

Geneva, August 11th, 1934.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

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

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its sixteenth session at Geneva from July 16th to 21st, 1934. The following were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. M. ANESAKI, M. A. NIETO-CABALLERO (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, M. Ed. HERRIOT (replaced at the later meetings by M. E. BOREL), M. Börje KNÖS (replacing M. G. Forssell), M. B. C. J. LODER, M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), M. L. PIETROMARCHI (replacing M. Rocco), Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. J. T. SHOTWELL, M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, M. H. L. TIENSHE HU (replacing M. Wu-Sbi-Fee).

Sir Frank HEATH attended the meetings as a member of the Executive Committee, and H.E. M. A. H. K. FOROUGH, permanent delegate of Persia to the League of Nations, as observer.

The meetings were also attended by the following experts : for questions relating to China—M. T. L. YUAN, director of the National Library of Peiping, M. Paul LANGEVIN, professor at the Collège de France, member of the mission of educational experts sent to China, Dr. L. RAJCHMAN, Technical Agent of the Council of the League of Nations in China, and M. F. MAURETTE, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who had been sent by the Committee to study on the spot questions in connection with education in China ; for scientific questions—Mr. AVINOFF, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg.

On the invitation of the Committee, six National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation were represented, as follows : the Brazilian National Committee by M. E. MONTARROYOS, the Bulgarian National Committee by M. B. FILOW, the Finnish National Committee by M. A. LÂNGFORS, the Lithuanian National Committee by M. V. SOBLYS, the Mexican National Committee by Dr. Pedro DE ALBA, and the Norwegian National Committee by Mlle. K. BONNEVIE.

The International Labour Office was represented by its Assistant Director, M. F. MAURETTE, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET. M. L. DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, was unable to be present.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of Professor Gilbert MURRAY as Chairman and His Excellency M. ROCCO as Vice-Chairman.

The session was preceded by a meeting of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching and by the session of the Executive Committee.

The newly appointed Advisory Committee held its first session, which proved to be of the greatest interest and utility. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee confined itself to approving the proposals submitted to it by the Advisory Committee and this resolution is attached to the present report.

The Executive Committee held three meetings—two at Paris, in December 1933 and April 1934, and one at Geneva, immediately before the meetings of the plenary Committee—and, in accordance with the practice instituted last year, it endeavoured to lighten the plenary Committee's agenda so far as lay in its power. The questions which regularly appear on that agenda and the study of which is to be continued were examined by the Executive Committee and the latter recommended the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to approve without further discussion the proposals contained in the documents submitted to it.

As regards the other questions which called for discussion owing to their importance or to the fact that they were new questions, the Executive Committee drew up suggestions to serve as a basis for discussion. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee adopted the various resolutions which are also attached to the present report on the basis of the programme of work prepared by the Executive Committee and the accompanying comments.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

During the past year, the Committee suffered a very severe loss by the deaths of two of its members, Madame CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA and M. PAINLEVÉ, whom it particularly regrets, not only on account of the prominent position which they occupied in the scientific world, but also by reason of the great interest they had both taken in the work of intellectual co-operation and the distinguished services they had constantly rendered to it.

Madame Curie had been associated with the work from the outset, having joined the Committee as soon as it was established in 1922. For the next twelve years, she was never absent from our meetings and took part in all our work with that enthusiasm, tempered by practical commonsense and an objective outlook, for which she was noted. M. Painlevé succeeded our first Chairman, M. Bergson, who was obliged to resign in 1924. M. Painlevé,

notwithstanding his multitudinous duties and anxieties, also afforded us the constant benefit of his personal collaboration, his experience and his ability. He took a keen interest in our work and was a firm believer in it.

The loss of Madame Curie and M. Painlevé means that the scientific element is no longer adequately represented in the Committee. For some years past this element, which was at first predominant, has been steadily diminishing. It has now become necessary to restore the balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and of the humane sciences. The exact and natural sciences play so large a part in modern life that it is essential that for our various activities in this field we should obtain the assistance of an adequate number of scientists.

Owing to certain circumstances, another member of the Committee has been obliged to leave us—namely, M. H. A. KRÜSS, Director-General of the Prussian State Library at Berlin. M. Krüss' departure has deprived our Committee of an excellent administrator of whom it had very great need. His departure was followed by that of all the German experts who were members of our numerous technical committees. We can only deplore their departure and hope that this situation will not prove irremediable. Germany occupies such an important place in intellectual life as a whole that her absence was viewed with concern both by the Executive Committee and by the plenary Committee. Our most earnest desire is that our work should be universal. Intellectual co-operation should remain aloof from political contingencies. The more the nations of the world are forced to retire into themselves, the more strongly the divisions between the peoples will be felt and the greater the need for intellectual union and collaboration. If material relations are unsatisfactory, we must improve intellectual relations. No doubt that is a very difficult undertaking at a time when international life is also passing through a crisis, but it is precisely on this account that intellectual co-operation is necessary. In saying this, we are not thinking only of Germany, but also of other countries which are not yet Members of the League or which have withdrawn from it.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

It is not the object of this report to furnish details of the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The report by the Director of the Institute, from which lengthy extracts are reproduced in the Appendix 5, and the resolutions adopted by the Committee give a faithful picture of the Organisation's work and of the nature of the decisions which the Committee was called upon to take when deciding upon next year's programme.

In these circumstances, the Rapporteur's task would appear to be rather to draw attention to certain aspects of the work done and endeavour to take stock of the position. As is the case with all the other organisations of the League and with the League itself, a point has been reached at which a general survey is required. In briefly recapitulating what has so far been done, it is our duty to mention the positive results achieved and, if occasion arises, to criticise our work from an objective standpoint, bearing in mind the task entrusted to us, its *raison d'être*, what we have done towards its accomplishment, and the best methods of attaining the desired end.

If we consider the progress that has been made during the four years which have elapsed since the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was re-organised, we can clearly perceive what is its source of strength and to what it undoubtedly owes its increased prestige. Its structure has been gradually adapted to its requirements and this has facilitated the execution of its task. It was thus possible to bring out in last year's report the three chief planes on which the work of the Organisation is evolving: the service of States, the service of the League and the service of intellectual activities. These three planes have remained unchanged and the various activities of the Organisation are naturally distributed among them.

Stress should also be laid on the constant progress in the Organisation's methods. These have now been definitely fixed and have proved to be excellent. All that remains to be done is to improve the details, and the Committee endeavours to do this in each particular case.

In the third place, the continuity of the Organisation's work should, in all fairness, be recognised, since it is to this factor that the important results already obtained are in the main undoubtedly due. This continuity enables the Organisation to progress by stages according to the means at its disposal, and to use very elastic methods, its main desire being to render real service. These few purely general preliminary observations bring out the strong point of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation—that is to say, the efficacy of its means of action and the credit items in its favour. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that, as the Organisation's work expands, new difficulties arise owing to the numerous demands made on it to meet the needs which are everywhere felt and as a result of the vitality of the Organisation itself. If the programme becomes overcrowded, our efforts are likely to be dissipated and our work will be superficial. However, by facilitating the co-ordination of activities and preventing the dissipation of energy and overlapping, which is the main object of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the extension of our relations with national or international organisations and institutions outside the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should enable us, as far as possible, to guard against these dangers.

It is also our duty to combat certain tendencies to regard intellectual life from an exclusively administrative angle. The Committee and all its collaborators have consistently endeavoured to avoid this danger and rectify these tendencies, and we think they have succeeded. Of all the risks to which we are exposed at the present time, the most serious one is the more and more drastic curtailment of our funds. Although the Assembly has continued to grant us the credits required for the meetings of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and the other subordinate committees, and although the number of States subsidising the Institute is the same, the inevitable result of the economic depression has been appreciably to reduce our financial resources. The question may be asked whether we shall not one day find ourselves faced with an abnormal disproportion between what is legitimately expected of us and the funds at our disposal. If the present position grows any worse, it is to be feared that our work may be endangered. It is the Committee's duty to call the serious attention of the Council and Assembly to this point, as it is they who have given us our mandate and have traced the broad outlines of an extremely vast programme, the execution of which would require very much larger funds than those at our disposal. We realise too well the grave reasons which are inducing all Governments to advocate a policy of economy, to hope, at all events so long as present conditions subsist, for any increase in our financial resources. But we must at any rate urge very strongly that these resources should not be cut down any further.

III. CHIEF ITEMS ON THE PROGRAMME.

A clearer idea of the progress made, the results achieved and the developments we had in mind will be obtained if we confine ourselves in the following paragraphs to the main facts and to the more important decisions reached by the Committee. Our task will be facilitated if we consider them in relation to the three principal planes on which, as we said above, our activities are evolving.

