers' Leisure | 51 |
| 10. Liaison with the Major International Associations | 52 |

| | Page |
|---|------|
| IV. Exact and Natural Sciences : | |
| 1. Relations between the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Scientific Organisations. . . | 52 |
| 2. Co-ordination of Scientific Bibliographies | 53 |
| 3. Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology | 53 |
| 4. Collaboration between Scientific Museums | 54 |
| 5. Handbook of Scientific Laboratories | 54 |
| V. Libraries : Archives : | |
| 1. Libraries | 54 |
| 2. Archives | 55 |
| VI. Literary Questions : | |
| 1. Enquiry on the Teaching of Poetry | 55 |
| 2. Broadcasting of Poetry | 56 |
| 3. Drama from the International Standpoint | 56 |
| 4. Ibero-American Collection | 56 |
| 5. Cinematographic Literature | 57 |
| VII. International Museums Office : | |
| 1. Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments : The Athens Conference | 57 |
| 2. International Juridical Protection of Public Collections | 59 |
| 3. Agreement between Casting Workshops | 59 |
| 4. Publications | 60 |
| 5. Miscellaneous Questions | 60 |
| VIII. Music : Popular Art : | |
| A. Music : | |
| 1. Recorded Music | 61 |
| 2. Musical Editions | 61 |
| 3. Musical Broadcasts | 61 |
| B. Popular Art : | |
| 1. Collaboration with the International Committee on Popular Arts . . . | 62 |
| 2. Publication of the " Acts and Memoranda of the Prague Congress ". . | 62 |
| IX. Intellectual Rights : | |
| 1. Collaboration with Other Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights | 62 |
| 2. International Protection of Authors' Rights (Preparation of the Brussels Conference) | 62 |
| 3. International Action in Favour of the Preliminary Draft International Convention on the Right of the Scientist | 63 |
| 4. New Questions | 64 |
| X. National Committees : " <i>Délégués d'états</i> " | 64 |
| XI. Publications : | |
| 1. Periodicals | 65 |
| 2. Volumes and <i>Cahiers</i> | 65 |
| XII. Conclusion | 66 |

I. INTRODUCTION.

The programme for the year 1931-32 was determined by the resolutions voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1931; they were approved, in the following September, by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, which, as shown by their reports, unreservedly expressed themselves in favour of the working plan and the methods adopted.

The Committee had placed a number of new questions on its agenda. Special attention should first of all be called to the importance attached to all matters relating to education; the Committee had, for example, provided for a first meeting of the Directors of Higher Education, who not only included in their programme questions concerning the international exchange of teachers and students, the equivalence of degrees and the overcrowding of universities and intellectual professions, but also devoted their attention to establishing what one of the directors termed a "policy of science"; this meeting decided to examine fundamental questions such as the relations between universities and Governments and the adaptation of teaching and research in certain fields of science to the requirements of present-day life. Other questions of international collaboration of direct concern to universities and higher education were broached by the meeting of International Student Organisations; it was decided to establish a centre of liaison and exchanges between university institutes and institutes for the history of art and archæology.

Leaving the field of higher education, it is to be noted that steps have been taken with a view to the establishment of national educational reference centres, to bring them into regular contact one with the other and to organise relations between the departments of primary education; a comparative study has been made of the methods adopted in the exchange of school-children; a procedure has been proposed whereby the League of Nations could exercise a beneficial influence on the drafting and compilation of school text-books; interesting and fully detailed conclusions are emerging from the enquiry undertaken on broadcasting for schools; and several contributions have been made to post-school education by popular libraries, popular arts and the utilisation of mechanical means of disseminating knowledge in completing the education of the masses.

All who took a part in this work were prompted by the principles which dictate the action of the Committee: to make known through the channels of collaboration the progress realised in education, to facilitate fresh undertakings through the urging of joint action, to raise the intellectual standard of workers and persons who have been obliged to leave school at an early age and, lastly, to promote a better mutual understanding between nations.

The decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding these questions were received with the keenest interest in all quarters. The work which it entrusted to the International Institute has been carried out with the support not only of the major associations and private organisations, but also of official departments, heads of public services and the ministries of public education. Thus, new bonds have been formed between countries, and international activities have developed by the combination of national effort, by the establishing of contact between existing institutions, by promoting or facilitating relations, exchanges and comparisons, without there being any necessity to form new organisations.

International work has also been pursued in the other fields of intellectual activity in which the Committee had undertaken to develop mutual relations and to further co-operation. With regard to the exact and natural sciences, a programme has been drawn up for the co-ordination of their terminologies and is already being put into operation; the recommendations concerning the drafting of summaries are meeting with constantly growing support; studies are proceeding in connection with research laboratories and scientific museums. Special mention should be made of the more sustained collaboration which the International Institute has been able to establish with the scientific unions and various international commissions; a draft agreement with the International Council of Unions is, moreover, submitted to the Committee.

The International Museums Office has, for its part, developed its connections with the national institutions and departments of fine arts. The latter sent a great number of delegations to the Athens Conference, and their competence is proved by the high standard of the work there accomplished. Further results have been obtained in the matter of archives and libraries. Finally, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Committee regarding the dissemination of the product of the mind, the promotion of exchanges of ideas and personal contact between intellectual workers, the Institute undertook the work of preparing "conversations" along the lines of that held at Frankfort on the occasion of the Goethe Centenary celebrations, and an "exchange of letters"; it also made a study of the use that can be made of broadcasting for making known the masterpieces of literature and music and examined a number of questions bearing upon culture in general. The Institute has begun the publication of the *Index Translationum*, a work which, in the field of bibliography, will constitute a fresh, although limited, contribution to a question which concerns both literature and science.

The majority of the conclusions submitted to the Committee have been reached thanks to the meetings of committees of experts, who were invited to express their opinion on the placing on the agenda of a question accepted for examination by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation or to draw up a working programme. The convening of these

committees of experts had been decided last year, and especial attention must be called to the satisfactory results obtained by this procedure ; each of these meetings was attended by only a small number of experts, but they nevertheless made it possible, on the whole, to benefit by the advice of a body of international experts of the highest standing. These experts were, for the most part, heads of administrative departments, university professors, directors of major national institutions, representatives of recognised scientific organisations and personalities occupying positions of authority in the world of art and letters, who had responded to the Committee's invitation to place their experience and talent at its disposal. These contacts, which were completed by a regular exchange of correspondence and, in so far as was possible, by visits undertaken by various officials, served to assure the strictly international character of the work accomplished ; all the countries and official departments concerned associated themselves with the activities of the League of Nations, with the guarantee that their different points of view would be taken into consideration in the work pursued in common under the impartial authority of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

The same collaboration and the same facilities were forthcoming for the conduct of the numerous enquiries which the Institute had been instructed to undertake and, in this field also, the indications of future success were most encouraging. These enquiries related to a great variety of subjects and, at the close of the year, were dealt with in a number of reports : popular libraries, the utilisation of popular arts in the employment of workers' spare time, educational broadcasting, the international aspect of broadcasting, methods adopted in the exchange of school-children — to mention only the most important of the questions examined. In this connection, it should be noted that the system of addressing questionnaires to numerous organisations does not seem to be the most suitable method of procedure ; in the majority of cases, the most valuable results were achieved by approaching qualified persons. In this respect, the collaboration of the National Committees was extremely valuable ; they either undertook themselves to ask one of their members to reply to the questionnaire or furnished the Institute with the names of the most competent authorities in their respective countries. By this means it was possible to obtain real studies, which were frequently of the highest value, and, by a system of comparison, to extract principles and, according to each particular case, provisional or definite conclusions of considerable interest.

Another feature to be noted is the ever-growing contribution being made by national organisations and centres to the general activities of the League of Nations Committee. First and foremost in this collaboration stand the National Committees. Apart from these committees, and in a general manner, there is a marked tendency towards the formation of national centres, between which communications, exchanges and the co-ordination of work is relatively easy to organise. This is the method envisaged by various committees — for example, the Committee on National Centres of Educational Documentation.

This method of work, which is calculated to permit of the comparatively easy development of useful undertakings in the future, would perhaps be of assistance in effectively taking up a question which has, on different occasions, already been brought to the notice of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and which, in several forms, is again submitted to it : the question of documentation. Whether it be through the *Index Translationum*, the rules for the drafting of scientific summaries, the educational bibliographies, the information supplied by the Museums Office or through the proposals made by the library experts, numerous efforts have already been made to meet, in a satisfactory manner, the need for collaboration which, in this field, is manifesting itself to an ever-increasing extent every day, at a time when it seems more and more difficult to keep pace with the steady progress of human learning.

Mention must be made of the entire success which attended the Milan Conference. For the first time on record, institutions for the scientific study of international relations undertook to carry out concrete work by concerted action ; in a very short space of time, they collected basic information on a question which, more than ever in the past, is becoming of capital interest : State intervention in economic life, and, in the course of an open discussion, the different arguments and views on this problem were heard. The institutions drew up a very full programme for the next meeting of the Conference, which will be held in London in 1933 ; it was unanimously agreed to intensify the application of this new method, and there can be no doubt that, during the twelve months that will elapse between the two Conferences, the institutions will devote their whole attention to this matter and that next year they will succeed in reaching conclusions of capital interest. A first step has thus been made in the study of international relations, which elsewhere form the subject of new proposals by Professor James T. Shotwell.

One of the most notable proofs of the hopes placed in the work of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation is to be found in the fact that a Special Committee on Moral Disarmament has been set up within the Disarmament Conference. Having been invited to study the proposals and projects submitted by the Polish Government, this special Committee solicited the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Committee and of the International Institute ; it also drafted a number of principles which have been submitted to the approval of the Governments and which, if they are adopted, cannot fail to impart fresh impetus and new life to the action undertaken.

II. ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

1. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

(a) When, at the beginning of the year, the Disarmament Conference met at Geneva, it was apprised of a question the solution of which, for the greater part at least, falls within the province of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation — namely, the question of

“moral disarmament”, submitted in a memorandum by the Polish Government dated September 23rd, 1931. It was defined as follows: the determination of the means best calculated to bring about a moral *détente*, to dispel mistrust and anxiety and to prepare the way for the establishing of a lasting peace. Although the proposals submitted to the Disarmament Conference referred to certain points which were not dealt with by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation, such as the amendment of home legislations, the revision of penal codes for the safeguarding of peace, etc., all the other efforts envisaged for a *rapprochement* of nations had already engaged the attention of the International Committee and of its executive services.

Thus, in a letter addressed on this matter to the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference, Professor Gilbert Murray stressed the necessity for a regular policy of international co-operation in the fields of science, art and letters to bring about moral disarmament, and offered the services of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation for the successful undertaking of any new task that might be entrusted to it by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

(b) The question of moral disarmament was discussed on March 15th before the Political Committee of the Conference. The Polish delegate, in submitting the request formulated by his Government, explained the scope of the problem in the following terms: “The question is not only one that envisages the disarming of minds, but also their transformation with a view to creating a solid psychological basis for the future development of international society”. A reply to this programme was furnished by a documentary memorandum prepared by the Institute and distributed a few days beforehand to the members of the Conference; this memorandum, which was drafted in the light of the experience acquired by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation, developed the considerations set forth by Professor Gilbert Murray. It stated that the exhaustive and far-reaching work to be undertaken must be based, above all, on teaching and on the education of nations, more particularly of the younger generation; that complete success must be reached in stages but that, once attained, it would no doubt be of a decisive character. It added that, to hasten this success, the support of the Governments, all of whom were represented at the Conference, would be an invaluable factor.

The points to which the memorandum called especial attention cover a considerable portion of the programme of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. After recalling to mind that the questions relating to the Press had not, up to the present, been dealt with by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the framework of the League of Nations, but that the machinery set up by the Committee might, in this field also, be of value, in view of the extremely important part played by journalism in the intellectual life of our time, the memorandum rapidly reviewed the most urgent questions: the teaching of the aims of the League of Nations; the teaching of international relations; study of contemporary history; school text-books; the utilisation of broadcasting for making foreign people, their civilisation and characteristic attainments, better known; and, lastly, the cinematograph and this vast field of opportunities which every class of teaching opens up for a policy of peace. Special reference was made to the new relations which, under the auspices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, had been recently established and in which the Governments themselves had already collaborated through the intermediary of their Ministries of Public Education and the dependent institutions, as well as to the support given to this work in the cause of peace by the disinterested action taken by the major international associations and teachers' and students' organisations. Finally, the efforts made to secure the co-operation of intellectual circles were briefly described, followed by an outline of the vast work of co-ordination whereby new contacts are being created between so many institutions concerned with intellectual problems.

(c) Simultaneously with the examination of these questions by the Conference, a certain number of intellectual organisations were initiating a movement for the furtherance of the all-important task of moral disarmament through representations to the Governments; these organisations were: the principal international student associations, the Liaison Committee for the Major International Associations and the leading international women's organisations.

(d) After taking cognisance of the memorandum and other papers prepared for its information, the Conference set up a sub-committee entrusted with the special task of examining the question of moral disarmament. This sub-committee has held several meetings at Geneva under the chairmanship of M. Perrier (Switzerland).

