

LN XII.5

Geneva, August 10th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

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

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fifteenth session at Geneva from July 17th to 22nd, 1933. Its Executive Committee sat on July 14th and 15th. The following were present: Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. Emile BOREL (replacing M. Painlevé), M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. Isak COLLIJN (replacing M. G. Forssell), M. H. A. KRÜSS, M. B. C. J. LODER, M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. A. ROCCO, Mr. J. T. SHOTWELL, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, M. H. L. TIENSHE HU (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee) and M. TANAKADATE. M. Sanin Cano wrote regretting his inability to be present.

Sir Frank HEATH attended the meetings as a member of the Executive Committee. M. ROLAND-MARCEL, also a member of the Executive Committee, wrote regretting his inability to be present.

The meetings were also attended by representatives of five National Committees on intellectual co-operation: M. H. CHRISTENSEN (Danish National Committee), M. Ch. VITAS (Greek National Committee), M. Z. GOMBOCZ (Hungarian National Committee), M. K. LUTOSTANSKI (Polish National Committee), M. M. IBROVAC (Yugoslav National Committee).

The International Labour Office was represented by M. F. MAURETTE and Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET; and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute by its Director, M. L. DE FEO.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman; as Vice-Chairmen it elected Mme. Curie and M. Rocco, and appointed M. de Reynold Rapporteur.

During the year 1932-33, the characteristic feature of the work of the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation was its continuity—a fact which was to lead the Committee to modify and simplify the method of work which it had followed for a number of years past.

Its Executive Committee, which met three times during the past year—twice at Paris, in December 1932 and April 1933, and once at Geneva, immediately before the meetings of the plenary Committee—had itself taken steps in virtue of its own powers to lighten the Committee's very heavy agenda.

There were a large number of questions which had appeared regularly on the agenda for a number of years and were under constant consideration. In regard to this class of question, the Executive Committee proposed that the Committee should confine itself to formally ratifying the proposals put forward by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, by the Secretariat of the Organisation or by the Committees of Experts. At the same time, it proposed the discussion of all questions the importance and novelty of which were such as to call for consideration by the Committee and for the adoption of resolutions.

The first category included the following questions: Co-ordination of centres of documentation; intellectual rôle of the Press; the whole of the vast field of education, comprising the meetings of directors of higher education and those of the international student associations, university exchanges, liaison between university institutes of archæology and the history of art, the enquiry on the study of international relations, educational information centres, school journeys and interchanges between pupils of elementary and secondary schools, school broadcasting and, lastly, liaison with the major international associations; the whole field of the exact and natural sciences; relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and international scientific organisations, co-operation between science museums, co-ordination of scientific bibliographies; literary questions; Ibero-American collection; relations between the Institute and international literary organisations; art questions; the International Museums Office; folk arts, recorded music and, lastly, intellectual rights.

It need hardly be said that, though the Committee might confine itself to recording the results obtained and giving its approval to proposals for the future and to the work in hand, there were in the case of each of the questions enumerated above what might be described as "reserved points".

The second category consisted of general questions with a certain number of special questions.

The following is a list of the general questions: in the first place, Professor Shotwell's proposal regarding the social and political sciences; "correspondence" and "conversations"; the scientific study of international relations; lastly, the educational mission to China and, of course, moral disarmament.

The special questions were as follows: Education: adult education, revision of school text-books; scientific questions: handbooks of research laboratories; literary questions:

the *Index Translationum* and the method to be followed ; proposals by the P.E.N. Clubs ; art questions : repatriation of works of art, *Bulletin of Folk Arts*, international committee of architects ; intellectual rights ; scientific rights ; grants for scientific purposes ; international federation of inventors ; documentation ; archives and libraries ; broadcasting and international relations ; the cinematograph and the League of Nations film ; and, lastly, the question of Roman characters.

In this list we have left on one side certain questions of an administrative nature : Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Committee has always regarded it as essential that the National Committees should co-operate in its activities. As at the present time financial considerations preclude the possibility of calling a meeting of the representatives of these committees at Geneva, it was decided last year to invite certain of them to take part in the Committee's meetings.

Those invited were the delegates of the following Committees : Denmark (M. Christensen), Greece (the Secretary, M. Vittas), Hungary (M. Gombocz), Poland (the Chairman, M. Lutostanski) and Yugoslavia (the Chairman, M. Ibrovac).

The reports submitted by these delegates strengthened our conviction that, generally speaking, the work of the National Committees is a very real matter. They represent, in respect of intellectual co-operation, and consequently of the League in general, agencies which are indispensable for maintaining contact with the intellectual life of the various countries. In addition to this international importance, they are also of the highest importance nationally as centralising influences.

This year's experience has been conclusive. The Committee is determined to follow it up at each of its future sessions with a system of rotation which will enable it to reach in turn all the National Committees of Europe at least. It may be added that the members of the Committee itself included chairmen of National Committees, who were thus able to speak in the name of their respective committees.

The participation of these five representatives of National Committees in the proceedings of the plenary Committee and the interest they took in our activities and achievements is one of the outstanding successes of the present session.

The Committee expressed the hope that a new and more complete edition of the handbook of National Committees might be published at the earliest possible moment, and expressed its gratification at the news that a Chinese Committee is shortly to be set up.

II. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

I. PROFESSOR SHOTWELL'S PROPOSAL.

Last year, Professor Shotwell drew attention to the great importance of the social and political sciences at the present day. He pointed out, in the first place, that these sciences were still young ; though their origin dated from the eighteenth century, they had not really been developed. Their method, and frequently even their scope, had not been truly defined until the nineteenth century, and, indeed, the second half of that century. Since the war, he continued, the numerous and important political and social problems claiming attention had considerably broadened the scope of these sciences and had brought them into peculiarly close contact with current affairs. Hitherto, however, they had not received any attention from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As, however, the Committee's intention—with a view to serving better the cause of the League—was to study the problems before the League and to study them from the scientific point of view, the Committee would inevitably be brought sooner or later to incorporate this group of sciences in its programme. In other words, it unanimously accepted Professor Shotwell's proposal. Like him, it realises that, in the vast field of the moral and political sciences, it will have to deal with the most varying conceptions which, to begin with, will have to be ascertained and understood. Again, like Professor Shotwell, it realises the influence which these sciences are exerting upon international relations, and *vice versa*. Lastly, it appreciates the service they are capable of rendering to the work of peace and moral disarmament.

At present, all that can be undertaken is work of a preliminary character, such as consultation and investigation. When sufficient progress has been made, it will be possible to draw up a programme of enquiries.

2. "CORRESPONDENCE" AND "CONVERSATIONS".

In its purpose, the scheme of "correspondence" and "conversations" may be regarded as the culmination of intellectual co-operation. They go beyond the phase in which the primary concern is to forge administrative links, consult experts and investigate particular and limited questions, and represent an attempt to come to grips with the general problems which dominate the whole life of our age and lie at the root of our present discontents. It is, as it were, the quest of the idea which has begun or, to use M. Paul Valéry's phrase, it is a "League of Minds" ; for a League of Nations presupposes a League of Minds.

For the time being, only tentative experiments have been made: conversations on Goethe at Frankfort in May 1932; conversations on the future of civilisation at Madrid in May 1933; correspondence on the "League of Minds" and "Why War?"

The success of these first attempts has been sufficient to justify our continuing them while at the same time improving our methods by preparing the discussions from the intellectual standpoint, carefully defining the questions and ensuring the homogeneity of the meetings called.

The point of departure of this new phase will naturally be the Madrid conversations, their subject and conclusions. We take this opportunity of thanking the Spanish Government for its invitation to Madrid and for all it did to ensure the success of the important conversations which took place there.

3. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

This is the standard example of progressive effort at co-ordination, methodically carried forward step by step to the farthest point attainable.

From 1928 to 1931, efforts had been confined to co-ordination between the institutes of higher international studies. The purpose of such co-ordination was exchanges of all kinds and the compilation of a lexicon of political terms—in other words, of an implement with which to work. In 1931, at Copenhagen, the representatives of these institutes decided to go further and to undertake the investigation of some important question. That chosen was State intervention in economic matters, which was discussed at Milan in 1932. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation published the reports and proceedings in a volume which met with great success. In June 1933, the discussion of the same subject was resumed in London and brought to a conclusion. At the same time, a new question was placed on the agenda—viz., collective security. This question will be discussed in 1935, the year 1934 being devoted to preparatory work.

Preparations are thus being made for a scientific contribution to the work of the League, as the proposed subject is directly and fundamentally related to the essential problem of disarmament.

In this connection, we must thank the organisers of the London meeting, and more especially the London School of Economics, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the perfection of whose preparatory work made the high standard and success of the meetings a foregone conclusion.

4. RE-ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In 1931, as was announced at the time, the Chinese Government requested the League of Nations to send four experts, to be appointed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to make a first-hand study of the system of public education and its re-organisation. In due course, the experts proceeded to China, where they remained three months (1931 to 1932), and on their return drew up a report to the Chinese Government, which was published by the Institute. This document was discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which also took note of certain criticisms of the report, by Dr. James Yen, Director of the Mass Education Movement; by Dr. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York; and Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The Committee also heard a statement by M. Langevin setting out the point of view of the experts.

As regards American educational systems, the Committee, it need hardly be said, has no desire to pronounce upon their value. These systems are, in their diversity, admirably adapted to the varied needs of the United States, where they have produced excellent results. But, as regards their influence in China, it is always dangerous to copy foreign educational systems closely and without attempting to adapt them to entirely new conditions or to bring them into harmony with the requirements and peculiar genius of the people amongst whom they are to be transplanted. That is a universal truth which the Committee emphasised.

In the meantime, the Chinese Government had itself sent a mission of educational experts to Europe. The programme of their visit was drawn up by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the assistance of the National Committees in the countries where the Chinese mission made a stay: Poland, Germany, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Austria and Italy. Before its return to China, the mission also stayed in the U.S.S.R.

The Committee attaches high importance to the mission of Chinese educationists in Europe, and considers that this experiment should be widely imitated.

The Committee desires to pay its tribute to the memory of Professor Carl Becker, who died suddenly, after a short illness, on February 10th last. Dr. Becker had been one of the four experts appointed by the Committee as members of the mission to China. He was a statesman, a scholar and an educationist whose loss will long be felt.

5. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has followed with unflinching interest the proceedings of the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, and was glad that the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Paris Institute were able to assist that Committee in its work. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asks nothing better than to contribute its assistance and support to the future achievement of this great purpose.

The Committee took note of the new draft texts which are to be submitted to the Committee for Moral Disarmament and which it views with the most lively sympathy. These texts deal with education, the co-operation of intellectual circles, and the use of technical means of disseminating information and ideas. The Committee again noted that several of these questions have been appearing on its agenda for some years past. It has therefore ventured to draw up a draft text. It proposes to request the Committee for Moral Disarmament not to discuss this text but, should opportunity offer, to give due weight to the considerations which it sets forth.

III. SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

I. EDUCATION.

(a) *Adult Education.*

Hitherto, the Committee had approached this vast and complex but very pressing question indirectly through popular libraries and folk-arts, both of which were examined from the point of view of the workers' spare time. It now proposes to deal with it directly. As, however, the funds at its disposal are limited, it will begin by investigations in a few countries only. The enquiry will therefore be of a comparative character, with special emphasis on methods and the collection of documentary material.

(b) *School Text-books.*

It will be recalled that last year, after discussing the Casares proposal—which it both extended and defined—the Committee laid down a form of procedure in which the principal part was to be played by the National Committees. This year, the Committee confined itself to adding atlases and dictionaries to the works to which the above-mentioned procedure may be applied.

(c) *Training of School-teachers with a View to teaching the Aims and Activities of the League of Nations.*

The necessity of teaching the interdependence of nations in all grades of educational establishments with a view "to accustoming the rising generations to regard international co-operation as the best method of conducting world affairs" remains one of the major concerns of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the fact that twenty-nine Governments had replied to its enquiry on the training of the teaching profession in this respect. It approved the programme drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts with a view to following up the various suggestions put forward by the education Ministries consulted.

(d) *Enquiry on the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

This enquiry was conducted under the auspices of a joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference of International Studies and of the Sub-Committee of Experts. Its purpose is to collect data regarding the progress made in the various countries in encouraging the study of the legal, social and political sciences.

This enquiry is based upon ideas which are closely related to the guiding principles of Professor Shotwell's proposal. Such being the case, the latter has had a detailed report on the study of international relations in the United States prepared by the Social Science Research Council as a continuation of the enquiry.

Hitherto, eighteen countries have, by their replies, helped in the enquiry, and it is already clear that the documentation collected will furnish sufficient data for a comparative study.

2. SCIENTIFIC QUESTION.

Handbook of Research Laboratories.

The programme of intellectual co-operation in the sphere of science was, as will be remembered, drawn up in 1931. It comprises *inter alia* the preparation of an international handbook of research laboratories and institutes. On the proposal of the scientific experts themselves, the Committee decided to begin with physics laboratories. The purpose of this publication will be to supply information such as may be of interest and practical assistance to foreign scientists and students.

3. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

(a) "*Index Translationum*".

The *Index Translationum* appeared for the first time in July 1932. The time has now come to prepare a fuller edition embracing six new countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Sweden. In this connection, the question of method has claimed attention: Shall the system of classification adopted be based on the original languages of the works translated, or should the Committee confine itself to a system of classification by countries? For practical reasons, the Committee pronounced in favour of the latter system, on the understanding that supplementary particulars should be supplied with regard to the languages from which works are translated.

(b) *Proposals of the P.E.N. Clubs.*

The P.E.N. Clubs have proposed the foundation of an international prize for literature under the auspices of the League of Nations; it has not appeared possible to recommend any such step.

The P.E.N. Clubs also requested the Committee to consider means of promoting the free circulation of literary works. The Committee has instructed the Institute to collect material for a subsequent enquiry.

4. ART QUESTIONS.

(a) *Repatriation of Works of Art.*

This question is one of the elements in a much vaster problem: the legal protection of the artistic heritage of mankind. It is well known that the component parts of highly important works of art have been separated and dispersed. The question to be solved is how such dismemberment can be prevented in the future. Such would be the purpose of a proposed international Convention, the draft of which, prepared by the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office, is to be submitted, if the League of Nations so decides, for preliminary examination by the Governments before being opened for signature.

(b) *Bulletin of Folk-Arts.*

The publication of this little bulletin, which was proposed by Professor Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Arts, will begin in a modest way and will serve as a link between all those interested in this question, and more especially between the National Committees on folk-arts which have been set up in several countries as a result of the Prague Congress of 1928.

(c) *International Committee of Architects.*

At the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Council of the League requested the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to state its opinion on a proposal to draw up conditions with which international architectural competitions would in future be required to comply.

The Committee appointed three of its members—Sir Frank Heath, M. Rocco and M. Oprescu—to consider procedure, though not the substance of the question itself. The Committee's conclusions are embodied in a report to the Council, which is annexed to the present document (Appendix 3).

5. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Committee began by formally approving the resolutions adopted by the Committee of representatives of institutions specialising in the study of intellectual rights which met at Paris last June with M. Loder in the chair.

(a) *Rights of Science.*

The Committee has itself decided—not so much with a view to investigation, which has, indeed, already been carried as far as possible, but to propaganda in favour of a just and indispensable principle—to resume active interest in the rights of scientists and science. This problem, which came before it at its first session in 1922, the Committee has not the least intention of abandoning.

In this connection, it formally recommended that the grants made for scientific purposes and to scientific establishments should not be unduly reduced, in spite of the necessity, under which all States are labouring, of applying a programme of strict economy in all spheres. Culture in general is at stake.

(b) *International Federation of Inventors.*

A proposal on this subject was put forward by the Italian Committee and was considered by the Committee on Intellectual Rights, whose point of view was subsequently ratified by the Committee after hearing a statement by M. Piola-Caselli.

6. DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES.

In all matters relating to the co-ordination of libraries and archives, the Committee approves the experts' proposals.

The Italian Committee is preparing an international congress of archivists for 1935. The Committee, through the instrumentality of the Institute, will do everything in its power to support this important undertaking.

7. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Assembly requested the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to investigate the international aspects of broadcasting, on which the Institute has since published a volume. Furthermore, it called together a Committee of directors of broadcasting undertakings with a view to drawing up a draft international agreement. This instrument will subsequently be submitted to the Government authorities for examination and approval.

8. THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FILM.

The Committee noted with keen interest the activity displayed during the past year by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. Among its activities may be mentioned the forthcoming publication of a vast encyclopædia of cinematography, which should prove of great value.

As regards more especially the League of Nations film, reference may be made to the resolution on this subject. This scheme is to be reconsidered with the assistance of a Committee of Experts, consisting of representatives of important cinematograph undertakings.

9. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The Committee has always taken a great interest in this problem, the development of which it follows through the instrumentality of the Institute. The latter continues to make a very specialised collection of material, which may subsequently be published.

10. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.

Professor Ibrovac, who was representing the National Yugoslav Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, submitted to the International Committee on behalf of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers, of which he is the Vice-President, a recommendation in favour of free passport visas, and urging that travelling facilities should be granted to members of the teaching profession travelling for official study purposes.

This recommendation was sympathetically received by the Committee.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

At its sixty-sixth session, in January 1932, the Council of the League of Nations requested the Committee to consider "what arrangements might be made for safeguarding the whole of the work of the Organisation during the period of financial restriction". It put certain questions to the Committee, to which the latter replied in its report dated August 20th, 1932.

The question raised by the Council with regard to the activities of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had already led the Committee to reply that it would be possible to reduce the number of members of which that body consists.

Last year, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation asked the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to draw up suggestions for submission to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was on the basis of these suggestions that the Committee adopted the following resolution :

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having regard to the arrangements contemplated at its fourteenth session with reference to the re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and to the recommendations made on that subject in the report submitted by the representative of France to the Council of the League of Nations on September 27th, 1932 ;

"Considering that, according to the provisional rules of the Permanent Committee, three of its members are not re-eligible ;

"And bearing in mind that, since the formation of the Permanent Committee, two of its members have resigned :

"Decides :

"That the two members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters who have resigned shall not be replaced ;

"That three of the remaining members shall retire as from the next session of the Executive Committee and shall not be replaced ;

"That the total membership of the Permanent Committee, which is now nineteen (including the representatives of the Plenary Committee), shall thus be reduced to fourteen.

"These arrangements shall be submitted to the Council of the League for its approval, together with the report on the fifteenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation."

If the Council approves these arrangements, the Executive Committee will be called upon to name, at its session immediately following that of the Council, the three members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters who, having ceased to be members, are not to be replaced.

Having regard to the views expressed on this subject by the Council at its sixty-eighth session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is of opinion that this substantial reduction in the regular members of the Committee should enable it, in certain circumstances, to call in the aid of distinguished persons who are not members of the Committee, belonging to various countries and representing the widest possible range of cultures and forms of art.

2. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In his report, which was submitted to the Council on September 27th, 1932, the French representative took note of the Committee's intentions with regard to the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee of Experts. Guided by the opinions expressed by the Rapporteur in his statement to the Council, a special Sub-Committee, set up by the Executive Committee of the Organisation, drew up a complete scheme of re-organisation. The Committee is submitting this scheme of re-organisation to the Council in the form of a draft resolution.

Should the Council decide to approve the following resolution, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be able, without delay, to take such steps as may be necessary for the application of the new scheme :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Taking duly into account the recommendations which it made at its fourteenth session, together with the remarks of the representative of France on the Council of the League of Nations concerning the re-organisation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations,

“ Notes that it is necessary :

“ (1) To reduce the number of members of the Sub-Committee ;

“ (2) To establish a closer relationship between the Sub-Committee and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ (3) To enable that advisory organ of the Committee to have recourse on occasion to experts who have specialised in various branches of teaching and also in the use for educational purposes of the cinematograph, broadcasting, etc. ;

“ Considers, further, that the collaboration of representatives of private associations may in various circumstances prove very fruitful ;

“ Submits the following proposal to the Council of the League :

“ There shall be substituted for the Committee of Experts, as constituted hitherto, an advisory organ of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the members of which shall be appointed by the latter.

“ It shall consist during a first period of three years of three members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of two persons at present members of the Sub-Committee of Experts. The International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute will be represented at the sessions of the Committee.

“ The questions to be submitted to this Committee will be selected each year by the Executive Committee, with due reference to the desirability of devoting each of the sessions of the Committee to as homogeneous a group of questions as possible.

“ According to the nature of the questions submitted to this advisory organ, the Executive Committee will appoint not more than five assessors to collaborate in the Sub-Committee's work in studying the questions included in the agenda of the session.

“ The Executive Committee will have the fullest liberty in the choice of these assessors. It can appeal to representatives of the Ministry of Public Education, to experts who have specialised in the use for pedagogic purposes of technical means of diffusion, to representatives of international or national associations, such as the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, professional associations of the teaching profession, women's organisations, students' organisations, etc.

“ The Advisory Committee, whose duties and composition have been defined above, would be entitled ' The Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching ' .”

Should these provisions be approved, the Executive Committee, at its next session, would have to give effect to the resolution and to prepare, for next year, the first meeting of the Advisory Committee thus newly created.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION WITH THOSE OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee has always interested itself in the progress of international co-operation as promoted by the establishment, under the auspices of the League, of co-ordinating links between international institutes, bureaux or associations.

It expresses the hope that, in the efforts which are being made in this direction, due account will be taken of the experience gained by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the assistance which it might afford in certain circumstances.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is almost three years since the work of intellectual co-operation entered upon the stage of results—and realities. The progress it is making is continuous, regular and uninterrupted. Accurate and reliable in its methods, which are tested by daily experience, it is constantly discovering new ways of improving their application. In almost all spheres progress is marked—hence a reassuring impression of security.

The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the value of the work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation gave cause for congratulation. The French Government's intention in founding the Institute was to place at the disposal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation an executive organ capable of progressive adaptation to requirements which would be brought to light as the work developed.

The Committee takes pleasure in recognising that the Institute is constantly perfecting its methods of work, that it is able to cope with an extension of the programme while at the same time relaying nothing of the thoroughness with which it continues to carry out the principal tasks entrusted to it. The Institute therefore deserves both the praise bestowed upon it by members of the Committee and the confidence and support which it receives from certain Governments in the shape of regular subsidies.

The report of the Director of the Institute was used as a basis for the Committee's discussions. It was designed, not merely to serve as a means of information likely to be of use to any person interested in the work of intellectual co-operation, but also as an excellent practical instrument, of which the members of the Committee have made full use.

The Committee could not but be gratified to note the excellent results of the close co-operation which has been established between the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Institutes of Intellectual Co-operation and Educational Cinematography respectively. Ever since the re-organisation of intellectual co-operation, it has been realised that such collaboration is one of the essential factors in the success of our work.

The Committee was glad to note how fully the hopes voiced in this connection have been fulfilled.

Attention must also be drawn to the increasing number of publications. The fact that these publications are increasing, that circulation in each case is also on the upgrade, that several of these works are being republished, and republished with improvements, together with the fact that the proceeds of such publications are now definitely one of the Institute's assets, prove the increasing interest which the intellectual public is taking in our work. We have succeeded—and it has always been one of our objects—in supplying that public with practical instruments. Our work is beginning to tell. We are emerging from the preliminary period of dossiers and discussions. Our efforts have begun to bear fruit.

A further point which is worthy of special notice is the constantly increasing numbers and higher intellectual standard of the contributions received from the various countries. It is to them in a very large measure that the success of our publications and activities is due. They are evidence of the active interest which intellectuals in almost all countries are taking in our work and of their desire to participate in it.

The work of intellectual co-operation is evolving on three different planes.

First, there is the service of the various States. On this plane, indeed, the Organisation endeavours to render intellectual services to the States themselves through their scientific establishments and educational institutions. Apart from our publications, the most important aspect of our work in this connection is the efforts we have been making to co-ordinate the work of various administrations of an intellectual character. Ministries of education, through higher education and secondary and primary education ; museums of fine arts and archæology, science museums, archives, libraries, centres of educational information—the system is almost complete, and our activities are achieving their purpose.

On the next higher plane comes the service of the League of Nations. We are, indeed, endeavouring to make an effective contribution to the work of the League by disseminating its spirit in all grades of educational establishments, by undertaking the scientific investigation of the great international problems with which the League is called upon to deal, and, lastly, by co-operating in the indispensable work of moral disarmament.

It is the highest plane of all which is the most characteristic province of intellectual co-operation—that is to say, the service of intellectual activities for their own sake, the service of ideas, the service of the mind. This highest plane we are still in the process of reaching ; the upward march has barely begun. In order to reach the goal, however, we have only to follow our natural tendency sincerely and logically. Starting from concrete facts, such as a mere administrative contact, we were led first to the investigation of problems also concrete and restricted in scope, until at last, as our study of these problems became more searching, we reached the general problems by which they are dominated and determined ; we had touched the realm of ideas.

These three planes are linked together by a close network of connecting links which gives our work a character both of homogeneity and harmony. Such an undertaking would, however, remain hazardous, and perhaps even vain, unless endowed with a spirit to make it live with a life of its own, and to lead it to take part in the work that is being done under the auspices of the League.