(a) In the realm of thought, which is the highest of these three planes, we have for some years been endeavouring to secure the support of distinguished persons, not so much for our work itself as for the spirit in which it is conducted. That is the purpose of the "open letters" and "conversations" initiated on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The number and importance of those who are taking an interest in these ventures was increased at the time of the Madrid "Conversation" on the "future of culture", and the Paris "Conversation" on the "future of European thought". After the session described in this report, there will be a third "Conversation" in Venice, arranged with the help of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Biennial International Exhibition of Modern Art. The participation at this "Conversation" already shows, at the moment of writing this report, that this new venture may be expected to yield very encouraging results.

The same may be said of the volumes of "Open Letters". Three have already appeared: "A League of Minds"; "Why War?"; and "*Esprit, Ethique et Guerre*". These volumes have been favourably received in a very large number of countries. In this way, our Organisation is extending its relations with the most representative persons in intellectual affairs or at any rate with those who are most disposed to take an interest and assist in our activities. We are also gradually evolving methods for dealing with important problems by means of open letters and free discussion. It is not enough to exchange ideas—their exchange must lead not, of course, to unity of thought, but to one way of thinking. Furthermore, one of the best ways in which the Organisation can affirm its universality and, in this spirit, establish relations and inaugurate exchanges between the two great civilisations, the eastern and the western, is by "Conversations" and "Open Letters".

There is no doubt that conversations organised in different countries make the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation known and appreciated, and thus extend its influence and gain for it fresh support in its various activities. We can therefore claim that the work undertaken on the plane of thought should be continued, that its value is beyond question and that its activities have undeniably justified themselves.

(b) On the plane which we have called the service of the League of Nations, we have to report the completion of a first stage and the opening of a new stage in the study of international relations. Our Organisation has no responsibility for the study conferences arranged by the scientific institutes for the study of international relations, but it affords considerable technical assistance and is keenly interested in their results. The study on the first problem examined at Milan and London (the State and economic life) has been completed, and the volume containing an account of the discussions is very interesting. A new problem is now being studied—collective security. The Paris Conference dealing with this subject was presided over by M. Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris, and opened and closed by M. Herriot. Its object was to define the subject, to prepare for subsequent studies, and to fix the methods to be adopted. We desire to draw attention both to the increase in the number of national co-ordinating committees set up to prepare for and carry out these comprehensive studies in the interval between international conferences, and to the inherent value of the studies. Our Organisation considered that one of the services it should render to the League

was to assist in these study conferences. It felt that it was most important to encourage the research work undertaken by thinkers, historians—and, more especially, philosophers of history—jurists, economists, and sociologists. By undertaking a joint study of important subjects such as those mentioned, they can make a very useful contribution, which may be of the greatest value in subsequent research and even in strictly official work.

Year by year the Committee endeavours to make its programme on the instruction of youth in the aims and activities of the League of Nations more explicit. It set up a new Advisory Committee composed of assessors, whose knowledge of educational methods, the organisation of public education and important international movements specially qualified them to assist in preparing a new programme adapted to circumstances. The Committee had only to approve the plan submitted to it by the Advisory Committee, and has reason to congratulate itself on this preliminary consultation.

The attempts to instruct young people in the organisation of the League of Nations should be continued, but it is obvious that they would be more effective if they were bound up with the efforts to promote mutual knowledge and an understanding of the reciprocal duties of nations.

A number of practical measures follow from this principle. Their application in both the international sphere and the special setting of each country should enable the public education departments and the private organisations concerned to take account, in their work, of new tendencies and new requirements. The Committee's attention was specially drawn to the work accomplished by the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments before its work was suspended. It adopted a resolution which it submits to the Council and the Assembly for their appreciation. Several members of the Committee expressed the hope, during the discussions, that, without prejudice to the subsequent work of the Committee for Moral Disarmament, the first texts prepared by the latter would be recommended to the attention of the States, if necessary through the Assembly itself, when it thinks fit. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the texts prepared by the Committee for Moral Disarmament might serve as a very useful basis for subsequent studies, in which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be glad to assist.

(c) On the third plane—the service of States—we continued our work of co-ordination in the following fields : public education, libraries, State archives, scientific museums and fine art museums.

With regard to education, we endeavoured two years ago to constitute educational information centres to assist us in our work. There are now thirty-five of these centres. The Institute has just published a handbook on them. Their first joint work will be to prepare a select bibliography of educational works. We are contemplating holding an international conference later on. Lastly, in spite of all the difficulties, we have by no means abandoned the problem of school text-books. We are studying both the negative aspect—their revision—and the positive aspect—that of giving prominence to such examples of impartiality as they are able to provide.

With regard to libraries, we have finished the enquiry into professional training for librarians, and intend to publish the results. We have decided to make another enquiry into popular libraries. With regard to archives, we have just published the "International Guide to Archives". Lastly, Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, placed before us a very interesting proposal for extending our liaison with scientific museums still further.

We have a particularly striking example of continuity and expansion in the realm of fine arts, we allude to the International Museums Office. The three outstanding events of the period under review are the Convention on the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic Interest, which the Governments are now studying ; the constitution of an International Commission on Historical Monuments, a Governmental Commission attached to the Office, and the preparations for our third big conference, which will meet in Madrid next October and will consider the building and equipment of museums.

Our fine arts programme has hitherto consisted mainly in liaison with museums. To it was subsequently added folk-arts. Here we should like to draw attention to two publications—one on folk-arts and workers' leisure, and the other on folk music. We have now added university institutes of archæology and history of art which we have just undertaken to co-ordinate : we intend to devote a new periodical to this subject.

We have still to mention the Ibero-American collection, which is so important for making known the literature and thought of Latin America, and thus for establishing or strengthening the ties of thought between the two continents. This example has led to a similar scheme for Japan. We see in it the beginning of a venture which, if it gradually spreads, will be one of the most effective means of achieving one of our chief aims, or at any rate bringing it nearer.

For some years, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has devoted special attention, in accordance with the Assembly's instructions, to modern methods of diffusion—the Press, the cinema and broadcasting.

Consultations on the intellectual rôle of the Press are continuing. This is a very important aspect of the problem, and it entails a series of studies by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, with the assistance of professional associations and specialists. A collection of memoranda from several distinguished persons in various countries has already

been published, and this first volume marks the inauguration of the action we are proposing to undertake.

The work of our Committee and its executive bodies in the realm of broadcasting has already led to important developments. The members of the Committee were especially appreciative of the programme submitted with regard to the use of the Radio-Nations Station. The application and evolution of programmes of this kind can be very valuable in making the work of the Organisation better known and gaining for it fresh sympathy and support.

In the domain of cinematography, the outstanding event last year was the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held under the auspices of our Organisation in Rome at the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Congress was very successful, not only by reason of the number and quality of the participants, but also on account of the importance of its decisions. The Congress drew up a new plan of work, which will necessitate close collaboration between the various executive organs dependent upon the Committee. In this, naturally, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which the Committee once again warmly congratulated on its achievements, is destined to play a very important part. The report submitted by this Institute to the Committee enabled the latter to gauge the quality and scope of its work and the energy of its Director, M. Luciano DE FEO.

The Committee also considered the problem of intellectual rights. In this domain also, it noted that the suggestions of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had been favourably received by the London Conference for the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The Committee had the satisfaction of hearing one of its most distinguished members, M. DANTAS, explain the influence which the doctrines of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had exercised in the preparation of the new Portuguese law on authors' rights.

IV. SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

Since 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been following with attention the admirable efforts of the Chinese Government to reorganise education. The mission of experts sent to China in 1931-32 marked a first stage in the co-operation requested. The second stage, in 1932-33, consisted of the visit to Europe of a mission of Chinese educationists organised by the Paris Institute with the assistance of the Governments and National Committees concerned. This year, our Committee was in a position to continue its co-operation by instructing M. MAURETTE, Assistant-Director of the International Labour Office, to proceed to China and obtain from the Government all useful information concerning the practical steps taken as a result of these missions.

M. Maurette submitted a very instructive statement to the Committee, which is set out as an Appendix to the present report. The Committee was able to realise the value which the Chinese Government attaches to our collaboration and the services which such collaboration has already rendered. From M. Maurette's remarks, it may be gathered that the reform carried out by the Chinese Government is already producing encouraging results. The Chinese Government now proposes to create employment agencies for intellectual and technical workers in Nanking and in the West. It has sought the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and we have met its wishes by appointing a special Sub-Committee to deal more particularly with the ways in which we can assist the Chinese offices.

Professor SHOTWELL, one of the members of the Committee, deserves thanks for having, during the last two years, drawn our attention to the desirability of our Organisation's extending its activity in the domain of social and political science. Last year, the Committee recommended that preparatory consultations and enquiries should be undertaken. This year, on the basis of the results obtained, we have adopted a more extensive programme having the following aims : to establish lists, as complete as possible, of institutions dealing with social and political science ; to analyse the principles and methods of the various branches of this science ; and to conduct enquiries into certain specific problems with which it is concerned. This programme can only be carried out by stages, but in proposing it to our executive organs we think that we have opened to them a practical and useful field of work.

V. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The presence of the representatives of various National Committees at the Committee's session again proved to be most useful. The names of the persons designated by the National Committees or invited as State delegates accredited to the Institute have been given at the beginning of this report. We feel bound to say how helpful their presence was and how very useful their opinions proved to be during the debates.

In all previous reports, we have emphatically stated that the National Committees are the very basis of our organisation and the indispensable intermediaries between the International Committee and intellectual life in each country. Every year, the truth of this

statement becomes more apparent. National Committees must be enabled to take a more continuous share in our work. But this necessity implies another : namely, that they must be provided with adequate funds. As our activity develops, the part played by the National Committees becomes more manifest and increases in scope. This fact should be borne in mind. We therefore venture to request the Council and the Assembly to be good enough to draw the attention of Governments to the importance of the mission entrusted to National Committees in order that they may do all that lies in their power to assist these Committees to carry out their work in a normal manner.

VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND INSTITUTE.

As the term of office of the members of the Executive Committee who were also members of the Directors' Committee has expired, the Committee was called upon to renew the membership of these two organs. The Chairman of the Committee and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee. The Committee renewed the term of office of M. CASTILLEJO, M. DE REYNOLD and M. ROCCO, who are members of the Executive Committee, as representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee thought it advisable to refrain from filling one of the vacancies. It appointed the members of the Executive Committee chosen among persons outside the Committee. It renewed Sir Frank HEATH's term of office and appointed M. Julien CAIN, Administrator-General of the National Library, to replace M. Roland-Marcel, who had declined the renewal of his term of office. The Committee expressed its gratitude to M. ROLAND-MARCEL for the valuable assistance he had afforded to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, both as Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry and as member of the Executive Committee.

In terminating its work, the Committee paid a very warm tribute to the achievements of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which, under the direction of M. Henri BONNET, is not only improving its methods of work each year, but is obtaining definite and increasingly ample results. The Committee was once more glad to note the efficacy of the collaboration between the Paris Institute, the Rome Institute, the Secretariat of the Organisation and the various National Committees. It adopted a special resolution regarding the work of State delegates accredited to the Institute.

In addressing its thanks to M. BONNET, it emphasised the essential part played by the Institute in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of which it formed an absolutely indispensable part.

CONCLUSIONS.

As we stated at the outset, the main object of this report is not to give a complete idea of yearly activities. Our work is continuous and must therefore be surveyed as a whole. This need for synthesis is particularly noticeable in the present period of crisis in international co-operation. A committee like ours is not called upon to draw up an inventory, but rather to prepare a programme of action, the various details of which are so many individual aspects of one central directing concept. We must bear in mind the reason for which we were created and what we have done to justify the hopes placed in us, for our activities can only be judged as part of the whole effort of the League. This reason for our existence is evident. No attempt to organise the world on an international basis, to establish an international order and thereby ensure abiding peace, could be durable or even possible were it not accompanied by a corresponding effort in the realm of the mind. The one is the body and the other is the soul : a League of Nations is inconceivable without intellectual co-operation. If it be true that the political and social phenomena which accompany any crisis are the outcome of spiritual disorder, and that the crisis of the League is due to a weakening of the will of peoples to understand their common needs and aspirations, the importance of intellectual co-operation becomes still clearer. Intellectual workers have, above all, an international mission. Though it is possible to conceive of an economically self-sufficing geographical unit, human thought cannot be confined within geographical boundaries. These considerations fully prove the present value of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the need for its continued existence. Though its work may sometimes appear to be limited in scope—since it only seems to be attacking one little problem here and another there—though its resources are fragile, it adheres to those principles which endow it with a character of permanency and unity throughout the vicissitudes of the present depression.

These are the constants which should make it possible in this period of depression and uncertainty for intellectual co-operation to render an obvious and welcome service to the League. During this recent session, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was fully conscious of its responsibilities and duties. It endeavoured to stimulate action in the various fields of action. The practical results of this meeting undoubtedly constitute progress, but the Committee was at particular pains to examine, from its own special standpoint, the difficulties which beset the development of international life. It is convinced of the extreme usefulness to the League at the present time of a totally non-political body working in the realm of human thought.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 21ST, 1934.

I. "CORRESPONDENCE" AND "CONVERSATIONS".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approving as a whole the suggestions submitted in his general report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the chapter on "Correspondence" and "Conversations";

Recalling the fact that the experiments made hitherto have proved to be most encouraging, considers that they should be continued:

Is gratified to note the initiative taken by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in organising a "Conversation" at Venice on the occasion of the Nineteenth Exhibition of Modern Art;

Considers that the choice of subjects for that "Conversation"—"Art and the State" and "Contemporary Arts and Reality"—are such as should enable the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters most usefully to pursue the mission entrusted to it at its creation;

Consequently expresses to the Italian National Committee, the organisers of the Exhibition and the authorities of the city of Venice, its very high appreciation of their generosity and of the remarkable work of organisation and preparation which they have performed;

Emphasises the fact that the opportunities hitherto offered to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for arranging "Conversations" in France, Germany, Italy and Spain seem to it specially calculated to serve the very aim which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has set before itself, and to interest wider circles in the different countries in its work;

Considers it advisable to make still clearer the method that should be adopted in these exchanges of ideas, whether these assume the form of exchanges of open letters or of public "Conversations";

The most effective means of obtaining positive results are to be found in undertaking the consideration of a specific problem, the different aspects of the problem being approached in turn, and subsequently endeavouring to synthesise the opinions collected;

With reference more particularly to the future exchanges of "Open Letters", the Committee welcomes the proposal for an exchange of letters between persons representing the Eastern and Western civilisations on points of contact between those civilisations and the means for bringing about certain kinds of *rapprochement* between them, so that they may be led to serve the aim of intellectual co-operation itself—namely, the enrichment of the common civilisation of all nations and their mutual understanding.

2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Is gratified to note the collaboration established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Permanent International Studies Conference, which is so devised as to guarantee the autonomy and independence of the Conference, whilst enabling the Organisation to encourage and promote action the value of which has been constantly affirmed, more particularly at the Conferences held in Milan and London;

Notes that the Preparatory Conference which met in Paris last May for the study of the subject "Collective Security" marks a real advance in the direction chosen—namely, that of joint research by the method of free discussions;

Requests the Institute to furnish, as it has done hitherto, the widest measure of technical and administrative assistance in the preparations for the general Conference arranged for the coming year, and expresses its sincerest wishes for the success of this fresh manifestation of activity.

3. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted with the greatest interest the report submitted in the form of a resolution by the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching:¹

Considers that the Committee's work at its first session has fully come up to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's expectations, and that the proposals submitted by it are of real practical value;

Approves as a whole the programme of work proposed by the Advisory Committee, and requests the Institute and the Educational Information Centre of the Secretariat to take steps to give effect to these recommendations;

Stresses the importance of the question of the utilisation of unemployed young people's spare time, and considers that the Advisory Committee should pay special attention to this matter;

¹ See Appendix 2 of the present document, page 17.

Recommends continued co-operation with the International Labour Office and the other institutions concerned ;

Requests the Executive Committee to follow up the execution of the programme proposed by the Advisory Committee and to select from among the various questions to be studied one which, owing to its importance and urgency, might be investigated more thoroughly next year by the Advisory Committee, consisting of assessors specially chosen for the purpose.

4. MORAL DISARMAMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Is gratified at the appreciation shown by the Assembly of the League of Nations, during its fourteenth session, of the draft text on moral disarmament prepared by the Committee ;

Notes with satisfaction that the Committee for Moral Disarmament has taken this text into account and added it to the other proposals used as a basis for its discussions.

Having taken note of the new draft text submitted to the General Commission of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments by the Committee for Moral Disarmament,¹

Desires to draw attention to the very great value of the new text from the point of view which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has always maintained ;

Notes that, while not deeming it advisable to submit proposals on these various points to the General Commission, the Committee for Moral Disarmament has nevertheless called its attention to the measures of execution that might be taken—the communication of an annual report and complaints in the event of infractions, and also to the final form which the draft might take ;

Expresses the hope that the draft text submitted by the Committee for Moral Disarmament, together with the other questions concerning measures of execution, may be studied again at a suitable moment, when the Committee hopes to be in a position to call attention once more to the importance of ensuring that the financial resources which are essential to the realisation of its aims are made available for the work of moral disarmament.

5. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Is gratified to note the work carried on in the present time of crisis in intellectual life by the international student associations ;

¹ TEXT ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR MORAL DISARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1933.