After a preliminary general discussion, it concentrated its attention on the scheme drawn up by a Drafting Committee on the basis of the information furnished by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is this scheme which has since been discussed, more particularly at the last two sessions of the Committee on Moral Disarmament on May 3rd and 4th, 1932. It consists of four chapters:

Instruction of the younger generations;

Collaboration by intellectual circles;

Utilisation of technical means of dissemination (films and broadcasting);

Ways and means to be adopted for bringing into operation the measures recommended with a view to moral disarmament.

The text prepared in this connection will be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July session. It is at present in the hands of the Governments. Upon their receipt of the observations, which are to be forwarded not later than June 25th, the Committee on Moral Disarmament will examine the results of this consultation and, with the help of its Drafting Committee and the Institute secretariat, will endeavour to adjust this provisional text to the desiderata of the States.

The insertion of a Protocol in the final Convention on the reduction of armaments would constitute further official recognition of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. It would place on record a programme approved by the Governments as a guide to the action to be taken nationally and internationally for furthering collaboration in all intellectual quarters. It is possible, however, that such a programme cannot include detailed legal engagements, since a considerable number of the points which have arisen call, in fact, for careful study by experts. Some require investigations and comparative studies to be made; others call for the establishment of uninterrupted contact between the existing organisations; some would entail the setting up of special national bodies; they are all bound up with that flexible and varied procedure which the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has endeavoured to establish. But a comprehensive engagement on the part of the Governments to do all in their power to bring this tremendous task, open to international initiative, to a successful issue would be invaluable and would set the undertaking on a solid basis.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF BROADCASTING.

It will be remembered that, last year, the League of Nations Assembly asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake an enquiry on all the international questions arising from the use of broadcasting from the standpoint of friendly relations between nations.

(a) In carrying out its enquiry and in order that the question might be clearly defined, the Institute this year confined itself to inviting a number of official personalities to state their qualified opinion on the subject; it has received several considered studies containing an abundance of suggestions; the line of action along which this work may be pursued is already becoming clear.

The conclusion to be reached from these studies is that, although wireless broadcasting does not lend itself to the same kind of propaganda as mass meetings, where the spirit of a crowd stimulates the energy of the speaker, it none the less permits of the instantaneous dissemination to every part of the world of false or misleading news; the broadcasting of literary or artistic works may also include passages prejudicial to foreign nations. Finally, consideration must be given to the case where a national transmitter broadcasts messages to its nationals residing abroad or to ethnical, political or denominational groups living in another State.

Furthermore, if broadcasting can, by developing along unfavourable lines, contribute to enmity and misunderstanding, it is, on the other hand, a powerful instrument of *rapprochement* and mutual understanding; the opportunities which it offers, in this respect, are infinite.

(b) With a view to excluding from wireless programmes everything of a nature to prejudice amicable relations between nations, the experts were unanimous in advocating *international agreements* on this point. Agreements of this description may assume the character of official conventions either between Governments or between broadcasting organisations. They may be bilateral or regional, and may even lead to the introduction of a general convention.

In point of fact, a question here arises on which the authorities consulted are not in agreement: some would wish to see the prohibition of all broadcast items likely to disturb friendly international relations or to offend the national feelings of a foreign nation. The conventions to be drawn up should therefore cover not only the broadcasts made within a country, but also those intended to be heard abroad. Other experts, and particularly the British expert, are of the opinion that the conventions to be concluded should be aimed exclusively at broadcasts made with the intention of exerting a direct influence on the mind of listeners in another country. The programmes intended to be heard within the country would, in these agreements, form the subject of general recommendations only.

This conception derives from an interesting principle, according to which it is not sufficient to eliminate controversial subjects; in order to create a true spirit of international understanding, it is, on the contrary, necessary to furnish listeners with complete information, to acquaint them with the various arguments advanced on different questions, to bring to them the conceptions of foreign countries — in short, to furnish them with all the data of the problems which arise.

(c) Many other points for study are brought to light by the enquiry: programmes dealing with literature, art, the characteristics and civilisation of countries, arranged in such a way that they can be relayed by foreign transmitters; recommendations to be given by the Governments to the broadcasting companies of their country regarding the issuing of information of a strictly accurate nature; the question of frontier transmitters, concerning which the experts raise purely technical problems in addition to problems of general agreement, etc.

(d) In any case, the authorities consulted unanimously agree that an international agreement is highly desirable; until it can be concluded, they even suggest that certain

guiding principles could be laid down for observance by the broadcasting stations of every country. All these points will require careful examination — in the course of the year and in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union — by a committee of experts whose duty it would be to define the scope of the studies to be undertaken and to draw up a plan of action.

3. THE MILAN CONFERENCE AND THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Last year, at its session held at Copenhagen, the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations decided to hold, in 1932, a first meeting devoted to the study of questions, at which the different groups represented would conjointly endeavour to bring the examination of a specific question to a successful issue.

The subject chosen at Copenhagen was : “ The State and Economic Life, more particularly from the Standpoint of International Economic and Political Relations ”.

At a meeting held at the beginning of February at the International Institute, the Executive Committee of the Conference approved, on the recommendation of a small committee of experts, a detailed programme of action and discussion.¹

Owing to the short time allowed to the groups concerned, the Committee had recommended them to limit their studies, as far as possible, to the measures affecting international trade, without omitting, of course, the reasons which had led to the taking of such measures, and the resulting consequences.

The memoranda requested were forwarded by the prescribed date by practically all the members of the Conference. Thanks to the generosity of the Italian Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, the meeting took place at Milan, where the municipal and provincial authorities displayed a most commendable spirit of hospitality and extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates. The proceedings, which lasted from May 23rd to 27th, took place under the chairmanship of M. Rocco, President of the Italian National Committee. Every possible facility was accorded to the Conference, which, in the most favourable conditions, was able to accomplish the difficult and new task it had undertaken.

Two principal rapporteurs had been designated to open the discussion and to sum up the reports — Professor Bonn, of the Berlin Handelshochschule, and Professor Dalton, of London University.

The representatives of the different institutions had enlisted the services of eminently qualified experts in view of this working meeting. All were specialists in research work and belonged to universities or institutes concerned with teaching and with the study of political and economic sciences.

In these circumstances, a debate of a particularly high standard was possible and the proceedings at all times remained within the limits of a disinterested and objective discussion, in spite of the fact that divergent theories were advanced on an extremely topical and controversial subject which concerns the very organisation, the rôle and the responsibility of States. Members were thus able to exchange their personal views — one of the essential aims of the Conference — verify their information, and obtain, through direct channels, details and interpretations which they could not have obtained under other conditions.²

All the delegates agreed as to the manner in which the limits of their work should be defined. The Milan Conference constituted a first phase ; as will be seen below, it made possible the delimitation and initiation of the work to be undertaken in common on the basis of collaboration and comparison. In a second stage, this work will be continued in the course of the year ; in London, next year, a more detailed discussion will take place, when, by the same method of free exchange of opinions, considerations of a general and immediate interest will be placed on record.

The delegates also agreed that this first experiment, carried out at Milan, was, in their view, a complete success and therefore should be developed to its full extent.

Next year, since each group is to set to work forthwith, a scientific study of the problems to be examined will be submitted by each one of them. It was definitely agreed, as an essential principle, that the Conference would not meet subsequently for the purpose of defining its policy, but for the purpose of providing, by means of an exhaustive discussion, the requisite complement to the conclusions already reached by each of the institutions. It is hoped, however, that the comparisons and contrasts provoked by this discussion will lead to a certain unanimity of opinion among the different schools.

The subject chosen last year, “ The State and Economic Life ”, has been left on the agenda. Members of the Conference have, however, been invited to direct their attention more particularly to certain specific questions arising out of measures affecting international trade, measures affecting international finance, and the intervention of the State in private economic affairs.

The Committee wished it to be remembered that, as the discussions would be directed to the international consequences of the measures taken, the preparatory studies should consider such measures from the international point of view.

In order to assist the groups in keeping themselves informed of the work being undertaken and to facilitate the discussions at the London Conference, it has been agreed that, through the intermediary of a qualified expert or of a rapporteur, who would remain in touch with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, information would be exchanged in the course of the year and contacts established. In addition, the Institute would endeavour

¹ See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 651-653 and 698-699.

² For the resolutions of the Milan Conference, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, Nos. 17-18, pages 974-975.

to arrange a meeting of some of the authorities concerned, in order that they might express a qualified opinion in good time on the progress of the work. The latter should be terminated before March 1st, in order to allow the principal rapporteurs sufficient time.

Furthermore, the Milan proceedings, with short extracts or summaries of the memoranda, will be published in English and French under the auspices of the Institute.

4. COLLABORATION OF INTELLECTUAL CIRCLES IN THE PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL WORK : " EXCHANGE OF LETTERS " AND " CONVERSATIONS " .

Last year, the Committee on Arts and Letters, desirous of associating research workers and representative thinkers more closely with the work of intellectual co-operation, asked the International Committee " to encourage an *exchange of letters* between leaders of thought, on the lines of those which have always taken place at the great epochs of European history " .

With a view to discussing the action to be taken to give effect to this recommendation, the Institute convened a meeting, on November 30th, 1931, of the members of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (Professor Gilbert Murray, M. Jules Destrée, and M. Gonzague de Reynold) ; the meeting was attended also by the members of the Committee present in Paris (M. de Madariaga, M. Paul Valéry and M. Henri Focillon).

During this exchange of views, it was agreed that the first book would, in so far as was possible, be devoted to the following subject : " The Means of ensuring the Representation of Intellectual Activity in the Social, Economic and Political Fields of To-day " , and that a certain number of personalities in Europe, America and Asia would be invited to collaborate ; having been asked to contribute to this " exchange of letters " , the majority of these personalities have expressed their willingness to participate in this work.

At its meeting held in Frankfort, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters decided that a fresh subject would be studied and that the first letters would be exchanged between M. Focillon, M. Ojetti, Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Strzygowsky. This discussion by correspondence will continue the controversy which arose in the course of the conversation on Goethe regarding the differences that exist between the Latin and the Northern mind.

It will be seen, therefore, that this project promises to develop in an interesting and satisfactory manner ; by means of this exchange of correspondence, it will be possible in the future to study, in collaboration with the most representative thinkers, important questions of general interest which have an immediate and lasting influence on the moral and political life of peoples.

The first of the *conversations* arranged by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, on all the elements that contribute to a lofty definition of mankind and civilisation, was held from May 12th to 14th last, on the occasion of the celebrations organised in memory of Goethe. We cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to the municipal authorities of the City of Frankfort for the admirable way in which this session of the Committee had been prepared ; the generous and cordial welcome extended to its members gave full significance to this gathering and contributed to its brilliant success. The " conversations " took place on the basis of the following papers :

" How I see Goethe " , by Paul Valéry ; " Goethe's Career as an Author " , by Thomas Mann ; " Goethe and European Lyricism " , by Hélène Vacaresco ; " *Faust* and Europeans of the Mind " , by Salvador de Madariaga ; " Goethe and Hellenism " , by Professor Gilbert Murray ; " Two Drawings by Goethe " , by Professor Strzygowski ; " Goethe and Architecture " , by M. Ragnar Östberg ; " Goethe and Romantic Art " , by M. Henri Focillon ; " Goethe and Switzerland " , by M. Gonzague de Reynold ; " Goethe and the Popular Genius " , by M. George Oprescu ; " Goethe in Rome " , by Dr. Waetzoldt ; and " Goethe in Rome " , by M. R. Paribeni.

After the reading of each group of papers, a discussion was opened in which the members of the Committee took part ; it led to an exchange of views which, starting from one or other of the innumerable aspects of Goethe's remarkable genius, were directed to the momentous questions arising out of the intellectual training of modern man, and intellectual action from the aspect of the future of Europe.

It was thus realised that certain enquiries, conducted with the help of contributions from qualified authorities or, in certain cases, by means of correspondence, could at times be usefully supplemented by this system of " conversations " . The Committee forthwith decided to arrange for an exchange of views on the destiny and future of Europe, on the occasion of its meeting to be held next year.

5. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION : BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

In the course of the year, a question, viewed from its various aspects, several times engaged the attention of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation — namely, that of documentation in all its forms. The need for organisation, agreement and systematic treatment is asserting itself in this field ; the intellectual world is experiencing growing difficulty in keeping itself informed on research and discoveries, in keeping abreast of the progress of knowledge ; the traditional forms of organisation, exchanges and information are to-day being outpaced by realities.

Many of the committees of experts who met during the year found it necessary to formulate requests regarding new bibliographical publications, thus giving evidence of an urgent desire for co-ordination.

The Institute, for its part, endeavoured to augment the services which it can render to the various organisations with which it is already in contact, by the publication of new information bulletins; furthermore, it received communication of a memorandum dealing with the establishment of National Information Centres and the liaison between these centres, prepared by the Secretary-General of the Union of Chemistry. This memorandum, which defines the principal aspects of the question, was submitted to the Committee of Library Experts, whose recommendations are elsewhere presented to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

With regard to analytical bibliographies — one of the chief aspects of the problem at issue — further efforts have been made, as will be seen in the chapter dealing with the sciences, to bring about the adoption of the approved rules.

It would seem, however, that a comprehensive solution will be reached, covering all the aspects of the problem: bibliography, analytical digests, distribution and dissemination, etc.