Without this spirit to quicken our activities, their value might have been doubted even from the practical point of view ; but, in the various spheres of international life, present results are of no avail unless they mark the beginning of a new stage towards the ends which the authors of the Covenant held up to the goodwill of thinkers and men of action alike. At this fifteenth session, these deep-rooted convictions, which are shared by all the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, again created a unique atmosphere, while the methods adopted facilitated the completion of a very comprehensive programme. The discussions nevertheless reached a higher plane than almost ever before. It would appear that, in the difficult times through which the world is now passing, the Committee has thus afforded proof of the intellectual classes' determination to face the crisis and to do their share in overcoming it ; for this crisis is not merely economic, but to an equal degree intellectual and moral.

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 22ND, 1933.

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was glad to welcome at its fifteenth session the delegates of five National Committees. It recognises the great value of the reports submitted to it on behalf of these Committees ;

It considers that the success of this first attempt shows the great value of direct participation by the National Committees in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

It thanks the Information Section for its assistance in this undertaking ;

Decides to continue the collaboration thus begun ;

Relies on the Executive Committee to continue this collaboration in accordance with a general programme to be drawn up later ;

Expresses the hope that a new and enlarged edition of the " List of National Committees " will shortly be published ; and

Takes this opportunity of thanking the National Committees once more for the work they have accomplished.

2. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES : PROFESSOR SHOTWELL'S PROPOSAL.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard Professor Shotwell's proposals and having taken into consideration the statement submitted to the Executive Committee on this matter by Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor Rocco :¹

Notes :

(1) That differences of conception exist as to the scope and methods of the social and political sciences ;

(2) That there is a connection between Professor Shotwell's proposals and the enquiry now in progress concerning the study of international relations, and that they should therefore be helpful to the enquiry ;

(3) That those proposals form an important contribution to the programme and work of moral disarmament.

The Committee consequently expresses the opinion that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should extend its activities in the sphere of the social and political sciences and should with that object appeal, in a form to be determined later and whenever this may be necessary, for the co-operation of as many specialists as practicable and for the co-operation of the International Labour Office and the competent organs of the League of Nations.

It decides that this work of organisation will be undertaken without delay ; that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation may possibly be asked to take part in it ; that Professor Shotwell should be requested to draw up more detailed proposals which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will submit to competent persons ; that, as the outcome of these consultations, the Institute will determine the principles and methods of work and will lay proposals before the Executive Committee as to the first studies to be undertaken.

A committee will then be appointed in accordance with the usual procedure to supervise the carrying out of the programme.

3. " CORRESPONDENCE " AND " CONVERSATIONS ".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Notes the declarations and conclusions unanimously adopted by the participants in the Madrid " Conversation " ;²

Recognises that the general declarations set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 are in every respect in conformity with the spirit of the League of Nations, and accordingly endorses them ;

Hopes that satisfaction will be given to the desire expressed by the Committee in paragraphs 5 and 6 :

(1) That the study of the fundamental problem of the future of culture should be continued ;

(2) That for this purpose attention should be concentrated on these two essential parts of the problem :

(a) Conditions which should be fulfilled in education in order to avoid excessive specialisation ;

(b) Measures which should be taken to provide access to the benefits of the highest culture to those who are most worthy of them.

¹ See Institute document Com. Ex./Institut/15.1932.

² See Appendix 5 of the present document, page 24.

As regards this last point, the Committee observes that the Madrid Committee's draft is in harmony with that submitted by M. Magyary at the last meeting of the Directors of Higher Education. The Committee considers that, in accordance with the Madrid Committee's wishes and with the eloquent statement of M. Magyary, it would be extremely useful to institute an international policy of scientific research.

The Committee expresses its gratitude to the Spanish Government for its cordial invitation and its generous hospitality, which led to the creation of an extremely favourable atmosphere for the discussions pursued at Madrid.

4. COLLABORATION IN THE RE-ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, deeply moved by the death of Professor Becker, desires to pay a tribute to his memory and expresses its admiration for the signal devotion and enlightened assistance which he brought to the work of the re-organisation of public education in China.

The Committee is gratified to note the constitution in China of a committee for the organisation of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

It is also gratified to learn that the study tour of the Chinese educationists in Europe, which took place during the year, proved a complete success. It takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to the Governments and to the public education authorities and the National Committees of those countries which received the mission.

It decides to continue the collaboration of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with China which the Chinese Government has been good enough to ask for.

In view of the success of the Chinese educationists' mission in Europe, the Committee hopes that similar missions will be set on foot, particularly among European countries, and that the same facilities will be granted as in the case of the Chinese mission.

5. EDUCATION IN CHINA : THE MASS EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes that, in his excellent statement, Professor Langevin has rendered full justice to the efforts and zeal of Dr. Y. C. James Yen and the Mass Education Movement which he directs. It also notes that Professor Langevin has given due prominence (1) to the admirable work being carried on in the Ting Hsien district for combating illiteracy and promoting adult education ; (2) to the possibility of developing this work in accordance with the suggestions made in the report of the Mission of Educational Experts sent to China.¹

It approves the action of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in giving the widest publicity to Dr. James Yen's letter² concerning the passage which refers to the Mass Education Movement in the report of the Mission, and in thus making public the exact figures concerning the Mass Education Movement's means of action.

It is happy to be able once more to satisfy itself that the sole aim of the Mission of Educational Experts was to facilitate the co-ordination of the efforts being made by the Chinese Government to re-organise education, and that its main object was to furnish advice, when requested to do so, regarding what it considered to be the best means of ensuring to China the benefit of Western experience in the development of her own culture.

6. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having examined Professor Gilbert Murray's report on the session held at Geneva, on July 10th and 11th, 1933,³ of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :

Approves the resolutions submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts subject to the amendments which it has itself made to them concerning, in particular, the preparation of films on the League of Nations and broadcasting.

It emphasises the importance of the scheme of work drawn up with a view to the revision of school text-books, the execution of which has been entrusted to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

7. ADULT EDUCATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorises the Institute to undertake a comparative enquiry into the methods of adult education. This enquiry would be carried out according to the possibilities at the Institute's disposal and within such time as may appear to it necessary ; it would deal with a limited number of countries.

¹ See "The Re-organisation of Education in China", by the members of the League of Nations' Mission of Educational Experts : M. C. H. Becker, M. Paul Langevin, M. M. Falski and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

² See the publication *Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 29-30, pages 259-267.

³ See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 18.

8. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

I. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having taken note of the chapter in the report of the Director of the Institute dealing with what has been done in the matter of the exact and natural sciences;¹

Having heard the statements by Mme. Curie, M. Borel and M. Langevin with regard to the possible publication of a list of physics laboratories :

Considers that the work which the Institute has begun in this matter should be continued, it being clearly understood that the purpose of the publication will be to provide, in regard to research institutions, information such as may prove of interest to foreign scientists and students.

II. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Thanks the Spanish Government for the valuable assistance it has given the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by making possible a second meeting of the Committee for studying the co-ordination of scientific terminology ;

Recognises the importance of this action and requests the Institute to proceed with the work in hand, which may lead to the constitution of a permanent committee to ensure the continuation of what is being done in this sphere.

9. " INDEX TRANSLATIONUM ".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After noting the communications from M. Julien Cain and M. Ernst Reinhardt² and the explanations furnished by the Institute concerning the *Index Translationum*,

Recognises the arguments in favour of a classification by languages in the *Index Translationum* ;

Is, however, of opinion that in present circumstances classification by countries is the safest practical method, since a strictly systematic classification by languages would not be possible ;

Is accordingly in favour of maintaining the present system of classification by countries.

Nevertheless, with a view to meeting the suggestions expressed, the Committee requests the Institute to add, as far as possible, to the classification by countries, systematic indications concerning the original languages of the translations ; and

Instructs the Institute to decide, with M. Julien Cain, President of the Committee of Experts for the bibliography of translations, on the most practical methods by which this end may be attained.

10. PROPOSALS OF THE P.E.N. CLUBS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the proposals made by the Organisation of P.E.N. Clubs regarding the following two questions :

(a) The institution under the auspices of the League of Nations of an international prize for literature ;

(b) Means of promoting the free circulation of literary works,

Decides as follows :

With regard to the first proposal :

Requests the Secretariat to inform the Organisation of P.E.N. Clubs that, for constitutional and budgetary reasons, the Committee finds it impossible to recommend any measure of this kind ;

As regards the second proposal :

Notes that the free circulation of literary works, as of scientific and technical publications, has already been considered both by the League Assembly and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

Is of opinion that this question might with advantage be further investigated and relies on the Institute to collect the necessary material.

11. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the Institute's report on the work of the International Museums Office during the administrative period 1932-33,³ endorses the proposals contained in this report with regard to the future programme of the Office and the changes to be made in its methods.

The Committee recognises the desirability of setting up, in the International Museums Office, an international historical monuments commission consisting of delegates of the national arts administrations. It hopes that this scheme will receive sympathetic consideration from the Council and the Assembly.

¹ See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section IV, page 48.

² See Institute document F.12.1933.

³ See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VII, page 51.

(b) The Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office has submitted to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee a preliminary draft Convention,¹ providing that States shall assist one another in the return of objects removed from their respective national artistic heritages.

The Committee approves this preliminary draft. It requests the Council to be good enough to invite the Assembly to instruct the Secretary-General to transmit this preliminary draft to the Member and non-member States for their observations.

The Committee decides forthwith to place this question on the agenda of its next session, during which it proposes to consider, on the basis of the observations received, what action should be taken.

(c) The Committee approves the programme of the International Conference of Experts convened by the International Museums Office for April 1934. It expresses its gratitude to the Spanish Government for its generous invitation to hold this meeting at Madrid and for all the help it proposes to give to the Conference.

(d) The Committee notes with satisfaction that the draft international agreement between the producers of casts has been accepted in principle by the competent authorities of the following countries : Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Spain.

12. FOLK ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
After hearing the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and after taking cognisance of the suggestions made by Professor Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk Arts :²

Instructs the Institute to publish a half-yearly bulletin for the purpose of establishing liaison between the organisations interested.

13. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having heard the report by M. Loder, Chairman of the Committee of Representatives of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights, on the meeting held at Paris on June 9th, 1933 :

Approves the resolutions adopted by that Committee,³ subject to the following amendments :

Resolution II (Journalist Authors' Rights) : Add a third paragraph as follows :

“ . . . Directs the attention of the International Labour Office to the expediency of providing in the collective contract of journalists for clauses safeguarding the full efficacy of the rule designed to ensure that the journalist shall have the right to use his work for the purposes of a new publication.”

Resolution VI (Inventors' Rights), amended as follows :

“ (1) Recognising the importance of the proposal communicated by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to the grouping of inventors of the various countries in a professional federation ;

“ Taking into account the points of view expressed by the representatives of the International Bureau at Berne and of the International Labour Office, together with the fresh considerations put forward by M. Piola-Caselli, the Chairman, in support of the scheme, and more particularly his information concerning the possible convening under the auspices of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of an International Congress with a view to the constitution of the future federation :

¹ See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VII, paragraph C, page 52.

² See Appendix 8 of the present document, Section VIII, page 55.

³ Institute document E.19.1933 :

“ II. JOURNALIST AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

“ The Committee,

“ Noting with pleasure the evolution of the conceptions of jurisprudence towards a better protection of works published in the Press and specially the hopes expressed at the International Congress of Comparative Law held at The Hague in August 1932 :

“ Is of the following opinion :

“ (1) Authors' rights should be recognised in the case of an author of works published in the Press, on the same terms as those accorded to other authors protected by the Berne Convention, the new ruling with regard to the conditions of borrowing envisaged in Article 10 of that Convention being considered sufficient for the prevention of abuses ;

“ (2) The author of a work published in a periodical, unless he makes a stipulation to the contrary, retains the right to use it, provided that the use be such as not to entail disloyal competition with the periodical.”

“ VI. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

“ The Committee,

“ Recognising the importance of the proposal transmitted by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to grouping the inventors of the various countries in a professional federation ;

“ Taking into account the points of view expressed by the representatives of the International Bureau at Berne and of the International Labour Office :

“ Thinks this tentative measure desirable and recommends, amongst the objects to be attained in order to respond to the considerations expressed by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the insertion in the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property of a disposition allowing the author of every invention to claim the authorship of it and have his name attached to it.”

“ Recognises the importance of this suggestion as a means of safeguarding the material and moral rights of inventors ;

“ Also recognises the importance of the suggestions made by the American National Committee with a view to obtaining the insertion, in certain national bodies of law, of measures permitting inventors to have their inventions patented in certain cases in which they have had to be prematurely divulged.

“(2) Recommends the inclusion in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of a provision permitting the author of any invention to claim the authorship and to have his name mentioned in the patent, without prejudice to any regulations giving effect to national laws regarding patents and designed to co-ordinate such mention with the system of issuing patents.”

Resolution VII (Ratification and Revision of the Rome Act) amended as follows :¹

“ . . . Suggests to the Council of the League of Nations the expediency of recommending to the Assembly of the League of Nations that it should invite the States signatories to the Rome Act which have not yet been able to ratify that Act to do so as soon as possible.”

The Committee notes that there is at present some urgency as regards certain problems relating to intellectual rights—namely, those connected with the revision of the Berne International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

It accordingly requests the Institute to follow these problems, under the direction of M. Loder and with the assistance of the competent institutions and persons, with a view to the meeting, to be held next year, of the Committee of Representatives of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights.

14. RIGHTS OF SCIENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes to reaffirm the importance which it attaches to the question of the rights of the scientist, or more generally the rights of science. It declares its intention of reverting to this problem as soon as possible, so that the technical studies already completed may contribute towards a solution which would obviate the difficulties raised by the individual form of the rights of the scientist, by devoting a portion of the profits resulting from the application of those rights to the maintenance and development of scientific research as a whole.

15. GRANTS MADE BY STATES TO NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS.

At its fifteenth session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered, in connection with grants made to libraries, the general question of the funds placed by States at the disposal of national educational and scientific research organisations. It recognises the exceptional gravity of the present crisis and the necessity for strict economy on the part of Governments.

However, it feels that it would be neglecting its duty if it did not once again draw the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the serious consequences which further restrictions might produce on the level of contemporary culture.

16. LIBRARIES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
After hearing the reports of Dr. Krüss and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

Approves the resolutions adopted by a delegation of the Committee of Library Experts, which met at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, and instructs the Institute to take appropriate action thereon.²

17. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
After noting the Institute's report on the work of the Committee of Experts appointed to determine the conditions which should govern broadcasting agreements designed to serve the cause of peace :³

Considers that these questions have been studied in sufficient detail to make it desirable to prepare, in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the experts' recommendations, a more precise draft text in appropriate legal form ; and

¹ “ VII. RATIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ROME ACT .

“ The Committee, having learned of the appeals addressed to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by several professional groups :

“ Thinks it would be desirable to secure, within the briefest possible delay, the ratification of the Rome Act by all the signatory States in order to avoid having to adjourn the Brussels Congress ;

“ Expresses the hope that a recommendation to this effect may be formulated and addressed to the Government in question by the competent body of the League of Nations.”

² See Institute document C.I.B.17.1933.

³ See Intellectual Co-operation Series : “ Broadcasting and International Peace ”.

Instructs the Institute to cause this draft text to be framed by qualified persons, and to submit it as a basis of discussion to the Governments and broadcasting enterprises with a view to the preparation of a draft agreement which might be submitted later to the official authorities for approval.

18. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with interest the report submitted by M. Rocco, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, on the work accomplished by the Institute during the year 1932-33.¹

The Committee expresses its satisfaction with the results obtained, notes that the Institute's work is developing under favourable conditions, and approves all the arrangements made to ensure closer co-operation between the Institute and the other branches of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee wishes to emphasise the value of the personal contribution towards the work made by the Chairman of the Governing Body and by the Director of the Institute ; it regards this as a guarantee of success.

19. PROBLEM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of a resolution submitted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations concerning the preparation of educational films on the League and more generally the international problem of the cinematograph ;

Having heard the proposals and observations made by M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and by M. de Feo, Director of the Institute :

Notes that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is now called upon to consider the international problem of the cinematograph in all its aspects : its educational function, its cultural function, the utilisation of the cinematograph as a means of moral disarmament, the utilisation of news films for making known the League of Nations and its work, etc.

It recalls that the Organisation has assumed obligations towards private associations desirous of having educational films on the League of Nations at their disposal ;

It considers that, during the forthcoming administrative period, the following measures should be taken. Those measures relate to :

- (1) Liaison to be established with the film industry organisations ;
- (2) Preparation of educational films on the League of Nations ;
- (3) Consideration of the general aspects of the problem of the cinematograph ;
- (4) Subsequent procedure.

(1) *Liaison with the Film Industry Organisations.*

Last year, representatives of the film industry offered to co-operate with the International Committee. The latter greatly appreciates this offer, which has since been confirmed. It is solely on account of fortuitous circumstances that the Educational Cinematographic Institute has been unable to convene this Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry. The Committee accordingly recommends that the latter be convened as soon as circumstances permit, and that the whole of the questions relating to the cinematograph considered from the point of view of the League and its work be submitted to it.

(2) *Preparation of Educational Films on the League of Nations.*

At the present stage of the investigations, all that can be done is to encourage the preparation of films of an educational character dealing with the League of Nations ; moreover, for the moment, only films of that character were recommended by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth and by private associations.

M. Jules Destrée's kind offer to assist in preparing a scenario and in making a film on the League has been gratefully noted by the Committee.

The Committee recommends that every facility for carrying out this scheme should be given to M. Destrée.

The Chairman of the Governing Body of the Rome Institute has also offered to devote the Institute's activities during the forthcoming administrative period more especially to the preliminary steps and work connected with the preparation of a film on the League. The Committee thanks the Institute for this offer.

It relies on the Governing Organs of the Institute to take the necessary action.

It requests the Secretariat to continue the consultations already begun, to obtain more definite proposals and to submit them for examination by the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and the Educational Cinematographic Institute.

¹ See Appendix 7 of the present document, page 27.

(3) *General Aspects of the Problem of the Cinematograph.*

The Committee considers that a general programme should gradually be drawn up covering all the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of the cinematograph.

The Committee proposes to undertake the study of this problem by stages and to ask for all useful assistance for this purpose.

As regards, more particularly, the educational aspects of the cinematograph, the Committee attaches very great importance to the results of the International Congress on Education by the Cinematograph, which is being organised by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, in concert with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and is to be held at Rome in April 1934. It is convinced that this Congress will be able to extend the field of studies already in progress in a very opportune manner.

It recommends the appointment of a Preparatory Committee to prepare the Congress's work on this matter. This Committee would consist of representatives of the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of the Information Section of the League Secretariat, of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Lastly, it expresses the hope that the Congress's conclusions will be dealt with in a special report. This report will appear on the agenda of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at its next session.

(4) *Subsequent Procedure.*

Finally, the Committee requests the Executive Committee to supervise the carrying out of this programme, to examine, in particular, the results which will certainly be achieved at the meeting of the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry, and to consider what action should be taken on their proposals.

As regards the preparations for the International Congress on Education by the Cinematograph, the Executive Committee will take whatever decisions it may deem to be necessary on the basis of the data with which the above-mentioned Preparatory Committee will supply it as its work progresses.

20. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its appreciation for the study undertaken by the Institute on the question of the universal adoption of roman characters,¹ and requests the Director so to continue the work that the result of the investigation may be likely to be of special service to countries where the question is of particular importance.

Appendix 2.

MORAL DISARMAMENT.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, TO M. KOMARNICKI, RAPPORTEUR TO THE MORAL DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Geneva, July 22nd, 1933.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has followed with constant interest the work of the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. It is gratified to note that the Secretariat of the Organisation and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation are collaborating in the studies undertaken by that Committee. It will be happy to do its utmost in future to facilitate the carrying out of the proposed work.

It therefore noted with the keenest interest, in the course of its present session, the new draft texts which you propose to submit to the Committee on Moral Disarmament, dealing, in particular, with education, the collaboration of Government departments and intellectual circles in the work of moral disarmament, the utilisation of technical means of spreading ideas, etc. Those questions have also had the attention of the Committee, some having been included in its agenda for several years past. It was thus led to draw up a draft text based on various suggestions submitted to it. In framing this draft, the Committee had no intention whatever of recommending new bases of discussion to the Government representatives. It simply thought that it might possibly be able to add useful material to the data at their disposal.

I have accordingly the honour to send you herewith the draft prepared by the Committee, which is, however, incomplete, and I leave it to you to take such action as you may think fit in the matter.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman of the International Committee on
Intellectual Co-operation.

¹ See Institute document A.2.1933.

Sub-Appendix.

PROPOSALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION
REGARDING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT TEXTS CONCERNING MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The High Contracting Parties,

Considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments depend to a large extent upon the growth of reciprocal confidence between nations ;

Considering that moral disarmament is one of the essential aspects of the general work of disarmament, and that, moreover, each stage towards the realisation of the limitation of armaments implies a parallel effort in the domain of moral disarmament ;

Taking into account the fact that the success of the measures adopted in one country to ensure moral disarmament is largely dependent on the application of similar measures in other countries ;

Recognising that the League of Nations possesses in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as established by the Assembly of the League in its resolution of September 1931—comprising the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—an instrument adapted to accomplish certain tasks connected with moral disarmament :

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to recommend to the competent authorities of their respective countries that education, at every stage, including the training of teachers, should be so conceived as to promote good understanding and mutual respect between peoples and to emphasise the importance of international co-operation.

To this end, school text-books should be prepared in the spirit indicated in paragraph 1, and teachers should be guided by the principles contained therein.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties agree to urge their competent education authorities to provide for the teaching of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and the application of these principles in practice, and to cause these subjects to be included subsequently by the competent authorities in the list of subjects prescribed for the entrance examinations to the more important official careers, and, in particular, such careers as may entail relations with other Governments.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to contribute to the enquiry instituted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation into the services that the cinema, the theatre and broadcasting can render to the cause of international understanding and the means of increasing the spirit of tolerance, equity and justice between nations.

They will endeavour, in accordance with the provisions of their respective Constitutions, to prevent and discourage the performance of plays, the showing of films and the broadcasting of programmes likely to wound the legitimate sentiments of other nations.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate by the most appropriate means the co-operation of the Government departments of their respective countries in the work of moral disarmament.

They undertake to encourage the creation and development of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to their collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The States Members of the League of Nations undertake to grant to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of their respective countries an annual sum amounting to not less than 2½ per cent of their annual contribution to the budget of the League of Nations.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties shall take steps to ensure that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of their respective countries report every year (or every . . . years) to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the action taken in their countries in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

These reports shall be published by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

Appendix 3.

PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At its seventieth session, the Council of the League of Nations had before it for consideration a proposal submitted by the United Kingdom representative for the establishment of an International Committee to be appointed by the League as an advisory body in respect of any proposed architectural competitions of an international character.

On the motion of the United Kingdom representative, the Council adopted the following resolution :

“ The Council,

“ In order to regularise the organisation of international architectural competitions, and in order to avoid the complaints to which numerous competitions of this kind have given rise,

“ Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, for their consideration, the proposal to establish, under the auspices of the League of Nations, a Technical Commission composed of five architects whose task will be to examine the programmes of international architectural competitions, to foster the sound organisation of these competitions and to settle every difficulty or complaint concerning them ;

“ Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Council with a report which will allow it to decide upon the desirability of proceeding to the realisation of this proposal at its next session.”

Subsequently, the United Kingdom representative supplemented the report submitted to the Council by sending a memorandum, which was circulated to all the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

On the basis of these data and of the opinions advanced by the Legal Section of the Secretariat, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after having the question studied by a special Committee consisting of three of its members, submits the following considerations to the Council of the League :

“ 1. The actual principle of the creation of the contemplated Committee as part of the organisation of the League does not encounter any immediate legal obstacle, inasmuch as the Committee in question would be an advisory body placed by the League at the disposal of those concerned, while the League could not incur any responsibility on that account.

“ 2. The five members provided for in the proposal of the United Kingdom Government might be appointed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation after consultation with the most competent and representative organisations. It is felt that they should be chosen from five different countries. Their term of office should not exceed . . . years and they should not be immediately re-eligible.

“ The Chairman should be elected annually by a simple majority. Until such time as that majority could be secured, the chair should be temporarily occupied by the eldest member.

“ 3. The International Council for International Architectural Competitions—that seems the most suitable title—would be required, as soon as it came into existence, to draw up a standard code of regulations for international competitions. This code would be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its approval. In drafting it, account might usefully be taken of the suggestions formulated by the successive international congresses of architects, especially the ninth congress held at Rome in 1911 (equality among competitors, strict anonymity, publicity, fixed proportion between prizes (if any) and cost of the works, public exhibition of plans).

“ 4. The standard code of regulations should lay down certain rules for the composition of juries and should leave the organisers of competitions free to apply to the Council either to act as jury, or to appoint the members of the jury, or to supervise the conduct of the competition, or to arbitrate upon any disputes that may arise.