“ The High Contracting Parties,

“ Considering that moral disarmament is one of the essential aspects of the general work of disarmament ;

“ Considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments depend to a large extent upon the increase of mutual confidence between nations ;

“ Considering that as far as public opinion is concerned a sustained and systematic effort to ease tension may contribute to the progressive realisation of material disarmament ;

“ Considering that the inter-dependence of States calls, not only for their co-operation in the political sphere, but also for an effort of mutual understanding between the peoples themselves ;

“ Being resolved to do whatever lies in their power to induce their nationals to display in any public discussion a spirit of tolerance and mutual respect ;

“ Being convinced 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 has placed at the disposal of the various States the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which is particularly suited to the accomplishment of certain tasks connected with moral disarmament, although a different procedure may have to be adopted to meet special situations :

“ Article 1.

“ The High Contracting Parties undertake to use their powers or their influence to see that education at every stage, including the training of teachers, is so conceived as to inspire mutual respect between peoples and to emphasise their inter-dependence, which makes international collaboration a necessity.

“ Article 2.

“ The High Contracting Parties will also do whatever lies in their power to see that teachers are guided by these principles.

“ School text-books should be prepared in the same spirit ; those which are at variance with that spirit should be revised.

“ The High Contracting Parties likewise agree to recommend to their competent authorities the inclusion of the following subjects in the syllabus prescribed for entrance examinations to official posts which entail relations with other countries : fundamental principles of international law, legal bases of international relations, and outlines of the efforts made to consolidate peace between nations.

“ They undertake to recommend to their competent authorities that their country's history is taught in relation to the history of other countries.

“ Article 3.

“ The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage, in accordance with the special system in force in their respective countries, the use of the cinematograph and broadcasting with a view to increasing the spirit of goodwill between nations. With this end in view, they will also support any action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, as well as by organisations having the same object.

“ In accordance with the special system in force in their respective countries, they will use their influence to avoid the showing of films, the broadcasting of programmes and the organisation of performances obviously calculated to wound the legitimate sentiments of other nations.

“ Article 4.

“ The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to facilitate, by the most appropriate means, the co-operation in the work of moral disarmament of Government departments, intellectual circles and others working for peace on a larger scale.

“ With this end in view, they agree to encourage the creation and activities of national committees for intellectual co-operation or other organisations collaborating in the work of moral disarmament.”

It asks them to support in student circles the work of mutual understanding and intellectual *rapprochement* on which the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are based ;

It expresses the hope that suitable facilities may be granted to these organisations, in order to enable them to carry on their work of international collaboration.

6. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with the greatest satisfaction that national centres of educational information have been formed in nearly thirty-five countries ;

It regards this as a valuable result which will appreciably facilitate its task in the sphere of education ;

It consequently invites the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the work of co-ordinating these centres undertaken by it since 1932, as shown by the list of existing centres which it has just published ;¹

It considers that the annual publication of an international educational bibliography would constitute a second stage in the work and would be a first joint work ;

It therefore instructs the Institute to arrange for the publication of this bibliography ;

Being desirous, however, of immediately instituting closer collaboration between the centres, it requests the Institute to convene them, if possible, before the end of 1935 to a general conference of which the agenda, to be submitted to the Executive Committee, will be drawn up on the basis of the necessary technical advice ; it should, in particular, deal with the problem of the part which should be assigned in national education to instruction on international relations.

7. SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Confirms the opinion it has already expressed on many occasions as to the very important part that can be played by school text-books from the point of view of good understanding between peoples ;

Once again draws the attention of the National Committees to the procedure laid down in what is known as the Casares Resolution, which has proved so useful for the revision of school text-books ;

Approves of the continuation of the efforts made in this sphere by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Recognises the importance of the chapter of *Intellectual Co-operation* devoted to the international movement in favour of impartial text-books ;

Considers that, in future, that chapter should deal with the problem of history-teaching in general ;

Is of opinion that the principles on which that teaching is based are of special importance ;

Accordingly requests the Institute to collect the texts published by the Ministries of Education of the various countries in so far as they relate to the teaching of world history, civics, and good understanding between peoples ;

Convinced that the compilation of impartial text-books is just as important as, or even more important than, the improvement of unsatisfactory text-books,

Awaits with interest the results of the further enquiry entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which aims at the collection in various countries, from the National Committees and possibly from teachers' associations, of chapters or passages in the history text-books used in schools which, in the opinion of those institutions, are written from an objective standpoint ;

Recommends that the results of this enquiry should be made as widely known as possible, as they may set a valuable example and provide a concrete basis for efforts to introduce in the schools books calculated to promote intellectual co-operation.

(b) *Proposal by M. Emile Borel.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement establishing a procedure calculated to remove, or at any rate mitigate, the differences due to the interpretation of certain historical events in the text-books in use in the schools of the countries in question ;

The draft agreement should provide for methods differing according to the internal legislation of each of the contracting States as regards schools and school text-books. It would be submitted to the next plenary session of the Committee.

¹ See the publication " Handbook of National Centres of Educational Information ".

8. LIBRARIES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Institute in connection with the enquiry into professional training for librarians and the publication in the near future of its results ;¹

Instructs the Institute to continue its work of co-ordination in connection with libraries, in accordance with the plan drawn up by the last Committee of Library Experts, especially with regard to the organisation and social aspect of popular libraries, the construction and equipment of libraries, and legal deposit ;

At the same time authorises the Institute to continue and complete its enquiry into collections of facsimiles and, if possible, to publish the results.

9. ARCHIVES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the publication of the first volume of the " International Guide to Archives ", dealing with the European countries ;²

Instructs the Institute to conclude this task by publishing the second volume dealing with the extra-European countries and to continue its work on the other questions on the programme, such as archives terminology, exchanges of archivists, etc.

10. INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO DOCUMENTATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the information supplied to it with regard to the progress of the work undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a view to publishing an " International Guide to Documentation " and securing the progressive co-ordination of the existing bodies ;

It requests the Institute :

(a) To continue and, if possible, to conclude the enquiry and consultation of experts which the completion of the Guide still renders necessary ;

(b) To encourage the setting up, in the various countries, of joint bodies grouping together either the different centres which already exist in a specific country, following the example of the *Union française des Organismes de documentation*, or at any rate the majority of them, as in the case of the Council of Learned Societies in the United States ;

(c) To secure the necessary liaison with the institutions interested in the problem of documentation.

II. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

I. Co-ordination of Science Museums.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Has heard with the greatest interest the statement of Mr. Avinoff, director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, on the principles which should govern the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in respect of science museums ;³

It considers that one of these principles should consist in the gradual fulfilment of the plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts in 1932 ; the science museums themselves should voluntarily take a share in the fulfilment of the plan ;

Further, a parallel enquiry might be conducted regarding the science museums of different countries, by arrangement with the national associations and the directors of the museums. The object of the enquiry would be to study the characteristic features of these institutions, and it might be followed up by the issue of one or more publications, according to the financial resources placed at the Institute's disposal.

¹ See Institute document C.I.B.34.1934.

² See the publication : " International Guide to Archives ".

³ Summarising the practical projects in connection with science museums, it is suggested :

I. To obtain preliminary information through national associations, where they exist, and through other means, on the more important museums capable and desirous of becoming potential participants in an international co-operation ;

II. To instruct an observer specially delegated for the purpose of making a direct investigation of the various angles of museum work in different countries, to collect material on particularly interesting features, and to prepare for publication, under the auspices of the Institute, a set of descriptive and illustrated surveys ;

III. To publish, if thought desirable, a directory of Museums of Science with a sufficiently complete general index of their possessions that would stimulate international contacts in the fields of research, registration, documentation and exchange of material and services ;

IV. To amplify the present publications on science museums by a current bibliography in the form of abstracts on various technical museological methods and procedures ;

V. To develop international relations between science museums in the sense of encouraging voluntary participation in a systematic and progressive programme within the range of their possibilities, as defined in the resolutions of the Committee of Experts in 1932 ;

VI. If the suggestion of the American Association of Museums is adopted, one should consider widening the scope of the present International Museums Office to include the problems of science museums, with a view to thus preserving the unity of the whole museum field.

The Committee has taken note of the resolution adopted by the American Museums Association and considers that, in view of the very importance of the suggestions therein contained, it cannot give an immediate opinion on the subject.

Accordingly, it requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to conduct a preliminary enquiry and to report to it upon the results.

2. *Relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After having heard the report of the representative of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the last general assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions :

Notes with satisfaction the growth and progress of its relations with that Council ;

It requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to maintain this contact ; and

Requests the Executive Committee to take the necessary measures, appointing a sub-committee if need be, to develop and intensify this collaboration in every desirable way.

3. *Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Approves the work done in regard to the co-ordination of scientific terminology ;

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the work in progress and in particular to convene, before the Committee's next session, a further meeting of the Committee of Experts, whose task it would be to continue this work in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the unions themselves and the international organisations particularly concerned.