Pursuant to a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a small Committee of Experts, entrusted with the task of determining the technical conditions in which an *Index Translationum* could be published, met at the Institute on December 18th and 19th, 1931.

The proposals of this Committee were approved by the Executive Committee last March.¹

The Institute therefore set to work immediately, and early in July issued the first number of the international repertory of translations which it had been instructed to publish.

In conformity with the general decisions taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1931, the *Index Translationum* will be a quarterly publication and, for the time being, will announce the translated works appearing in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United States. The entries will be compiled exclusively from information on these translations given in the different national bibliographies.

It is interesting to note that, up to the present, this new departure in the field of publications has been very favourably received by bibliographical organisations and in publishing circles. The *Index Translationum* will, in fact, make its appearance with the full agreement of the different national bibliographies. Some of the authors of these bibliographies are even taking immediate steps to facilitate the work of compilation undertaken by the Institute. For example, the *Bibliographie de la France* has, in response to the wishes expressed by the experts, agreed to indicate monthly and in one section all translations published in France and to adopt, in this connection, the system of classification by subject-matter recommended by the Institute. In another quarter, the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, of Leipzig, which publishes the *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie*, is considering the suspension of the publication of its periodical supplement devoted to German books translated abroad; in this way, the Börsenverein will avoid overlapping with the *Index Translationum*. The *Bolletino delle Pubblicazioni italiane* will communicate in advance to the editorial offices of the *Index Translationum* its proofs of the lists of translated works to be published in its general bibliography, classified according to subject-matter. The *Publisher and Bookseller* (English bibliography) and the *Publisher's Weekly* (American bibliography) have also signified their readiness to give effect to the recommendations of the experts.

6. THE MISSION TO CHINA.

Last year, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation favourably received the request addressed by the Chinese Government to the Council of the League of Nations that a body of advisers be sent to China with a view to co-operating in the reorganisation of her system of education and to facilitating exchanges between the intellectual centres of China and those of foreign countries.

Complete agreement was reached between the League of Nations experts and the Chinese authorities. The trend of events in the Far East at that date in no way hampered the execution of the programme which had been drawn up.

The opinions which the eminently qualified experts chosen by the International Committee for this mission were invited to give supplemented the technical collaboration arranged by the League of Nations, in agreement with the Chinese authorities, for the economic restoration of the country. The representatives of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation were thus called upon to enter into contact, more particularly, not only with the Ministry of Public Education, but also with the body constituted by the Chinese Government for the centralisation and control of the work of reform. When the mission arrived in China, this central body — the Economic Council — had just defined and published the guiding principles of the action it proposed to take. It announced its intention of drawing up a programme without delay, setting forth the most urgent tasks that could be successfully undertaken in the course of the coming years. It declared its conviction that the work of the first few years would be in the nature of an experiment, limited in its object and field of application, that would serve usefully to prepare the way for a more extensive plan covering a much longer period. Its intention was to determine by this method the most suitable means to be employed and, by a process of partial but appropriate application, to set up, with the assistance of the provincial and local authorities, models for the new undertaking which it was endeavouring to bring into operation.

In so far as public education was concerned in this general plan, the Government and the Economic Council had recently affirmed the importance which they attached to the reform

¹ For the Committee's resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 625-627.

of the status of teaching and announced their express wish to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the presence of distinguished educationists to introduce in the country, in the conditions defined above, the requisite technical improvements. They also suggested that these reforms should be effected in the light of the requirements that would be confirmed in the execution of the general plan envisaged by the Economic Council, thus emphasising the importance of technical education and the training of professional units.

The League of Nations mission was able to collect all the information it required for the successful performance of the task entrusted to it. As the first experiments must be of a limited character, they will of course be carried out more especially in the more highly developed provinces, precisely those which the League experts were able to visit in detail. They visited, in particular, the districts of Tientsin and Peiping, the provinces of Che-Kiang and Kiang-Su, establishing contact with the school and administrative authorities, the heads of universities and of the primary and secondary schools; they made a study of the system of technical education and of the schools already organised; noted the initiatives already taken in the more important towns and centres in connection with adult education, and spent a month in Nanking in consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Public Education.

Before leaving the Chinese capital, they were afforded an opportunity of discussing with the Sub-Committee of the Economic Council, which deals more especially with educational matters, not only their main conclusions, but also the conditions in which it would be possible to establish regular collaboration with the League of Nations Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

The members of the mission, who were unanimous in their conclusions, communicated their preliminary recommendations to the Ministry of Public Education and, since their return to Europe, have drawn up a complete report based entirely on the actual facts noted in the course of their visit.

The proposals are inspired by the principle that the organisation of public education is an essential factor in the national unity of a country, and, although this principle has always been recognised in China, the reforms introduced as a result of intercourse with foreign countries have none the less compromised the unity of China's national culture.

The problem which remains to be solved is more a question of adaptation and, in certain respects, even of creation, than of limitation pure and simple. It is not a matter of abandoning and setting aside the vast experience which China has acquired, but of allotting to it the position which it should rightly occupy in the vast sphere of world culture.

In order that the tremendous task of restoring the country may be successfully accomplished, at a time when Chinese society is in the throes of grave problems, education may serve as a powerful instrument if it is organised in the public interest.

The advice given by the mission concerns, first of all, the improvements or administrative simplification that can be introduced in all grades of education. It underlines the paramount necessity of obtaining the services of a qualified staff of teachers and of providing for the training of schoolmasters, not only in the ranks of higher education, but also, and perhaps in a greater degree, in secondary and primary grades as well as in the different branches of science; attention is also called to the need for recognising a personal status of professors and teachers whereby they would be assured of stable and permanent positions. The mission also directed its attention to the regrouping of the universities and to the organisation of secondary education, especially in its technical sections. In this connection, it saw several encouraging examples of schools organised on an inexpensive footing, but which nevertheless provide efficient tuition and train foremen for agricultural and industrial occupations. However this may be, there is, in this field, an urgent need to be met in China, who must organise her ranks of technicians if she wishes to make a success of her economic development and reform. Primary education, which is of capital importance for the masses of the Chinese people, and adult education also form the subject of exhaustive study and practical conclusions. The same is true in regard to the question of school text-books written in Chinese, the compilation of a scientific vocabulary, etc.

Further, one of the experts, designated on the recommendation of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, studied the question of the utilisation of educational films in China. Following the suggestions made by the Chinese authorities, he approached the question from a threefold aspect: new facilities to be introduced in education (films illustrating professional training, health measures, agriculture and the teaching of sciences, and documentary films, etc.); collaboration in the work of reform undertaken in China by making it known and understood within the country; means of interesting foreign countries in China.

An admirable set of documentary reels was shown to groups of Chinese educators in the most important towns, accompanied by explanatory lectures. The conditions in which educational films might be produced and utilised in China were studied in the light of experiments carried out in European countries and communicated to the Chinese authorities.

With a view to facilitating the application of the measures recommended by the experts, the Chinese Government has, moreover, decided to send a small mission of educators to visit Europe; at the Government's own request, this mission will visit a few countries selected by the Government, for the purpose of studying their administrative machinery from the point of view of public education, their principal university and educational centres. The mission, which will be composed of distinguished departmental chiefs, was to have arrived in Europe in the spring, but it was obliged to postpone its departure and will not begin its tour until the autumn.

The mission will also take back with it a collection of standard text-books, which, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts, will be studied by Chinese educationists and serve as models for the preparation of national school-books.

There is every reason to hope that the assistance rendered by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation to the Chinese Government and the cordial spirit in which it was able to collaborate with it, through the intermediary of the mission of experts, will lead to fruitful results and will mark the beginning of a period of uninterrupted concerted action and the establishment of that "continuous collaboration" envisaged by the Chinese Government in the request addressed to the League of Nations Council last year.

7. THE UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The documentary enquiry envisaged last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as a result of the proposal made by Professor Tanakadate, has been successfully pursued during the past year. The National Committees of the countries in which roman characters were not currently used have been consulted, as well as a number of linguistic experts, official departments and learned societies. Information was thus collected from the following countries: Annam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Greece, India, Japan, Madagascar, Persia, Turkey, Palestine and Yugoslavia.

Replies are still pending and will complete the information collected with regard to China, Siam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

These documents clearly indicate, however, that the immediate adoption of Professor Tanakadate's proposal would encounter serious difficulties; not only does a whole series of different problems arise according to the country considered, but, in the interior of many of the countries themselves, a multiplicity of questions call for careful examination; in China, for example, the romanisation of the written language would immediately raise the problem of spoken dialects in the different provinces; the question of orthography is also of no little importance for the writing of Chinese and Japanese in roman characters.

Apart from these technical difficulties, however, there is one essential point that calls for special mention: the decisions to be taken in this matter are, in a general manner, regarded by the interested countries as falling exclusively within their competence; in these circumstances, it would appear that no effective action can be taken immediately and that it would perhaps be advisable to await the necessary further information before the Institute turns its attention to new aspects of this question.

III. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1. MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

For the first time, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has, this year, made an attempt at establishing direct collaboration between the higher departments of ministries of public education or institutions of a like nature.

In pursuance of the decisions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, this first meeting was of a limited character; it assumed a twofold aspect in that it was constituted as a committee of competent authorities, eminently qualified to express an opinion on the problems which had been previously submitted to it and, at the same time, sat as a programme committee called upon to state its views regarding the methods to be adopted in the future for ensuring collaboration between the department of higher education, the agenda to be followed for such collaboration, the preparatory and comparative studies to be undertaken in common and the composition of the committees which would subsequently be convened.

Reports had been prepared by the members of the meeting on the different questions placed on the agenda: the establishing of an international policy in regard to scientific questions; the international exchange of teachers; university exchanges and international scholarships; the overcrowding of universities and intellectual professions; the equivalence of foreign degrees and study pursued abroad.

The results of the discussions may be divided into two parts: on the one hand, various recommendations were voted, the chief points of which are summarised below, and, on the other, a working programme was drawn up with a view to a further meeting and the execution of which would, subject to the approval of the International Committee, be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, working in conjunction, of course, with the national departments concerned.

1. The principal recommendations voted were as follows:

(a) Teachers regularly engaged in teaching abroad should retain, in their own country, their status and rank, their right to promotion and, in general, should suffer no prejudice in the development of their career;

(b) The fullest possible use should be made of the services of foreign teachers for the teaching of modern languages;

(c) Every facility should be offered by official authorities for the exchange of teachers;

(d) Studies and enquiries regarding the social and cultural standing of students as well as on the intellectual labour market should be encouraged in the different countries, to serve as the bases required for a study of the question of congestion in the field of higher education, and, finally, the Institute should be invited to draw up a list of the information which should figure in national university statistics in order that they might be compared from the international standpoint.

If these recommendations are approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, they will be communicated to the different national departments interested.¹

2. The Directors of Higher Education, having unanimously agreed as to the useful purpose served by their first meeting and having decided to meet again in the course of the coming year, drew up a list of the questions which would be studied in the interval and which would form the subject of future discussion. These questions are as follows :

- (a) Relations between universities and governments ;
- (b) Super-university organisations (*e.g.*, the *Notgemeinschaft* in Germany) ;
- (c) The legal constitution of a system of higher education in the different countries (*e.g.*, the Fascist laws on higher education in Italy) ;
- (d) The importance of biological studies resulting from the development of the sciences and from the expansion of economic activity in tropical countries ;
- (e) The practical teaching of modern languages in universities ;
- (f) The co-ordination of national university statistics.

As regards the various items on the above programme, and irrespectively of the work and information that will be contributed by the members of the meeting themselves, it would be well if the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took steps to have a few comparative studies prepared, so that the Committee might be able to adopt appropriate measures at its next session.

2. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The seventh annual session of the Committee of Representatives of International Student Organisations was held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation from April 18th to 20th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. Oscar de Halecki, professor in the University of Warsaw. Continuing and developing a method which had already been adopted at its two previous sessions, the Committee devoted a considerable part of the proceedings to the joint study of a special question bearing upon student life. The subject chosen for this year's discussion was " Student Social Service ". The debate, which occupied a whole day, was opened by three special rapporteurs, each of whom dealt with a different aspect of the question. The standard of these studies, as also that of the discussions, was remarkably high. By advancing and comparing their points of view on the educative value of student social work, working settlements, groups of student-workers and all the similar initiatives calculated to further the *rapprochement* of university youth and agricultural and industrial workers, the various associations represented brought out a certain number of principles, based on their past experience, which will serve to guide them in the social work which they propose to undertake in the future.

The meeting devoted two further days to the consideration of a number of practical questions, such as the organisation of student travel; the publication, under the auspices of the World Students' Christian Federation, of a list of student houses and hostels, etc.

Several of the recommendations voted by the meeting are addressed to the international student associations, whose activities they are intended to guide. One of these recommendations, concerning the publication of schedules of university fees and charges, will be communicated to the Directors of National University Offices.

The other recommendations adopted by the Committee refer to moral disarmament ;² they have already been submitted, together with a memorandum, to the Disarmament Conference Committee dealing with this question. They have a twofold bearing : on the one hand, they assure the Disarmament Conference and, consequently, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the active and sincere support of the international student associations, which undertake to follow a line of action conformable to the main principles laid down for the *rapprochement* of nations and for the promotion of intellectual collaboration ; on the other hand, they urge the Governments assembled at Geneva to facilitate, by every means within their power, the work of international understanding in the cultural sphere by supporting and encouraging, amongst other activities, the essential work undertaken by the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation in the matter of education.