“ 5. The application of the standard regulations would always be in the discretion of the organisers of an international competition. The same would apply to any recourse to the Council in any of the forms contemplated in paragraph 4 above ; in such case, official application would have to be made by the organisers of the competition to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

“ 6. The Council would meet when summoned by the Chairman by arrangement with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

“ As a general rule, the Council would meet only when formally requested to act in an international competition and only provided that, in the Chairman's opinion, such request should be complied with.

“ 7. Unless otherwise decided by the Council of the League of Nations in exceptional cases, the expenses of every meeting would be chargeable to the organisers of the competition.

“ The expenses of the constituent meeting of the Council would, however, be defrayed by the League of Nations.

“ 8. The secretarial staff of the Council would be provided by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.”

The Committee feels that it has accomplished the first part of the task entrusted to it by the Council. It does not, however, feel itself able to express a final opinion.

The Committee thinks that, owing to the complexity of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved, it could not recommend a decision to the Council or any particular procedure, until it has consulted a committee of architectural experts.

For this purpose, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes the following procedure :

The Permanent International Committee of Architects would be invited to supply a list of names, from which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—or, failing it, the Executive Committee—would choose three. Further, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—or, failing it, the Executive Committee—would appoint two persons, making its selection in such a way as to ensure the adequate representation of the main architectural movements of to-day.

The Committee of five members so formed would be asked to give an opinion on the observations made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and if necessary to complete and revise them.

If the Council also thought such a consultation desirable, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be prepared to arrange for it in the manner indicated above, as soon as the requisite funds were placed at its disposal.

Appendix 4.

REPORT ON THE MEETING 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 10TH AND 11TH, 1933.

SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations held a session at Geneva on July 10th and 11th, 1933, 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, Dr. W. SCHELLBERG, Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, Professor A. ZIMMERN and M. J. ARTUS (International Labour Office).

The following were present as observers : M. H. CHRISTENSEN, Member of the Danish National Committee ; M. M. IBROVAC, Chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee ; M. Ch. VITTAS, Secretary of the Greek National Committee.

The delegation examined the various items on its agenda at four meetings.

Collaboration with the Conference on International Studies : Enquiry into the Study of International Relations.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee examined Professor Gallavresi's report on the meeting of the Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference on International Studies and the Sub-Committee of Experts. It noted with satisfaction that eighteen countries had already sent in their reports. It approved and supplemented the decisions of that Committee.

The following resolution was adopted :

- “ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,
- “ Having heard Professor Gallavresi's report on the meeting of the Joint Committee,
- “ Expresses its gratification at the results of that meeting,
- “ And, in general, endorses the resolutions adopted.
- “ It thinks it desirable, however, to amplify them on the following points :

“ 1. *On the Enquiry into Instruction in International Relations.*

“ The delegation endorses the request that the League Secretariat should take all necessary steps to pursue and extend the enquiry until March 1st, 1934. With that object, the Secretariat should secure further reports and furnish the national groups with all information that may help them to make their replies to the enquiry as homogeneous as possible.

“ It emphasises the expediency of the Joint Committee's recommendation that members of that Committee should be supplied, as soon as possible, with an analytical study of the replies received. As it is most important that the results of the enquiry should be published, it hopes that there will be numerous consultations on the question, with a view to securing all such assistance as may contribute to the completion of the actual work and the removal of the material difficulties.

“ 2. *On Professor Shotwell's Proposal.*

“ The delegation emphasises the importance of this proposal, and notes with satisfaction that the new draft text before the Committee on Moral Disarmament contains a paragraph inspired thereby.

“ It hopes that, when examining the draft text on the subject of moral disarmament, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will pay special attention to Professor Shotwell's proposals.

“ 3. *On Unofficial Meetings of Professors of International Relations.*

“ The delegation recognises that the Secretariat can be of much assistance at these meetings, and hopes that, if so requested by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretary-General will give effect to the Joint Committee's recommendation.”

Enquiry made of Governments with regard to the Training of Teachers in Methods of giving Instruction on the League of Nations.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee examined the replies which have been received from twenty-nine Governments. While it is gratified to note the willingness shown by Governments in replying to the questions asked and the progress made in the instruction on the League of Nations given to future teachers, the delegation wished to emphasise, more especially with a view to giving effect to the enquiry, the advisability of communicating with those Governments which have made definite requests in their replies as to the assistance which the Secretariat could give them with a view to the extension of such instruction.

In this connection, the delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted with the keenest interest the results of the enquiry into the training of members of the teaching profession who are required to give lessons on the League of Nations :

“ Considers that it should mention the promptitude and willingness with which the countries consulted have replied to the questions put to them as a result of the resolution of the 1930 Assembly ;

“ Is gratified by the encouraging progress shown by the tenor of the replies, particularly as regards adapting programmes of training colleges with a view to giving instruction on the League of Nations ;

“ Notes that the results of the enquiry open a wide field of action to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and should enable the latter to render valuable assistance to Governments in improving the measures already adopted or contemplated by them ;

“ Draws special attention to the importance of selecting in each reply the points on which the various Governments have made definite requests, and recommends the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to communicate with Governments on this subject and supply them with all necessary information ;

“ Expresses the opinion that it would be inexpedient at the present to initiate a fresh enquiry, but thinks that the Secretariat could already begin to collect data likely to facilitate the choice of subjects of enquiry for subsequent years ;

“ Recommends the members of the Sub-Committee of Experts to submit, before January 1st, 1934, opinions and suggestions regarding the action to be taken as a result of the enquiry just completed and also the future enquiries.”

Educational Films on the League of Nations.

The delegation noted that difficulties stood in the way of the rapid completion of a programme which demands much consultation. Notwithstanding those obstacles, the delegation was of opinion that the studies already undertaken should be continued and even extended. The production of films on the League of Nations should be encouraged, not only in itself, but also as constituting one of the aspects of a more general problem—namely, the international rôle of the cinema.

The delegation considers that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might usefully examine the question of the cinematograph as a whole, with a view to the framing of a definite programme, with the assistance of the competent circles.

These considerations led the delegation to adopt a resolution, which was later examined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The decisions of the latter on the subject are reproduced on page 15 of the present document.

Publications of the League of Nations.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts examined a report on the booklet entitled “ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ”. It emphasised the importance of having in hand a sufficient stock of this publication in the two official languages of the League. It also considered the recommendations put forward by Governments which had sent replies in connection with the enquiry concerning the training of teachers with a view to instruction in the work of the League of Nations. The delegation endorses the suggestion received from a large number of Governments regarding the issue of an annual booklet containing current information as to the League's work for the use of members of the teaching profession. It also considered the most appropriate means of encouraging the publication of school text-

books on the League of Nations. With regard to the monographs published by the Information Section, it expressed the hope that the suggestions of Governments would be taken into account. The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having examined the various questions raised by publications of an educational nature dealing with the League and taking into account particularly the wishes expressed on this matter by Governments in their replies to the enquiry into the training of teachers to give instruction on the League,

“ Expresses the following opinion :

“ 1. *Concerning the Booklet ‘ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ’.*

“ Emphasises the value of this text-book for the use of the members of the teaching profession, the seventh English edition having already been sold out ;

“ Notes that it has proved to be extremely useful, as is shown by the fact that it has been translated into twenty-seven languages and is widely distributed in several thousand copies in many countries ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should take all necessary steps to keep this publication up to date and to maintain a sufficient stock in the two official languages of the League of Nations for the use of teachers ;

“ Expresses its profound satisfaction that, at its request, the Information Section is proposing to reprint a revised and enlarged English edition.

“ 2. *Concerning the Publication of an Annual Booklet containing Current Information as to the League’s Work for the Use of Teachers.*

“ Associates itself with the wishes expressed by a large number of Governments for a publication of this nature ;

“ Notes with satisfaction that the Information Section is prepared to lend its assistance in preparing this booklet ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take the necessary steps to give effect to this recommendation by appealing, if need be, to the major international associations that have specialised in the publication of popular works on international questions, and particularly on the League of Nations.

“ 3. *Concerning the Publication for Young People of Illustrated Text-books on the League of Nations.*

“ Considers it advisable to encourage, by all appropriate means, the publication of such works in the various countries ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to ask the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation :

“ To prepare, with the help of the Information Section, a collection of texts giving useful information as to the aims, organisation and work of the League ;

“ To form a collection of text-books already in use.

“ Through the agency of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, or any other appropriate body, this material might be placed at the disposal of any persons or organisations desirous of publishing a text-book dealing with the League for use in a particular country.

“ 4. *Concerning Monographs on the Various Activities of the League of Nations.*

“ Emphasises the value of these publications, and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to arrange that, when such monographs are issued or re-issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat, account should be taken of the desire expressed by Governments that they should be edited in such a way as to make them accessible to members of the teaching profession who have no special knowledge of the League’s work.”

Revision of School Text-books.

The delegation examined and approved a report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work done during the year and the programme of work for the following year. It noted in particular the English edition of the work “ School Text-book Revision ”. It also examined a request for the amendment of the Casares resolution submitted by the Hungarian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ I. The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts once more emphasises the importance of the Casares resolution with regard to the revision of school text-books, and expresses the hope that, in the cases referred to in that resolution, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation will adopt the procedure recommended.

“ In response to the request of the Hungarian National Committee, the delegation suggests that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should add geography atlases and dictionaries to the list of the various categories of school text-books given in paragraph (a) of that resolution.

“ Further, the delegation recommends that, in revising school text-books, the National Committees should obtain the help of specially qualified experts—for example, historians, geographers, etc.

“ II. The delegation has noted with great interest the second edition (in English) of School Text-book Revision, revised and enlarged, which forms a documentary basis for all work of this kind, and hopes that it will have a wide circulation.

“ III. The delegation has followed carefully the section devoted, since 1932, to the revision of school text-books in the review *Intellectual Co-operation*, which it requests the Institute to continue. In addition, it considers that it would be well to publish reports on the steps taken in certain countries, either by the school authorities themselves or by associations, to improve the present text-books.

“ IV. The delegation, having taken note of the co-operation between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and the Major International Associations and their national branches, requests the Institute to continue this work. Above all, it desires to emphasise the importance of the editing of text-books for use in two or more countries, and requests the Institute to devote special attention to the study of this aspect of the problem.

“ V. The delegation requests the Institute to make a collection of school text-books and legislation, such as school syllabuses, lists of text-books approved in the various countries, laws and decrees governing the selection of school text-books, the teaching of history, etc.”

Educational Broadcasting.

The delegation, having noted the results of the enquiry conducted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into educational broadcasting, paid special attention to the problems raised by broadcast transmissions beyond national frontiers, as discussed by the Committee of Experts on the International Aspects of Broadcasting. In this connection, the delegation noted with interest a verbal statement by Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union. The delegation also dealt with the broadcasting of information on the work of the League.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having noted the further results of the enquiry conducted by the Institute into the educational aspects of broadcasting and the exchanges of views which have taken place on this subject with the official authorities and the educational centres of the various countries :

“ Considers, in view of the almost universally favourable reception given by teachers to the suggestions in this report, that these exchanges of views and enquiries should be continued ;

“ Trusts that the Institute will continue to keep teachers and specialist circles regularly in touch, as it has done hitherto, with fresh initiatives and experiments in the various countries ;

“ Having taken cognisance of the proposal of the Norwegian National Committee that broadcasting enterprises should be placed under the control of the Ministries of Education, considers that it should be studied simultaneously with the international problems raised by the use of wireless, so that the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may be enabled to express its opinion on that proposal and to decide whether to refer it to the national authorities that would ultimately have to put it into execution ;

“ Draws attention to the importance of the question of programmes, which seems to belong more particularly to the sphere of national education ;

“ Seriously concerned by the international aspects of broadcasting, once again affirms that this powerful means of action should be employed for purposes of international *rapprochement* ;

“ Hopes that the League of Nations, which possesses a wireless station, will study the possibility of broadcasting unbiased statements regarding its work still more widely ;

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its studies during the coming year in the spirit in which it has so far conducted them, giving particular attention to the possibility of drafting bilateral or multilateral agreements which might be proposed in the near future to Governments and, in particular, to national broadcasting organisations.”

Travel and Interchanges for Elementary and Secondary School Pupils.

The delegation adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League,

“ Having examined the volume *L'Entente des Peuples par la Jeunesse*, containing the report submitted by the Institute in 1932 on travel and interchanges for young people, and also the further particulars which have reached it since that date :

“ Recommends the Institute to continue its efforts, which have already led to the establishment of national centres in several countries ;

“ Also recommends that any useful information as to the action taken, the methods employed, the results obtained, and the possibilities of improving these interchanges should be secured from national centres, or, in countries where these do not exist, from the national committees on intellectual co-operation ;

“ Lays special stress on the importance of the methods employed in planning and carrying out travel ;

“ Recommends that propaganda be undertaken and preparations made in conjunction with the Liaison Committee of the major international associations in countries where little progress has so far been made in regard to the interchange and travel of young people.”

National Educational Information Centres.

The delegation examined the report of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and was gratified to note the creation of educational information centres in twenty-three countries. It also approved the Institute's programme of work for the year 1933-34, which provides for the establishment of liaison between those centres and for a first experiment in selected bibliography.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having considered the report of the Institute on the organisation and work of the national educational information centres set up in twenty-three countries and the projected selected international bibliography compiled by the delegation of the Advisory Committee of Experts :

“ Recommends that an experiment in specialised international bibliography be made by calling at first on a few national centres and submitting the results to the Advisory Committee, which could be convened at the Institute during the coming year, for the purpose of laying down the final rules for this bibliography and linking up the national centres ;

“ Recommends also that, in collaboration with the centres, a list should be compiled of the chief educational reviews published in their respective countries, and of reviews dealing with special subjects ;

“ Trusts that the Institute will be authorised to complete and publish the material it has collected with regard to the organisation and work of national educational information centres, as well as the bibliography of books and articles and the list of educational reviews with which it will be supplied by those centres.”

Co-operation between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.

The delegation noted the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the re-organisation of the Liaison Committee and its work during the past year. It regarded as of special importance the establishment of permanent liaison between the members of that Committee and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“ Having taken note of the annual report of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations submitted to the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Congratulates the Liaison Committee on its work ;

“ Expresses its entire satisfaction at the regular collaboration which has been established between it and the Institute in conformity with the resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of July 1932 ;

“ Expresses the hope that the major associations which concern themselves with problems of intellectual co-operation will give increasing prominence to such problems in the agenda of their principal meetings and will request their members most competent on the subject to submit reports to them thereon ;

“ Recommends also that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should supply the directing committees of these associations with the names of those of their members who have occasion to collaborate directly in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in order that these committees may request such persons to submit statements on such activities in the matter of intellectual co-operation as are of special interest to the associations.”

Adult Education.

The delegation examined the Institute's proposals for the preparation of a comparative study of the teaching methods employed in a certain number of countries where adult education is known to have assumed its most distinctive forms. The delegation also heard an oral statement by the representative of the International Labour Office regarding the enquiries conducted by the latter into workers' education, and emphasised the importance of such work under the conditions now prevailing throughout the world, as a result of which large numbers of young people are unemployed. The delegation expressed its gratification at the close co-operation which had been established between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to such questions. The delegation approved the Institute's programme of work, which will supplement the work it has already accomplished in this sphere and place it in its proper setting.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts considers that a comparative enquiry into adult education, supplementing the work already done in that sphere by the Institute and carried out in agreement with the International Labour Office, might usefully be undertaken under the conditions suggested in the Director's report.”

Moral Disarmament.

The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the progress made by the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. It took note of a draft Convention submitted to the Governments through the Rapporteur of the Committee for Moral Disarmament. Without pronouncing upon the provisions of this draft, the delegation again emphasised the great importance which it attaches to the problem of moral disarmament, and for this purpose requested its Chairman and Professor Shotwell to communicate its views to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

World Conference of Educationists.

Professor Gallavresi directed the delegation's attention to a recommendation adopted by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies regarding the summoning of a world conference of educationists under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The delegation considered that present circumstances made it impossible for it to modify the decision it had taken on an identical proposal at its 1930 session. It therefore instructed the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to pursue his enquiries on the subject, which would be kept on the agenda.

Anti-war Teaching.

At the delegation's 1931 session, M. Destrée submitted a draft resolution on anti-war teaching. As the delegation did not regard this question as yet ripe for discussion, it decided to keep it on the agenda with a view to its reconsideration at coming sessions. On M. Destrée's proposal, the delegation postponed the examination of the draft resolution until such time as it should become necessary to consider the publication of a new edition of the brochure “ How to make the League of Nations known ”.

The Chairman called the Sub-Committee's attention to the possibility of extending the teaching of peace principles to certain countries which, though they were not Members of the League and therefore could not be expected to favour instruction in the aims and work of the League, had nevertheless signed the Pact of Paris and other treaties of peace or non-aggression, and might therefore be willing to undertake some engagements to teach their younger generation the principles of those treaties and to accustom their minds to the conception of a permanently peaceful world.

Appendix 5.

CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED AT THE “ CONVERSATION ” HELD UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS
AT MADRID FROM MAY 3RD TO 7TH, 1933.

1. The Committee assembled at Madrid under the auspices of the League of Nations expresses the opinion that the future of civilisation in all its forms is closely bound up with the maintenance of general peace, and that all other conditions of a more specialised and technical character depend on this primary condition.

2. The Committee expresses the opinion that the future of civilisation, even within the various national units, is essentially bound up with the development of its universal elements, which in its turn is conditional upon the organisation of mankind as a moral and legal entity.

3. That national civilisations can only be conceived in relation to one another and to the universal civilisation which includes all countries and that, in consequence, man can only reach full civilisation when there is complete liberty of intellectual intercourse between individuals, nations and institutions.

4. The Committee expresses the opinion that the reasons which justify limitation of the liberty of the individual within the national group remain valid for the nations themselves both in their individual conduct and in their dealings one with another ;

That, having reached its present stage, universal civilisation cannot develop or even be maintained unless nations in their own interests consent to a limitation of their freedom of action by moral and legal rules, the moral and legal unity of mankind being, as the Committee has already affirmed, a necessary condition of the future of civilisation.

5. In order to protect civilisation against the dangers which may result from the egoism or instinct of conformity of individuals or groups, from excessive specialisation or the indifference

of the majority of mankind, it is suggested that there should be organised and extended to all an education on the broadest lines based on active approach to the various subjects and scientific methods ; in particular, this education should aim at a progressive development, having regard to individual aptitudes and without premature specialisation, of a general conception of civilisation.

6. The Committee expresses the opinion that, the future of civilisation being bound up first and foremost with that of the most gifted individuals, it is of the most vital importance that a study should be made of means of recruiting and selecting the young people destined for higher education, in order to ensure that, as far as possible, natural aptitudes will be discovered and developed.

The Committee requests that this important question should be thoroughly studied.

The Committee expresses the opinion that, without in any way sharing the pessimistic outlook of those who proclaim the decadence of European civilisation, there is reason to think that the future of that civilisation is bound up with certain conditions, some of the more important of which, apart from those enumerated above, are as follows :

(1) The creative efforts of the leaders of thought to give value and excellence to the achievements of the human mind ;

(2) Elasticity and diversity in the forms of life giving free play to original initiative and avoiding the dangers of uniformity ;

(3) An organisation of labour that will correct the inevitable disadvantages of specialisation which foster a sense of fundamental unity in the productions of the mind.

Appendix 6.

C.I.C.I. 325.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ORGANISATION ON THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE PAST YEAR.

I. EXECUTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions of the Committee the execution of which falls more particularly on the Secretariat of the Organisation, mention should be made of the resolution relating to the co-operation of the National Committees, and also that which refers to the assistance offered to the League of Nations by representatives of the film industry.

National Committees.

On December 12th, 1932, the Secretariat transmitted to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, in the form of Circular Letter No. 5.1932.XII, four resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1932 and confirmed by the Assembly at its thirteenth session. These four resolutions, which concern more particularly the National Committees, deal with the following questions : (1) moral disarmament ; (2) relations of the National Committees with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ; (3) possible co-operation between representatives of the students' associations and the National Committees of their countries ; (4) means of spreading knowledge of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Secretariat has received only a few replies to this communication—viz., from the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Ukrainian Academic Committee.

The British Committee transmitted to the Secretariat the Minutes of its session of May 9th, 1933, recording the following decisions :

(1) The *British Committee* has decided to appoint a sub-committee, which will be entitled to co-opt experts for the study of special questions, the terms of reference of the sub-committee being to study moral disarmament from the point of view of the United Kingdom. It also decided to bring to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government the recommendation adopted by the Committee that the Disarmament Convention should contain a general declaration on the subject of moral disarmament, the details being left to the National Committees of each country.

(3) Co-operation with students' organisations : The British Committee was of opinion that it was unnecessary to provide for students' organisations to be represented in the National Committee, since the honorary secretary of the Committee and the assistant secretary are in constant relations with the British representatives of these organisations.

(4) In execution of a recommendation of the plenary Committee, concerning the means of spreading information on the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the British Committee has co-opted Mr. Wickham Steed, or, failing him, Mr. Barrington Ward, to advise on Press questions.

(1) With regard to moral disarmament, the Catholic Union of International Studies, of which the *Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation* is an organ, arranged, at Geneva, in October 1932, the fourth international Catholic Week for the discussion of moral disarmament in Christian thought.

(2) It endorsed the proposal that the National Committees should take part by rotation in the sessions of the International Committee, and referred to this plan as "an excellent means of ensuring co-operation between our Committees and the International Committee".

(3) Co-operation with the students' organisations is provided for in the Catholic Committee by the fact that it works in conjunction with "Pax Romana".

(4) The Catholic Committee has requested its President, Mgr. Beaupin, to represent it as a member of the Press in connection with the study for assuring the widest possible publicity for the work of the organisation.

The *Ukrainian Academic Committee* merely replied on May 22nd 1933 to point 4 of the Committee's circular letter. It has instructed its member, Professor S. Siropolko, President of the Union of Ukrainian Authors and Journalists abroad, to transmit to the Ukrainian Press any information relating to the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

Representatives of the Film Industry.

The assistance offered by representatives of the film industry was to be the subject of a preliminary examination by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and a decision was then to be taken by the Executive Committee.

At its fifth session, held in Rome in October 1932, the Governing Body of the Institute adopted a resolution proposing that a committee of experts should be appointed and attached to the Institute, but should be at the disposal of the League of Nations as a whole.

The Executive Committee, during its eighth session, held in Paris on December 17th and 18th, 1932, adopted the proposals of the Governing Body of the Institute, and thus left it to the latter to appoint the Committee of Experts representing the film industry. The Secretariat and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute have since then co-operated closely in the appointment of this Committee of Experts and in preparing for its first meeting, which was convened for July 3rd, 1933, at Geneva, but was postponed to a later date.

Protection of Historical Monuments.

On November 23rd, 1932, the Secretary-General forwarded to the States Members of the League, by Circular Letter No. 176.1932.XII, the resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and subsequently by the Assembly at its thirteenth session, concerning the protection of historical monuments and works of art. Those resolutions represented one of the results of the Athens Conference of October 1931.

The following replies have so far been received by the Secretariat :

The Chinese Government says that it is in full agreement with the recommendations of the Assembly.

The Colombian Government has referred them to the Ministry of Education.

The Governments of Guatemala, Haiti and Iraq state that they have duly noted them.

The Mexican Government refers to a law promulgated on January 31st, 1930, concerning the protection and preservation of monuments and natural beauties, which contains provisions identical with the first four recommendations embodied in the resolution. As regards the fifth recommendation, the competent authorities will study it with a view to the introduction of new provisions in the existing law.

The Governments of Nicaragua, New Zealand and Peru have taken note of the recommendations.

The Government of Salvador and that of Uruguay have referred them to the Ministries of Education of their respective countries.

Siam and Venezuela have acknowledged receipt.

2. ENQUIRIES.

A. *Enquiry concerning the Training of Teachers who have to give Lessons on the League of Nations.*

This enquiry, which has been carried out by the Educational Information Centre at Geneva, was begun early in 1932. On February 10th, the Secretary-General addressed to the States Members a circular letter, to which was attached a detailed questionnaire. On March 31st, 1933, twenty-nine countries had sent detailed replies. Five Governments informed the Secretary-General that they considered it unnecessary to prepare a special report, since in their view the whole of the questions covered by the circular letter had been dealt with in earlier communications from them. The reports sent by Governments were analysed in detail in the last number of the *Educational Survey* (Vol. IV, No. 1, March 1933).

B. *Enquiry into the Study of International Relations.*

With a view to giving effect to a resolution of the Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference on International Studies and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Information Centre, on January 19th, 1932, addressed a memorandum-questionnaire on the study of international relations to all the members of the Conference. Subsequently, the enquiry was extended to other countries which might be interested in it, but which did not possess institutions

affiliated to the Conference. The enquiry concerns the extension and organisation of international studies in higher educational establishments and the means by which they contribute to the teaching of international relations in training colleges and secondary schools, and in adult education. Eighteen countries have sent in information to the Secretariat and the enquiry is prolonged until March 1st, 1934.

3. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

In a resolution which it adopted at its fourteenth session, the Committee had expressed its gratification at the close collaboration between the Committee on Moral Disarmament and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

That collaboration has continued, despite the long suspension of the work of the Committee set up by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

In point of fact, it was only on May 26th that the Committee on Moral Disarmament was able to resume its proceedings. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the Committee on Moral Disarmament devoted its special attention to the text which it had adopted on first reading last year, dealing more particularly with questions of education, the collaboration of intellectual circles, and technical means of diffusion. It will be remembered that, with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Paris Institute, the Committee on Moral Disarmament had framed a draft text with twenty-six articles dealing with the various questions.

In the opinion of members of the Committee, these earlier texts should be very carefully revised. It seemed preferable to detach from the earlier texts such essential provisions as could actually be embodied in articles to be inserted in the future Disarmament Convention. The remaining subsidiary provisions might, in a new form, appear separately, either in the Final Act of the Convention, or in an annexed Protocol, or in a report. M. Komarnicki, Rapporteur of the Committee on Moral Disarmament, subsequently drew up two separate texts, which were communicated to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.¹

4. PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE SECTION.

The Section continued the publication of the *Educational Survey*, one number being devoted to moral disarmament—several members of the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments contributed articles—and the second to the enquiry into the training of teachers who give instruction concerning the League of Nations.

In order to supplement the series of translations comprising twenty-seven languages of the booklet "*The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations*", four texts in the following Indian languages were published: Bengali, Hindi, Mahratti and Urdu. The Secretariat made a grant to cover the cost of translation, the cost of printing being defrayed by the publishing firms in the country concerned.

5. DRAFT CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

At its fourteenth session in 1932, the Plenary Committee was informed that a draft Protocol was to be submitted to the Assembly for approval in September 1932. A Sub-Committee of delegates of the First and Second Committees of the Assembly studied that draft and introduced certain amendments, concerning which the Assembly decided to consult the Governments. The new draft Convention, to be found in document A.62.1932.II.B, was sent to States Members of the League and to certain non-member States for their observations. These have been communicated to the States invited to the meeting. Further, the Council of the League decided, at its session in January 1933, to convene a meeting of the Government delegates called upon to discuss the draft at Geneva on July 5th, 1933. This meeting, however, has been adjourned, by decision of the Council, until the next session of the Assembly, as the date originally chosen coincided with the meeting of the Economic Conference in London.

Appendix 7.

C.I.C.I.323.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR A. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

Since last year, the Institute's work has been pursued without intermission. The details of that work it is, however, unnecessary for me to discuss. I would, nevertheless, like to draw the Committee's attention to certain essential aspects of the Institute's activities, and to mention in particular, its publications, the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the *Information Bulletin*; cinema legislation, the enquiry into the effects of the cinema on peoples belonging

¹ See also in Appendix 2 to the present document a letter by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the Rapporteur of the Committee on Moral Disarmament.

to non-Western civilisations, and the International Congress on Education through the Cinematograph.

In spite of the effects which the world economic depression has had upon the periodical publications of all countries, the Institute's *Review* has been able, thanks to the ever-widening circle of its collaborators (it is open to writers from all countries), to continue its career, improve its outward appearance and make its contents more interesting and at the same time more attractive.

I think it well to point out that all this has been done without cost to the Institute. Indeed, the small independent budget of the *Review* showed a balance of 40,000 lire, which, when transferred to the account of the Institute, enabled the latter to balance its ordinary budget. In addition, the budget of the *Review* had to bear considerable expenditure resulting from the preparation of the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*. Circulation has been maintained at the same level as in previous years, which is nothing short of a miracle when it is realised that, to the difficulties of the general situation, have been added the restrictions placed by many States upon the export of their national currency.

We venture, lastly, to express the hope that the *Review* will not lack the funds which it will need if it is to continue and justify in a constantly increasing degree the confidence of its readers in all countries.

As regards the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, the preparations have made such considerable progress as to modify the very basis of this great work, whose compilation the Institute is pursuing indefatigably.

As the compilation progressed, new problems arose: Was the work to be merely a large reference dictionary, or was it to be boldly transformed into a real and comprehensive encyclopædia of the cinema? The Director of the Institute did not hesitate to choose the second alternative—a courageous decision on which he is to be congratulated, especially when one considers the limited means available.

The *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, which will be a work worthy of an international institution, may be expected to appear early next year. It will be published in two large volumes, British Encyclopædia format, and will contain approximately 2,000 pages of text, in two columns, with about a thousand illustrations.

As the work goes forward, suggestions continue to reach the Institute from various quarters. The fact, for example, that the encyclopædia is to include an index in the principal languages, with a translation of all the terms employed—to facilitate reference—suggested the idea that, when the work is published, an international committee might investigate the possibility of assigning to each of those several thousand words an international definition to be used, for instance, in the compilation of a correspondence code.

Although its funds—a fact which I am anxious to emphasise—are now even less than in previous years, the Institute has undertaken during the period under review several new schemes which have been received with keen interest by film producers and the film public, and also by the technical and political Press. I refer more especially to the fortnightly *Information Bulletin*. At the present moment, the *Bulletin* amounts to some 500 cyclostyled pages containing upwards of 1,200 valuable and interesting items of scientific, legal, cultural, and other information. The *Bulletin* gives a summary of part of the material which the Institute's Information Service selects from the technical and trade Press of the entire world or from the daily Press, and also from the reports of its own correspondents. In any case, the publication of the *Bulletin* has extended the activities of the Information Service in a way which entitles the latter to be regarded as one of the most important centres of reference on matters appertaining to the cinema.

During the period under review, the Institute decided to complete its study of cinema law and legal practice. That work has now been almost terminated. It is proposed to publish the results in the near future, giving a survey of the subject from every angle and dealing with it by a threefold method—informative, explanatory and comparative. It is thought that at least four or five volumes will be required.

To the achievements which, though of a definite character, will, like all others of their kind, be open to periodic revision and expansion, must be added the results of the important investigations which were begun three years ago and are being rapidly and actively pursued, yielding abundant material for fresh enquiries and researches, especially in relation to modern social life.

Among these enquiries is one which, though quite recently undertaken, may be said without exaggeration to be already far advanced—that is, the enquiry into the influence of the cinema on peoples whose civilisation and mentality differ from those of the Western world. This is a problem of the greatest importance and is deserving of the most careful and thorough-going investigation. Over 1,500 replies have already reached the Institute. Their contents—which the Institute intends to lay before the public as soon as the enquiries are complete—gives food for serious thought as to the disastrous effects which the cinema has had in a number of countries and even throughout whole continents as regards the manner in which our Western civilisation is conceived of and judged by peoples who in many cases have identified it with the more or less immoral, doubtful and amoral visions which the screen conjures up for them.

Having completed its work of investigation in the various spheres where the cinema might be of assistance (agriculture, public health, social welfare, professional guidance, etc.) and co-ordinated all the problems relating to the use of the cinema in education (methodology, composition of films, etc.), the Institute is now making very careful preparations for the International Congress on Education through the Cinematograph, to be held in Rome in April 1934.

The Congress may, and, indeed, must, represent the worthy commencement of an initial phase of this activity ; it must, in the first place, define, and, as far as possible, solve, a number of fundamental, though still controversial problems, and in the second place bring together the producers and users of educational films. Lastly, it must afford an opportunity for the discussion of many questions which still excite the liveliest interest in the educational world.

Before the meeting of the Congress, the Institute will publish a series of monographs, for the information of those interested, concerning the progress made in all countries of the world in the several branches of the subject. In this way, the Institute will obviate unnecessary discussion and supply a documentary and practical basis for fruitful debate.

It will then be possible to initiate a new phase of practical activity under the happiest auspices. The luxuriant crop of national institutes, National Committees and corresponding organisations which have been founded in various parts of the world at the Institute's suggestion or with its assistance proves that the work accomplished has not been barren of results and that a problem which only a few years ago was never raised except theoretically—when it was not entirely ignored—has now reached the stage at which a solution is possible.

Appendix 8.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The characteristic feature of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in 1932-33 is the constant development recorded in every branch of activity. Abundant evidence of this progress is to be found in the study of problems of general interest in which this movement of intellectual collaboration is seeking to define itself and to determine exactly the general purport of the influence it wishes to exercise ; it is found also in the improvement of the machinery set up for effecting contacts and exchanges ; in the more substantial contribution which national organisations are making to the common enterprise, and in their efforts towards adaptation and creation with a view to assuming a more prominent part in international activities ; in the studies undertaken and the effect given to their conclusions ; in the draft texts of conventions or agreements established, and, lastly, in the increase in the number of publications and their wider distribution.

For the first time, the decision to take up general problems concerning the immediate future of international relations and the organisation of mutual understanding has led to tangible results. The aims of education, the trend of human culture and the paving of the way for a rational and voluntary peace represent some of the essentials that are beginning to emerge from personal exchanges of thought and correspondence. A great effort has been made, in the same spirit but in another sphere, to establish certain principles that would be beneficial to the economic organisation of States ; this collective study was directed, not only to the rôle of Governments considered individually, but also to their reciprocal relations which are constantly extending and being consolidated as a result of a natural evolution—an evolution which must not, however, outpace the power of adaptation of the mind.

In the present state of uncertainty of world affairs, the resources of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which have thus asserted themselves might be utilised to a greater extent than in the past. In actual practice, a method has come into being which has not the inflexibility of routine ; it can be applied to the study of a great variety of problems, if only they call for a disinterested effort of comprehension—and this is generally the case—and for an analysis of facts by men who have devoted the best of their learning and science to research of this kind. The very nature of their scientific work frees them from the urgent anxiety of the present and from the necessity of partial solutions or adjustments.

In this general framework of its activities, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has, moreover, continued with due restraint, but consistently, to promote new intellectual relations. It cannot confine its task to participating in the endeavours pursued to solve general problems of international organisation, however valuable this participation may be. Its work should lead to the installation of permanent machinery for exchanges and collaboration. The principle which continues to be strictly applied and which is the only one that can be deemed appropriate in this connection is that of co-ordinating national efforts. It is only by the bringing into operation of a spirit of confederation that one can hope to achieve concrete results without developing costly international organisations or institutions overburdened with administrative duties.

It is therefore most gratifying to note the development of new connecting links between intellectual services and organisation of every class during the past year and, still more, the spirit of devotion so often displayed in the work undertaken by the national centres concerned.

The perusal of this report will give a comprehensive idea of the progress made in every field : university exchanges, where, thanks to a network of relations which is constantly being extended, a veritable centre of information and international co-operation now functions at the Institute without being officially labelled as such ; educational centres, which are being established in an ever-increasing number of countries ; collaboration in school questions in a variety of fields ; revision of history text-books ; numerous interventions in the important problem of documentation ; closer collaboration with the scientific unions and the solution of concrete problems such as the co-ordination of terminology ; more thorough participation on the part of fine-art departments in the work of the International Museums Office ; centres of exchange and collaboration between institutes of archæology and history of art, libraries, records offices, institutions concerned with intellectual rights ; draft agreements relating to broadcasting, etc.

Closer relations are being established with existing national institutions, and, when these institutions are lacking, steps are taken to promote their formation. Generally speaking, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the work of international *rapprochement* is perhaps that the administrative and legal systems of each country have been designed to meet the

requirements of that country, as is only natural, and not with a view to collaboration with other States. The development of these systems has, in many instances, been the outcome of measures of defence and protection. The first step towards a solution of the general problem is being made by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation promoting the creation of organs adapted to international collaboration and by securing the adoption of new methods to that same end. The report also cites numerous examples of changes which, in the light of common experience, have been introduced in the various forms of national activity, not with a view to arriving at artificial uniformity, but in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the contributions forthcoming from all civilisations.

This conception of the work which is to be accomplished and which is constantly expanding is the only one that permits of a gradual broadening of the field of action. In the absence of material aid which, even if it were very limited, would allow of more complete results in practice, this conception assures a regular and steadily increasing contribution of effective work. The rôle of executive bodies is thereby facilitated; their relations, which are continuously developed and supported by practical and concrete collaboration, enable them to carry out, as a whole, the programme drawn up by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

There is no need to refer this year to the questions which have already engaged the attention of the Committee or to the methods which it has approved.

During the year, the Institute continued to concentrate on the collaboration of qualified experts or competent international committees. Most of the enquiries, save in very exceptional cases and according to the wishes of the experts themselves, were conducted along the lines adopted last year—that is, no attempt was made to collect world documentation, but a small number of exhaustive studies were made of the subjects chosen. The data obtained by this method served as a basis for analysis, comparison and comprehensive investigation, or furnished a *point de départ* for the discussions held by the committees of experts. The results of these different enquiries are now submitted to the Committee. In some cases, they open the door to the practical execution of a definite programme to be followed in conjunction with the services, departments or organisations concerned; in others, they furnish a working plan for the different international technical institutions attached to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; or, again, some carry the question into the field of conventions and agreements and, in these cases, the direct consultation of the Governments will be necessary with a view to establishing new agreements on definite questions—broadcasting as a medium of international understanding, to quote one example among many.

An examination of the work accomplished as a whole reveals the fact that no fewer meetings of experts were held than last year. It was, however, found necessary to postpone some of the sessions figuring on the programme; but these were replaced by consultations on a more limited scale when, for the continuation of its work, the Institute required the advice or opinions of qualified personalities. This method was adopted in connection with folk-arts, educational bibliographies, the co-ordination of documentation, the directory of archives services and the co-ordination of the principal libraries. The extensive range of the work and the need for economy in the present period of crisis would seem to prescribe the convening of technical committees only after the work entrusted to the Institute has been completed and adjusted and regarding which a final exchange of opinions should be held. In view of the difficulties offered by a given task, it may happen that this period of indispensable preparation may not be wholly comprised within the ten months of effective work between the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the plenary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which takes place in July of the following year. But, although certain drawbacks may result—since, in this case, it would be impossible to submit a final and complete report to the Committee on a given point—it seems none the less desirable to establish a rule according to which no meeting should be held until the completion of the enquiry or study which the Committee is called upon to verify, approve or direct into the proper channels for the future.

In this respect, the encouraging conclusions which, in the foregoing observations, point to an extremely promising development of national collaboration would seem to indicate new facilities for future undertakings. Certain activities have developed to such a degree that, as will be seen in the course of this report, they necessitate uninterrupted and direct contact with the responsible authorities or organisations in each country; and, in such cases, it is not impossible that meetings may be arranged to enable the representatives of these countries to come into touch with each other without any expenditure in this connection being charged to the budget of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In recent years, certain committees have grown to the proportion of real conferences, thanks to the co-operation given in this way by national departments or organisations. It is to be hoped that, as time proceeds, it will be possible to organise, in this spirit, certain meetings of an official character. The stage now reached in regard to collaboration with fine-art departments will no doubt make it possible to begin by arranging meetings with those bodies. Definite proposals will be submitted to the Committee in this connection. This new procedure will, moreover, be quite in conformity with that hitherto followed in international matters, as evidenced by a certain number of conferences or meetings on different questions officially held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

From a general standpoint, no better conclusion could accompany this brief introduction than a tribute to the valuable assistance afforded to the Institute in the execution of the work entrusted to it. This collaboration has been of such a varied character, both on the part of official departments and private groups and associations, that a detailed enumeration is

impossible. This general support furnished by public opinion proves that the planning of intellectual co-operation activities is not a vain undertaking and that, notwithstanding certain indications of a contrary nature, there exists a strong unity of thought as to the future of mankind and the spheres in which these activities should be pursued.

II. GENERAL QUESTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. OPEN LETTERS AND CONVERSATIONS.

The first two volumes of "Open Letters" were published during the year and a second "Conversation" took place in May at Madrid on the future of culture. With the exception of the meeting held last year at Frankfort, in connection with the Goethe centenary celebrations, these proceedings constitute the first steps towards the realisation of the projects conceived with a view to assigning to intellectual circles the work they are to perform in the building of the future, and to obtaining the direct participation of thinkers in the organisation of peace, in the search for plans and guiding principles.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was formed for the purpose of studying general questions "which, in the present state of the world, directly concern the future of human culture," and for promoting the concord of minds, without which legal conventions would be both powerless and lifeless. In order to ensure this spiritual co-operation, the Permanent Committee decided to proceed by direct exchanges of thought, in writing and in speech, and by the joint discussion of the uncertainties with which everybody is faced. Its aim was thus to create an intensive flow of considered convictions and to gather the elements of a world doctrine.

This intention, which is only just beginning to materialise, is carried out by the publication of "Open Letters" and by "Conversations". The success which has attended the first experiments in this direction is, however, sufficient to indicate the interest which was rapidly awakened by the "Conversation" organised at Madrid and confirms the hopes which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can place in the movements of thought it has started. The general framework of its numerous activities is thus outlined and their object and scope defined.

A. *Open Letters.*

The first exchanges of letters brought together Europeans of note such as M. Einstein, M. Focillon, M. Freud, M. de Madariaga, Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Paul Valéry, as well as South Americans like M. Osorio de Almeyda and M. Alfonso Reyes, and one Asiatic, M. Tsai Yuan-Pei—men of science and letters, professors, research workers and authors. Their reflections were brought to bear more particularly on the means of delivering mankind from the menace of war, a question discussed by Professor Einstein with Siegmund Freud, and on the duty of intellectuals and the assistance they can render to the League of Nations in the present state of world affairs.

Taken as a whole, these documents already constitute a manifesto, an expression of the common thoughts of men who are devoting their lives to the quest for truth, an urgent appeal to the intelligence of mankind for the organisation of relations between men. It defines certain elements of programmes of work summarised in the conclusions of Professor Freud: "Whatever makes for cultural development is working also against war".

B. *Conversations.*

1. The "Conversation" held in Madrid served to bring together eminent personalities of the most varied culture, origin and schools. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska. The exact or natural sciences were represented by Mme. Curie herself; M. J. B. Haldane, of London University; M. Paul Langevin, of the Collège de France; M. G. Marañon, of Madrid University; M. A. R. Severi, member of the Italian Academy. The world of letters was represented by Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, M. Agustin Calvet, M. Salvador de Madariaga, M. Jules Romains, M. Unamuno, M. Paul Valéry and M. Genaro Estrada; philosophy, ethnography, economics, the history of art and civilisation and philology by M. Viggo Brøndal, of Copenhagen University; Mr Edwin Gay, of Harvard University; M. Otto Lehmann, Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Arts; M. Julio Dantas, of the Lisbon Academy; M. Georges Oprescu, of Bucharest University; M. Francesco Orestano, of the Royal Italian Academy; M. Pinder, of Munich University; and M. Josef Strzygowski, of the University of Vienna. Music was represented by the composer M. K. Szymanowski.

2. The conversations were held at the Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid, the Director of which, M. Gimenez Fraud, had closely collaborated in the perfect organisation of the meeting.

M. Zulueta, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, opened the inaugural meeting and, in an address which in itself served as an introduction to the "Conversation" proper, he called attention to the anxiety of our time and the inadequacy of the teachings of the past, and justified these exchanges of views on civilisation and the taking of measures that must not only safeguard it but also ensure its development.

"Does human intelligence, which has been instrumental in realising the marvellous progress in the domination of man over matter, contain germs of destruction, and is there any danger of its leading the world to ruin through its inordinate success and through the impossibility of adjustment to the physiological conditions prescribed by nature? A difficult subject for debate, no doubt, but one which provides proof of common goodwill and evidences the faith placed in the future." This statement was made by Mme. Curie-Sklodowska in her inaugural

address and was developed by M. Garcia Morente, Dean of Madrid University, in a remarkable introductory statement. He defined the perils with which the culture of to-morrow seemed to be threatened, suggested the answers which might be given to allay these apprehensions, and indicated the measures which might be taken for the attainment of these lofty ideals, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the world was now confronted.

It would be superfluous to give a summary of the debate in this report, since the full proceedings are to form the subject of a volume to be published by the Institute. It should be mentioned, however, that the conclusions were adopted unanimously. In the debate, no attempt was made, of course, to lay down any definite rules. The general purport of the joint observations of the Committee must be sought first in the comprehensive declarations which several of the members, and more particularly Mme. Curie-Sklodowska and M. Garcia Morente, made at the end of the session and, secondly, in a few general principles specially drafted in the course of the closing meetings.¹ They constituted instructions for the guidance of intellectual co-operation and an appeal to all organisations and personalities representing the intellectual structure of the different nations, either individually or collectively.

The ideas expressed will thus serve, not only to inspire the general activities pursued by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, but will also determine a definite line of action in the field of education. From this latter standpoint the personalities who took part in the "Conversation" as well as the writers of "Open Letters" unanimously agreed that attention must be concentrated on the training of the younger generation if the elements of a common moral doctrine were to be safeguarded for the future.

The volume devoted to these "Conversations" contains such a wealth of thought, principles and suggestions that it calls for further contributions and a continuation of similar discussions. It furnishes material for fresh "Conversations", which might perhaps be of more limited scope to begin with, as well as for further pamphlets or volumes of "Open Letters".

Special thanks are due to the Spanish Government, whose courtesy and generosity made this meeting possible. At the close of the discussion, the Committee was given an opportunity of expressing its gratitude to M. Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, who extolled the rôle of culture, to the advancement of which his efforts were being devoted in his country with ever-increasing perseverance and ever more fruitful results.

2. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The sixth International Studies Conference was held in London from May 29th to June 2nd. It was organised as a continuation of the meeting held last year in Milan and the same subject, "State and Economic Life", was further discussed.

(a) A tribute must first be paid to the high value of the preparatory work accomplished, during the interval which elapsed between the Milan and London Conferences, by the scientific institutions of fourteen countries and by the five international institutions grouped together as a single permanent body under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Each of these institutions had prepared a series of memoranda and studies, which in some cases amounted to real books, on the different aspects of the subject to be debated. This research work had not been conducted without a preconceived plan. A programme drawn up in due time and communicated to the institutions indicated the points on which the preliminary studies and the discussions were to be focused.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute had, moreover, been able to secure the collaboration of a Rapporteur-General, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, who, during the year, had, in agreement with the Institute, established contact with the different national study groups concerned.

One of the essential conditions governing this new form of collaboration was thereby fulfilled. Although conducted in the national field, the investigations of each group were designed to complement each other and to emphasise the international repercussions of the different Government policies. Studies, which, in the past, had developed in an isolated field, therefore assumed a new character. This method, which this year was applied to an economic problem, will from now on be adopted for political, legal and social investigations.

Prepared well in advance, the discussions—although confined within the narrow limits of a five-day session—threw light on several important points. Subjects which, from the point of view of present interest, were sometimes of a delicate character, were broached and the philosophy of different schools of thought were brought face to face. It should be said, however, that the debate never for one moment suffered from the influence of political preoccupation. It was conducted in accordance with a scientific plan and started from an objective analysis of facts. It was nevertheless possible to obtain a consensus of opinion on several points and to place on record joint agreement as to the requirements of the community of nations for the restoration of normal economic and financial relations adjusted to the complexity of present-day world affairs.

In conformity with the procedure agreed upon for the Conference, these conclusions formed the subject of neither votes nor resolutions, but they seemed to be of sufficient interest for them to be communicated immediately to the World Monetary and Economic Conference which was meeting in London on June 11th.

These propitious circumstances, which permitted of a rapid utilisation of the scientific work accomplished by the International Studies Conference, serve to enhance the value of

¹ For the conclusions adopted at Madrid, see Annex 5 to the present report, page 24.

the activities pursued in the course of the last few years. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has succeeded in building up a technique which it places at the disposal of the League of Nations and, more generally, at the service of the cause of international organisation. This technique can be of incontestable value ; it might perhaps be no exaggeration to regard it as indispensable, in the midst of present difficulties, for the regularisation of international relations and still less to express the hope that it may be brought into operation more generally than in the past.

(b) In reviewing the proceedings of the London Conference, it is impossible to over-estimate the value of the effort made by the British Co-ordinating Committee, to which too high a tribute cannot be paid for the methodical manner in which it contributed to the preparation of this meeting. The collaboration of the London School of Economics, where the opening sitting was held, and of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which placed Chatham House at the disposal of the Conference, alone made it possible for the Institute to carry out satisfactorily the secretarial duties in connection with this important session.

The inaugural meeting was opened by Lord Eustace Percy, formerly President of the Board of Education, whom M. Charléty, Rector of Paris University, thanked on behalf of all the delegates present. The Chairman of the Conference, Sir Arthur Salter, President of the British Co-ordinating Committee, reviewed and defined the work of the Conference, assigning it a place among the various international enterprises arising out of the material and moral dividing up of the world.

Dr. Arnold Wolfers, the Rapporteur-General, then read his general report.

The preparatory memoranda dealt with the two questions figuring in the programme drawn up last year after the Milan Conference—measures affecting international trade and finance ; State intervention in private economic enterprise.

The first group of questions examined by the First Commission of the Conference covered the following points : the most-favoured-nation clause and an analysis of its operation, possible exceptions ; the principle of the open door and colonial trade policy ; international movement of capital, international investments and international borrowings.

The second group of questions discussed in the Second Commission of the Conference related to State intervention, within the frontiers, in industry, transport, agriculture and finance, and in relation to capital and labour. Documentary material had also been prepared on the systems of intervention, particularly the corporative State, and on the general principles of intervention as an economic theory. Last year, the Milan Conference had asked the Italian delegation for a special contribution on these aspects of the problem.