4. *Repertory of Physics Laboratories.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After hearing the statement by Professor Borel :

Requests the Institute to prepare lists of laboratories and research organisations of an international character in the field of physics and mathematics with a view to the publication of a repertory of these ;

Requests that before publication the lists in question should be sent to the competent international unions for their observations.

5. *Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation draws the Assembly's attention to the considerable importance, from the point of view of science in general, of the publication of annual tables of constants and numerical data and to the value of the proposal made by the International Union of Chemistry to convene, under the auspices of the French Government, a conference to consider the present position as regards this publication.

12. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the reports submitted to it by the Chairman of the Directing Committee of the International Museums Office and by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work of the Office during the period 1933-34 :¹

1. Accepts the proposals regarding the internal organisation of the Office and the composition of its advisory organs ;

2. Notes the formation, in connection with the Office, of the International Commission on Historical Monuments, and approves that Commission's programme of action ;

3. Notes the general acceptance, by the majority of the States consulted, of the draft international convention on the " repatriation of objects of artistic, historical, or scientific interest lost, stolen, or illicitly alienated or exported ", and instructs the Office to continue to collect the observations and suggestions of Governments and to prepare a text for its next session in the light of those observations and suggestions ;

4. Approves the programme of the Office's future work, as set forth in the reports submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

13. FOLK ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

1. Notes with satisfaction the publication of the first volume devoted to the interesting results of the enquiry on folk music and song ;²

¹ See document C.I.C.I.355, and Appendix 5 of the present document, page 55.

² See " Intellectual Co-operation Series ", *Musique et Chanson populaires*.

Instructs the Institute to continue and complete this work ;

2. With regard to the folk arts, requests the Institute to resume and carry out the proposed study on the common characteristics of folk art, especially in Europe.

14. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the work already accomplished by the Institute in the matter of co-ordinating Institutes of Archæology and History of Art, especially by the publication of the *Bulletin* as a means of ensuring liaison ;¹

Instructs the Institute to continue to publish the *Bulletin* and to carry out the other items on the programme drawn up by the Committee of Directors of the International Centre of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art.

15. THE PROBLEM OF WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes that the problems raised by the use of wireless broadcasting call for consideration by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation under several of their aspects—cultural and educational.

1. *Draft Convention regarding the Use of Broadcasting in the Interest of Peace.*

The Committee,

In view of the draft Convention drawn up by the Institute and submitted to the Governments for consideration in pursuance of the decision taken by the Council of the League of Nations ;

In view of the numerous replies and observations received from Governments as a result of this consultation :

Instructs the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to revise the draft international agreement in question in the light of the replies received from the Governments and on the basis of such technical advice as may be required ;

Requests the Executive Committee to see, if necessary, that the prescribed procedure in regard to the preparation of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations is observed.

2. *Intellectual and Educational Rôle of Wireless Broadcasting.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Considers that the enquiry undertaken by the Institute on the utilisation of wireless broadcasting as a means of educating the general public has already given interesting results ;

Accordingly invites the Institute to pursue the enquiry and to publish its results as soon as all the necessary data have been collected.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes the resolution adopted by the International Wireless Broadcasting Congress held at Oslo regarding the use of broadcasting as a means of promoting the spirit of understanding among the peoples ;

Considers that it should give effect to the recommendation made by the Congress, and consequently instructs the Institute, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Director's report, to institute a study, with the assistance of the experts on the Secretariat, of the problem of international exchanges of programmes.

3. *Utilisation of the Radio-Nations Station.*

The Committee, recognising the value of the efforts already made with a view to the utilisation of the Radio-Nations Station, recommends that these efforts should be continued with the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee is particularly gratified at the arrangements made by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to enable regular use to be made of the Radio-Nations Station for broadcasts which will be of a cultural and educational character, thus fulfilling the aims of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee consequently recommends its members, the members of the other organs attached to it, and the National Committees to co-operate as fully as possible in the preparation of programmes to be broadcast from the station.

16. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the report of M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute,² and heard the oral explanations of M. Oprescu, Rapporteur to the Governing Body of that Institute, regarding the work done during the year 1933-34 :

¹ See the publication : *Office des Instituts d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Art*, periodical bulletin.

² See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 28.

Is gratified to note the results obtained, and lays special stress on the importance of the conclusion of the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films, and of the preparation and holding of the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

The Committee desires to congratulate the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, its Director, and the organisers of the Congress, and welcomes the success of their efforts as a promise of future achievements.

17. PROBLEM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Recalling the resolutions adopted by it at its previous session concerning the problem of the cinematograph :

Notes with satisfaction the very great progress effected in the interval between the two sessions ;

Thinks it advisable to refer particularly, in the following paragraphs, to questions to which it has devoted special attention :

(a) *Results of the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography (Rome, April 1934).*

The Committee expresses its high appreciation of the results of this Congress and of the value of the preparatory information collected and of the resolutions adopted.

It considers that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has thereby furnished very valuable material for work which will serve to guide and develop the activity of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in a sphere which it considers to be of the greatest importance.

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

Desires, in connection with the various resolutions adopted by the Congress, to emphasise the importance of the one referring to the general aspects of the problem of the cinematograph ;

Approves the principles set forth in the resolutions, more particularly those relating to the educational function of the cinematograph, the responsibility of authors, producers and renters, the importance of the international exchange of educational films and also the other measures recommended :

Fully approves the programme of work and accordingly requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with the plan outlined by the Congress :

(c) *Intellectual Rôle of the Cinematograph.*

Further requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to undertake the enquiry suggested by the Rome Congress into the intellectual rôle of the cinematograph, it being understood that this enquiry should be conducted with the help of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with the methods followed for the enquiries into the intellectual rôle of the Press and the educational aspects of broadcasting ;

(d) *Production of Short-length Films dealing with the League of Nations.*

Highly appreciates the information given by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute concerning the negotiations at present in progress for the production of short-length films dealing with certain aspects of the work of the League of Nations ;

Requests the Rome Institute to give this question its closest attention in view of the undertakings given by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to a large number of private associations, which are anxious to have at their disposal films dealing with the work of the League of Nations and suitable for educational purposes.

18. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

1. *Work of the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.*

The Committee,

Having heard the report by M. Loder, Chairman, on the work of the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights :

Fully approves the proposals made by that Committee, and invites the Institute to take them as a basis for its future work on the protection of the rights of inventors and authors of literary and artistic works ;

Notes with interest the communication by M. Julio Dantas on the direction followed by the new Portuguese laws relating to authors' rights, and thanks him for having secured the incorporation in those laws of several of the solutions recommended by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, more particularly with regard to moral right and *droit de suite* ;

Stresses the importance of the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in regard to authors' rights, and expresses the hope that the work of the Committee contemplated by that Conference may enable a draft universal convention to be prepared giving effect to the recommendation made by the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

2. *Inventors' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the successful result of the action taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the London Conference for the recognition of the moral right of inventors ;

Considering, however, that the rights of inventors employed in offices for research or invention are not adequately safeguarded either by the text adopted or by the laws of many countries ;

Whilst recognising the value of the joint work carried out in such offices by those employed in the service of an undertaking :

Draws attention to the advisability of ensuring that that practice does not lead to consequences contrary to the respect for the dignity of human labour ;

Appreciating at their true value the studies already undertaken by the International Labour Office in regard to the rights of salaried inventors :

Recommends that national laws should reserve for the inventor, mentioned as such in the patent, the right to demand a reasonable share of the profits derived from an invention when the rate of such profits considerably exceeds that of the salary of the inventor employed.

3. *Collaboration of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the Work of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of M. Montarroyos on his participation in the meeting of the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers in his capacity as representative of the Committee :

Notes the satisfactory results of the collaboration in the field of intellectual work established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Labour Organisation ;

Approves the conclusions reached at the said meeting ;

Instructs the Institute to collect the data required for the enquiry desired by the International Labour Office into the comparative value of professional titles in the different countries and into the best means of rendering the protection of such titles more effective, such enquiry to take into account the studies already undertaken by various organisations and in particular by the International Bureau for Technical Education.

4. *Status of Press Correspondents in Foreign Countries.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the request of the International Federation of Journalists for the study of the proposal regarding the status of Press correspondents in foreign countries ;

Convinced of the importance attaching to this question from the standpoint of the intellectual rôle of the Press :

Invites the Institute to arrange for the study by its Legal Adviser, who will keep in touch with the International Labour Office, of the question raised by the International Federation of Journalists, and for the submission of the results of this examination to the Executive Committee at one of its future sessions.