The Committee also expressed its earnest desire to meet again in 1933. The agenda of this meeting will be drawn up by the representatives of the international students' organisations when they meet next autumn at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

¹ See the various resolutions reproduced in *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 15, page 756.

² See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 16, pages 831-834.

3. UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES.

(a) *Students abroad* (" Bulletin of Organisations concerned with Students abroad ").

Under this title, the Institute has published the first two numbers of a biannual bulletin. It has thus met the wishes conveyed to it by the International Conference of organisations concerned with foreign students.

This new organ, which is published in its English and French editions, is intended for all institutions which regularly concern themselves with young people pursuing their studies outside their own country (day-club committees, student travel bureaux, national university offices, university exchange committees, students' associations, international foundations, etc.). Its aim is to give publicity to the latest measures taken, not only nationally, but also by international bodies, with a view to rendering foreign students moral and material assistance.

The great number of congratulations received on the occasion of this new initiative proves that the publication in question is filling a real need.

(b) *University Exchanges in Europe.*

The *Handbook of University Exchanges in Europe* was published in 1928 with the aid of a financial grant made by the American Council on Education ; it appeared in three editions : English, French and German ; a second English edition was issued in 1929 and an enlarged and revised French edition has just been published, making the third addition to this work.

(c) *Holiday Courses in Europe.*

In January 1932, the Institute published, for the fifth time since 1928, a booklet on higher holiday courses in Europe ; this was issued in three editions : English, French and German. The 1932 edition gives particulars of 135 courses organised in seventeen countries. An index of the subjects taught in the different courses has been added at the end of the booklet, thereby increasing the practical value of this work. Supplementary information is given in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*.

4. LIAISON BETWEEN INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorised the Institute to convoke a small committee of experts to examine the project submitted by Professor Focillon for the establishment of a co-ordinating centre for institutes of archæology and the history of art. The scheme would make it possible to ensure liaison between these institutions formed for the purpose of instruction and research ; would promote useful collaboration between them by exchanges of every description and assure the study of a certain number of questions concerning the branches of knowledge to which they devote their activities.

The Committee of Experts, which met at the Institute in January 1932, unanimously recognised the desirability of establishing this liaison between university institutions and similar organisations concerned with the history of art and archæology — that is, organisations which are not entrusted with the protection of artistic property such as art galleries and museums, but which devote their attention to research work for the furtherance and development of their particular branch of science.¹

The discussion that ensued definitely showed that there could be no question of establishing a " super-institute ", but simply of organising collaboration between the numerous and important institutions already in existence, in the interest of scholars and their pupils, and, if warranted by circumstances, in conjunction with the International Academic Union, the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of History of Art and other similar bodies.

The main points dealt with in the recommendations which were voted by the experts and which will determine the activities of the centre were as follows : study material ; scientific training ; research *in situ* ; publications ; propaganda.

At its meeting held in March 1932, the Executive Committee expressed itself in favour of these suggestions. For its part, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, at its meeting held last May in Frankfort, proceeded to an extremely interesting exchange of views on this new plan for international liaison. It was of opinion that this undertaking constituted a most fitting complement to the technical work of intellectual co-operation in the field of fine arts. The hope was expressed that the programme of exchanges envisaged in regard to study material and the existing collections of photographs would also be of service to contemporary art. Finally, certain members of the Committee emphasised the urgent need for facilitating scientific work and research in the field of art as in other fields.

The proposals summarised above constitute a general working plan. It was not the intention of the experts that the Institute should give effect to their recommendations in one single operation ; they represent a series of successive tasks to be accomplished in stages.

¹ For the resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 692-694.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND LIAISON BETWEEN THESE CENTRES.

At its meeting held in July 1931, the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, having taken cognisance of the report by the Institute on educational museums, expressed the wish that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should authorise the convening of a small committee at the Institute with a view to examining, in particular, the following questions : the desirability of establishing an educational information centre in each country ; the means of assuring liaison between these centres.

This resolution was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and on February 11th and 12th, 1932, the Institute convened, in Paris, a small Committee composed of directors of primary education and representatives of educational information and study centres.

The Committee was therefore of opinion that, while respecting the specific character of these institutions, it would be possible, in the case of each country, to recognise or to establish a national information centre which would be attached to an institution capable of carrying on this work.

The main proposals formulated by the experts on which the Committee will be called upon to take a decision deal with the link to be set up between the national information centres and the convening, in due course, of a conference of representatives of all these centres.¹

With regard to the first point, the experts were unanimously of the opinion that a Permanent Committee for National Educational Centres should be formed. This project would, more particularly, deal with the documentation, either of a bibliographical nature or relating to teaching material ; cinematograph films, gramophone records, practical experiments and initiatives in the field of education, etc. It would also indicate the details to be given concerning student travel and, later, the circulation of books on the civilisation and customs of the different peoples of the world and on international organisations.

As regards the second point — the convocation of a Conference — a measure of capital importance was recommended by the experts : without wishing their views in this respect to be regarded as a necessary condition, they considered that, before the International Liaison Committee was constituted, it would be desirable to arrange for the holding at the Institute of a general and advisory meeting of representatives of the national educational information centres. There is no need to emphasise the desirability and importance of such a meeting. It would bring together, in a practical manner, the representatives of all the departments which, in the different countries, are concerned with questions relating to primary and, possibly, secondary education. It would meet certain wishes frequently expressed in a number of circles. It would mark a decisive step forward along the path of international collaboration, under the ægis of the League of Nations, in the field of education.

There is another interesting point connected with the question of educational information. It has been suggested that each of the national centres should undertake to collect a specially selected bibliography limited to notable works and review articles and that its publication at regular intervals should be entrusted to the Institute. This would entail the issue of a new *Bulletin*, which would probably appear every six months. It might perhaps be argued that there are already a great number of bibliographical publications dealing with educational matters ; but these publications are frequently of a fragmentary and unequal character, and, in this connection, one of the problems which arise is precisely the necessity for having authoritative opinions ; no organisations could be better qualified to give them than the national centres, and the selections they would make would not run the risk of overlapping other works of this nature already existing.

6. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

In the course of the year, the International Institute made the final adjustments to, and arranged for the printing of, the report on the revision of school text-books which had been submitted in draft form to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1931. A Committee of Experts met under the Institute's auspices on February 15th and 16th last.²

Most of the recommendations of these experts call for decisions by the International Committee. The most important of these concerns the strengthening of the provisions of the Casares resolution ; if this recommendation is approved, the rôle of the national Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and the action they would be called upon to take with a view to eliminating from school text-books all passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations will undoubtedly be far greater than in the past. The observations which they would communicate to the committees in foreign countries would not be final and without appeal ; not only would the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be kept informed of this correspondence, but it might be invited to assume the same rôle of mediator as that which has already devolved on other technical organs of the League of Nations in similar circumstances.

Among the other recommendations put forward by the Committee of Experts, that relating to the part to be played by the Governments and the steps which they should take to ensure that the text-books in use in their respective countries contain no passages of a nature

¹ For resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, page 697.

² For resolutions, see *Bulletin de Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 14, pages 694-697.

to prejudice friendly international relations will, after approval, need to be communicated to those Governments. It would, moreover, be the means of establishing a happy collaboration between the National Centres of Educational Information and the International Committee, which associates them with the work undertaken in this field in the interests of peace.

In communicating the experts' third recommendation to the major international associations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would furnish them with a further opportunity of participating in its activities as they have done in the past.

It should also be noted that the Committee expressed the wish (Resolution 4) that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should continue to collect official information on the revision of school text-books ; further (Resolution 5), it urges the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation to encourage, in the different countries, the drafting of text-books which, while respecting historical accuracy, would be calculated to promote a spirit of international understanding.

Lastly, two recommendations of a general character (Resolutions 6 and 7) might give rise to collaboration with various international organisations concerned with the question of school text-books or with the teaching of history — for example, the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

With the authorisation of the Executive Committee, the International Institute has already opened preliminary negotiations with the national Committees with a view to facilitating the application of the Casares proposal. It has already received assurance that, in England and Germany, special committees will be set up to deal with this question. A similar decision will probably be taken in Italy, while, with regard to France, this duty would be assumed by the Peace Sub-Committee of the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

7. EXCHANGES AND TRAVEL OF PRIMARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The enquiry on this subject was undertaken on the proposal of the Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations and after approval by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was directed to the methods and principles on which international exchanges of youth are based and, by a process of comparison, stresses the principal points on which the efforts of official or private organisations could henceforth concentrate their attention.

The enquiry was conducted along systematic lines, and was preceded by documentary work on the exchanges already effected and on the institutions responsible for such exchanges in the different countries. By this method, it was possible to determine the questions deserving of especial consideration and to select the personalities or organisations who were invited to contribute a study on the subject.

Among the great number of initiatives of an extremely varied character which have been taken with a view to promoting contact between school-children, the Institute devoted its particular attention to those which have led to the most fruitful collaboration. It received some very detailed and helpful replies to the questions which it had asked in this connection ; these questions had been drafted in such a way as to permit not only of a definition of the essential aspects of the different forms of exchange, but also to determine the main features of the methods adopted and to judge of the value of the results obtained.

The enquiry sheds light, first of all, on the principal forms of exchange and travel : individual exchanges, collective exchanges of two kinds — holiday homes and group exchanges between two institutions — holiday camps, holiday settlements, excursion and travel parties.

These various forms of contact are not always aimed at educational objects ; some are organised in the interest of sport and tourist travel, and, although they may all contribute to paving the way to better international understanding, it would nevertheless be a mistake to place them in the same class.

Consideration should be given to the suggestion which has frequently been made regarding agreement between the organisations concerned with the international circulation of school youth from the practical standpoint, more particularly with a view to facilitating the organisation of travel or exchanges, to ensuring better preparation, to obtaining material facilities, the reduction of the expenses of these institutions, etc.

8. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Broadcasting for Schools (General Education ; Teaching of the Aims of the League of Nations).

In conformity with the resolution voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session, the Institute has continued the enquiry which it had begun and has made a study of the different aspects of broadcasting, in collaboration with the International Broadcasting Union and other organisations concerned with this question.

The object of this study is to ascertain the advantages offered by broadcasting to schools and adults either in connection with the teaching of the aims and activities of the League of Nations or in the field of general education.

Following an exchange of views between the Institute and the International Broadcasting Union, the work was distributed as follows : The Union addressed to the transmitters a questionnaire on the experiments which they had carried out in the field of educational broadcasting and on the parts of their programmes devoted to the improvement of international

relations. The Union addressed this enquiry to the different wireless stations in order to obtain information on what they had done. The Institute, on the other hand, placed itself in touch with educators and organisations specialising in educational broadcasting, with a view to obtaining their views and suggestions on the methods adopted and the results achieved; the work undertaken was therefore not only of documentary but also of constructive value.

The International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting, for its part, undertook an enquiry on the utilisation of wireless in post-school courses intended for young people who have left school but who cannot yet be ranked as adults.

The questions asked by the Institute were drafted in such a way that the replies furnished by the educators consulted might be in the form of a monograph. This procedure was a further application of the method of enquiry by the comparison of detailed studies. Thirty replies from twenty-two different countries have been received.

This enquiry has made it possible to determine the limits of, and the possibilities offered by, instructional wireless.

Broadcasting, which is a purely auditive and, to a certain extent, mechanical instrument of instruction, cannot supplant the personal teaching of the schoolmaster and, naturally, does not suffice for education properly so called. Its rôle will be merely of a supplemental character. Subject to this reservation, however, broadcasting can render valuable service, principally in those fields which are more particularly suitable for completing education — for example, in connection with literature, languages, history, etc. In these domains, wireless talks widen the intellectual horizon of the pupils by giving them information on life, the movement of ideas and the outstanding events in history which they would not easily find in school text-books and in the normal systems of education, since the latter do not always permit of such generalisation.

Similarly, for the teaching of modern languages, geography and the natural sciences, broadcasting is an auxiliary medium of considerable value.

The report prepared by the Institute contains a number of practical suggestions on the most appropriate form to be given to this kind of instruction, the drawing up of programmes and the steps to be taken in order that the schools may take an active part in the wireless courses.

With regard to the teaching of the aims of the League of Nations and the promoting of the international spirit in schools, the experts generally give their preference, especially in the field of primary education, to talks on the customs and living conditions of the different peoples, their folklore, and to the recital of folk-songs, rather than to lectures dealing directly with the League of Nations. The latter are apt to make the League of Nations appear as a very remote reality, frequently of a tedious character, whereas talks on concrete facts appeal more to the imagination of the pupils and develop within them the feeling that they belong to civilised society — the best means of inducing them to look upon the work of the League of Nations in a favourable light.

The report drawn up by Mr. Burrows on behalf of the International Broadcasting Union at Geneva constitutes, in part, the practical demonstration of the suggestions contained in the Institute's report; he furnishes information on the educational subjects which have been broadcast by the wireless transmitters; he also calls attention to the importance of providing for good reception. It is on this technical aspect of the question that the success of wireless courses for schools largely depends.