After the opening meeting, the Conference, which comprised about eighty delegates, resolved itself into two commissions. The first sat under the chairmanship of Professor Henri Hauser, of the Sorbonne, and nominated as its Rapporteur Professor William Rappard, of the Post-Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies. The second was presided over by Professor Edwin Gay, of Harvard University, and appointed as its Rapporteur Professor J. H. Richardson, of Leeds University and School of International Studies, Geneva.

With Sir Arthur Salter, the President of the Conference, Professor Ettore Rosboch, Vice-President-elect, Dr. Wolfers, the Rapporteur-General, and Professor Eisenmann, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the above personalities composed the Conference Bureau, which controlled the general trend of the discussions.

(c) The two Commissions devoted six whole meetings to an exhaustive study of their agenda. The Minutes of these meetings will be published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The First Commission reached a certain unanimity of opinion on such a controversial subject as the most-favoured-nation clause. It also felt that, in the present state of economic interdependence of the States, an international economic organisation should be formed both for the arbitration of disputes and for establishing a sort of moral code of international relations.

An extremely interesting debate took place within this same Commission on the principle of the open door, from the point of view of relations between non-autonomous colonies and the home Government, as well as in regard to the system of imperial preference, in the light of the Ottawa Conference. Interesting suggestions were also advanced in connection with international movements of capital and the possibilities of international organisation and control in this matter.

The Second Commission heard an extremely detailed and philosophical debate on the principle of State intervention in private economic enterprise. The practical aspect was also thoroughly studied, together with the various methods of intervention and the international consequences of such Government action within national frontiers. Concrete and especially topical problems were touched upon in the course of these exchanges of views—for example, the wheat question, competition and the lowering of prices, the dangers of subsidising unproductive undertakings, and, lastly, the question of setting up an international organisation for the adjustment of tariffs.

(d) To conclude this brief review, it may be asserted, with the concurrence of the Conference itself, that the new enterprise should be continued. A Programme Committee, which sat during the London meeting, had already chosen the subject for the next session. The experience acquired in the last two years will make it possible to prepare the work even still more thoroughly and to ensure closer and more sustained collaboration between the national groups. They will, moreover, have longer time at their disposal, since the actual Study Conference will not be held until 1935. In the interval, and as a first stage, a small meeting

will be held in 1934. This will make it possible to organise the exchanges of views and the apportionment of work among the groups, and also to give a more definite orientation of their efforts towards the most interesting problems.

In order that the institutions may no longer confine their investigations to the economic sphere, but may turn their attention to other aspects of the great international problem, the subject chosen for the next Conference will be "Collective Security: The Principles and Methods involved"—a consideration of the changes in the notions of sovereignty and neutrality which would be involved through the development of a system of collective security (sanctions, etc.).

* * *

The Conference also held an administrative meeting, at which it determined the conditions of admission to the Conference and discussed a report on the institutions existing in certain countries and not yet affiliated. It welcomed Spain, which was represented for the first time at the session, and decided to admit the Netherlands, where a Co-ordinating Committee had already been formed and was represented at the London meeting. The Conference agenda included the question of the "Lexicon of Political Terms".

The title of the Conference was modified as follows: in French, "Conférence des hautes études internationales"; in English, "International Studies Conference", and in Italian, "Conferenza di Studi Superiori Internazionali". The title in German remained unchanged.

3. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The International Institute has, in conjunction with the Secretariat, continued to collaborate closely with the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments. This collaboration resulted in the preparation of various draft texts, the object of which was to establish a series of international rules concerning teaching, collaboration between intellectual circles and the utilisation of certain means of dissemination, such as the theatre, broadcasting and films.

Active correspondence has, moreover, been exchanged, for example, with Professor James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, regarding the new proposals which might be made before the Moral Disarmament Committee on the resumption of its discussions. This exchange of views revealed the existence, in American circles, of tendencies more and more favourable to recognised international action in the field of moral disarmament. The measures advocated in regard to this form of disarmament might eventually assume the character of definite engagements and not of a simple declaration. A further suggestion made by Professor Shotwell was that the programme of qualifying examinations for all public posts involving relations with foreign countries should include a knowledge of the methods permitting of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The foregoing remarks, together with the texts reproduced in Appendix 2 to the present document, page 16, will suffice for an estimate of the progress which the principle of moral disarmament is making in the public mind. If, as there is every reason to hope, this idea appears in the future Disarmament Convention, the goodwill of the States will be formally placed on record, and at the same time the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be permanently associated with the application of the measures envisaged, measures which cover the entire field of its own activities.

4. THE PROBLEM OF DOCUMENTATION.

A. In view of the ever-increasing number of requests brought to the notice of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, some of which advocated the publication of new documentary periodicals while others recommended that the activities of the numerous reference centres should be co-ordinated and linked up, the Committee last year decided that the International Institute would undertake an enquiry with the object of determining a practical working plan.

Before being examined by the Committee, this question had formed the subject of study and discussion by the Committee of Library Experts in June 1932. Two very interesting papers were read before the Committee, one by Mme. Dupuy, of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, on the formation of the "Union française des organismes de documentation" only a few weeks previously, and the other by M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry, who, in an extremely detailed memorandum, proposed the formation, in other countries, of organisations similar to the "Union française" and the establishment of regular and systematic contact between them.

B. The movement initiated for the purpose of systematising the work of documentation—at a time when the intellectual world is so rich in new ideas—dates back several years.

At the end of the nineteenth century, an endeavour was made to constitute universal documentation centres. However, the very vastness of the field to be covered by these undertakings rendered practical realisation both costly and difficult. Another movement has since developed in the opposite direction, and aims rather at the creation of definitely specialised centres.

The consequences of this movement along different lines might, moreover, not be wholly satisfactory if a proper remedy is not found for the drawbacks which may arise. There is undoubtedly a danger of inordinate multiplication of these centres, of divergences between

the methods adopted for classification, not to mention overlapping and duplication. Although decentralisation is a sound and fruitful principle for the case in point, two corrective measures need to be introduced—the unification of methods and the co-ordination of existing centres.

As regards the unification of methods, it should be mentioned that the International Institute of Documentation has been devoting its attention continuously to this question since 1895. On the other hand, work in connection with co-ordination shows far less progress. Up to the present, only a few countries have established National Unions of Documentation and, strictly speaking, there is no international link between these independent federations.

This brief survey would be incomplete without a reference to another international effort—to which we will return later—which aims at constituting documentation centres for individual branches of science and which has found its most characteristic expression in the establishment of major scientific unions for chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, etc.

C. The activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have, in several fields, resulted in correcting certain lacunæ that existed in the matter of documentation. Its various studies and publications were all undertaken in response to urgent requests communicated through different but authorised channels to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, in each case, with the object of furnishing persons and organisations with information on the present situation of problems in which they were interested and indications of the reference centres to which they could apply.

D. The enquiry entrusted to the International Institute was, in the view of the librarians, to be conducted chiefly by consulting the principal national centres of documentation already existing, which were to be invited to communicate their opinions and suggestions.

The material thus collected was to serve as a basis for a working plan, which, in the opinion of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, might eventually be submitted to a committee of experts.

The Institute's enquiry was conducted, therefore, with the collaboration of the following organisations or persons : (1) the national unions of documentation organisations or similar institutions ; (2) international documentation organisations ; (3) persons of recognised authority on the subject ; (4) leading chemical, physical and biological journals which publish abstracts.

E. A special report, submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, set forth the results of the enquiry ; these results cannot yet be regarded as final. Some of the replies, notably those received from American institutions, are highly encouraging, but there still subsists a divergence of views on many points. Without entering into details, we can nevertheless indicate some of the conclusions reached.

A first question arises : Should international co-ordination have as its basis the national unions already functioning, which group a great variety of documentation centres and seek to bring about the establishment of similar unions in those countries where none so far exist ? This federative movement can doubtless render inestimable service, but it is evident also that there is a tendency to proceed along totally different lines.

The several branches of science are very differently equipped from the point of view of documentation. In these conditions, it would perhaps be preferable to confine our preliminary action to separate branches of science or to such branches as have common interests instead of attempting a comprehensive action that would embrace centres of the most varied character. Would not this method make it possible to take the fullest advantage of scientific equipment already existing and, at the same time, to promote certain agreements which, up to the present, are lacking ?

Lastly, would it be possible to combine these two methods, both of which have their staunch supporters ?

5. BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

A. It was on September 24th, 1931, that the League of Nations Assembly asked that the enquiry on educational broadcasting be extended and made to embrace all the international questions which arise out of the use of broadcasting from the point of view of friendly relations between nations. For its part, the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments was apprised of this question in relation to moral disarmament.

B. A preliminary investigation was made last year by the Institute. For this investigation the most cordial collaboration was established with the International Broadcasting Union and its Secretary-General, Mr. Burrows. The first consultations, all of which took place with official personalities in the different European countries, or with qualified experts, had made it possible to outline the chief points of the problem. After taking cognisance of this documentation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to convene during the year a committee of experts to examine the conditions to be fulfilled by broadcasting agreements in order to serve the cause of peace ; to examine existing agreements, in particular, the German-Polish agreement ; and possibly to consider the conditions for the drafting of an international Convention.

C. In preparing the work for this meeting of experts, the Institute again sought the collaboration of qualified specialists. The Institute thus obtained a number of studies from the following : Major Atkinson, Director of the Foreign and Oversea Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation, made an essential distinction between broadcasts given within the frontiers of a State for the nationals of that State and broadcasts intended to be heard by the

nationals of a foreign country. He discussed more specifically the preventive and repressive measures calling for consideration in both these instances.

Reviewing the action taken in the field of moral disarmament by the International Broadcasting Union, Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the Union, drew attention to the beneficial effects of this corporative jurisdiction.

Commandante Gino Montefinale, Chief of the Radio Division at the Italian Ministry of Communications, indicated the conclusions to be drawn from the Madrid Conference on telecommunications as regards *rapprochement* between peoples and, more particularly, frontier transmitting stations.

M. L. Sourek, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Company, also dealt more particularly with the question of frontier stations.

M. Giesecke, Ministerial Councillor and Director of the *Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft*, contributed a study on the principles underlying the German-Polish agreement.

M. Arnold Raestad, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, examined the question of the legal responsibility of broadcasting undertakings.

Lastly, M. Mario Roques, Professor at the Sorbonne and Vice-President of the Association of Wireless Listeners, studied the positive means whereby the spirit of international understanding could be promoted.

D. The Committee of Experts appointed to examine the conditions to be fulfilled by broadcasting agreements if they were really to facilitate *rapprochement* between peoples met on February 23rd and 24th, 1933, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the chairmanship of M. Arnold Raestad. The persons mentioned in the preceding paragraphs attended as experts. The Institute had also secured the collaboration of the following : M. R. Homburg, Jurist, Secretary-General of the International Committee on Broadcasting ; M. Joseph Raeber, Doctor of Law, Director of the International Bureau of the Berne International Telegraph and Wireless Telegraphy Union, and M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Observer, representing Mexico.

The following points were examined in turn :

(1) The provisions of an *international world Convention*, or at least a European Convention.

(2) The extent to which it might, in certain circumstances, be necessary to limit this action to *regional agreements* satisfying the individual requirements of the contracting countries and to be concluded either between the Governments or directly between the broadcasting undertakings.

(3) The *professional intervention of international organisations consisting of broadcasting undertakings*.

(4) The questions which should be settled *within each country* by means of instructions issued by the Governments to the broadcasting undertakings.

The experts also discussed certain specific cases, such as that of frontier stations and the possibilities of making use of the League of Nations station.

The measures envisaged may be divided into two classes : *preventive and repressive measures* introduced with a view to eliminating from broadcast programmes any matter likely seriously to compromise good international relations ; *positive measures* destined to promote a spirit of understanding between nations. In the opinion of the experts, the importance of the preventive measures should gradually decrease as the positive measures which they had recommended were adopted in the planning of programmes.

* * *

Reference must be made to the exact scope of the work entrusted to this meeting of experts. It unanimously agreed that it was, at this stage, impossible to draft appropriate juridical formulas, but that this delicate work should be accomplished in several stages. At the meeting of experts held at the Institute, attention was confined to determining the substance of the recommendations or agreements to be envisaged later ; the result was therefore of the highest value and represents an indispensable preparation for later stages. Furthermore, there can be no doubt but that this undertaking, which must necessarily be spread over a fairly long period, however difficult it may prove to be, is filling a recognised need and satisfying definite requirements, and action by the League of Nations in this matter seems to be warranted.

The results of the work undertaken by the Committee of Experts, together with the memoranda submitted by some of its members, have been published by the Institute in English and in French in a volume entitled " Broadcasting and International Peace ".

6. RELATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

A. Reorganisation of Public Education in China.

I. Report of the League of Nations Mission.

The report of the four experts sent to China by the League of Nations at the request of the Chinese Government to study on the spot the system of public education and the possibilities of reform met with a most favourable reception in the educational world. The numerous articles which have appeared on this work pay a unanimous tribute to the wisdom

of the rapporteurs and congratulate them on the manner in which they took local circumstances into consideration and for having laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the invaluable elements of the ancient civilisation of China.

In the United States, where the keenest interest is taken in education problems in general and in all matters concerning China, where there are numerous American schools, the Mission's report was discussed more than in any other country, save, of course, in China itself. Two of the criticisms that have been made call for special attention, not only on account of their length (36 and 12 printed pages), but chiefly in consideration of their authors : Mr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York ; and Mr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. As was to be expected, each of these writers devotes the greater part of his observations to passages in the report which contain more or less direct criticisms of the American educational system, the influence of which has predominated in China during the last few decades. The essential parts of these two articles have been reproduced in the *Monthly Bulletin* in order that qualified representatives of a great country directly interested in this undertaking might have an opportunity of expressing their views in an official organ of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The information received at the Institute from the Chinese Ministry of Education shows that, in China itself, the report met with an excellent reception. The directors of the Mass Education Movement of Ting Hsien, however, thought that the three pages of the report in which reference is made to this organisation contained certain errors of fact and expressed too drastic a judgment. The letter addressed to the Institute on this matter by M. Y. C. James Yen, the distinguished Director-General of the Mass Education Movement, has already been published in the *Bulletin*. It is also submitted to the International Committee, which will no doubt wish to pay a tribute to the zeal and initiative displayed by the Ting Hsien directors in the vast work they are undertaking in the cause of adult education.

2. *Mission of Chinese Educationists to Europe.*

The sending of a mission of Chinese educationists to Europe constituted one of the first practical measures of collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation recommended by the League of Nations experts. This mission reached Europe at the end of August 1932, and was composed as follows :

- CHI-PAO, CHENG, Chairman, Ph.D. Columbia, Director of the College of Education, Nanking ; M.A. (Chicago University).
- SHI-MOU, LEE, M.A. (Harvard, U.S.A.), Director of the College of Engineering, National Chekiang University, Hangchow.
- LIEN, YANG, M.A. (Columbia), Professor in the National Peiping University ; B.A. (Peiping).
- YOU-SHOU-KUO, D.Litt. (Sorbonne), Director of Higher Education at the Ministry of Education, Nanking.
- CHIA-HSIANG, LEE, of Jena and Heidelberg Universities (Germany), author of educational works.
- HOHSIEN, CHEN, Ph.D. (Paris), former Commissioner of Education at Kiangsu ; delegate to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The mission was to study the systems of public education in different European countries and to acquaint itself with Western methods. The general preparation of the visit was entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which planned the programme in agreement with the Chinese educationists and the members of the League of Nations mission of experts, and with the assistance of the Governments, Ministries of Education, other authorities concerned, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and reception committees formed through the instrumentality of the Institute in the countries visited.

The Institute was attempting an undertaking of this kind for the first time, and the experience acquired during the eight months or so of study-travel fully justified its efforts. Special gratitude and thanks are due to all the persons and official and unofficial bodies—particularly the Ministries of Education and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—which responded to the appeal issued by the Institute with a readiness and hospitality that will remain indelibly fixed in the memory of the Chinese educationists. The scientific results of the study tour exceeded, if possible, the moral effect of this visit. The Chinese mission was brought into contact, in each country, with the most highly qualified authorities on educational questions ; it was afforded every opportunity to discuss the different problems of organisation with the directors of national education in person. A judicious selection of model institutions had been made in order that the Chinese educationists might see a striking and condensed picture of the educational system in force in the countries they visited. We give below a brief account of these visits in the order of the schedule followed.

Poland.—The Chinese mission arrived in Poland on September 3rd, 1932, and remained in the country until September 28th. Special attention was given to primary schools, to the campaign against illiteracy and to vocational training. The educationists also inspected several health institutions and made a special study of the distribution of rural schools, the training of teachers and the material conditions of the teaching profession. The mission made an exhaustive study of adult education and visited several university departments and research institutes, especially those concerned with the exact and applied sciences.

Germany.—A booklet was printed for the guidance of the mission giving a description of the organisation of public education machinery in present-day Germany. The chief German towns were visited, together with such educational establishments as schools of horticulture, professional schools of handicraft, schools of mines, a higher school of machine construction, pedagogical academies (teachers' training schools), higher technical schools, and such institutions, as the Central Institute of Education and Teaching.

Denmark.—The visit to Germany was interrupted for a week (October 4th to 11th), which the mission passed in Denmark. The schools, and more especially the world-famed adult educational establishments (folk high schools) were visited.

France.—The mission's tour of France lasted from November 10th to December 5th. A 150-page booklet was issued giving a concise description of the essential features of the organisation of public education in France.

The mission visited the various institutions which were selected as best representing the types forming part of the French public educational system, amongst them being elementary schools, secondary schools and professional training establishments.

As examples of institutions of higher technical education, and the organisation of scientific research establishments, visits were paid to the Collège de France and the Caisse Nationale des Recherches. With regard to adult education, visits were paid to social education institutions and professional training schools.

United Kingdom.—Following the method adopted throughout the whole of the European tour of inspection, visits to the various educational institutions were preceded by explanatory addresses and lectures. The mission paid fairly long visits to Oxford and Cambridge, and to Eton College. At the Board of Education it studied the system of inspection, the functioning of the school health services and the organisation of the local education authorities, and also visited the most typical infant schools, elementary and secondary schools, and various special institutions, together with a number of elementary and secondary technical education establishments in London. The mission also visited the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of acquainting itself with the organisation and functioning of broadcasting as an instrument of classroom teaching and adult education.

Italy.—The programme included, not only visits to schools and cultural and political institutions of present-day Italy, but also visits to some of Italy's artistic collections of past centuries. The mission began by visiting Milan, the Polytechnic University, several primary schools, including the new school based on the Pizzigorni method, and the Conservatory of Music. At Genoa, a special study was made of various clinical establishments and institutes of scientific research. The mission afterwards visited Florence and Venice. Among the establishments visited in Rome, mention may be made of the rural schools of the Roman Agro and the Pontine Marshes, the Royal School of Industry and the University. The International Institute of Educational Cinematography gave the visitors much useful information on the production of educational films and the use to which they could be put for the culture of the Chinese people. Furthermore, the Chinese educationists were received in audience by the Pope, by the Head of the Government and by the Governor of Rome.

Austria.—The mission then travelled to Vienna, where for a week it studied the new post-war educational institutions for which the Austrian capital is renowned. The delegates were also shown over a number of institutions representing the system of education in Austria—for example, elementary primary and higher schools for boys and girls and trade schools with workshops; they also inspected school hygiene measures and social welfare organised by the schools.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The last stage of this extensive study tour of Europe was Moscow, to which the mission paid a fortnight's visit at the beginning of February 1933 in response to the invitation of the Soviet Government. Different types of schools, factories, museums and other centres of culture were visited and lectures were arranged on the "Polytechnicisation" of education, the central control of technical colleges, the campaign against illiteracy, the Romanisation of Chinese writing and juvenile art. Visits were also paid to the "House of the Scientist", and to the Bolshevik Commune, where about 1,200 deserted children, most of whom are now grown up, are being morally reformed and taught a trade.

3. *Future Collaboration with the Chinese Government.*

We must await the report which the Mission of Chinese educationists is to communicate to the Institute after it has consulted the Ministry of Public Education at Nanking and the principal education authorities of the country.

The first stage in co-operation with China in this matter will then have been completed. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will thus be informed as to the working plan to be adopted by the Chinese Government, drawn up in the light of the report prepared by the four experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the knowledge acquired by the Chinese mission in Europe. In the meantime, the Institute is remaining in touch with the competent authorities in China and with the Committee which, in the Geneva Secretariat, deals with all matters relating to technical collaboration between the League of Nations and

China. In order to ensure still closer liaison with the Ministry of Public Education in Nanking, it is possible that a technical representative of the League may be specially entrusted with educational questions and a qualified person may be appointed for this purpose.

These exchanges of views with China have, moreover, been very much facilitated by the recent formation of a Chinese delegation to the International Organisations for Intellectual Co-operation, with offices in Geneva and Paris. This delegation, which was organised by M. Li Yu Ying, president of the National Academy of Peiping, is composed of representatives of the different branches of Chinese intellectual life. It remains in direct contact with the academic institutions and education establishments of China and it has constituted, in Europe, a centre of documentation and information, equipped with a library.

* * *

This survey of the reorganisation of public education in China would be incomplete without a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Karl H. Becker, who died after a short illness on February 10th last. The premature death of Dr. Becker, a statesman, scientist and educator, is an irreparable loss to all who at the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are more particularly concerned with the question of collaboration with the Chinese Government in educational matters.

B. *Exchange Professors in China.*

Two years ago, the League of Nations sent three professors to Nanking University in accordance with the exchange plan approved; these professors were M. Edouard Parejas, Professor of Geology at Geneva University; M. Hermann von Wissmann, Professor of Geography at Vienna University, and Mr. H. N. Davy, Professor of English Literature at Nottingham University.

The information received from official and unofficial sources in China shows that their services have been entirely satisfactory and that they have considerably exceeded the limits of their professional obligations. The contracts of these three professors expire in September 1933. As the major portion of their salary has been paid by the League of Nations during their stay in China, they will be unable to continue to discharge their duties unless some new arrangement is made on their behalf. The prolongation of their stay in China is desired by all the university and scientific authorities. The Minister of Education himself, M. Chu Chia Hua, associated himself with this wish in a letter which he addressed to the League of Nations in February last.

To facilitate, if possible, the solution of this difficulty, the Institute has approached the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund at Nanking and has asked it to assume the League's obligation to pay Professor Davy's salary. No reply has as yet been received to this request and the Institute is unable to say whether it will be favourably considered.

With regard to Professors Parejas and Wissmann, it seems possible that, in view of the need for technicians in connection with the reconstruction work proceeding in China, an agreement may be reached with the Economic Council, the Geological Survey and the Academia Sinica.

C. *Formation of a Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

M. Li Yu Ying and M. Ho Shien Chen, one of the members of the Chinese mission of educationists to Europe, who last year attended the meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, undertook, on their return to China, to form a Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a permanent secretariat. They had taken advantage of their visit to Europe to collect, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, all the necessary data for this purpose.

7. THE INTELLECTUAL RÔLE OF THE PRESS.

In October 1932, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was instructed by the League of Nations Assembly to study the question of the intellectual rôle of the Press.

It was the feeling of the Assembly that this question was quite distinct from that discussed in another committee on the "collaboration of the Press in the organisation of peace", more particularly with regard, on the one hand, to the preventive measures which might be taken to hinder the circulation of inaccurate information and, on the other, to various positive measures calculated to facilitate the publication of reliable news. These questions, which are essentially connected with that of inaccurate news, had already been examined at Press conferences, and formed the subject of a resolution voted after the discussion of the "collaboration of the Press in the organisation of peace".

Apart from these questions, however, which are to be resumed by Press conferences jointly with various Governmental services and a few technical organisations of the League of Nations, the Assembly took the view that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was more specially qualified to study the "intellectual rôle of the Press". In this connection, it emphasised the influence exercised by the Press on mass education, the powerful aid which can be expected from it for raising the intellectual standard of the people and the need for examining the methods whereby the Press could promote better mutual understanding between nations by circulating more complete information on the different peoples, on their culture and the part which each plays in the general movement of world progress.

To meet the Assembly's wishes, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation thought it desirable to seek the views of qualified journalists and to publish their suggestions. It therefore approached :

M. B. Sanin Cano, of the *Nación*, Buenos Aires ;
M. Henry de Jouvenel, formerly Chief Editor of *Le Matin* ;
Mr. Kingsley Martin, of the *New Statesman and Nation* ;
Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, of the *Chicago Daily News* ; and
M. F. Sieburg, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

The question is whether the Press at present fills as completely as it might the great educational rôle of general interest devolving upon it, whether it takes into account the evolution of the public mind and whether it endeavours to furnish its readers with the fullest possible material enabling them to stimulate their judgment and understanding. Is it possible to raise the intellectual standard of the people through the Press ? If so, how can this be achieved ? The consultation undertaken should therefore lead to definite proposals. The persons consulted were therefore invited to state their views on :

(1) The means of increasing information of every kind on foreign peoples, by assigning an ever more important place to culture in general and to every factor which contributes to the progress of civilisation.

(2) The means of placing the research and discoveries of scientists, their technical applications and the contemporary forms of art and literature at the service of the public.