19. COLLABORATION WITH CHINA.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Wishes in the first place to thank the Chinese Government for the confidence it has displayed in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation by continuing to seek its co-operation, and further wishes to respond to this mark of esteem by assisting the Chinese authorities to obtain the information and support which they are seeking. The Committee is fully aware of the complexity of the problems to be solved, and is primarily desirous to offer China opinions of the greatest possible variety and number from competent personages selected in different countries : it does not therefore propose in each case to recommend the solutions it considers preferable, but proposes instead to place at the Chinese Government's disposal experts capable of helping that Government to make selections and take decisions in the work of reconstruction which it has undertaken ;

Has noted with much interest the admirable report which M. Maurette has laid before it on his recent mission in China and has pleasure in submitting that report to the Chinese Government for consideration ;¹

¹ See Appendix 3 of the present document, page 21.

Congratulates the Chinese Government on the remarkable progress achieved, thanks to its systematic action, in the field of public education and the organisation of intellectual exchanges with foreign countries ;

Assures the Chinese Government of its entire support for the intellectual and technical employment bureaux which the Chinese Government has decided to establish at Nanking and in the West in order to further the vocational training of Chinese students in Europe or the United States and its adaptation to the current needs of economic reconstruction in China ;

Decides to form a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Frank HEATH, M. LANGEVIN, M. MAURETTE, M. PIETROMARCHI, Mr. SHOTWELL and M. YUAN, for the purpose of drawing up proposals with regard to the nature and methods of such assistance as international and national organisations may accord to the Chinese bureaux.

20. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE MATTER OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Notes with satisfaction the steps taken during the past year by the Executive Committee, as well as by some of the National Committees and by the Institute, to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee at its previous session with a view to extending the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of social and political sciences ;

Decides that full extracts from the valuable memoranda submitted on this question by the National Committees, particularly those of China and Czechoslovakia, shall be published in the *Bulletin* of the Institute ;

With a view to defining the Organisation's programme of work in this field for the coming year, the Committee invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare, with the help of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, lists of those institutions and organisations which, in the different countries, deal either with research or with instruction in the social and political sciences from an international point of view ;

Likewise requests the Institute, side by side with this preliminary enquiry, to institute, with the help and advice of the National Committees and the competent experts, investigations into the principles and methods of the various branches of the social and political sciences ;

Considers that the Executive Committee's proposal that a series of studies on certain specific problems arising out of the subject-matter of the social and political sciences may also offer an appropriate means of extending the activities of the Organisation in the sphere of those sciences — the first of these studies would relate to certain aspects of the effects of mechanisation on modern life ;

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

(a) In conjunction with the International Labour Office, to proceed with the general survey of the scope of this problem, thus continuing the work undertaken by the Institute in preparation for an international study of the subject ; and

(b) To submit an implemented report in due course either to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or to its Executive Committee.

21. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has pleasure in paying a tribute to the very valuable collaboration it has received during its session from the representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It is gratified to note the results of the system whereby representatives of the National Committees, chosen each year by a system of rotation, can participate directly in the work of the Committee and thus afford it the benefit of the special experience they have acquired in the course of recent years.

The Committee affirms once more the importance of the part which the National Committees have to play, and which is the outcome of the very numerous tasks entrusted to them in the different fields. It is grateful to the National Committees for the zeal they have displayed in adapting themselves to the very varied and at times onerous tasks which the decisions of the Committee have assigned to them.

The Committee recognises the value and importance of the reports made by the representatives of the National Committees on the work of those Committees, their organisation and their future programme. In order to give effect to the recommendations made in the course of the discussion, it desires to refer to certain points in its previous resolutions, particularly those of 1931 and 1932 relating to the importance of the rôle of the National Committees, their organisation and method of work, and to supplement those resolutions in certain respects.

1. The Committee confirms the desirability of a National Committee being set up in each country with a twofold task—to act within the country as one of the instruments of the national intellectual life and to provide constant liaison in the international field. In countries in which circumstances do not permit of the formation of a National Committee, the appointment of correspondents to provide liaison with the international organs would seem to be a temporary solution to be recommended.

2. The Committee confirms that, in accordance with the rules adopted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, periodical conferences of representatives of all the National Committees should be held. It regrets the financial difficulties which prevent the possibility of such conferences for the present. It accepts, however, the proposal of the Institute for a conference of this kind to be held in Paris in 1937 on the occasion of the International Exhibition of Civilisation, and requests the Institute to hold preliminary consultations with the various National Committees regarding the proposal in principle and the material means of putting it into practice.

3. The Committee confirms the desirability of encouraging contacts, exchanges and correspondence between the various National Committees. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will place itself at the disposal of any National Committees which express the desire to promote such contacts and exchanges by such means as seem most appropriate.

4. The Committee emphasises the desirability of any measure calculated to enable the National Committees to obtain fuller information on the work and methods of the international organs, particularly the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It welcomes the suggestion that National Committees possessing the necessary funds should second to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation temporary collaborators or *stagiaires*, who will thus have full facilities for learning the Institute's methods of work and obtaining from it information which may subsequently be useful for the work of the National Committees concerned.

5. The Committee also welcomes the suggestions submitted to it concerning the increase in the number of contacts to be established between the international organs and the National Committees, particularly by means of such journeys as either the members of the International Committee or the members of the Committees attached to it or the officials of the Organisation may be called upon to make in the different countries. It feels sure that the Committees will derive great benefit from such visits.

6. The Committee, confirming the recommendation which it has previously made, hopes that the necessary funds may be granted for a new and more complete edition of a Handbook of National Committees, to contain particulars of the organisation of each Committee and its principal activities.

22. " DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT."

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered the question of the relations between the *Délégués d'Etat* and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to making their co-operation more effective than it has been in the past :

Desires in the first place to express satisfaction at the very useful work accomplished by the *Délégués d'Etat*, and considers that they should be given all necessary facilities to enable them to carry out in connection with the Institute the mission with which they are entrusted ;

Consequently requests the Executive and Directors' Committees to consider what practical steps could be taken to promote such co-operation.

The Executive and Directors' Committees will be completely free to decide what methods shall be followed and may obtain suggestions from the *Délégués d'Etat* themselves, either by consulting them direct or by correspondence.

Any rules which they may draw up shall be communicated to the Committee at its next session.

Appendix 2.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

REPORT ON THE FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 11TH AND 12TH, 1934.

The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, constituted in accordance with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations of September 22nd, 1933 (seventy-sixth session), held its first session at Geneva on July 11th and 12th, 1934, under the Chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The Committee is composed of three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, two members of the former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, appointed by the Chairman, and of assessors appointed by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for the period of one session.

The following took part in the first session :

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

In addition to Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman ;

M. José CASTILLEJO (Spanish), Professor of the Institutions of Roman Law at Madrid University ;

Mr. J. T. SHOTWELL (American), Professor of History at Columbia University ; Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Members of the Former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :

Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French), President of the Committee on the Cinematograph and Broadcasting of the International Council of Women ;

M. G. GALLAVRESI (Italian), who was unable to be present, was replaced by M. P. TOSCHI Professor at the University of Rome.

Assessors :

Dr. Wilhelm CARLGREN (Swedish), delegate of the Œcumenical Council of Stockholm ;

Dr. Amaranatha JHA (Indian), Professor and Head of the Department of Letters at the University of Allahabad ;

The Abbé A. WOYCICKI (Polish), Doctor of Social and Political Sciences, Professor at the University of Wilno ;

M. Marcel NYNS (Belgian), General Secretary at the Ministry of Education, Brussels ;

M. J. PIAGET (Swiss), Professor at the University of Geneva, Director of the International Bureau of Education, Vice-Director of the Institute J. J. Rousseau, Geneva ;

M. T. RUYSEN (French), Professor, Secretary-General of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Chief of Section ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET ; and the Secretariat of the League of Nations by M. M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General, and M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The meetings were also attended by representatives of five National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation : M. E. MONTARROYOS (Brazilian National Committee), M. B. FILOW (Bulgarian National Committee), M. A. LÅNGFORS (Finnish National Committee), M. V. SOBLYS (Lithuanian National Committee), Mlle. K. BONNEVIE (Norwegian National Committee).

The Committee discussed the various points on its agenda in the course of four meetings, and, in conclusion, adopted the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching,

“ Recognising that the task entrusted to it by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation chiefly consists in selecting from the data submitted to it the elements of a concrete programme of work for the coming year ;

“ Having held a general discussion on the basis of the information communicated to it ;

“ Emphasising the value of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, the efficacy of which has been proved by experience ;

“ Bearing in mind the work done by the Sub-Committee of Experts in pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions ;

“ Attaching the greatest importance to the texts drawn up by the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, both to those adopted by the Committee and to those examined in the course of its work and which are of the greatest value from the point of view of the comprehension of the conclusions which the Committee on Moral Disarmament has reached ;

“ Having discussed the special difficulties resulting from present circumstances in so far as they affect international co-operation in the matter of education ;

“ Noting the value of the contributions made by the members of the Committee on the basis of their private experience in various fields :

“ Recommends to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to base its action on the following general principles :

“ I. In accordance with the Assembly's intentions, instruction on the aims, organisation and activities of the League of Nations must continue to be given and the efforts made to carry out the Sub-Committee's recommendations must be pursued.