In general, the study undertaken by the Institute has led to the formulating of a certain number of very interesting conclusions, not only from the technical point of view of the lessons to be broadcast and the subjects that can be handled, but also as regards the methods of organisation. Many of the experts consulted pointed out, in this connection, that the questions raised (choice of subjects, method of presentation, preparation by the lecturer, publication of programmes and preparation by the school-teacher) are questions the solution of which must be sought methodically. They should form the subject of studies conducted in permanent centres in collaboration with the representatives of the school authorities and with due regard to the special requirements and conditions of each country.

To facilitate this work, the Committee might, for example, decide to communicate the results of the Institute's enquiries to the organisers of school broadcasting programmes in the different countries; thanks to the co-operation of the national Committees of the Union and of our correspondents, the studies prepared by the Institute embody the fruits of an experience which, even in its present stage, should be of considerable value.

The Institute would keep itself informed on the constant progress which is being made in educational broadcasting. It would remain in touch with the International Broadcasting Union, on the one hand, and with the educational centres concerned, on the other.

As regards instruction in the aims of the League of Nations, it may, in a general manner, be said that much still remains to be done. It is true that there have been a number of movements started in this connection, but they have been of a rather scattered nature and of unequal importance according to the country in which they were initiated, and it would be a mistake to conclude, from the fairly numerous examples brought to the notice of the Institute, that any systematic attempt has been made to make known the League of Nations through the medium of wireless broadcasting.

In this connection also, it is highly desirable that the work begun should be continued. The results achieved in the countries which have displayed the greatest initiative in this matter should be developed.

Work of considerable importance would thus figure on the agenda for the coming year. It should be added that, as a result of the decisions which the Disarmament Conference may

take, on the proposal of its Committee on Moral Disarmament, the action of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may be notably strengthened ; with the support of the Governments, it will no doubt be easier to assure, on the one hand, the broadcasting of programmes dealing with the League of Nations in each country and, on the other, to promote international *ententes* and exchanges.

9. ADULT EDUCATION.

(a) *Broadcasting.*

The comprehensive study undertaken by the Institute on broadcasting from the international point of view and on its educational aspects included also the services that can be rendered by this medium in the domain of post-school instruction and adult education.

It would seem that it may be definitely concluded that, although broadcasting is becoming a valuable auxiliary to the teaching given in the schools, it is far from having attained the same position of prominence in adult education or as a means of improving international relations.

In this connection, broadcasting will not bear full fruit until it has formed the subject of an exhaustive study to be carried out beforehand by specialised groups, which would endeavour to arouse public interest in this aspect.

It would seem, in fact, that no very substantial results are to be expected from wireless talks in which the listener is left to himself as an isolated unit ; in certain countries, " study groups " have been formed whose duty it is to prepare listeners for the subjects of the lectures which they are to hear and also for their discussion. This method seems to have produced by far the best results. It is to be hoped that the formation of such groups will be generalised in other countries. These systematic movements are, however, extremely rare, especially in connection with instruction primarily organised for adults.

But this situation is chiefly due to the fact that all countries do not devote the same attention to adult education ; when this method of instruction is effectively employed, it will be much easier to induce transmitters to broadcast matter of a purely educational character for adult listeners and to provide programmes calculated to improve their knowledge of the culture of foreign peoples and to contribute to a better international understanding.

(b) *Popular Libraries and Workers' Leisure.*

In April last, the Institute communicated to the International Labour Office the results of the enquiry which was undertaken at its request with a view to determining in what manner popular libraries could be rendered more accessible to, and more fully utilised by, workers in their spare time.

In addition to the admirable reports submitted by the experts and organisations consulted, a general study of the question was prepared by M. Lemaitre, an expert whom the Committee of Library Experts had themselves designated for this work. This study is a comprehensive survey of the question of popular libraries from the point of view of premises, installation and equipment, hours of admission of the public, conditions of access, the different classes of books that should be found in a popular library, the preparation of catalogues, home lending, public information service, propaganda on behalf of libraries, and the training of librarians.

The Institute, moreover, in a brief synthetic report on the information received from the different countries, draws attention to the various types of popular libraries at present utilised and the very interesting methods adopted for placing books at the disposal of workers in urban and rural areas.

This résumé also emphasises the four points on which international action should be concentrated : increasing the number of popular libraries, the publication of special works, the training of librarians and the training of the public, more particularly through the intermediary of schools.

On all these points, the report as a whole contains certain definite suggestions ; in many cases, they involve governmental or municipal intervention and might serve to encourage donations on the part of private individuals. The report also strongly emphasises the urgent necessity of organising courses for the training of professional librarians, and recommends special measures in regard to the fitting up of library buildings and the drawing up of school programmes with a view to teaching the younger generation how to make full use of the opportunities which libraries offer to workers during their spare time.

(c) *Popular Arts and Workers' Leisure.*

The enquiry undertaken by the Institute, in execution of a further request addressed to it by the International Labour Office, in the matter of popular arts has also been completed. It was conducted, as in the case of the other enquiries, by consultation with the national committees on intellectual co-operation, the national committees on popular arts and the major international associations. The Institute also sought the views of competent experts, who furnished it with reports of a detailed and highly interesting character. A comprehensive study, setting forth the conclusions deduced from the information so collected, has been prepared by the Institute.

The general conclusion is that, while a decline in popular art is to be noted in every country, particularly in those which have been highly developed industrially, it seems possible and desirable, from the social as well as from the cultural point of view, to interest workers in this traditional form of artistic production.



In view of the difficulties of the task, however, the work to be undertaken will have to be preceded by a thorough preparation of the ground to be covered. Above all, a taste for popular arts must be encouraged among adult workers ; numerous suggestions have been made in this connection regarding the plastic arts, in the broadest sense of the expression. Greater possibilities are offered in the spheres of music, dancing, drama and popular festivals. A certain number of measures in this direction have already been initiated, all of which will serve as a guide for future action.

A question of still greater importance, perhaps, is the instruction of youth in this matter. Systematic action should be inspired, more especially by the methods already adopted with success in certain countries to safeguard manifestations of folk-art, to make them known, to prove that it is to the interest of the population not to allow them to die out, and to foster this valuable form of cultural activity. The second chapter of the Institute's report, which deals with the practical results achieved in a number of countries, suggests several alternative methods that might be adopted.

10. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As in previous years, the Institute has endeavoured to work in close liaison with the major international associations concerned with the *rapprochement* of nations, more particularly through the medium of education. This contact has almost invariably been assured through the agency of the Liaison Committee for Major International Associations, which — in virtue of the number of organisations which it represents, their importance and the multiplicity of views and tendencies for which it stands ; thanks also to its national branches — is naturally led to deal with many of the activities coming within the province of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

It was therefore through the intermediary of this Committee that the international associations communicated their opinions or furnished information on the numerous questions considered by the Institute : practically every question, for example, figuring on the agenda of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, educational questions in general, the teaching of the principles of the League of Nations, broadcasting, the revision of school text-books and moral disarmament.

It would seem, henceforth, desirable to associate the major international associations as closely as possible with the study of these problems, so that full use may be made of their influence in furthering the *rapprochement* of minds aimed at by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It would, however, be possible to make the collaboration already established of a more constant and regular character. By way of example and precedent, mention may be made of the collaboration established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the international students' associations, which has proved highly satisfactory. Their committee meets once a year at the Institute for the purpose of discussing an agenda prepared beforehand by a small annual meeting of delegates held in the intervals between the annual sessions of the Committee itself.

Taking advantage of the elasticity of the procedures open to it, the International Committee might, if it concurs in this view, examine the possibility of setting up similar machinery in regard to the major associations. Their Liaison Committee could, for instance, meet once a year to discuss an agenda prepared by the International Institute in conjunction with the Bureau of the Committee and which would be confined to questions directly concerning the activities pursued by the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. The associations would thus have an opportunity of formulating their suggestions, which would later be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and of determining the extent to which they could collaborate in the work being done.

Various international associations or organisations have, moreover, collaborated, in the course of the year, in several of the enquiries undertaken by the Institute or in certain of its activities ; regular contact has been established with the International Education Bureau ; the assistance afforded by the International Broadcasting Union was particularly valuable ; representatives of the different organisations consulted were invited to sit as members of certain committees of experts.

IV. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The programme put into operation during the year was laid down by the Committee, in July 1931, on the basis of the recommendations formulated by the Committee of Scientific Advisers who met at that date under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska. The principal results obtained are set forth hereunder.

1. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS.

(a) *International Council of Scientific Unions.*

During the year, the Institute has been engaged in negotiations, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of that body, which promise to be successful in every respect. The Executive

Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions itself examined the question at its session held in London on May 17th and 18th. It was apprised of the correspondence exchanged between its Secretary-General (Sir Henry Lyons) and the Director of the International Institute, in the terms of which the International Council of Unions was to be regularly consulted before any scientific question was placed on the agenda of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Council having the faculty of referring to the Organisation any questions which, in its opinion, called for examination.

(b) *International Scientific Unions and Other Similar Organisations.*

Relations of an uninterrupted character have been maintained with the International Unions of Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Physics and Mathematics. This year for the first time, a Committee, composed exclusively of representatives of scientific unions and of the International Electrotechnical Commission met at the Institute for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the co-ordination of scientific terminology.

2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Definite rules were drafted last year by the scientific advisers for the drafting of summaries, the Institute being instructed to bring them to the notice of interested circles in every country and to induce scientific journals to adopt them as far as possible. To this end, the Institute, through the intervention of competent personalities, got into touch with several important associations — in particular, the Royal Society, the Federation of Biological Societies, the French Association for the Promotion of Science, the Belgian Federation of Scientific Societies and the "Sociedad española de Física y Química".

The American and Japanese National Committees were consulted, as also various authorities, among whom may be mentioned Professor Haber, Professor Racovitza, and Professor H. H. Dale. Finally, an enquiry was instituted in the United States by Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the American National Committee, on the advisability of taking steps to obtain the adoption of the rules agreed upon.

The first results obtained in this intricate question, which had already formed the subject of numerous conversations in the past, are most encouraging. The Royal Society has expressed a favourable opinion and has invited the authors of scientific articles to append, to their reports and memoirs intended for publication in the *Proceedings* or in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, summaries drafted in accordance with the rules proposed.

With a view to bringing these rules to the notice of each society and of every publisher of scientific journals in Great Britain, the Royal Society caused the recommendations of the Committee of scientific advisers to be inserted in the periodical *Nature*.

The Roumanian Academy, after devoting one of its sessions to the discussion of these rules, decided to recommend their adoption to writers and to the editors and publishers of scientific reviews.

Since that date, two important scientific institutions in Roumania have directly informed the Institute that, in their publications, they would observe the recommendations of the experts concerning the drafting of summaries.

Favourable replies have also been received from France and Belgium, which justify the hope that satisfactory results will be obtained in the near future.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

On March 17th and 18th last, a Committee met at the Institute, composed of two delegates of each of the International Unions of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, and a representative of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

This Committee unanimously recognised the desirability of co-ordinating and unifying the results so far obtained in the matter of scientific and technical nomenclature through the remarkable work accomplished by the different international organisations. It invited the institute :

(1) To take such steps as might be necessary with a view to collaboration with the International Unions and other competent bodies, in order to establish, at the Institute, an International Information Centre which would facilitate the unification of terminologies used in physics, chemistry and biology and the other natural sciences ;

(2) To centralise the material already collected by the international organisations and to co-ordinate this material with a view to reporting the results of this work to a further meeting of the representatives of the interested organisations, which would examine the proposals received and the possibility of arriving at final definitions of the terms common to several sciences ;

(3) To collect the scientific glossaries already in existence and to provide for the drafting of a critical report on these glossaries.¹

¹ The full text of the Resolutions is to be found in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 15, page 757.

Furthermore, the Committee requested the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to give the widest possible publicity to the wishes expressed at the meeting concerning the unification of the metric systems.

The Executive Committee, at its March session, noted with satisfaction the interesting work which had been undertaken in agreement with the Unions and which cannot proceed without their approval. It authorised the Institute to take all requisite steps for the collection of the documentary material envisaged. This work is at present in hand.

4. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS.

This question figures on the agenda as the result of the action initiated by the American National Committee. An appreciable number of directors of scientific museums have been consulted and their replies have made it possible to determine the points on which collaboration appears to be desirable.

5. HANDBOOK OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

Having been instructed to examine the possibility of publishing a handbook of research laboratories, the Institute endeavoured to determine, with the help of expert opinion, which branches of science should first be dealt with in this work. Its choice fell on the physical laboratories and a questionnaire has been prepared, together with a list of the authorities to be consulted. This heavy work of documentation is proceeding.

V. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

1. LIBRARIES.

The Institute has prepared or caused to be issued three new publications : the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, which is a work of reference on the current bibliographies on all subjects, compiled by M. Godet and M. Vorstius ; the *Supplement to the Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals* ; the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, the first edition of which, issued in 1930, is exhausted and a new edition of which was prepared in the course of the year with the assistance of the National Information Centres.

Last year, the Library Experts voted certain recommendations concerning the adoption of standardised *formats* for periodicals, the *format* of the international index card and the bibliographical cover note. These recommendations were communicated to the Standardisation Committees of twenty-one countries, and the correspondence exchanged proves the keen interest aroused by these questions of standardisation ; furthermore, the International Federation of National Standardising Associations signified its readiness to collaborate with the Institute and to submit the recommendations of the experts examined by the members of its bureau with a view to urging their adoption by the national associations, members of the Federation.