In their replies, which were expressed in more or less optimistic terms, the persons consulted¹ unanimously recognised the value and urgency of the question raised by the League of Nations Assembly. None of them fails to realise the difficulties that will always result from the latent conflict between the commercial character which must inevitably be associated with the Press and the anxiety to attain ideals destined to raise the intellectual standard of society. The replies furnish valuable technical indications as to the practical means of lessening this difficulty, particularly in regard to information, its drafting, presentation, diffusion and remuneration, and some go so far as to envisage Government intervention to ensure that the Press shall assume functions of a definitely educative nature.

In any case, the enquiry clearly shows that the question raised by the League of Nations Assembly should engage the attention of qualified persons and that the time has now come to consider it. The enquiry should indisputably be followed up by further consultations, and, in the meantime, the first results of the exchange of views published by the Institute might be communicated to the next Press Conference, which is to be held at Madrid in the coming autumn.

8. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN REGARD TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

At its fourteenth session, held in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation discussed an introductory memorandum on the study of international relations, which had been communicated to it by Professor James T. Shotwell. In this memorandum, Professor Shotwell urged the Committee to assign a position of greater importance to international co-ordination, to studies and to research in the sphere of social and political sciences, first by extending its membership to representatives of these sciences, and, secondly, by giving greater prominence to the humanities in its programme of work.

Under this proposal, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should, by giving the social and political sciences a fair share of attention, take international circumstances into account, and especially the grave problems at present studied by other organisations of the League of Nations. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would consequently furnish to these latter bodies objective and scientific reports on " questions of principle or general doctrine constituting one of the aspects of political problems which are not studied by Governments but the comprehension of which is essential to good politics ".

This proposal has since engaged the attention of the Executive Committee, in which Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor Alfredo Rocco had been particularly entrusted with its examination. They envisaged, for example, the possibility of constituting a programme committee for the social and political sciences, and a memorandum was prepared for the purpose by the Director of the Institute.

Too great stress cannot be laid on the interest attaching to Professor Shotwell's proposal. The success of the International Studies Conference in London provides an illustration of this, as does its decision to take up, in the course of the coming year, the problem of " collective security ". But there are many other problems over which intellectual circles are exercised. The machinery of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is such that it is possible to approach them from the angle of joint research in an impartial spirit.

9. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

This question, which is rather difficult to review as a whole—the documentation that the Institute had been instructed to collect cannot be obtained without the collaboration of

¹ Up to the present replies have only been received from M. Sanin Cano, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Scott Mowrer and M. Sieburg.

philologists and specialists—was dealt with in a preliminary report last year. In the course of this year, the work has been continued and a quantity of fresh material has been received, more particularly from countries which had not previously furnished the requisite information—for example: China, Greece, Siam, U.S.S.R. and various African provinces.

The report will be completed by a bibliographical list.

III. EDUCATION.

I. MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The work accomplished at the first meeting of Directors of Higher Education met with a very favourable reception last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It had been gratified to note that the Public Education Departments were associating themselves with the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It approved the proposals made by the Directors and authorised the Institute to continue the work which had been begun—in particular, to make arrangements for a second meeting.

The programme laid down was to embrace, not only administrative questions concerning the ministerial departments of higher education, but also questions relating to the organisation of universities and scientific research. Among other points, the Committee had emphasised the special importance, in present circumstances, of the organisation of biological studies.

The meeting was held at the Institute on April 28th and 29th, 1933, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Heath.

Last year, the members of the Committee had already been able to broach the numerous problems of organisation at present engaging the attention of higher education authorities, the study of which might hasten their solution. This year, they were to carry the examination of a certain number of these questions a step further. Twenty or so reports and studies, contributed partly by the members themselves and partly by experts chosen by the Institute in agreement with the Directors of Higher Education, served as a basis for the discussions. These reports contained extremely detailed and first-hand information on higher education and scientific research in the countries concerned.

In accordance with the preparatory character of the conference, no hard-and-fast rule was laid down for the discussions. Statements were made by the authors of the different reports to explain, in greater detail than had been possible in writing, the essential principles of the various university systems. The exchange of views which followed fully enabled the Directors present to attain their object—namely, to compare the experiences of the official directors of higher culture in the countries represented and thereby to arrive at a living synthesis rather than a written and documentary survey of the different university systems.

In the space of this brief report it is impossible to give a faithful picture of discussions the value of which was unanimously recognised by the members of the meeting. We will merely give an outline of the debate, pointing out, however, that the interdependence of the questions dealt with frequently stimulated the conversations and threw light on problems which were not actually being discussed.

A. *Legal Status of Higher Education and the Relations between Universities and Governments.*

At the first meeting, it was proposed that these two questions should be examined separately, but after a preliminary consideration of the reports it was decided to deal with them together, since the legal status of higher education necessarily includes the question of the relations between universities and Governments. The reports submitted explained the constitution of the State departments to which the higher education authorities were responsible, or, in the countries where the State did not concern itself with higher education, indicated the organisations entrusted with this branch of education. They explained how these organisations functioned from the legal standpoint, the status of the staff and the administrative working of higher education establishments. The discussions made it possible to develop certain points, to raise fresh questions, to determine the spirit in which the various systems of higher education functioned in practice and to define their present tendencies.

These exchanges of information threw light, thanks to the statement made by Dr. Krans, on the evolution of universities in the United States; on the historical development of British universities, traced back by Sir Frank Heath; on the adjustment and later stages of the autonomous rights enjoyed by French universities and the prerogatives of the central authority, explained by M. Cavalier; on the new provisions of the Gentile Law in Italy, outlined by M. Frasccherelli; and on the scientific policy adopted by Hungary, as commented upon by M. Magyary.

This exchange of information revealed the diversity and multiplicity of the elements which go to make up any documentation on university systems. It also proved the necessity, on the one hand, for establishing this documentation on a unified basis so that the various systems might be compared, and, on the other, for extending the documentation to a greater, but perhaps limited, number of countries, selected according to the interest which their university systems offered for the purposes of this study.

It was therefore decided: (a) to invite the members present at the meeting to remodel their reports in accordance with a common plan (indicated below), and (b) to ask certain other countries to furnish similar reports.

The main lines of the unified plan were laid down by the chairman of the meeting and summarise the results of the foregoing discussion. The reports to be prepared would be

entitled "Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions" and would consist of the following chapters :

- I. History and Fundamental Principles.
- II. Relations between the State and Universities.
- III. Interior Organisation of Higher Education Establishments.
- IV. Examinations, Academic Grades and Degrees, Expenses of Study.
- V. Scholarships and Student Welfare Organisations.
- VI. University Buildings.
- VII. Finance (Detailed Composition of Budgets).

The meeting approved this plan, the final text of which will be drawn up conjointly by the Institute and Sir Frank Heath. A list of the countries to be consulted was also proposed ; in addition to those represented at the meeting, and including Germany, these countries would be the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the U.S.S.R.

B. Major Extra-University Organisations for the Promotion of Scientific Activity.

By discussing the reports prepared on the subject, the Committee's aim was to stress the existence of certain gaps in present systems and, at the same time, to throw light on the influences governing the development of these activities in the different countries. The information thus furnished showed that it was necessary to draw up fresh documentation, taking advantage of the data collected during the discussion. This work could be undertaken in various ways. In this connection, the Directors of Higher Education decided that the documentary work to be undertaken should embody all the measures taken in a given country for the advancement of scientific research, whether within or without the universities. The rôle of the State should be specified, together with the methods adopted for the furtherance of research work. It was agreed, however, that laboratories answerable to authorities other than those concerned with higher education would not be investigated.

C. Practical Teaching of Modern Languages.

The measures initiated by higher education establishments in France, Hungary, Italy and the United States of America to enable students to acquire a practical knowledge of modern languages were given in special reports which, from the point of view of suggestions and information, will be of the utmost value for the departments concerned. They will therefore be communicated to the competent organisations.

D. Co-ordination of National University Statistics.

M. Vincenzo Castrilli, Professor of Statistics in the University of Bari, had prepared a study in two parts on this question. The first part reviewed the situation and the sources of university statistics in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary and Italy. The conclusion reached is that, for the time being, it is impossible to establish a comparative university statistical statement. The second part indicates the information which should figure in the university statistics of these countries in order that a comparison may be drawn between them. It also contains a list of the most important data which might forthwith and without any difficulty be incorporated in university statistics and serve as a starting-point for the co-ordination of statistics relating to higher education.

While recognising the difficulties to be overcome in this work, the members of the Committee undertook to communicate M. Castrilli's study to the national statistics offices with a view to obtaining, for the next meeting, replies of a definite character. The Institute will then be in a position to reply, in a certain measure, to the enquiries addressed to it from various quarters, and even from certain national committees, concerning the question of statistics.

E. Organisation of Biological Studies.

Special reports on this question were contributed by Professor Alfred Kühn, of Göttingen University ; Professor Henri Laugier, of the Sorbonne ; Professor V. H. Blackman, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London ; and Professor Carlo Foa, of the Royal University of Milan. The reports received from Professor Kühn and Professor Laugier deal with the entire organisation of biological studies in Germany and France as functioning at present, and indicate the opportunities offered to students in this field. They also contain concrete proposals for the improvement of instruction and biological research with a view to their adaptation to scientific and practical requirements.

The report submitted by Professor V. H. Blackman lays special stress on the place assigned to biology in programmes of secondary and higher education and puts forward suggestions for the amelioration of these programmes of study.

The Italian report advocates centralising in one single faculty of biology all the biological research work now being carried out in the several faculties of science and medicine, in the schools of pharmacy, veterinary colleges and schools of agriculture. This central faculty would constitute a homogeneous and well-balanced whole and would lead to the creation of new branches in the sphere of biological research.

The Institute has been authorised to obtain similar reports from other scholars. This series of reports will be submitted by the members of the Committee to the competent scientific societies in their respective countries and, later, the whole of this documentation, together with the suggestions resulting from this procedure, will be laid before the next meeting of the Directors of Higher Education, if possible, in print.

F. *Development of International Policy in the Field of Science.*

In an extremely detailed and comprehensive report, M. Magyary stated the reasons which, in his opinion, obliged the higher education authorities in the different countries to adopt a definite course of action for the development of scientific research and to ensure the best possible results from the intellectual efforts of a nation. An international policy with regard to science will develop, co-ordinating national activities and placing at the disposal of international science the benefits of experiment and progress in other countries, thus leading, perhaps, to a rational distribution of the work to be accomplished. The studies undertaken by the meeting of Directors of Higher Education help to lay the foundation of this international policy for the advancement of science.

G. *Composition and Place of the Next Meeting.*

It was decided that a representative of the United States of America should be invited to attend as a full member of this body. The Committee will hold its next meeting on March 15th, 1934, this date being subject to postponement if the requisite documents are not ready in time.

The following agenda has been drawn up : (1) Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions ; (2) Scientific Research Institutions responsible to Secondary Education Authorities ; (3) Co-ordination of National University Statistics ; (4) Organisation of Biological Studies ; (5) The Distribution of Chairs in the Different Universities.

2. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The Committee composed of representatives of international student organisations held its eighth session at the Institute on April 4th and 5th, 1933, under the chairmanship of Professor Oscar de Halecki, of Warsaw University. As at past meetings, the following seven major associations were represented : the International Confederation of Students, the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, Pax Romana, and the World Union of Jewish Students.

The advantage derived from these meetings, which afford the major international students' organisations an additional opportunity of coming into contact with each other, is no doubt increasing as a result of a tradition which is tending to establish itself after eight years of collaboration. Students also have an opportunity of taking a direct interest in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and, from a more general standpoint, in the activities of the League of Nations for the promotion of a *rapprochement* between intellectuals.

There can, of course, be no question of confining the action of student associations to giving their support to official decisions. No organisations are better fitted to work, with all possible freedom, for the cause of international understanding by exercising a direct influence on the classes which they represent ; but, in certain respects, student activity should be able to render useful assistance to the organisations for intellectual co-operation. At the same time, it is easier for them to discuss at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation certain problems which depend solely on their own decision, but which relate to delicate points.

With a view to increasing the interest of these meetings, it was decided last year that they would study and discuss questions of general importance, such as "Student Social Service", and several extremely interesting reports were submitted and useful discussions held on this subject. This year, two main problems were included in the programme for special consideration : "The Student Press" and "The Racial Problem in the Universities".

A meeting on Moral Disarmament intended to co-ordinate student activities in this matter was held at Geneva from March 31st to April 2nd, 1933, under the auspices of the International Students' Service. An opportunity was thus given to student organisations to affirm, on the one hand, their adhesion to the cause of moral disarmament and, on the other, to examine the various suggestions which had been made regarding the influence and action they should exercise—the incontestably essential factor for young and independent associations.

3. UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES.

The work proceeding in this field is of capital importance from the standpoint of the promotion of a spirit of understanding through better mutual knowledge. The Institute has succeeded in organising a service for university information—an international reference centre which follows the measures taken by official and unofficial institutions in the different countries for the promotion of university exchanges.

Special attention is devoted to the encouragement of studies abroad. The half-yearly bulletin, *Students Abroad*, has made the Institute a kind of international Secretariat for the agencies which receive foreign students in the different countries.

We would here recall the annual publication of the booklet on holiday courses, completed by a section regularly inserted in the *Information Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*, in view of the continuous interest attaching to this question.

Lastly, numerous enquiries on the living conditions available to students abroad, the equivalence of studies and degrees, exchanges between families and *au pair* exchanges,

scholarships and students' hostels are received by the Institute, which, thanks to the international contacts established, is in a position to supply considerable data on these subjects.

The chronicle of the *Bulletin* furnishes evidence of the remarkable quantity of information already received and circulated.

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

A centre of liaison was to be established this year between the institutes of archæology and history of art in accordance with the decisions taken last year by the Committee, which, in this connection, had been apprised of a number of concordant opinions expressed in the most authoritative quarters. A detailed working plan was submitted for the consideration of the International Committee. This had been prepared by a committee of experts specially convened for the purpose and was intended to define the functions of the liaison centre, the points on which regular exchanges might be effected between the institutes concerned, not only as regards their collections, but also in the matter of working methods, research, etc.

A Directors' Committee has just been formed. Further, the Institute has drawn up a list of the institutions of archæology and history of art qualified for membership of the proposed Centre. This list has been revised either by the members of the Directors' Committee themselves or by the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation. A large number of acceptances have already been received, some of which emanate from several of the most important institutes of archæology and history of art.

When addressing its invitations to these organisations, the Institute asked them to draw up a brief report on their work and the scientific equipment at their disposal. The material thus obtained will provide the contents for the first number or the first two numbers of the periodical bulletin which the Institute has been instructed to publish for the information of the Centre and interested circles.

5. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

A. Following a meeting held by directors-general of primary education and directors of educational museums or similar organisations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommended that a National Educational Information Centre should be established in each country. These Centres would serve as information services, equipped with what might be termed living records on all matters relating to education in all its aspects.

To ensure regular contact and exchanges of information between the national Centres, secretariat work of a limited character would suffice and might be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This work would be supervised by a permanent committee.

B. The outstanding task of the Institute in this field has this year been to promote the establishment of national educational information centres in the greatest possible number of countries.

After collecting information from various sources, more particularly from the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, it was able to place itself in touch with thirty institutions qualified to serve as the national centres envisaged. The negotiations conducted with these institutions have already resulted in the formation of educational information centres in the following twenty-two countries : Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America.

The Institute has also collected detailed reports on the nature and principal activities of these institutions and on the manner in which the national educational information centre to be attached to them would materialise and function. It is to be noted that several of these centres have already started operations, that direct contact has been established between them and with the International Institute, and that some of them are already publishing periodical information sheets.

There is certainly scope for concrete work in this sphere, which will no doubt develop regularly as time proceeds and through which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will render service of indisputable value to the cause of intellectual organisation.

C. It has not been possible to arrange for an extensive consultation of the representatives of the Educational Information Centres, or of the departments for primary and secondary education. In the meanwhile, however, an Advisory Committee has been constituted and a small delegation of this Committee was convened in Paris on May 11th, 1933, for the purpose of assisting the Institute to prepare the publication of a selected bibliography of notable works and articles appearing in the different countries and dealing with education. This documentation was to include aids to study. The small delegation gave special consideration to the question of introducing a model bibliographical index card. It made no attempt definitely to fix the principles according to which the international bibliography was to be compiled, but it formulated certain general rules which will be supplemented in the light of experience.

D. The task devolving on the Institute for the coming year will therefore be as follows : to promote the formation of new national centres and to arrange for a meeting of the Committee of Experts ; compile an international educational bibliography ; prepare a publication containing a list of existing information centres and reproducing the reports which they have supplied on their organisation and work. Bibliographical references might be appended to the

repertory in question, both as regards educational works and catalogues of teaching material and information of like character.

6. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Last year, a number of extremely important resolutions were adopted by the Committee on this question. Consequently, the revision of school text-books, which, in the international field, had for several years past continuously engaged the earnest attention of all concerned with the training of the younger generation and the future of the spirit of understanding and *rapprochement*, redoubled in interest.

Almost simultaneously the Committee on Moral Disarmament endorsed the initiative taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the support of a body composed of Government delegates. Among the general engagements which it would like to see assumed by the responsible authorities in the different countries, it specially emphasised the need for supervising the quality of school text-books. It unanimously associated itself with a proposal made by M. de Monzie, French Minister of Education, for the encouragement of the publication of works of an international character and for ensuring that, in books dealing with international relations, an explicit and objective statement of other arguments and other interpretations of facts should figure side by side with a statement of national views.

The various texts submitted to the Committee on Moral Disarmament have not yet been established in their final form ; but there seems to be every reason to hope that, in any case, the Protocol on Moral Disarmament now in course of preparation will assign to the question of the revision of school text-books the prominent place it deserves.

Furthermore, the International Committee had considerably improved and extended the procedure for friendly understanding between the National Committees for the Revision of School Text-books laid down in the Casares resolution. Its proposals were communicated to official quarters and to the National Committees. A movement is on foot for the re-organisation of the National Committees with a view to introducing the new procedures. At present, seven National Committees have formed special sub-committees for the examination of this question or have come to an arrangement with existing committees. The committees here referred to are those of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia and Switzerland. Several committees notified the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation that they were conducting an enquiry regarding a certain number of school text-books. This work needs to be carried out with great care and method, and it will not be possible to judge of the results until a few months have passed.

In this connection, mention must be made of a controversy raised by the Japanese National Committee, which complained of Chinese text-books ; the Institute is endeavouring to obtain a reply and explanations.

The Institute has prepared an English edition of its volume on the revision of school text-books containing passages prejudicial to good understanding between peoples. It did not confine itself to preparing a translation of the original volume, but produced a new work, taking into account the resolutions adopted at Geneva and the recent experience acquired.

The new English edition therefore appears as a practically new book, one-third of which consists of hitherto unpublished matter.

Among the aspects of the problem examined in this connection, special reference should be made to one of the tasks envisaged by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—the study of the means of encouraging the drafting of school text-books in a spirit of international *rapprochement*.

The work as a whole will be very largely facilitated by the constitution of a collection of school text-books at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. As a preparatory step, the Institute has asked the National Committees to furnish it with a list of the school text-books approved in their respective countries. These lists communicated to the Institute were published, as and when received, in the *Information Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*. They have also been reproduced in the new English edition of the work “School Text-book Revision”. Mention should also be made of the success of the section devoted to school text-books which appears regularly in the *Bulletin*.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work undertaken in connection with this problem has begun to produce results. The action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has the advantage of centralising the efforts which, in this sphere, were very much scattered. Needless to say, some of these efforts are being carried out outside the League. In no other field is it possible to place greater faith in private initiative, and there can be no question of superseding such action in its entirety. It is possible that circumstances will hamper certain efforts which have not been mentioned in this report, because they do not directly concern the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ; but the support of public opinion in many quarters may be relied upon without hesitation. The work being pursued by independent congresses, by major committees and the principal federations will also continue to contribute effective aid to the common enterprise, especially as the intervention of the League of Nations in this matter is leading to the formation of a centre of action and already resulting in a process of concentration of the utmost value.

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

The International Institute has taken steps to assure the widest possible circulation of the comparative study prepared on the question of exchanges and travel of schoolchildren.

This study set forth the main conclusions reached regarding the most appropriate methods to be adopted in organising exchanges of primary- and secondary-school pupils. Further

particulars having been received, however, the report was entirely revised and completed before being published in English and French in the "Intellectual Co-operation Series".

In accordance with one of the important conclusions of the report and also a recommendation adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute turned its attention to promoting the establishment of national centres and to arranging for the adaptation of existing centres to this work, the latter being chosen from among those which, in each country, displayed the greatest activity. These negotiations led to positive results in the following countries : Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. As regards other countries, there is every reason to hope that definite measures will be adopted in the near future. It is the intention of the Institute to use the national centres as sources of periodical information on the initiatives being put into operation, on the methods employed and the results obtained, and on the possibilities of improvement. It will act as an international secretariat for these activities without involving any additional expenditure or extra calls on the staff.

In view of the moral importance attaching to these contacts between the rising generation, it is desirable that the Institute should make special efforts :

- (1) To encourage the formation of new national centres ;
- (2) To collect, from the national centres in existence, useful information regarding the initiatives, methods, results and possibilities of improvement in this sphere ;
- (3) To ensure, in particular, with the collaboration of the Liaison Committee of the major international associations, the taking of propaganda and preparatory measures in those countries where initiatives in the matter of exchanges and travel of youth are lacking.

International School Correspondence.

The Institute has continued to provide the Secretariat of the Permanent Committee on International School Correspondence and has prepared the fifth number of the *Bulletin* of this correspondence.

8. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Last year, a report was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation setting forth the initial results of the investigations and comparative studies undertaken by the International Institute. This work was completed, brought up to date and published at the beginning of 1933. The chief concern of the Institute, therefore, was to take such steps as might be necessary for bringing these conclusions to the notice of educators and interested departments, and, secondly, to continue the exchanges of views on this subject in order that these same quarters might be kept informed of the constant progress made in this field. School broadcasting is, in fact, still in the experimental stage ; the eminent authorities who collaborated in the investigations asked to be informed of the results obtained in the different countries where this supplementary medium of teaching is employed.

The International Institute, therefore, first invited all the experts who had taken part in the enquiry to communicate to it a report on the results obtained in the latter half of 1932. It also drew up, in the fullest possible detail, a bibliography of the works and monographs which had appeared in the different countries on the question of school broadcasting.

In accordance with the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute next addressed the report to the official authorities and educational centres of every country.¹ In addition, a special number of the *Bulletin* was devoted to this question in order to give the widest possible publicity to the general conclusions.

In order that interested circles may be kept informed of the progress made, the Institute has introduced a section in the *Monthly Bulletin* to be devoted specially to questions of educational broadcasting.

A further aspect of the question is the possibility of attaching broadcasting services to the Ministries of Education, rather than to the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Departments —at any rate, in so far as concerns the planning of programmes and the budget to be allotted thereto. The Norwegian Government has recently adopted a decision to that effect. In any case, it would seem that this question should be studied in conjunction with the general problems arising out of the use of broadcasting from the international standpoint, and should therefore be submitted to the qualified persons who will continue to deal with the problem as a whole.

9. ADULT EDUCATION.

The question of adult education under numerous aspects engaged the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It came up at a time when the full play of technical progress facilitates international relations, whereas the problems relating to primary, secondary and higher education are bound up with the conditions that ruled in a bygone era when questions resulting from modern forms of Western civilisation did not arise. It meets difficulties which are being experienced wherever this civilisation becomes the predominating factor of social life. This new educational effort does not claim to satisfy the primary needs of every social unit which is developing from the intellectual point of view ; but it satisfies the specific requirements engendered by the industrial and intellectual evolution of the nineteenth century. Owing to the disturbance of equilibrium which has, at least temporarily, been

¹ This publication, *School Broadcasting*, will serve as a basis in the United States of America for the discussions to be held in 1934 between the high schools and colleges on the status and rôle of broadcasting.

provoked by modern civilisation in the normal functioning of the intellectual life of peoples, special measures need to be envisaged in order that adult culture may have an opportunity of developing.

It is therefore a general phenomenon, and for that reason one that offers international characteristics, which has in modern times resulted in the establishment of the institutions that it is proposed to study. Notwithstanding the diversity of circumstances due to the variety of national cultures, these institutions always satisfy similar requirements.

The history of adult education shows that it has reached a stage where an international statement of progress would seem to be necessary and, at the same time, promises extremely interesting results. In 1929, a first International Congress of Adult Education was held at Cambridge. As an illustration of the present international importance attaching to this question, we would refer to the International Labour Office's enquiry on "Professional Organisations and Workers' Education" (1932); and, again, the investigations which it invited the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake regarding the rôle of popular libraries and folk-arts in the employment of workers' spare time. The work of the Institute in the field of broadcasting also touched upon the question of adult education. But it is the problem viewed as a whole and not in any such specific aspect that calls for enquiry and comparative study.

This work should emphasise the essential aspects of the question, particularly from the international standpoint. For the time being, it would be advisable to confine this enquiry to a limited number of countries in which adult education has assumed the most characteristic forms—the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, France and the United States—by bringing out the essential aspects of the different methods employed.

10. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

With a view to facilitating contact with the major associations which devote the whole or part of their activities to educational questions, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year authorised the Institute to propose to the Liaison Committee of those associations that one of its annual sessions should be set aside for the discussion of an agenda containing only questions which were being studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. In agreement with the Liaison Committee, it was decided that the plenary meeting held in February would henceforth be reserved for that purpose, and the first experiment in this form of closer collaboration was carried out for the first time this year. The questions on the agenda included the following: (a) school text-books; (b) school broadcasting; (c) travel and exchange of schoolchildren; (d) the Press and children.

(a) The Committee decided to continue its collaboration in the revision and improvement of school text-books generally through the agency of its National Liaison Committees. It further decided to have inserted in the publications of its associations a note on the work undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the revision of school text-books.

(b) After an exchange of views on school broadcasting, the delegates agreed to call the attention of their national branches to the desirability of forming study groups within the organisations concerned with post-school and adult education.

These same national branches would endeavour to encourage the inclusion, in broadcasting programmes, of subjects dealing with the civilisation of the different countries (music, literature, folklore, etc.).

(c) Having taken cognisance of the report published by the Institute on the travel and exchanges of youth, the associations decided to take part in the formation of national co-ordinating centres in countries where none so far existed.

(d) A study group was formed for the purpose of examining what action might be taken to influence the Press and, more particularly, the daily newspapers which contained children's pages, with a view to ensuring that their educative rôle might be effective and favourable to the *rapprochement* between nations.

IV. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Institute has continued to apply the programme drawn up in July 1931 and already developed last year. The greatest headway has been made in the co-ordination of scientific terminology, the compilation of the repertory of laboratories and in the collaboration with science museums.

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

A. *International Council of Scientific Unions.*

In the course of the year, the Institute—conforming to the essential rule laid down in the 1932 agreement, which provides for exchanges of views with the International Council of Scientific Unions on all matters of organisation connected with the exact and natural sciences and their application—kept the Secretariat of the Council informed on all the activities proceeding in this field.

B. Unions and Other International Scientific Organisations.

Relations with the Unions have continued to develop. They were more numerous with the Unions of Physics and Chemistry owing to the work undertaken in connection with the co-ordination of terminology.

2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

A first Committee of Experts met in Paris last year under the chairmanship of Professor Cabrera. Their resolutions were submitted to and approved by the International Committee. To give effect to these resolutions, two reports were drawn up by the International Unions of Physics and Chemistry indicating the terms common to the two sciences and for the definition of which agreement was desirable. These reports were next examined at a further meeting held in Madrid in May 1933, under the chairmanship of Professor Cabrera, of the Physics Union. The members present at this meeting had been appointed by the Unions themselves, viz. :

For the Physics Union : Professor CABRERA, of Madrid University ; Professor BRUNI, of the Polytechnic School, Milan ; Professor COTTON, of the Sorbonne, and Professor LANGEVIN, of the Collège de France.

For the Chemistry Union : Professor BODENSTEIN, of Berlin University ; Professor COHEN, of Utrecht University ; Professor LOWRY, of Cambridge University, and Professor Charles MARIE, of the Sorbonne.

The Committee examined in detail a certain number of terms which form the subject of controversy or misunderstanding between chemists and physicists, and established technical definitions which will be communicated to the Unions and to the International Council of Scientific Unions for final approval.

The work thus accomplished is of the highest interest to research, and still more so for teaching and scientific publications. The task undertaken is, however, one of vast scope and, apart from its technical work, the Committee has sought to maintain its continuation. In order that it may proceed without interruption, the experts propose that a permanent committee be set up to work in accordance with an agreed procedure and consisting of four members to be chosen from each of the Unions in collaboration with their International Council. It should be added that the Committee of Experts considered the possibility of supplementing the definitions of the different terms with a translation in several languages, which would be supplied by the appropriately co-ordinated national organisations and would be communicated also to the International Esperantist Scientific Association.

Lastly, various technical recommendations were formulated. These refer to neologisms, similar terms employed with different interpretations, and the means of giving practical effect to the resolutions adopted. In this connection, the Committee was of opinion that it might be advisable to envisage a meeting of the directors of the principal journals of physics and chemistry.

3. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

Last year, the Institute was authorised to organise an information and documentation centre for all questions concerning science museums, and begin to execute the general programme laid down by a Committee of Experts.

The principal studies provided for have been taken in hand. The Institute has thus begun to collect a considerable quantity of valuable material for the mutual information of these institutions—inventories of collections, duplicates, types of unique models in the possession of certain museums, etc.

Special mention should be made of the abundant and most interesting documentation received from the United States, thanks to the activity of Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, who occupied the chair last year at the meeting of the Committee of Experts.

The work envisaged to ensure collaboration between general and central museums, on the one hand, and specialised or local museums, on the other, has also been started.

Finally, the Institute has begun to receive documentation on the educative rôle of science museums. From the point of view of instruction in general, this question is of capital importance. In due course it will be necessary to consider the most suitable method of bringing this material to the notice of competent quarters.

In the last place, one of the most important 1932 resolutions has been brought into operation by the publication of a periodical information bulletin, *Scientific Museums*. This monthly information bulletin, published in French and English, gives items of general information concerning museums, scientific expeditions and administrative changes. It is an indispensable instrument for the promotion of regular exchanges of information between museums, and the results obtained by the first few issues justify the hope that a considerable proportion of its contents will be directly contributed by the institutions concerned.

4. REPERTORY OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

The Institute has collected the material required for the publication of a repertory of scientific laboratories during 1933. It has received, moreover, from Professor Magrini, of Rome University, and member of the Physics Union, a courteous offer of collaboration, Professor Magrini having himself already collected and verified a complete dossier of information on this subject.

5. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

In 1931, the Committee of Scientific Advisers which met under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie-Sklodowska drafted the rules for the writing of abstracts. Even last year these rules had been widely circulated, and it will be remembered that this initiative met with a most favourable reception. An ever-increasing number of editors of scientific journals are now inviting the writers of articles to append an abstract of their contributions. The Institute will continue its efforts to arrive at the general application of the rules recommended.

V. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

I. LIBRARIES.

During the past year, the Institute revised and adjusted the report on the use of public libraries for the employment of workers' spare time.

Special studies received from Switzerland, Spain and the U.S.S.R. have been added. The authors of the different memoranda have been asked to furnish a bibliography.

The results of the enquiry were recently issued in the "Studies and Information Series on Intellectual Co-operation".

Further, the Committee of Library Experts asked the Institute to conduct an enquiry into the question of professional training for librarians. It was found that the solutions of this problem varied very considerably according to the country, and that, in some cases, no administrative measures had been taken in the matter.

The different aspects of the question were set forth in a provisional report, of which note was recently taken by the Committee of Library Experts. Moreover, a number of experts were consulted. Their replies will fittingly complete the remainder of the material and, in all probability, the whole of this information will be published in due course.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has issued the second edition of the "Guide to National Information Services". It has also invited the librarians' associations to draw up, for their respective countries, a list of inexpensive series of works which might be included in public libraries, and requested the principal libraries to establish and publish a catalogue of their collections of reproductions and facsimiles.

The Institute has also communicated to the Governments, with a favourable recommendation, the resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the maintenance in State budgets of the credits assigned to libraries. The replies prove that this initiative was well received, and several Governments have expressed their willingness to carry out the said resolution, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they were faced.

2. ARCHIVES.

The first stages in the work to be accomplished to meet the requirements formulated by the different archives departments and approved by the International Committee were as follows : publication by the Institute of an "International Guide to Archives", the compilation of a comparative Lexicon of the relevant terminology, and exchanges of lecturers and instructional material.

(a) The work of the Institute with regard to the publication of an International Guide is proceeding satisfactorily. The first volume, the only one under consideration at the moment, will deal exclusively with European countries.

(b) The comparative Lexicon of archives terminology is also nearing completion. For the time being, it is limited to terms in current use in about twelve countries—those represented on the Committee of Archives Experts—and contains only the principal terms.

(c) Various negotiations have been opened in connection with the exchange of lecturers, but it will not be possible to judge of the results obtained until the next academic year.

VI. LITERATURE.

I. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM".

At its session in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered the first number of the *Index Translationum*, approved this publication, and asked the Institute to take such steps as might be necessary for its development.

The Institute has accordingly devoted its attention, on the one hand, to improving the composition of the bibliographical entries appearing in the *Index* and, on the other, to making arrangements for its extension to several other countries.

(a) As regards the first point, the Institute has, by repeated representations made to private publishing firms and official bibliographies, endeavoured to obtain the regular mention of the language from which translations are made and the original title of the works. These negotiations have already produced results.

The number of original titles given in the *Index Translationum* is also increasing with each issue. Much still remains to be done, however. Publishers must gradually be induced to abandon some of their former methods and to adopt new ones. It is when they inspect the *Index Translationum* and realise the advantages offered to them by this publication that they decide to take the measures recommended to them. It must here be pointed out that, in this respect, the Institute has found the national bibliographies most willing to collaborate.

Certain bibliographies, which up to the present had not classified their entries according to subject matter or which will shortly be included in the *Index*, either supply the Institute with current issues bearing conventional manuscript signs enabling the compilers to determine a classification by subject-matter, or have adopted this classification in their publications. Lastly, certain bibliographies which hitherto seemed to be rather behindhand are now gradually making up lost time and are issuing their lists at approximately the same dates as the others.

The editors of these bibliographies are in constant touch with the Institute and furnish it with all requisite information. We have here a remarkable instance of sustained co-operation and goodwill which go to prove that these organisations have realised the international value of our publication.

(b) With regard to the second point—extension of the *Index Translationum* to other countries—it had been decided that the Executive Committee might authorise the Institute to arrange for a progressive extension of the *Index*. As the necessary conditions were fulfilled, the Executive Committee decided to extend the *Index* to countries publishing bibliographies in conformity with the criteria laid down by the experts, and the July 1933 number contains bibliographical lists for six additional countries—namely, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The Institute has also come to an understanding with the Central Chamber of Bibliography at Moscow and, as from October next, will publish lists of translated works appearing in the U.S.S.R. Negotiations are proceeding with other countries.

(c) In the course of the year, a difficulty arose in connection with countries the political frontiers of which do not coincide with the linguistic frontiers. The Institute has abstained from taking any decision in this matter pending a ruling by the International Committee.

2. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

A meeting of the Publication Committee was held on December 16th, 1932, under the chairmanship of M. de Reynold, and the programme of publications for 1933 and 1934 was drawn up.

The translation of "Facundo" entrusted to M. Marcel Bataillon has now been completed. The text has been revised by M. Roberto Levillier, who has also contributed the preface. The manuscript will be handed to the printers during the summer vacation and the volume will make its appearance early in the autumn.

The translation of "Lettres et Discours de Bolivar" undertaken by M. Aubrun and the Notes and Commentaries of M. Vallenilla-Lanz will be ready in June. M. Parra Perez has been invited to write a biographical foreword to this publication.

M. Francis de Miomandre has terminated his translation of "Essais de José Martí"; the prefaces, by three Cuban authors, are expected to arrive during the summer.

The translation of "O Mulato" by Aloisio Azevedo was entrusted to M. Manoel Gahisto.

A Hostos Committee has been appointed at Porto Rico with a view to collecting subscriptions to defray the cost of translating the essays of Hostos, the Porto-Rican writer.

A Florencio Sanchez Committee was formed at Montevideo, under the honorary chairmanship of M. Enrique Diez Canedo, Spanish Minister to Uruguay and member of the Publication Committee for the Ibero-American Collection, to provide for the translation of that writer's plays.

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ORGANISATIONS.

The Institute has remained in contact throughout the year with the international organisations which concern themselves with literary questions and, more particularly, with questions relating to translations—viz. : the Bureau of the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors, the International Congress of Publishers, and the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs.

VII. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The competence of the International Museums Office has now been established and its utility recognised; national fine-arts and museums departments now regard the Office as the normal centre for every kind of research work coming within the scope of the activities allotted to it. It renders service, not only as an organ of information and liaison, but also as a centre for technical studies pursued for the common benefit of the administrations concerned. But this new position has not been conquered without the creation of more and more numerous and definite obligations to which it would be difficult for it to remain indifferent; it has therefore been compelled to seek out the necessary adaptations of procedure and the working methods appropriate to these new requirements.

This process of adaptation applies both to the administrative field and to the technical organisation of its meetings.

The Athens Conference emphasised the need for continuous action in the sphere of the preservation of historical monuments. The whole of the administrative aspect of this question of preservation, without which technical investigations would be ineffective, cannot be examined without the direct collaboration of the competent bodies responsible in each country for the application of the laws and regulations concerning the preservation of historical and artistic buildings.

In this connection, the constitution of an International Committee on Historical Monuments at the International Museums Office is necessary; it should be composed of representatives



of official organisations who are qualified to give the Office that assistance which alone will enable it to make its action in the international field of practical value and importance.

As regards the new adaptations of a more strictly technical character, the Conference to be held in Madrid in April 1934 will give the Office an opportunity of applying a new method of work. In the preparation of the agenda of this important assembly—the text of which is given later—the arrangement of the questions to be examined has been planned as follows : for each group of questions, a qualified technician will be invited to express his views and, on the basis of the documentary material placed at his disposal by the Office, will submit a general report to the Conference. The discussion will be conducted with the memoranda submitted by the rapporteurs as a basis. In this way, the text of these reports and the results of the discussions will, as soon as the Conference comes to an end, constitute a comprehensive record in which it will be easy to find, organically distributed, the subjects which engaged the delegates' attention.

During the period 1932-33, the International Museums Office devoted its activity to concrete questions of immediate utility to museums and fine-arts departments. Among the questions with which it was called upon to deal during that period, particular mention should be made of the preservation of artistic monuments and works of art, the legal protection of national artistic treasures and the organisation of the Madrid Conference.

A. *Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings.*

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Rome Conference, the Office convened, on March 30th and 31st, 1933, a Committee of experts for the purpose of determining the different aspects of the question of the preservation of paintings on the basis of the work, studies, publications and enquiries undertaken since 1930. The general opinion which emerged from this exchange of personal views was that, on several essential points, definite agreement, which at the time of the Rome conversations still seemed to be remote, could now be reached. It was partly for this reason that a " Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings ", the compilation of which had been entrusted to the Committee in accordance with the terms of a resolution of the International Conference, was regarded as possible within a relatively short space of time.

It is agreed that the handbook, the first of a series to be devoted to the preservation of works of art in general, would be limited to canvases ; mural decorations, for example, which involve associated questions (particularly of an architectonic order) of capital importance, will be dealt with in this first volume in a chapter outlining the general precautions to be taken in connection with this class of works of art when they are transferred to a museum. In view of the importance attaching to this subject, a special volume will be devoted to it later.

B. *The Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments.*

The Athens Conference had expressed the wish that the collection of documentary material laid before it should be published by the International Museums Office. This work appeared at the beginning of 1933.

The International Museums Office, in publishing this volume, had no intention of presenting it as a treatise on the preservation of ancient monuments ; neither was this the mission of the Athens Conference. Its sole aim was to state the aspects of the problem. The book is therefore only an introduction to the studies which the International Museums Office proposes to pursue in this sphere.

The Athens Conference did not merely aim at initiating a system of co-operation so long awaited and eminently desirable, but also at determining certain points of a programme which remains to be fulfilled in this field ; it further succeeded in calling the attention of the public authorities to the most appropriate means of combining hitherto scattered efforts.

As has already been said, in order to work towards this two-fold objective, it will be necessary to set up an International Commission on Historical Monuments.

C. *Legal Protection of Artistic Property.*

The question of the signing of an international Convention designed to prevent or to check the sale of objects withdrawn from public collections or illicitly exported abroad was exhaustively discussed by the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office. The preliminary draft is in conformity with the conclusions of this discussion.

It will be recalled that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asked the League of Nations Assembly, at its 1932 session, to address to the States Members of the League a number of recommendations with a view to international collaboration in the protection of national artistic treasures and urging mutual assistance in the recovery of objects withdrawn from national collections ; on October 10th last, the Assembly agreed to give effect to this suggestion. In order to give definite form to these recommendations, the International Museums Office submitted the text of this preliminary draft Convention for the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.¹

¹ Text of the preliminary draft Convention :

" The High Contracting Parties,

" Being anxious to conform to the spirit of the recommendations made by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 10th, 1932 ;

" And desirous of attesting their mutual confidence and friendship by ensuring one another mutual assistance in the recovery of objects removed from their respective national artistic heritages :

It is true that, at first sight, the formula of an international agreement may appear inadequate in a sphere where considerations with regard to home police organisation occupy the foremost position. Nevertheless, the examination of national laws reveals that there is absolute concordance between the preoccupations of a large number of countries. By express constitutional measures, several of them have prohibited the exportation of their national artistic treasures. This is the case in Germany (Constitution of Weimar, 1919), Spain and the Free City of Danzig. Other countries have confined their action to the enactment of legislative measures—for example, Austria, Estonia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland and Tunisia, to mention only those from which documentation on this subject has been received.

Consequently, it cannot be denied that, from the point of view of international solidarity, a duty devolves on the countries which have themselves recognised the necessity of reserving the ownership and enjoyment of their own artistic treasures—the duty of respecting the artistic property of other countries in so far as these countries intend retaining them in their possession.

The preliminary discussions at the Directors' Committee of the Office referred chiefly to the prevention and punishment of exportation proper. They were thus focussed on the examination of the means that would permit of the claiming of objects of art illicitly exported abroad, even when these objects had been neither stolen nor lost. The observations contained in the memoranda submitted in this connection emphasised the need for envisaging another question, that of placing a commercial embargo on certain objects claimed on behalf of the artistic patrimony of a country. Among the countries considered, there are several the legislation of which prescribes the inalienability of all or part of the objects belonging to public collections: Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and Spain. A nullity clause prohibits as of full right transactions to which these objects might unduly give rise. In Italy and Spain, this rule extends to alienation agreed to by bodies corporate; it finds its justification in the collective character of the enjoyment of the property held by these corporations.

With regard to objects belonging to individuals, the commercial embargo would be difficult to carry out. In point of fact, no provisions in this sense are to be found in the legislative texts that we have examined. In general, certain formalities are provided for, which enable the administrative department to follow the alienated object when in the

“ Have concluded among themselves the following Convention :

“ *Article 1.*—The High Contracting Parties undertake not to recognise the validity of transactions in regard to movable or immovable objects of an artistic, historical or scientific character in the event of any breach of the provisions whereby any one of the said Parties may, in accordance with its legislation, have prohibited the alienation or export of such objects.

“ *Article 2.*—The High Contracting Parties undertake to lend one another their good offices with a view to the restitution or repatriation as speedily as possible of any object covered by the definition given in Article 1 of the present Convention which may have been introduced into their territory in consequence of loss, theft or alienation or illicit export.

“ *Article 3.*—The *bona-fide* purchaser shall be entitled to compensation not exceeding the price and the genuine costs of the contract actually paid by him.

“ *Article 4.*—The *bona fides* of the purchaser may not be admitted if notice of the disappearance of the object and a description enabling it to be identified have been given, prior to the purchase, in an official publication of the International Museums Office attached to the League of Nations.

“ *Article 5.*—In the event of the disappearance of any objects covered by the present Convention, the institutions or persons entitled to claim them must notify the International Museums Office, which will publish periodical lists of objects that have disappeared.

“ *Article 6.*—No claim can be accepted unless notice has been given of the disappearance of the object, as specified above. Claims must be made within five years of such notification; otherwise limitation shall operate.

“ Furthermore, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to require, as an additional condition, the insertion of a notice in a Government publication, such Party itself to arrange for the insertion within fifteen days of the receipt of the publication of the International Museums Office in which notice of the disappearance of the object is given.

“ *Article 7.*—Should any dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and should it be impossible to reach a satisfactory solution of such dispute through diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with the provisions in force between the Parties with reference to the settlement of international disputes.

“ Should no such provisions exist between the Parties to the dispute, the latter shall be submitted to an arbitral or judicial procedure. Failing agreement upon the choice of some other tribunal, the Parties shall, at the request of any one of them, submit the dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice if they are all Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, regarding the Statute of the aforesaid Court, or, if they are not all Parties to that Protocol, they shall submit the dispute to a Court of Arbitration constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

“ *Article 8.*—The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are equally authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open until for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League shall have communicated a copy of the said Convention for that purpose.

“ *Article 9.*—The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding article.

“ *Article 10.*—On and after, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State referred to in Article 8 may accede to the present Convention.

“ The instruments of accession shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the aforesaid article.

“ *Article 11.*—The present Convention shall come into force when the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have received two ratifications or accessions.

“ It shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

“ *Article 12.*—The present Convention may be denounced by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after its receipt.

“ The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 8 of any denunciations so received.”

possession of the new owner ; but the non-observance of this formality does not involve the cancellation of the sale.

A two-fold international rule may therefore be envisaged : first, with regard to objects illicitly exported by their owner, the obligation to repatriate them ; secondly, with regard to objects illegally alienated, the cancellation of all transactions to which these objects may have given rise. This second rule is of particular importance. It constitutes an answer, in fact, to the hypothesis already put forward at the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office, in which the withdrawal or removal of the object may have been effected by a person responsible for its custody. The law at present in force sets aside the possibility of claim.

It has not seemed possible to consider expropriation as a means of permitting the recovery of objects withdrawn from the artistic patrimony of a country. Recognition of this procedure, which is always costly, would in fact deprive the contemplated international agreement of the greater part of its value. A system of expropriation consisting in the payment of compensation to *bona-fide* purchasers, calculated exclusively on the basis of the sum actually paid for the object, would introduce into civil law a conception contrary to the very principle of expropriation. It is therefore preferable to adhere to the two rules enunciated above.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the rights of *bona-fide* third parties deserve careful consideration. Their cause may, moreover, be merged with that of intermediary parties whose legitimate interests must be protected. In the preliminary draft submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, there is a clause which recognises that the *bona-fide* purchaser shall, in the event of loss, theft, alienation or illicit exportation, be entitled to compensation not exceeding the amount paid for the acquisition of the object. This solution is, for example, in conformity with the principle of French civil law ; but an endeavour has been made also to facilitate the recognition of good faith, and it is suggested that a system of embargo should be instituted by means of announcements to be made by the International Museums Office. The bringing into operation of such a system would involve no appreciable expense or difficulty. If it were accepted, dealers in works of art would soon acquire the habit of consulting the lists periodically issued by the Office. Claimants would, moreover, be advised to notify only the disappearance of objects which were really of value and, to prevent misuse of this service, a small charge might even be made for each announcement.

Lastly, it would be necessary to fix a time-limit for the presentation of claims. Most of the legislative enactments relating to lost or stolen property prescribe that no claims shall be valid after a period of three years. Experience has shown, however, that it is very easy to conceal an object for such a short period and then to dispose of it with impunity. It would therefore seem reasonable to prescribe a time-limit of, say, five years, which would apply to claims of every kind—that is, not only in cases of loss and theft, but also in cases of alienation and illicit exportation, the two latter cases being those for which no solution can be conceived outside the framework of an international Convention.

D. *Museum Architecture and Equipment.*

The Madrid Conference.—The organisation of an international conference of experts for the study of questions of general museography constitutes the logical and necessary consequence of the studies undertaken in this sphere by the International Museums Office since its inception.

These studies had hitherto been inevitably of a somewhat theoretical character. It was therefore indispensable to find an opportunity of comparing the ideas expressed in these studies with a view to deducing therefrom certain principles of general application. Thanks to the courteous invitation of the Spanish Government, it will be possible to hold this conference at Madrid in April 1934. The proceedings, the agenda for which is reproduced below,¹ will bear upon museums and collections of art, archæology, history, ethnography and folk-art. We have already explained elsewhere the system of the technical organisation of the Conference and stated the reasons which have made certain innovations necessary.

E. *Collaboration of the Office in the International Exhibition to be held in 1937.*

In 1931, in anticipation of an international exhibition of art, the Secretariat of the Office submitted for the consideration of its Directors' Committee a plan for collaborating in this exhibition and, in July 1932, the International Committee authorised it to offer its services to the organisers of the exhibition, which, as has since been confirmed, is to be held in Paris.

The scheme drawn up by the International Museums Office provided for the erection, subject to the adjustments which might have to be made to conform to the general plan of the exhibition, of :

1. A museum of contemporary art ;
2. An open-air museum of folk-art.

With a view to the realisation of these two projects, which would necessitate detailed previous study, the International Museums Office will place its technical documentation at the disposal of the organisers of the exhibition.

¹ Museum Architecture ; Museum Equipment ; Special Questions ; Presentation of Collections ; Loans, Deposits and Exchanges between Museums ; Exhibition of Museographical Documents.

The Office will also have a most favourable opportunity of giving concrete and practical effect to the museographical progress that will be confirmed by the Madrid Conference.

F. *Museums of Ethnography and Folk-Art.*

The studies published in *Mouseion* on this subject emphasise the need for co-ordination in this sphere in view of the rôle and importance of local museums.

In a memorandum presented to the Directors' Committee, the Chairman of the International Committee on Folk-Art accordingly expressed the wish that special activity on behalf of ethnographical and folk-art museums should be developed within the International Museums Office. This suggestion met with a favourable reception and, in the view of the Directors' Committee, the setting up of a small committee composed of directors of this class of museum would be useful in assisting the Office in the accomplishment of this task.