“ These efforts might be more effective if they were closely associated with the endeavours made to propagate the international spirit, to promote a knowledge of other countries and of the mutual duties of nations, and more generally any instruction designed to bring out the value of the special contribution of the genius of the several nations as a part of the common heritage of civilisation.

“ The development of the study of international relations is likely to further the aims contemplated by the Assembly and to promote a knowledge of the League.

“ Similarly, the teaching of history and other subjects, such as political economy, geography, etc., might be imbued with the same spirit.

“ Instruction regarding international co-operation, which, in accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, should begin in the primary school, would be facilitated if lofty sentiments calculated to make this instruction more effective were inculcated upon the youngest children.

“ The Committee, while advocating the application of the methods proposed in the recommendations drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts for instruction regarding the organisation and principles of the League, considers that account should be taken of the experiments that have been made, the changes in international relations, methods designed to ensure the pacific settlement of any problems or disputes which may arise and, lastly, examples of effective international co-operation which bring out more clearly the fellowship of the nations and their interdependence.

“ The Committee concludes that, although it should remain a subject of instruction, the League of Nations, and particularly its basic principles, should not be regarded as a separate subject but should be incorporated, according to the requirements of the different disciplines and national mentalities, in the general curricula of the various grades.

“ II. To give effect to these principles, the Committee recommends to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a programme which is intentionally confined to a few measures, as it considers that the organisations or groups entrusted with its application should be left very wide discretion.

“ (a) *International Action.*

“ The Committee considers that Governments can only be usefully consulted by means of an enquiry, if this is confined to certain definite points and a method is adopted which, while it enables them to state what is being done in their own country, at the same time makes it possible for them to benefit by the experience of other countries.

“ The Committee attaches very great importance to the action of the churches and religious associations. It considers, however, that it is not possible for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to propose any definite action to them but that it should welcome any initiative on their part.

“ The Committee desires to state that the whole of the work of the Secretariat and institutes, such as the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation or the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, contributes towards the proposed aims ; it can only express the opinion that the development of this activity in the various fields in which it is exercised is likely to add to the means of action at the League's disposal for carrying out the Assembly's recommendations.

“ It is accordingly convinced that, in determining the various tasks of those institutes, their governing bodies will bear in mind this special aspect of the consequences and repercussions of the work to be carried out.

“ The Committee desires to emphasise the fact that any official action will be incomplete unless it is accompanied by a corresponding effort on the part of the private international organisations. It accordingly considers that one of the main tasks of the Liaison Committee of the major international associations should be to co-ordinate the work of the private organisations and to encourage the extension of official activities to that sphere.

“ The Committee unanimously recognises that one of the most useful tasks of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in this field is to co-ordinate efforts, to promote contact and collaboration and to prevent overlapping.

“ A general programme in the international sphere should therefore aim at harmonising the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, of its institutes and of the associations.

“ The Committee recognised the very great value of personal contact between the members of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee or its organs and national administrations or associations. It accordingly desires to draw the Committee's attention to the importance, should its members or the members of the Committees of Experts be sent on a mission to other countries, of their taking the opportunity to find out what has been done in those countries in regard to League of Nations teaching, the special methods employed, etc.

“ It considers that the advice and experience of those delegates might be of very great assistance to bodies whose duty it is to give effect to the recommendations made by the organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee.

“ (b) *National Action.*

“ The Committee,

“ Realising the number and importance of the relations which have already been established by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the national education authorities :

“ Considers that, during the preliminary period, action should be confined to utilising the contact already established as a means of ascertaining national tendencies and promoting the progressive application of the programme laid down.

“ The Committee stresses the extreme importance of the work of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation ; it considers that the International Committee should associate them closely with the action taken in the sphere of teaching on the League of Nations and moral disarmament.

“ It proposes that, during this period of consultation, the National Committees should be enabled to study from the standpoint of national conceptions the work of the Committee for Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and that they should be invited to submit any suggestions that they may think fit on the documentary material placed at their disposal.

“ (c) *Special Action.*

“ (i) *Survey of the Study of International Relations.*

“ The Committee is of opinion that one of the most essential instruments of international understanding may be found in surveys describing the efforts made in each country for the furtherance of the study of international relations, whether official or private, educational or professional, institutional or individual. It recommends the preparation of such surveys in various countries.

“ The Committee notes with satisfaction the completion of two such studies, those of Mr. Bailey for the United Kingdom and of Dr. Shotwell for the United States of America.

“ It expresses the view that an enquiry of the kind that is now proceeding is bound to gain in interest if it periodically forms the subject of a report—if necessary, provisional—giving a synthetic view of the results obtained.

“ Rather than recommend the closing of the enquiry, it thinks that the latter should be continued by stages without, however, waiting for its completion before communicating the first conclusions.

“ (ii) ‘ *Educational Survey* ’.

“ The Committee recommends to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee the adoption of the proposals contained in Note C.I.C.I./C.C.E.2, with certain modifications mentioned hereunder.

“ It considers that the function of the *Survey* might be considerably extended if, destined as it is to give some idea of the execution of the programme defined above, it were placed at the disposal of the bodies and persons called upon to assist in the execution of that programme.

“ The Committee thinks it desirable to recommend a new denomination of the *Survey*. It thinks that the Editorial Committee of that periodical might usefully take account of the suggestions put forward during the discussions, more particularly on the following points :

“ 1. Abolition of the part entitled ‘ Open Forum ’.

“ 2. Measures to be taken in order that the *Survey* may be placed more generally at the disposal of the organisations and persons associated with the work in question, more particularly the Liaison Committee of the major international organisations.

“ 3. Desirability of framing the information contained in the *Survey* in such a way that it may be immediately utilised by the teaching profession in order to supplement the documentary material obtained by the latter from other sources. In particular, references should be presented bearing in mind the difficulties that users may have in obtaining the original documents.

“ 4. Desirability of bringing out the annual edition of the *Survey* in such a way as to supplement but not to overlap with other periodical publications of the Information Section, the Intellectual Co-operation Institute and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

“ 5. Possibility, according to the funds available, of bringing out occasional information sheets for the use of readers of the *Survey*.

“ (iii) *Utilisation of Unemployed Young People's Spare Time.*

“ The Committee considers that this is an extremely important problem from the point of view of the subject with which it is concerned—namely, League of Nations teaching—and is one which presents itself under a triple aspect: economic, pedagogic and social. It does not think that it would be expedient to recommend measures which are not of immediate practical utility. It accordingly recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should entrust to the Educational Information Centre, working in agreement with the International Labour Office and the International Bureau of Education and enlisting the collaboration of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and the big specialised associations, the task of drawing up a fairly general plan for dealing with the problems with which the Advisory Committee is concerned and which might be adapted to the special conditions in the different countries.

“ As regards adult education in general, it asks that the various special activities already begun, in conjunction more particularly with the International Labour Office, may be continued and co-ordinated ; as in the case of education in general, it considers it

highly desirable to extend the scope of the curricula, in order to make known, in addition to national activities, the general progress of civilisation and to give an adequate idea of international relations.

“ (iv) *Cinematograph and Broadcasting.*

“ The Committee recommends for approval to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the measures suggested in the notes which have been submitted to it with a view to the utilisation of the cinema and of broadcasting as means of making the League of Nations known and as factors in a *rapprochement* of minds and mutual knowledge of the peoples. It takes this opportunity, in conformity with the principles that it has enunciated, for expressing its conviction that the most effective use of these means of diffusion implies, not only giving information on the work done by the League of Nations, but showing the place of that work in the general framework of international life.”

Appendix 3.

COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION IN THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE BY M. FERNAND MAURETTE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The mission entrusted to me by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was undertaken as the result of a request from the Chinese Ministry of Education made through Dr. Rajchman, technical agent of the Council of the League of Nations for collaboration between the League and China. This request from the Ministry of Education was to the effect that a person competent in educational matters should be appointed to study the practical application of the proposals made by the Commission of Experts despatched to China under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the group of Chinese experts who visited Europe in 1932. The Ministry desired the League, in making its selection, to choose a person who would be prepared to act as a permanent liaison officer in Europe between China and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The duties of this officer would be to prepare technical studies for Chinese educational authorities intending to visit Europe; to seek out experts at the request of the Chinese Government for advising on certain educational reforms in China; and, in particular, to guide the studies abroad of Chinese students. The Chinese National Economic Council suggested that the person selected should have had experience in adapting educational methods to a general comprehensive policy of industrial reconstruction.