The Committee of Library Experts had also suggested that steps be taken, in each country, to establish or to develop an official organisation composed of bibliographers, librarians and other competent authorities, who would remain in direct touch with the Committee on Decimal Classification and who would collaborate with it in the work of improving the decimal system, account being taken of the diversity of requirements to be met in this connection. The Institute communicated this resolution to the Decimal Classification Committees of the International Information Institute. A number of replies have been received and there is every indication that interesting results have already been obtained.

With a view to providing a practical substitute for the former periodical booklet *Notable Books*, the Institute, acting on the suggestion of the Library Experts, asked all the directors of national or central libraries to indicate the organisation which would be the best qualified to supply information on the most notable works published in their respective countries. This enquiry produced an appreciable amount of information, which was published in the *Guide*.

Lastly, with regard to the recommendation of the Committee of Library Experts on the utilisation of libraries for making known the League of Nations, the Institute assured the widest possible circulation to this recommendation ; it was communicated to the Librarians' Associations and to the Chairmen of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in those countries where no such association existed. The libraries displayed a marked readiness to classify, in special groups, the publications of the League of Nations and to call the attention of the public thereto ; several libraries addressed a request to the Institute, asking that the League of Nations take steps to assure a more extensive distribution of its publications.

As in the past, relations were continued throughout the year with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, which has always rendered most valuable service to the Institute ; the Institute was, moreover, represented at the annual session of the Committee of the Federation.

As the 1932 session of the Committee of Library Experts was not held until June 16th, its report was addressed direct to the members of the International Committee.¹

¹ For a report of the meetings see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, Nos. 17-18, page 920. The text of the Resolutions will be found on pages 978-982.

2. ARCHIVES.

Last year, the Committee approved the proposals for the establishment of liaison between central archives departments, drawn up by a Committee composed chiefly of directors of such departments. The object of the programme laid down was, not only to facilitate exchanges of experience acquired in the matter of archives, but also to obtain the solution of various administrative or technical questions of an international order, or susceptible of being dealt with as such; for example, the accessibility of archives, the preservation of documents, loans, etc.

The Committee of Expert Archivists, which met at the Institute on December 20th and 21st, 1931,¹ considered that, in order to prepare the ground for the work to be accomplished, it would first of all be necessary to publish an *International Guide to Archives Services*, giving the outstanding features of the laws which govern the functioning of these services in each country and making it possible to adapt or standardise certain legal regulations. This *Guide* would consist of two volumes, compiled after consultation with competent authorities on this question. The Institute suggested, and the Executive Committee agreed, that attention should, for the time being, be devoted to the first volume, which would deal with European countries; the work of collecting the requisite data is already in progress.

The other work envisaged by the Committee of Directors of Archives Departments has also been put in hand; the principal subjects on which studies have been undertaken are as follows.

(a) *Unification of Archivistic Terminology.*

The object of this work would be to facilitate the technical designation and classification of documents and the compiling of references. The requisite material must be collected beforehand, and the Institute is at present engaged in obtaining it along the lines of the practical suggestions formulated by the Committee of Experts.

(b) *Exchanges of Paleographic Facsimiles, Courses, Lecturers, etc.*

The aim is here to promote direct and active co-operation between the institutions, schools and savants concerned with paleography and the auxiliary historical sciences. In addition to institutions which are fully equipped and keep themselves informed on the progress made in this field, there are some which, through lack of suitable means, are unable to follow the improvements introduced. With a view to establishing a policy of mutual aid, the Institute has begun the necessary negotiations, and it may be expected that the first exchanges of facsimiles and the interchanges of lecturers will take place early in the coming school-year.

(c) *Preservation of Documents.*

This question had already formed the subject of study by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the recommendations which it made, after consulting qualified experts, had already brought forth a number of replies and produced certain results. The Committee of Directors of Archives Departments asked the Institute to confine itself, for the time being, to communicating its recommendations to the services concerned, inviting them to submit a certain number of technical points to further careful examination.

(d) *Film Libraries.*

This question was submitted to the Committee at the request of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; the latter has received useful suggestions, more particularly in connection with the adoption of a system of legal deposit; the matter has also been brought to the notice of the Committee of Library Experts.

VI. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. ENQUIRY ON THE TEACHING OF POETRY.

On the proposal made by Mr. John Masefield and M. Paul Valéry, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, "emphasising the supreme worth of poetry and desirous of arousing greater public interest in this activity of the human mind, asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to carry out an enquiry as to the means by which a taste for poetry and knowledge and understanding of it are cultivated in teaching, and to inform the relevant departments of State in the various countries of the results of such enquiry".

To give effect to this resolution, it was thought that the best method of procedure would be, first of all, to obtain the views of a small number of personalities in this field.

These opinions were then embodied in a report which was submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its second session, thus enabling it, with the aid of this preliminary documentation, to determine either the conditions of the enquiry to be conducted by the Institute or the main lines of the general action to be taken.

¹ For resolutions see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 627-632.

The following were accordingly invited to express their views : M. Babits (Hungary), M. Curtius (Germany), Mr. H. P. B. Lyon (Great Britain), M. Guido Manzoni (Italy), M. Ramón Perez de Ayala (Spain), M. Albert Thibaudet (France).

The report, submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, was very favourably received by its members, some of whom, Mlle. Vacaresco and M. de Reynold in particular, added certain suggestions to those made by the distinguished writers who had been good enough to reply to the Institute's enquiries. The Committee asked the Institute to continue its enquiries by seeking the views of authorities in educational circles.

2. BROADCASTING OF POETRY.

A circular letter was prepared by the Institute informing all the interested institutions of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Arts and Letters, in which broadcasting organisations were requested :

“ (a) To devote a place in their programmes to the recitation of poems taken from the chief foreign literatures, as well as from that of their own nation ;

“ (b) To supervise the quality of diction in such cases, in order to ensure that those speaking the poetry do not mutilate its rhythm and its musical value.”

In agreement with the International Broadcasting Union and the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, which communicated to the Institute a complete list of wireless transmitters, a circular explaining the wishes of the Committee on Arts and Letters was addressed to sixty centres, representing 1,190 stations ; contact with every country in the world was thus established. A certain number of replies have already reached the Institute from Europe and overseas ; they are all of favourable tone ; the stations from which these replies emanate signify their readiness to take the Committee's decisions into account ; some of them even express the wish that their activities in this direction be properly guided.

3. DRAMA FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT.

Four main points were considered by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its first session : touring companies abroad ; travelling companies in a given country ; collections of printed plays ; exchanges of plays through the agency of publishers.

With a view to obtaining authoritative opinions on these questions, the Institute got into touch with various theatrical organisations and persons of note in the theatrical world ; it consulted the National Committees and brought the questions enumerated above to the notice of the Congress of the Universal Theatre Society held at Rome in May last. The results of this enquiry were contained in a report submitted to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on the occasion of its session in Frankfurt. This Committee decided that the following points could form the basis of a programme of international collaboration : (a) the founding of an international theatre ; (b) the constitution of international archives concerning the theatre ; (c) exhibitions of stage scenery ; (d) compilation of an international repertory ; (e) utilisation of workers' spare time for the development of drama.

Especial importance was attached to the last-named point ; in this connection, consideration was given to the possibility of developing travelling theatres, such as those organised in Italy.

The Committee on Moral Disarmament also discussed the question of the theatre, from the point of view of promoting friendship between nations and from the aspect of its educational value, in the broadest sense of the term ; the Committee will probably call the attention of the Governments to this aspect of the question.

4. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

In July 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the plan for the reorganisation of the Ibero-American Collection proposed by M. Gonzague de Reynold. In pursuance of this decision, and with the approval of the members of the Publication Committee, the latter henceforth assumed the character of a Committee of experts convened at regular intervals to assure the literary supervision of the collection. This Committee meets under the chairmanship of M. Gonzague de Reynold, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretary-General being M. Dominique Braga, literary counsellor at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee met at the Institute on November 28th, 1931, and on March 29th, 1932. It drew up a general programme of publications for the coming years. Its attention was called, in particular, to the desirability of supplementing the purely literary series in the collection by a series of illustrated works devoted to the folklore of the republican States of Latin America, which represents one of the greatest literary treasures of the New World.

In addition to the grant of 500 dollars made to the Institute by the Marti Committee, of Havana, for the translation of José Martí's book of essays, the Municipality of Havana have decided to provide the sum of 600 pesos annually in three successive budgets, to cover the cost of publishing, in the Ibero-American Collection, a volume dealing with the musical

folklore of Cuba. Negotiations have been opened with other countries with a view to the publication of works devoted both to plastic folk-art (monuments, costumes, popular arts) and to literary folklore (legends, songs).

The following works are at present being translated at the request of the Publication Committee : *Facundo*, one of the great Ibero-American classics, by the Argentine author Sarmiento ; the *Letters and Discourses of Bolivar* and *Don Casmurro*, by Machado de Assis, one of the most eminent novelists of Brazilian literature.

5. CINEMATOGRAPHIC LITERATURE.

At the meeting organised by the League of Nations Secretariat for the purpose of examining the question of instructional films on the League of Nations, one aspect of the cinematograph was considered, which should be dealt with in collaboration with literary and artistic institutions — namely, the undertaking of an enquiry, among authors of literary works and dramatists, on the production of films calculated to facilitate a *rapprochement* of minds and to contribute to the general education of the spectators.

The suggestion was viewed with interest by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters which was of opinion that a study of the question might be undertaken along the same lines as those followed for the enquiry on the teaching of poetry, and that it would undoubtedly lead to the formulation of interesting ideas and suggestions.

VII. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

1. PRESERVATION OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS : THE ATHENS CONFERENCE.

Continuing its studies on the preservation of works of art, which, in 1930, led to the summoning of the Rome Conference, confined to painting and sculpture, the International Museums Office organised a further meeting of experts during 1931 ; this meeting was the Athens Conference, which was held from October 21st to 30th last ; its agenda consisted of problems concerning the protection and preservation of architectural monuments. One hundred and twenty experts, belonging to twenty-four countries, took part in the proceedings.¹

This Conference was, in a way, the introduction to the studies which the Office proposes to pursue in this field ; it afforded the experts an opportunity of examining a number of questions of a general order and, at the same time, of drawing up a programme for this future activity of the Office.

(a) *Legal Questions.*

The Conference first directed its attention to the legal questions arising in connection with the protection of artistic and historical monuments.

It was agreed that the attention of legislators should be called to the following points, representing a threefold necessity :

(a) The granting to the public authorities, in each country, of adequate powers for taking immediately, and without awaiting the completion of formalities in the matter of classification, all indispensable measures for the preservation of monuments threatened with destruction ;

(b) Compensation for the sacrifices imposed on private property, by the payment of indemnities or the granting of other considerations in various forms, conceived in such manner that the owner of a monument need have no reason to fear the consequences of classification ;

(c) The establishment of a protective zone around each monument.

The discussions emphasised the general tendency which, in this matter, recognises a certain right of the community to the enjoyment of private property. The Conference approved this manner of viewing the problem, but thought that the different legislations should be adapted to local circumstances and to the state of public opinion, so that the least possible opposition may be encountered.

(b) *Nature of the Materials to be employed in the Restoration of Monuments.*

Technical questions form the subject of a number of papers. With regard to the materials to be employed in the restoration of monuments, the experts approved the judicious use of all the resources offered by modern technique and, more especially, of reinforced concrete. They recommend that these materials should, whenever possible, be concealed in order not to detract from the character and original design of the building undergoing restoration. It was recommended that such materials and methods should be used more especially when the risks of dismantling and reassembling of the portions to be preserved could thereby be avoided.

Notwithstanding the variety of cases to be considered and the multiplicity of the solutions envisaged, the experts were of opinion that these solutions should be based on certain general rules.

¹ For the resolutions of the Athens Conference, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 10, pages 469-482.

In the case of a monument in a state of ruin, scrupulous preservation is to be strictly observed, with reinstatement of the original portions found on the site (*anastylosis*), whenever such a course is possible; the new materials required for this work should always be recognisable. When the preservation of ruins brought to light during excavation operations proves impossible, the experts recommend that they should be buried again, after making accurate records and plans thereof.

(c) *Protection against Destructive Agents.*

Following out the same idea, and to protect buildings against destructive agents and atmospheric influences, the Conference recommended the collaboration, in each country, of museum curators and architects, assisted by representatives of the physical, chemical and natural sciences, in order to determine the treatment to be applied.

(d) *Ornamental Sculpture.*

The experts were of opinion that the removal of sculptures from the setting for which they were designed constituted, in principle, a practice that should be discountenanced. They recommended the preservation of original models, when they still existed, and, failing this, the taking of casts.

(e) *Surroundings and Vegetation.*

Dealing with questions of an æsthetic order, the Conference gave special consideration to the surroundings of monuments and the part played by vegetation. It recommended that, when new buildings are being erected, the character and aspect of the towns should be respected, particularly in the neighbourhood of ancient monuments, the surroundings of which call for specially careful treatment. Certain groupings and perspectives of a particularly picturesque character should also be preserved. A study should also be made of the plantations and ornamental vegetation most suitable for certain buildings or groups of buildings from the point of view of preserving their ancient character. The Conference finally recommended the exclusion of any form of publicity, the abusive erection of telegraph poles and lines, the installation of noisy factories and high chimney shafts in close proximity to artistic and historical monuments.