G. *Technical Enquiries.*

This branch of activity in the International Museums Office, which underlies all the work it undertakes and represents the most direct means of supplying material to its documentation service, is constantly developing. In addition to the initiatives of the Office Secretariat or of the Directors' Committee, official departments have adopted the course of asking for the intervention of the International Museums Office for the pursuit of systematic investigations of points in which they are specifically interested; they thus avail themselves of the technical and administrative facilities which the Office has at its disposal in the international field.

Without embarking upon a technical and detailed review of the consultations which took place under this head during the period 1932-33, we will mention some to which attention should be called: (1) The preservation of ancient tapestries and fabrics; (2) the transportation and packing of works of art; (3) organisation of excavation sites from the point of view of the education of the public; (4) possibilities of establishing international collaboration between numismatic collections; (5) annual topographical surveys of excavation sites; (6) organisation of open-air folk-art museums; (7) professional tuition of restorers of works of art; (8) system for the compilation of inventories and organisation of records concerning historical monuments, etc.

H. *Agreement between Casting Workshops.*

Continuing its efforts with a view to the formation of collections of casts in countries or in connection with educational institutions possessing no original works, the Secretariat of the Office, after establishing the basis for an agreement between the official casting workshops of the different countries, took steps to obtain the adoption of this agreement by the national departments concerned; the following countries have already signified their adhesion: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy and Spain.

The object of this co-operation between the workshops is to reduce the price of casts by authorising new casts to be taken from existing casts in accordance with international regulations, and thus to lead to their wider dissemination.

I. *Publications.*

Informations mensuelles, published as a supplement to *Mouseion*, will henceforth be presented in a form that will facilitate the circulation of this publication, which, according to the draft international Convention on the protection of national artistic treasures, is to be used for the periodical issue of lists of works of art placed under embargo.

The first booklets in a new series entitled *Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées* were published this year.

As regards the *International Repertory of Museums*, the Office has issued, in this series, a new edition of the repertory of museums in the Netherlands, the Dutch Indies and France.

Two further volumes are in preparation: *Archæological Excavations* (a compendium of legislative texts and international agreements) and a *Compendium of Comparative Legislation concerning Historical Monuments*.

VIII. FOLK-ARTS : MUSIC.

I. FOLK-ARTS.

A. *Collaboration with the International Committee on Folk-Arts.*

The Institute has, during the year, continued to collaborate with the International Committee on Folk-Arts. An exchange of views took place at the Institute on April 29th with the Chairman of the Committee, Professor Otto Lehmann, and its Secretary-General, M. Richard Dupierreux, for the purpose of establishing the working programme which the Institute might bring into operation immediately the work now proceeding has been completed.

It was decided that the Institute would continue and terminate the studies which it had undertaken regarding the organisation of museums of folk-art and regarding the proposal for a folk-art cartogram, which gives rise to many delicate questions and for which it will perhaps be possible merely to make recommendations as to the methods to be employed.

During this exchange of views, however, it became evident that, if the efforts made in the sphere of folk-arts were to be usefully co-ordinated, and if the questions which really deserve to be treated on an international basis and which were likely to bring new elements to the major problems of culture were to be given their proper importance, it would be necessary to devote a periodical publication to these matters; there could, of course, be no question of issuing a monthly bulletin, but, in the opinion of Professor Otto Lehmann, the collaboration of the most eminent authorities and the advice of men who have devoted their main activities to the study of questions connected with folk-arts and folk-lore would be easily and promptly secured.

B. *International Information Centre for Folk-Music and Folk-Songs.*

The Institute is conducting an enquiry with a view to the establishment of an information centre.

C. *Folk-Art and the Employment of Workers' Spare Time.*

The report submitted to the Committee in July 1932 on this question was, it will be remembered, incomplete. During the year, further data have been collected; a concise bibliography of folk-arts, prepared in conjunction with the national folk-art committees and various experts, will complete this study, which it will be possible to publish very shortly.

2. RECORDED MUSIC.

The Institute devoted its attention to compiling data concerning collections of recorded music. It intensified the service of exchange established between the *Information Bulletin on Intellectual Co-operation* and the principal gramophone record journals, as well as with the catalogues of record-publishing firms.

These journals and catalogues are being systematically analysed and classified, and it will be possible to publish a booklet on the most important collections of recorded music.

On February 22nd, 1933, the Institute addressed a circular letter to the Ministries of Education in sixty countries concerning the formation and organisation of national gramophone record depositories. The first few replies that have come to hand show that, in principle, the Governments are in agreement regarding the constitution of national record depositories and that steps in this direction have been or are about to be taken in some countries, but that present economic conditions do not permit of giving effect to the proposal in the near future.

IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conformity with the method agreed upon in July 1930, the International Institute has continued its studies in regard to intellectual rights, working in close collaboration with other official institutions concerned with this question. On June 9th last, the problems arising in this field were examined, for the third time, by a Committee of representatives of interested institutions which met in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. B. C. J. Loder.

In pursuance of the recommendation formulated last year, considerable attention was devoted to the activity displayed by unofficial groups, more particularly in connection with authors' rights. This contribution to the solution of these problems will, when the time comes, facilitate the framing of proposals which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be called upon to draft, in so far as it is concerned, in view of the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Brussels for the revision of the Berne Convention.

Among the questions submitted to the meeting for examination, it was deemed preferable to exclude those the technical study of which is now sufficiently advanced to permit of moral action being undertaken in the quarters directly concerned with the solution of these questions: scientists' rights; *droit de suite* in favour of artists to the proceeds of successive sales of their works; concordance of the Berne and Havana Conventions in the matter of authors' rights.

With regard, more particularly, to the right of the scientist, mention must, however, be made of a proof of the interest which this problem continues to awaken in new countries. The recently enacted Mexican Civil Code, in force since October 1st, 1932, has, in the terms of Article 182, formally recognised that the author of a discovery or original scientific invention shall be entitled to the relevant rights for a period of fifty years, even if, at the time of the publication of his discovery or invention, he omits to indicate the possibilities of exploitation in practice or if the applications enumerated do not render exploitation possible. According to the same article, any person who industrialises a discovery and patents a process is required to allot to the author of the discovery a portion of the profits, to be determined, in each case, by expert valuation.

The points examined by the meeting have, for the purposes of this chapter, been divided into two sections: first, those the study of which has been pursued in accordance with the programme adopted last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, secondly, those which, in virtue of a later decision of the Committee, might be included in the programme of future activities.

The first group comprised the following:

- (1) The Brussels Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention:
 - (a) Authors' rights in the matter of films,
 - (b) Authors' rights in journalism,
 - (c) Authors' rights in mechanical sound reproduction,

(d) International juridical sanction of conventional rules relating to authors' rights ;

(2) Performers' rights ;

(3) International measures destined to ensure the protection of national artistic treasures.

The second group included :

(1) The photo-copying of documents (from the point of view of the respective rights of authors and publishers), taken up at the request of the International Institute of Documentation ;

(2) The international protection of inventors, examined in pursuance of a decision taken last April by the Executive Committee following a suggestion made by the Italian National Committee concerning the formation of an international federation of inventors.

Performers' rights have been left entirely to the International Labour Office ; international measures to ensure the protection of national artistic treasures are dealt with in the chapter devoted to the International Museums Office.

I. BRUSSELS CONFERENCE FOR THE REVISION OF THE BERNE CONVENTION.

A. *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Films.*

The studies undertaken up to the present, at the request of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and already reviewed last year, have made it possible to reduce the problem to two main questions :

1. Determination of the author of a film ;

2. Moral rights in respect of literary works adapted to cinematography.

The diversity and inequality of the collaboration required for the production of a film makes it difficult, if not impossible, to express in a text, especially in an international text, the extent of the rights to be assigned to each class of interested parties. National legislators have themselves hesitated to take any steps in this direction.

There is, however, one point on which general agreement seems to have been reached—namely, the recognition of a film as an artistic work, within the meaning of the Berne Convention.

The scope of the present report does not permit of dwelling any longer on the applications of the principle of moral rights in the field of cinematography as formally endorsed by the Diplomatic Conference in Rome. In recent years, authors in every country have had occasion to complain of certain abuses which were prejudicial, not only to their interests, but also to those of art in general. They therefore unanimously hope that no derogation will be made by the Brussels Conference to the inalienable right conferred upon them by the first paragraph of the new Article 6 *bis* of the Convention.

Furthermore, consideration must also be given to the case of works which have become public property. The cinematographic art has, of late, been borrowing its material from classic works, with the result that certain masterpieces of literature have been subjected to changes against which public opinion has revolted, but which no measure has yet succeeded in checking.

In the terms of the present international regulations, the moral rights of an author come to an end at his death. The survival of these rights has, however, formed the subject of a recommendation of the Diplomatic Conference at Rome, which urged the States to consider the adoption of rulings under internal law guaranteeing these rights after the author's death.

The Committee's resolution leads to the following three-fold conclusion :

(1) The inclusion of cinematographic works in the enumeration given in Article 2 of the Convention ;

(2) The maintenance, in their entirety and on behalf of the author of the original work, of the guarantees conferred by Article 6 *bis* regarding moral rights ;

(3) Examination, outside the framework of the Convention, of the expediency of measures calculated to protect works which have become public property.

B. *Journalists' Copyright.*

The attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has already been called to the protection at present afforded by the Berne Convention to authors' works published in the Press. The technical studies undertaken in this sphere with a view to the further revision of the Convention were made to bear on two distinct questions : the first with a view to determining in what measure it is possible to dispense with the present condition requiring formal mention of reservation of rights for the protection of articles of current interest and articles dealing with economic, political or religious discussions, published in the Press ; the second with a view to determining the respective rights of the author and the proprietors of a paper or journal in the event of republication.

A preliminary draft text prepared by the Berne International Bureau proposes to give partial satisfaction to journalists on the first point by restricting, in a redrafting of the second paragraph of Article 9, the right of reproducing articles of current interest dealing with

economic, political or religious questions, to the case in which they would become the subject of discussion or appear as abstracts. Further, the same text, in a draft for the new Article 9 *bis*, guarantees, unless otherwise stipulated, for the author of an article published in a periodical series, the right of exploitation, provided that such exploitation in no way prejudices the interests of the periodical.

The study undertaken by the International Institute in connection with this important question have led it to suggest that the following solutions would be desirable :

1. Authors' rights should be recognised to be held by authors of articles published in the Press, in the same conditions as those applying to all other authors protected by the Berne Convention, a new ruling on the right to borrow material provided by Article 10 of this Convention being sufficient to prevent abuse.

2. Unless otherwise prescribed, the author of an article published in a periodical retains the right to make further use of it, provided that this exploitation does not involve, in so far as the periodical is concerned, unfair competition. (This new formula, which introduces the definite principle to which unfair competition corresponds in every country, seems preferable to that which refers to prejudice of any kind to the interests of the periodical.)

The Committee adopted a resolution which was fully in conformity with these two suggestions.

C. *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Mechanical Sound Reproduction.*

At its session held in July 1932, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation contemplated the convening, by the International Institute in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau, of a meeting of a special committee which would be asked to study, in view of the Brussels Conference, the possibility of improving Article 13 of the Convention concerning the right of reproduction and mechanical sound production. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has not yet thought it desirable to convene this special committee. It considered it preferable to postpone the meeting until the studies undertaken by the International Labour Office on the associated question of performers' rights were sufficiently advanced to ensure that no confusion would arise between these rights and authors' rights proper.

D. *International Jurisdictional Sanction of Conventional Rules concerning Authors' Rights.*

The general considerations which would render desirable the institution of a procedure that would permit of assuring the unity of the interpretation and application of the Convention have, for many years past, engaged the attention of competent jurists. The operation of the Convention will undoubtedly be impaired so long as the assurance is not forthcoming that an identical interpretation, at least of the essential questions, will be given by all the countries affiliated to the Union.

The disputes which might arise from the interpretation and application of the Convention may be divided into three classes : disputes between States ; disputes between States and individuals ; disputes between individuals. Disputes between States and individuals would not seem to call for special examination, since individuals have a natural protector in their Government, with whom rests the initiative of converting the dispute into an interstate dispute. It will therefore be sufficient to consider in turn : (1) disputes between States, and (2) disputes between individuals.

(1) *Disputes between States.*—Apart from jurisdictional appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the States may adopt a less formal procedure, the principle of which is set forth in Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations : " The Court may give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly ". Up to the present, the Court has not been called upon to give an opinion on authors' rights. But the fact that this request for an advisory opinion may emanate, not only from the Council of the League of Nations, but also from the Assembly, on which, with very few exceptions, all the States Members of the Berne Union are represented, is of a nature to facilitate this procedure. This consideration, side by side with the recent extension of the compulsory jurisdictional competence of the Court of International Justice, dispenses with the need for establishing another system of settlement applicable to interstate disputes.

In the resolution submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee referred to the advisability of specifying this competence in formal terms in the new article of the Convention.

(2) *Disputes between Individuals.*—The case to be considered is that in which the author of an intellectual work produced in a country belonging to the Union is required to establish his rights in another Union country.

In present circumstances, the courts of this latter country are alone competent to hear and determine disputes concerning these rights. Vested with sovereign powers for the application of the rules of the national written or customary law, these courts are also alone competent to apply the Berne Convention and other international instruments in force. Experience has shown, however, that it is indispensable that there should at all times be concordance between these two laws. Uncertainty must in some cases inevitably result from their co-existence.

In the course of the meeting, a solution was put forward by the Chairman, Mr. B. C. J. Loder ; this provided that special arbitral tribunals, constituted for each case, should be invited to settle disputes between individuals. The Committee adopted this proposal.

2. PHOTO-COPYING (WITH REFERENCE TO THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS).

Following the Conference held in Frankfort, in August-September 1932, by the International Institute of Documentation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was apprised of a recommendation concerning the adoption of new methods of reproduction with a view to placing documents at the disposal of intellectual workers under reasonable conditions.

In view of the complexity of the problem, it was deemed expedient to take as a starting-point for the necessary international enquiry the examination of the solutions which could be applied to this same question in a certain number of countries. At the request of the French Union of Documentation Organisations (U.F.O.D.), a meeting was held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on March 22nd, 1933; the chair was taken by State Councillor Grunebaum-Ballin, and invitations were addressed to representatives of the principal interests concerned (documentation centres, authors and publishers).

One of the findings of the meeting recognised the legitimate character of manuscript copies made by a person for his own use. This point has never been seriously contested, and it has been formally recognised by many national legislations.

The question of reproductions made for third parties, in accordance with the common practice in library circles, seemed to be rather more delicate. As a general rule, any person who reproduces a document for the use of a third party cannot be regarded as responsible for the commercial use to which this reproduction may eventually be put. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that, thanks to processes of photographic reproduction, libraries can very rapidly turn out countless numbers of reproductions and that it is impossible for them to ascertain to whom these copies are supplied, it would be advisable to specify, in accordance with the practice adopted by the British Museum—a practice which the French *Bibliothèque Nationale* has agreed to adopt—in a note accompanying each reproduction that any commercial use thereof is prohibited.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights, after hearing the views of the Director of the Berne International Bureau and a statement by the representative of the International Institute of Documentation, expressed itself strongly against the unauthorised commercial utilisation of photo-copies.

3. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

At its meeting held in December 1932, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation placed on the agenda of the next session of the plenary Committee the question of an international professional organisation of inventors.

This decision was taken as the result of a communication from the Italian National Committee, forwarding a memorandum submitted by the *Associazione fascista degli Inventore*. This document proposes that inventors should be classified according to whether their inventions are or are not of industrial value. This selection, which would be entrusted to regional committees, would, from the international point of view, prevent the activity of the International Federation from being diverted from its true object to the advantage of inventions of merely temporary or theoretical interest. Such a precaution seems to be eminently desirable. In order that it may achieve its purpose, the Federation should no doubt be given the character of a group of associations and not of inventors themselves.

Having been consulted by the Executive Committee, the Committee on Intellectual Rights expressed a favourable opinion regarding the establishment of an International Federation of Inventors. Further, it stressed the expediency of providing for the establishment of the moral rights of inventors in the forthcoming revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

In this same sphere of intellectual rights, the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be drawn to several enquiries which have reached the Institute from various international organisations regarding the delay on the part of certain Governments in ratifying the Rome Act revising the Berne Convention. As pointed out by Mlle. Vacaresco in a letter which she addressed, as Chairman of the International Committee on the Rights of Speech, to the Institute, this delay is causing serious prejudice to the interests of the intellectual world. It is, moreover, likely to compromise the success of the next revision conference to be held in Brussels in 1935. This situation greatly exercised the Committee on Intellectual Rights, which suggested that official representations be made to the Governments concerned.

X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND "DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT".

It may be said that, on the whole, co-operation between the National Committees and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is developing regularly and that appreciable progress has again been made, thanks to the activity of the principal National Committees during the year.

Furthermore, the closest possible contact has been maintained with the Governments through the intermediary of the *délégués d'État*. This method of liaison has proved to be specially effective with regard to certain distant countries, such as the South-American States, where the *délégués d'État* very happily supplement the National Committees in the carrying out of their programmes. With the approval of the Executive Committee, a new feature in this connection has been introduced. Some of the committees of experts which met during the year at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were assisted by a delegate representing one of these distant countries.

The system inaugurated in 1930, whereby all the Institute's publications are addressed to the Governments, through the agency of the *délégués d'État*, as well as to the National Committees, has been maintained and regularly applied.

At the same time, the collaboration of the National Committees has been of the highest value to the Institute. Thanks to the activity which they have displayed, the work entrusted to the Institute has in many cases been brought to a successful issue.

There is a certain inequality in the organisation of the National Committees, but the development of their influence is, generally speaking, progressing rapidly. It is impossible to enumerate in this report all the results achieved by each of these Committees. Mention should, however, be made of the complete re-organisation of the American Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Shotwell; it has enlisted the services of a number of advisory committees specialised in the various technical questions arising out of intellectual co-operation, either by appointing these committees or by approaching existing institutions—a step which constitutes an extremely interesting innovation from the point of view of organisation. By this means, it has brought together a large number of qualified authorities.

An ever-increasing number of National Committees have made a point of keeping the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation regularly informed of their work. For this purpose, they avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them in the special section introduced in the *Information Bulletin*. In addition, some have published periodical bulletins, news-sheets or booklets, and the beginning of direct liaison between the National Committees is thus asserting itself. It has been seen, moreover, from this report, that certain Committees have continued to take action and to submit their proposals to the International Committee. This also constitutes a valuable element of activity in the interest of the work being pursued by the Organisation.

The decision taken last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of M. Rocco, to invite in turn a few representatives of the National Committees to attend each plenary session, cannot but lead to extremely happy results. The Committees will discern in this decision a proof of the interest in, and gratitude for, the most helpful work they have so frequently accomplished during past years. They will also have an opportunity of acquainting themselves more thoroughly with the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and of playing their part to the full, and the International Committee itself will be assured of that national assistance indispensable for the performance of its mission.

XI. PUBLICATIONS.

The activity of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in this field is constantly developing, both from the point of view of the number of new publications and as regards their sale and circulation. These publications may be divided into three groups: periodicals, collections and miscellaneous volumes.

I. PERIODICALS.

- (a) *Coopération intellectuelle* (monthly bulletin);
- (b) *Information Bulletin of the League of Nations' Intellectual Co-operation Organisation*;
- (c) *Museion* (quarterly museographical review);
- (d) *Informations mensuelles—Musées et Monuments*;
- (e) *Index Translationum* (international bibliography of translations);
- (f) *Students abroad*;
- (g) *Bulletin de la correspondance scolaire internationale*;
- (h) *Les Musées scientifiques* (monthly bulletin).

2. COLLECTIONS.

“Conversations”: (a) “Conversations on Goethe”; (b) “The Future of Culture” (in the press).

Open Letters: (a) “A League of Minds”; (b) “Why War?”; (c) “The Northern and the Latin Mind” (in preparation).

Intellectual Co-operation Series: (a) “School Broadcasting”; (b) “International Understanding through Youth” (in English and French); (c) “Bibliothèques populaires et loisirs ouvriers”; (d) “Broadcasting and International Peace”.

Ibero-American Collection: (a) “Historiens chiliens” and (b) “Le Diamant au Brésil”.

Two further volumes are in course of preparation: “Facundo”, by SARMIENTO, and “Lettres et Discours de Bolivar”.

3. VOLUMES.

Propaganda Booklet and Catalogue of Publications: (a) “International Intellectual Co-operation, 1932”; (b) “Catalogue of Publications”.

International Relations: “State and Economic Life”.

University Relations: (a) “University Exchanges in Europe”; (b) “Holiday Courses in Europe”.

Education: (a) “Re-organisation of Public Education in China”; (b) “School Text-Book Revision and International Understanding”.

Libraries and Archives : " Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges ".

Arts : " La Conservation des Monuments d'Art et d'Histoire ".

Total number of publications : twenty-eight new volumes in different languages and one new monthly bulletin.

4. DISTRIBUTION ; SALE.

The action taken to give publicity to the work being done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was pursued concurrently with the sale of publications. These two actions, which developed very considerably, entailed the distribution of *communiqués*, circular letters, pamphlets, catalogues, leaflets, prospectives, specimen copies, complimentary copies, Press notes, exchange of publications.

The sale of publications shows an appreciable improvement as compared with the previous year. Receipts rose from 59,000 francs in 1931 to 74,680 francs in 1932, exclusive of those in respect of the work *Art populaire*, which alone amounted to 65,345 francs for the year. There is every indication of a still greater improvement for the current year.

XII. CONCLUSION.

This report has so far as possible been limited to a survey of the work accomplished in the course of the last twelve months. The new proposals which it contains are intended merely to assure the continuation of this work and, in most cases, emanate from the persons associated with the various undertakings or emerge from the conclusions reached by them and the Institute. Very often, however, the proposals constitute, not only a development of the activities being pursued—which is both natural and desirable—but also a further extension of these activities ; growth is the inherent condition of living creation ; but, in reality, the new projects, as will have been seen, are accompanied by promises of collaboration and of more extensive support. If a given undertaking is pursued on a wider scale, it is also placed on a broader foundation. It may be said that, almost without exception, these new enterprises will, in so far as the executive organs, and more particularly the Institute, are concerned, involve no excessive burden or any increase in their respective responsibilities likely to overtax their capacity.

In the body of this report, the initiation of absolutely new activities is nowhere suggested ; nevertheless, attention should be drawn to the possibility of organising a collective study tour to be undertaken by European educationists along the lines of that arranged last year for Chinese teachers. The welcome extended to this Chinese mission in the different European countries visited has suggested, to some of its organisers, the repetition of this experiment for the benefit of Western countries. Similar study tours have already been promoted by the League of Nations for technical experts in another sphere, with marked success. The Institute might draw up a plan, the execution of which would of course be contingent upon the consent of the countries to be visited. Their agreement is indispensable for the successful undertaking of such a study tour without undue expense or difficulty.

This new undertaking might therefore be incorporated in the general framework of activities without any disadvantage whatsoever. On the contrary, it might be asked whether the study of other problems, which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be induced to take up as a result of its ever-increasing participation in international movements, would not—as has been seen above—necessitate a considered examination of administrative possibilities. Would it not lead to a curtailment of activities in other fields ? At first sight, it seems only natural to raise this question. But, in point of fact, and without prejudging the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will deem fit to take, it is perhaps unnecessary to give a detailed reply. In reality, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation places at the disposal of the League of Nations various possibilities of study, and a technique of research and exchanges of views. Its services should, in the fullest possible measure, enjoy a certain latitude and should be in a position to reply to all the enquiries addressed to them. All international organisations are subject to this same law and, to a greater extent than ours, they must at times be able to cope with the unexpected. The general financial situation, and particularly that of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, would, if this eventuality materialised and unless further support were forthcoming, obviously need to be adjusted in the course of the year. It seems possible, however, to arrange matters so that it would involve no excessive delay in the accomplishment of the general programme.

Experiments such as the Madrid " Conversations " are certain to lead to definite consequences. This gathering of representative thinkers who dealt with human relations and the destiny of mankind made suggestions which deserve to be considered and followed.

The new subject chosen by the International Studies Conference opens the door to an investigation of principles and theories which it would be desirable to pursue as far as possible, especially as regards certain highly controversial points of international doctrine ; perhaps, in the difficult effort which the world is making to restore its organisation there exists no more serious cause of hesitation and delay than the discordance of views between schools of thought which are equally sincere but deeply divided.

Whatever may be done within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in concert with the other international organisations, to promote the broadest possible agreement on the interpretation of contemporary facts and the practical conclusions to be

deduced therefrom should, without doubt, be undertaken and, in so far as circumstances permit, brought to a successful issue ; it would in all probability constitute a decisive step forward in the field of intellectual co-operation beneficial to its artisans in every sphere of specialised learning.

This result would be added to those obtained in the different fields of activity—education, science, literature and art—where the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has judiciously chosen subjects which are still limited in number, but which it desires to see studied and carried to the final stage of practical conclusions.