(f) *The Protection of Monuments, and International Solidarity.*

Special mention must be made of the tendency manifested by the Conference to establish collaboration between national departments to assure the preservation of certain monuments considered as belonging to the common patrimony of mankind. It would seem that we are here witnessing the development of a new principle of international solidarity in the field of art, to which it would be desirable to see the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Assembly of the League of Nations itself devote their official support. The Conference therefore adopted a resolution the principle of which it hopes the Assembly will uphold.

(g) *Education of the Public regarding the Respecting of Monuments.*

The Conference, taking the view that the most reliable guarantee that could be offered in the matter of preserving monuments and works of art resided in the respect and attachment shown for them by the people themselves, and, considering that these sentiments could be very largely fostered by suitable action on the part of public authorities, expressed the wish that educators should accustom children and youth to refrain from disfiguring monuments of every description and, in a general manner, to devote more interested attention to the protection of these marks of civilisation throughout the world.

(h) *Preservation of the Monuments on the Acropolis at Athens.*

An account of the proceedings of the Athens Conference would be incomplete if we omitted to mention the important exchange of views that took place at a special meeting devoted to the Acropolitian monuments. This meeting, held on the Acropolis itself, under the chairmanship of Professor Georg Karo, Director of the German Institute of Archæology at Athens, afforded the experts an opportunity of expressing their views on the following points:

- (a) Reinstatement of the north colonnade of the Parthenon and of the south peristyle;
- (b) Use of cement as a coating for the drums to be replaced;
- (c) Choice of metals to be used for the dowels;
- (d) Desirability of using casts in completing the *anastylosis*;
- (e) Protection of the frieze against weather.

(i) *Handbook of Legislative Measures relating to Historical Monuments.*

In order that its work might be followed by practical results, the Athens Conference entrusted the International Museums Office with a certain number of definite tasks — in particular, the preparation of a handbook and a comparative schedule of the legislations in force in the different countries, concerning the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments. The Office has accordingly approached a number of Departments of Fine Arts with a view to obtaining the necessary documentation.

(j) *Excavations and the Methods employed.*

In March last, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation communicated to the Institute a request emanating from the American Council of Learned Societies that the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation should collect, for presentation in a handbook, the legislative texts at present in force in the different countries regarding excavations, and the agreements concluded between administrative departments and scientific institutions on this subject.

This question had already formed the subject of important discussions at the Athens Conference. It directed its attention to a study of the question of excavations from the two-fold aspect of technique and legislation. The juridical aspect of the question, however, was the subject of special consideration. In point of fact, the preservation of archæological sites and objects brought to light is closely bound up, on the one hand, with the lesser or greater readiness with which the national departments grant excavation permits and, on the other, with the loyalty shown by the concessionary parties in the fulfilment of their contractual obligations.

The Athens Conference therefore thought that the International Museums Office would be rendering a valuable service by undertaking the compilation of the legislative and administrative measures governing excavation operations in the different countries.

(k) *National Archives and Inventories.*

In execution of another recommendation, inviting the States or national institutions to draw up an inventory of their historical buildings, the Office has asked the Departments of Fine Arts to communicate to it a memorandum on the work already undertaken in this connection. These particulars will enable it to determine what inventories or archives have already been prepared and the bases on which it will be possible to complete them or to promote their preparation in countries where none exist.

2. INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL PROTECTION OF PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already given favourable consideration to the proposal made by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the promotion of an international agreement on the measures to be taken to prevent or check the sale of objects withdrawn from public collections or clandestinely exported abroad.

A detailed report on this question was submitted by the Italian Committee to the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office in 1931; it indicated the main points of the problem and outlined the conditions in which it might be solved. The Directors' Committee of the Office, after confirming the desirability of an international agreement of this kind, approved, in principle, the conclusions reached in the report by the Italian National Committee. It instructed its secretariat to examine the positive law of the different countries, in collaboration with the Legal Adviser of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to determining the texts that could serve as a basis for the establishment of an international control in this field.

With reference to the classification of works of art implying the prohibition to export, the members of the Committee unanimously expressed the wish that the competent departments should be prompted by the desire to facilitate the circulation of works of art and, in consequence, that they place an embargo only on the exportation of objects possessing a really unique interest from the point of view of the artistic patrimony of the country in which they were situated.

Lastly, it was pointed out that, if an agreement were concluded, it should not have retro-active effect, so as to avoid, at all costs, claims or protests in respect of transactions which may have taken place in the past.

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CASTING WORKSHOPS.

Pursuing its enquiries with a view to encouraging the organisation of collections of casts, the Office has endeavoured to establish the bases of an agreement between the official casting workshops in the different countries, the aim of which would be to reduce the cost of casts and, consequently, to facilitate their dissemination.

Stress has repeatedly been laid on the desirability and utility of such an agreement from the educational point of view, not only for countries possessing no collections of original works, but also, and more generally, for educational institutions.

The preliminary negotiations, opened by the Secretariat of the Office, justify the hope that an agreement in this matter is realisable, as the interested workshops seem inclined to accept the principle of *surmoulage*, subject to a system of control, the essential features of which could be as follows :

(1) Permission to take a *surmoulage* should be granted only to an official casting workshop of the most dependable character.

(2) Permission to take a *surmoulage* should not be granted once and for all by a general agreement, but should form the subject of a special contract for each piece of sculpture exploited.

(3) All contracts authorising the exploitation of sculpture by *surmoulage* should provide for the delivery, by the workshop exploiting the original model, of a specimen casting bearing its stamp, which would be used for the making of the second mould. When this mould is no longer fit for use, the specimen cast alone should be utilised for the making of a new mould.

(4) All casts made by the workshop executing the *surmoulage* should bear the stamp of that workshop, in order to prevent imitation.

(5) The International Museums Office should be entrusted with the supervision of the rigorous application of the international agreement and, in the event of dispute, may be appealed to by the parties concerned or, if necessary, act as arbitrator.

Such are the main principles, the final terms of which will be examined by the Office in collaboration with the representatives of casting workshops.

4. PUBLICATIONS.

Since the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Office has continued the publication of its quarterly review *Mouseion* and has endeavoured to widen the scope of its documentation. Five further volumes have been added to the collection : the first two gave an account of the last part of the proceedings of the Rome Conference ; the three others contain an account of the first part of the work of the Athens Conference. The separate printing of all the papers submitted to this latter Conference will make it possible to publish them later in a special volume.

In addition to these studies, which represent a substantial quantity of material, *Mouseion* receives communications of such an abundant and varied character that it is becoming difficult to make use of them, as and when they arrive, in a review issued only every three months. Since, moreover, certain of these communications are chiefly of current interest, the secretariat of the Office has undertaken their publication in a monthly supplement. Relieved in this way, *Mouseion* will in future be confined exclusively to the publication of scientific studies and research work, all news items proper being left to appear in the *Informations mensuelles*.

5. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

Organisation of Open-Air Museums of Popular Art.

At its annual session held in 1932, the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts decided to summon, for this summer, the third plenary session of the Committee. The questions figuring on the agenda of this session include the organisation of open-air museums of popular art. At the request of the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts, the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office has authorised its secretariat to collaborate, in so far as it is concerned, in the technical preparation of this session.

Broadcasting Service of the International Museums Office.

This service, which has been functioning under the auspices of the Office since 1930, continues to give satisfactory results. In addition to information of current interest on the activities of the Office, broadcast at regular intervals, three further wireless talks were organised during the period 1931-32.

Preservation of the Monuments at Philæ.

The Secretariat of the Office was apprised of a wish expressed by the American Association of Museums, which, on the occasion of its Congress held at Pittsburg in 1931, had asked that the International Museums Office take the initiative with a view to international action for the preservation of the monuments at Philæ. A recommendation to the same effect was communicated to the Office by the Congress of the Latin Press, held at Cairo in February 1932. The Secretariat of the Office deemed it advisable to defer any action in this connection until the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the conclusions of the Athens Conference, which included a recommendation that a system of international collaboration should be established for the preservation of certain notable monuments. While confining itself to the strictly technical aspect of the question, the secretariat of the Office nevertheless approached various personalities with a view to ascertaining to what extent the protection of the monuments at Philæ was realisable in practice in present circumstances.

International Exhibitions of Fine Arts and Climatic Influences.

The attention of directors of museums, responsible for the safety and preservation of the valuable objects entrusted to their care, has frequently been engaged on this question; hesitation, often resulting in a refusal to participate in international exhibitions, has had the effect of diminishing the value of these demonstrations. At the request of the Directorate of the Berlin Museums, the International Museums Office, confining itself to the purely scientific aspect of the problem, is taking steps to collect the opinions of qualified experts with the intention of placing them at the disposal of the parties concerned.

Regulation of the Right to copy Works in Museums.

The International Museums Office has undertaken an enquiry on this question, the first results of which point to the need for regulation in this field. The absence of any definite by-laws in certain countries has led to cases of abuse, which have, in a disquieting manner, encouraged the production and circulation of fakes. This question also will be laid before the Advisory Committee of Experts of the Office at its next meeting.

VIII. MUSIC : POPULAR ART.

A. MUSIC.

1. *Recorded Music.*

Documentary material was collected during the year by the Institute in execution of the proposal made by M. Béla Bartok and approved last year by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, concerning collections of recorded music. This material was examined by a small Committee of experts, who met at the Institute on December 21st and 22nd, 1931.¹

The Institute also inaugurated an exchange service for the leading gramophone journals, the most important of which it receives periodically, and for the catalogues of gramophone record companies in practically every country where such firms exist.

The wishes expressed by the experts were approved by the Permanent Committee at its session held in Frankfort; they are now submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the favourable recommendation of the Permanent Committee. They envisage the organisation of national gramophone record depositories in countries where no such collections have as yet been constituted, and the establishment of collaboration between them.

2. *Musical Editions.*

After having heard a statement by M. Béla Bartok at its second session held at Frankfort, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters approved his proposal for the safeguarding of the integrity of musical compositions in their various editions; the aim of the proposal is to encourage the publication, at prices accessible to the general public and especially to students of the history of music and conservatory students, of editions of works strictly in accordance with the indications figuring on the original manuscripts of great composers.

3. *Musical Broadcasts.*

Pursuant to the resolution voted by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, for promoting a better knowledge of national music by means of wireless broadcasting, the Institute was instructed to examine, with the International Broadcasting Union, the means whereby international programmes fulfilling this purpose might be prepared.

At its meeting held at Rome in October 1931, the Council of the International Broadcasting Union, to whom this recommendation had been communicated, voted a resolution inviting the members of the Union to answer a questionnaire, in which the following specific question was asked :

“ Do you currently broadcast complete programmes of the literary and *musical* works of foreign nations or really characteristic national programmes of other countries? Are these broadcasts accompanied by appropriate commentaries, and would it be desirable for countries, *the musical past of which is less known*, to prepare, for the purposes of exchange, a syllabus drawn up in a European language to ensure better commentaries before the microphone of foreign stations ?”

This resolution was the first practical result of a cordial and effective collaboration between the Union and the Institute in the field envisaged by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. Technically such developments are quite feasible, as the notable progress made in recent times in the adaptation of the European telephone system to the technical requirements of broadcasting now make it possible to organise, by means of relays, first-rate concerts, which can be broadcast, not only in the country of origin, but throughout every State linked up with it by telephone lines capable of reproducing the musical frequencies essential for good reception.

¹ For resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 13, pages 632-634.

B. POPULAR ART.

1. *Collaboration with the International Committee on Popular Arts.*

In conformity with the agreement reached last year, regular collaboration was established with the International Committee on Popular Arts. The Committee's Bureau met at the Institute last August¹ and discussed, among other subjects, the organisation of a centre for folk music. In this matter, the work undertaken by the Institute is proceeding in co-ordination with the execution of the programme concerning "recorded music". The Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts has also solicited the collaboration of the Institute for an enquiry on collections of folk music. Mention should also be made of the question which directly interests the Institute—namely, the preparation of an international exhibition of popular art, and the organisation of "open-air museums", which concerns the International Museums Office.

2. *Publication of the "Acts and Memoranda of the Prague Congress".*

The publication *Art populaire — Actes et mémoires du Congrès de Prague* — was issued at the end of 1931. It consists of two heavy volumes printed on fine-quality paper, irreproachable both from the iconographic and typographic point of view. They contain nearly 500 pages of text, with numerous illustrations and 200 plates. This work, which is the first of this magnitude on popular arts, constitutes a document of immense value on architecture, wood-carving, metal-working, jewellery, ceramics, costumes, weaving, music, dancing and drama in every country. *Art populaire* has met with a very favourable reception, not only from experts in these subjects, but also from the public interested in popular arts.

IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conformity with the resolution voted by the Executive Committee at its meeting held in November last, the results of the studies undertaken in this domain were submitted to the second annual session of institutions concerned with intellectual rights. This session took place in Paris, on June 4th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. Jules Destrée.²

1. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

Following out the suggestions made at last year's meeting, close liaison was established between the respective activities of the institutions concerned with intellectual rights. This liaison consisted, on the one hand, in the regular exchange of information and, on the other, in the compilation by the Institute of documentation on the proceedings of congresses organised by international groups the activities of which extend into the field of intellectual rights.

With regard to the exchange of information, the Institute's work was greatly facilitated by the lists periodically received from the International Labour Office, giving the result of the examination of legislative texts concerning intellectual workers. The Institute also continued its analysis of the review *Le Droit d'Auteur*, published by the Berne International Bureau, from which it has obtained a considerable part of its documentation on the question of authors' rights as exercised in the different countries.

Lastly, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law contributed extremely valuable studies on several technical points figuring on the programme of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in particular on the material right of the artist (*droit de suite*) and the endeavours made to harmonise the texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions.

2. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS (*Preparation of the Brussels Conference*).

In the plan for the distribution of work, adopted at the meeting of March 16th and 17th, 1931, and approved by the International Committee in July 1931, the Institute was allotted the special task of examining the two following questions in connection with authors' rights :

(a) The material rights of the artist (*droit de suite*);

(b) The harmonising of the texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions on authors' rights.

(a) "*Droit de suite*".

Action was taken with a view to obtaining, in pursuance of the recommendation adopted by the Rome Conference on the proposal of M. Destrée, the insertion in other national legislations of provisions similar to those in force in Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia and which have established the principle of the right of artists and of their descendants to share in the proceeds derived from commercial transactions in the works of these artists. Bills to this effect have recently been introduced in Spain and Germany.

¹ For resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 16, page 782.

² For account and resolutions, see *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 17-18, pages 912-920 and 975-978.

Further, the Institute, in collaboration with the International Association of Arts and Letters and the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, is endeavouring to bring about the formation, by the groups concerned with the collection of the "*droit de suite*", of an international committee the duty of which it would be to prepare the ground for the adoption, by the Brussels Conference in 1935, of the draft of the new article to be inserted in the Berne Convention on "*droit de suite*"; this draft was adopted in 1929 by the International Congress of Arts and Letters at Cairo, on the recommendation of the Institute.

(b) *Harmonising of the Texts of the Berne and Havana Conventions on "Droit de suite"*.

At the request of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation made further representations to the National Committees of Latin America with a view to obtaining, from interested quarters, positive suggestions concerning the points on which the desired concordance between the two Conventions could be realised.

Up to the present, these negotiations have added no fresh factors to the information already set forth in the reports respectively drawn up by the two Institutes. On the other hand, the action initiated by the American National Committee has made it possible to take a considerable step forward in this connection.

As a result of this Committee's intervention, the Organising Committee of the Seventh Pan-American Conference has decided to place this question at the head of the programme of the Conference. At the last session of the Directors' Committee of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was asked to prepare, for the information of the States Members of the Pan-American Union, a memorandum setting forth the conclusions already reached by the two Institutes in the course of their preliminary studies. The Legal Adviser of the League of Nations Secretariat, who attended the Rome meeting, has kindly promised to facilitate the communication of this memorandum to the Governments concerned.

At its March 1932 session, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution noting the importance of the initiative taken by the Pan-American Union and authorising the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to place all necessary information at the disposal of that Union. According to the latest news received, the Pan-American Conference, originally fixed for December 1932, has been postponed until December 1933. This postponement should be sufficient to enable the Governments, which are to be represented, to be fully informed of the various aspects of the problem. The fact that the Havana Convention of 1928 has so far been ratified by only two States (Guatemala and Panama) is, moreover, of a nature to facilitate the extension to the American continent of at least some of the principles laid down by the Rome Protocol revising the Berne Convention.

The question was submitted to the meeting of Institutions concerned with intellectual rights held at the Institute on June 4th. On the proposal of M. Alvarez, Minister Plenipotentiary for Chile, who attended the meeting, the Committee expressed the wish that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in agreement with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Berne Bureau, should convene a meeting of a special committee, which would work in liaison with the Organising Committee of the Seventh Pan-American Conference; this special committee would be invited to prepare proposals calculated to obtain the adhesion of the States signatory to the two Conventions, both from the point of view of their improvement and concordance.

Furthermore, the meeting examined questions bearing upon authors' rights in the matter of mechanical sound production; it heard, in particular, a statement by M. Ostertag, Director of the Berne International Bureau, and took cognisance of a report drawn up on this question by the Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The meeting also recognised the desirability of entrusting to a special committee, in view of the Brussels Conference, the task of examining the possibility of the present text of Article 13 concerning rights in the matter of mechanical sound production; this special committee would be convened by the Institute, in agreement with the Berne International Bureau.

3. INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF THE SCIENTIST.

The Institute has continued to centralise the replies addressed by the Governments to the League of Nations Secretariat concerning the desirability of the draft international Convention submitted to them for their consideration. In this connection, the Institute received a certain number of observations, which were brought to the notice of the Committee and its Executive Committee. The text of these replies was communicated to the Berne International Bureau as and when received.

Up to the present, twenty-one replies have reached the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Of this number, only seven can be regarded as being in favour of the immediate summoning of an international conference for the drawing up of a convention on the basis of the preliminary draft.

The remainder of the replies, while recognising, for the most part, that the anxieties which led to the preparation of the preliminary draft are justified, express the view that the application of this text would encounter certain difficulties in present circumstances. The arguments against the system of international protection of the right of the scientist provided in the preliminary draft can be reduced to two: (1) lack of definition, which, in the present state of

economic life, would become dangerous from the point of view of determining what discoveries were to be protected by the new convention ; (2) difficulty of reconciling the new system of protection with present legislation in the matter of patents.

Certain replies, especially the last to be received, contained proposals for amendments of the highest interest. Several of them are in accord with the suggestions already formulated by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. One of the amendments proposed by this Committee aims at fixing a time-limit in which scientists should give notice of their discoveries, whereas the framers of the preliminary draft sought to make it possible for the author of a discovery used in industry long after its publication, or for his heirs, to reckon the period of protection only as from the date at which his discovery was utilised.

The Institute devoted its attention to developing the interest already aroused in the different countries by the movement in favour of the recognition of the right of the scientists. A discussion opened at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, after the reading of a paper by M. Lucien Klotz, led to the constitution, within that body, of a Committee the Rapporteur of which, Mme. Curie Sklodowska, emphasised the sound moral and social reasons invoked in this matter of scientists' rights. The Academy declared itself in favour of the establishment of the right of the scientist ; it recommended that the recognition of this right " be expedited by the initiative of public authorities ".

It would seem that one of the first consequences of this recommendation should be the early resumption of the work undertaken by the Inter-Departmental Commission set up in France, in 1927, under the chairmanship of M. Edouard Herriot, for the purpose of drafting the text of a national Bill protecting the authors of scientific discoveries.

In the United States, notable developments are taking place in favour of the right of the scientist. Since the movement of opinion created by the awarding of the *Linthicum* Prize, legal circles are manifesting constantly growing interest in this question.

Two important American organisations — the Michigan Patent Law Association and the American Bar Association — have each undertaken an enquiry on the question.

4. NEW QUESTIONS.

The Committee of representatives of institutions concerned with intellectual rights recommended the inclusion of the following questions in the programme of future work : Authors' rights in journalism ; authors' rights in the matter of cinematography.

X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ; " DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTATS ".

During the year, liaison with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation was developed, and the collaboration established has been most fruitful. The execution of the working programme which the Committee had outlined for the Institute has, moreover, been greatly facilitated by the frequent intervention of the *délégués d'Etats*.

(a) ORGANISATION.

No new National Committees were formed during the year 1931-32. Interesting exchanges of views have, however, taken place with a view to the organisation of committees in China, Colombia, India and Palestine. Special documentary material was placed at the disposal of leading authorities in Chinese intellectual circles, while conversations were conducted in connection with this matter by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the occasion of his visit to the Far East ; in response to the wishes of the Chinese Government, a plan was drawn up to facilitate cultural relations between China and foreign countries.

Three National Committees — those of Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland — have been reorganised. In this connection, reference should be made to the growing tendency to associate with the work of the National Committees the personalities who collaborate in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the capacity of experts.

Four Committees — those of Germany, America, Belgium and Switzerland — took the initiative of placing the names of all their members on the list of subscribers to the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*. This course has the great advantage of furnishing the members of a National Committee with accurate information on all the activities pursued by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The work and activities of the Japanese Committee were referred to in the report on the visit to the Far East undertaken by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Several Committees have forwarded to the Institute reports on their activities or Minutes of the meetings which they have held during the year. The Institute was particularly happy to publish this information in the *Bulletin*. The Committees of the following countries have availed themselves of the special section placed at their disposal : Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Poland, Roumania and Spain.

Furthermore, the Institute was obliged to have recourse to the collaboration of the National Committees for several of its enquiries. It was thus possible to obtain information which was often of an extremely interesting and complete character. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation wishes to express its deep gratitude to the Committees for the assistance they have rendered in this manner. They were invited, in particular, to avail themselves of the services of a representative of the national student organisations, to collaborate in the preparation of the third edition of *University Exchanges in Europe*, to complete the 1932 edition of *Holiday Courses in Europe*, to furnish information concerning the bibliography of translations, to collaborate in the enquiry undertaken by the Institute on educational broadcasting, to forward particulars concerning collections of recorded music, to urge National Librarians' Associations to reserve a place for League of Nations publications, to send material for reports on the utilisation of popular libraries and folk arts for the employment of workers' leisure, to take a general interest in the publications of the Institute and to supply information on the unification of characters used in writing.

As in the previous year, the Institute has forwarded complimentary copies of all its publications, including periodicals, to the chairmen of the forty National Committees now in existence. Three special reports furnished the National Committees with detailed information on the programme of work undertaken by the Institute during the year 1931-32 and on the progress made in the execution of this programme as at March and June 1932.

The *délégués d'Etats* accredited to the Institute were also supplied free of charge with the same documents and information as that supplied to the National Committees. Many of them accorded their effective support to the Institute in the course of the year and, with the National Committees, are deserving of its warmest thanks.

XI. PUBLICATIONS.

1. PERIODICALS.

- (a) *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle.*
- (b) *Mouseion.*
- (c) " *Students Abroad* ".
- (d) *Bulletin of International School Correspondence.*
- (e) *Information Bulletin in English.*
- (f) *Index Translationum.*

2. VOLUMES AND "CAHIERS".

The following have been published and are now on sale :

Revision of School Text-Books.

Holiday Courses in Europe, 1932 (in French, English and German editions).

International Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.

Art populaire (VOLUME II).

Index bibliographicus.

Second French edition of *University Exchanges in Europe.*

The Reorganisation of Education in China (editions in English and French).

The State and Economic Life (discussions of the Milan Conference).

Volume I of *Conversations* devoted to Goethe.

The following are in the press :

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

International Repertory of Scientific Research Laboratories.

The Preservation and Protection of Artistic and Historical Monuments.

Ibero-American Collection (third literary volume and a volume on folklore).

Volume I of *Exchanges of Letters.*

Notwithstanding the economic crisis through which we are passing, the sale of Institute publications is developing fairly satisfactorily, especially when it is remembered that the majority are of a technical character. The proceeds from sales during the year 1931 amounted to approximately 60,000 French francs.

XII. CONCLUSION.

As will have been seen in the different chapters of this report, the programme drawn up by the Committee covers most of the fields of intellectual activity. The work does not seem to have been unnecessarily distributed ; certain important subjects were selected in the various branches, certain guiding principles have been laid down and, at least for the time being, efforts are being concentrated on those problems which, in their order of urgency, have been given a prominent position in the programme. It is interesting to note that the majority of the new questions are, in reality, nothing more than a development of the research work carried out during the year ; they remain within the limits fixed for their investigation without there being any need to extend them ; to deal with them, it will suffice to carry the studies already begun a little further or to improve the methods of liaison and co-ordination which have been outlined or adopted. At most, an extension of the methods of co-operation may, perhaps, in certain instances, be advisable, more particularly to avoid undue distribution — for example, in the question of documentation.

It sometimes happens that a specific aspect of a given question reveals itself and, at first sight, would seem to warrant the setting up of new machinery ; but it is generally found that its examination falls within the competence of a committee already functioning or that it can be dealt with in accordance with the system of comparative studies so often applied during the year and in so many fields ; correspondence, enquiries, conversations, joint discussions and work resulting from research or personal examination.

There are, moreover, two questions on the agenda of the Committee which are not mentioned in this report, although they are closely connected with the questions engaging its attention. The first is formulated in a note from Professor James T. Shotwell and relates to the application of international methods to the human sciences, to the study of economic, juridical, social and political relations ; this note emphasises the interest attaching to this question.

The other proposal, made by Sir Frank Heath, is only a restatement of one recommended by the Committee of Enquiry in 1930.¹ In the opinion of that Committee, a series of comparative studies should be conducted in such a way as to bring to light the deeper and subjacent causes, conceptions and forms of national organisation, in order that nations may be imbued with a spirit of better understanding and in order that the work of harmony and *entente* undertaken by the Committee may be facilitated.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the machinery already set up could, without disturbing its functioning, be used for fresh activities ; its use is, however, limited by material possibilities. It should also be observed that the questions studied are awakening ever-increasing interest and that Intellectual Co-operation may now be regarded as having established itself in the programme of the League of Nations.

¹ See document A.21.1930, Appendix 3, paragraph B. 4 (d), page 27.