It was as a first step in the fulfilment of this mission, without prejudging the decisions to be taken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with regard to future collaboration, that, on being appointed by that Organisation, I proceeded to China in February last. I remained there until the end of March. My main purpose was to consult the Chinese Ministry of Education on the possibility of sending Western experts to China, on the preparation of visits to Europe by Chinese technical experts for the purposes of study and, lastly, on the most suitable methods of guiding Chinese students in their studies abroad.

I could not, however, without ignoring the intentions of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and the spirit of collaboration established between the League and China, lose sight of the fact that I was visiting that country three years after the Commission of four eminent experts sent there by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee. The Commission of Experts presented a report embodying a series of recommendations equivalent to a complete programme for the organisation or re-organisation of the Chinese educational system. I knew already that the Chinese Government had given that programme a deservedly warm reception. I considered, in agreement with the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, that, so far as the brief time I was able to devote to the first stage in my mission permitted, I ought to ascertain what progress had been made during the past three years and the extent to which it was on the lines suggested by the experts. Finally, when I was in China itself, the Minister of National Education was good enough to ask me for suggestions as to the means I considered most suitable for carrying out the programme of reform approved by the Chinese Government and the Commission of Experts, having regard to the possibilities of immediate accomplishment at the Chinese Government's disposal.

In short, my mission fell under three heads: investigation of the progress achieved in the reform of the educational system in China during the last three years; presentation of practical suggestions as to the immediate action to be taken as a sequel to that reform; lastly, an exhaustive discussion on the three points fixed by the Chinese Ministry of Education and stated in Dr. Rajchman's telegram of December 30th.

I.

To enable me to ascertain with greater accuracy what progress had been achieved, the Chinese Minister of Education, M. Wang-Shih-Chieh, and Dr. Rajchman thought—and they were probably right—that, despite the short time at my disposal and the fact that it was necessary for me to remain as long as possible at the seat of the Chinese Government—*i.e.*, Nanking—it would be useful for me to visit the various university establishments of different degrees in the towns most easily reached by a visitor from Europe travelling to Nanking. I accordingly visited Canton, Shanghai and Hangchow before, during or after my stay at Nanking, where I remained for over two weeks. I had a number of very useful conversations with the directors and members of the teaching staff. Lastly—and, indeed, most important of all—I had lengthy discussions with the Minister of National Education, the Vice-Minister and the various departmental chiefs in the Ministry. From all I received a most cordial and sympathetic welcome. The Minister, M. Wang-Shih-Chieh, in particular, gave me his strongest and most enlightened support. The reader need only consult his article, published on October 10th, 1933, in the *China Press*, to realise the breadth and profundity of his views as to the needs of the reform of the educational system in China and the part that it must play in the national awakening of China and her share in world civilisation.

My conversations, however, were not confined to the Ministry of National Education. The problem of the reform of the educational system in China rests on economic and social bases. Indeed, that was the reason for which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation chose myself for the mission in question. I accordingly had very useful conversations with the President of the Council, M. Wang-Ching-Wei, to whose courtesy and understanding I would respectfully pay tribute, with the Ministers of Industry and of Roads and Communications and with the representatives of the various National Committees of the Boxer Indemnity Funds. Thanks to these conversations and the ample documentary material placed at my disposal, I was able to ascertain with some accuracy the point of development now reached by the Chinese public educational system and to take the measure of what has already been done.

II.

These achievements, while based on the experts' recommendations, were to a certain extent already implicit in certain legislative acts, even before the recommendations were framed—*e.g.*, the Higher Education Act of August 1929 and the Secondary Education Act of 1929, revised in 1932. This need cause no surprise for, ever since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, the latter's policy in the matter of education had been guiding it in a direction which was confirmed by the experts' recommendations, framed in such terms as to give it sound reasons for thinking that it was on the right road and substantial encouragement for continuing its course. Moreover, the work of reform was greatly assisted by the information which the Chinese investigators brought back from their mission in Europe (1933). Although their general report is not yet quite complete, they have already offered the Minister the fruits of the experience which they acquired during their visit.

I was able, during my brief stay, to note progress in the following points, of which I propose to give only a brief sketch here. I shall, however, be able to supply the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a collection of substantial statistical and other documents on the subject.

1. As regards higher education, the work of simplifying and concentrating the universities, strongly recommended by the experts, is making headway. Instead of fifteen national universities, there are now only thirteen; instead of seventeen provincial universities, eight; instead of twenty-seven private universities, twenty—*i.e.*, forty-one universities, instead of fifty-nine. There are still, it is true, apart from the universities, five national colleges, eleven provincial colleges and twenty-one private colleges, making a total of thirty-seven. But, as will be realised, in the fact of established situations, the work of simplification and concentration cannot be completed in a day. In any case, from now onwards, all the universities still in being will have at least three faculties and the colleges at least two departments. The college departments are more specialised than the university faculties. For example, while a university may have a faculty of agriculture, a college will possess a department of sericulture, horticulture or forestry. While a university may have a faculty of science, a college will possess a department of electricity or optics.

This justifies, in the Chinese Government's eyes, the existence of this type of specialised school, side by side with the universities, which offer a more general education.

Another tendency that may be noted in the present transformation of the universities is the tendency to give a larger place to science. Henceforth it is an established rule that, in a university with three faculties, one at least shall be a faculty of science—applied science (engineering), agriculture or medicine. An increase in the total and the relative numbers of science students is already apparent. In 1933, a decree was enacted providing that, from that year, no university should admit a larger quota of students of law and of letters and arts than of pure and applied science, the latter including agriculture and medicine. Lastly, steps have been taken to ensure that, in accordance with the experts' suggestions, professors of higher education shall not be occupied too many hours in official lecturing. They may not in future teach for more than six hours outside the university in which they hold their chairs, and the

salaries of professors holding chairs have accordingly been raised in order to give them an adequate income, notwithstanding this restriction.

As regards examinations, I am obliged to state that, despite the experts' recommendations, the system of "credits" has been maintained in its entirety.¹ At the same time, its possible defects have been mitigated by a custom which is spreading in most of the universities and is, in particular, successfully applied in the University of Hangchow—namely, the institution of one or two preliminary years of general education, taken by all students. With the same object in view, there is a tendency to raise the standard of the *matriculation* examination.

We would note, lastly, with regard to higher education, a movement in keeping with the present principle of the *nationalisation* or *re-nationalisation* of culture. The average number of Chinese students at the universities in the country was, during the last few years, about 34,000, that of the Chinese students abroad 5,000. The Government is anxious to reduce the number of the latter and to send abroad only students who have already completed an entire curriculum in the universities of the country. Such a reform would undoubtedly enhance the value of the instruction that foreign universities can give to the Chinese students whom they admit and who would thus all be capable of reaping the benefit thereof. The difficulty is that the majority of the Chinese students who go and live abroad do so at their own expense, but a decree has been enacted providing that passports shall only be issued to students who have first completed an adequate course of study in their own country.

2. As regards secondary education, a very definite distinction is now made between secondary education proper, training colleges and technical or professional schools. Each of these categories has its fixed quota in the budget of secondary education—secondary education proper, a maximum of 40 per cent; training colleges, a maximum of 25 per cent; technical and professional education, a minimum of 35 per cent. Thus the prospects of technical and professional education, the development of which is so important for the future of China, appear to be fairly well assured. This question will be further dealt with later.

The Experts' report emphasises the necessity of modernising the curricula of secondary education proper. Even before their report, the provisional curriculum of *junior* secondary schools and *senior* secondary schools promulgated in 1929 had been revised on the lines suggested. A new programme was drawn up in 1932. To-day it appears to be definitely established in a form (described in the appendix) which brings the new Chinese secondary education system more into line with the Western forms of secondary education. For subjects which consist of a national and a universal section (history, geography, etc.), the second is kept entirely for the *senior* classes (last three years), the first being divided between the latter and the *junior* classes (first three years). The number of school hours per week, which the experts considered too high, has been reduced. The new curriculum will, however, only come into force gradually. A beginning was made two years ago with the first class of *juniors*, and the curriculum will be put into force for one new class each year.

In the case of training colleges, efforts have been directed in the first place towards making them as independent as possible of the secondary schools proper. Since, moreover, the training colleges turn out only two or three thousand teachers a year—barely sufficient to staff the new primary schools—the Government is endeavouring to improve the educational attainments of the teachers already on the staff of the existing schools, not all of whom have had time or money to complete their training. This is done either by means of summer courses at the university centres, or by means of books brought out by special committees, or, lastly, by correspondence. This last method, in particular, is employed in the regions of Canton, Shanghai and Fou-kien.

3. I shall have comparatively little to say about primary education, except that the number of primary schools, and hence the accommodation for pupils, has been increased as rapidly as possible. The last year for which statistics are available is 1930, and these were communicated to the Commission of four experts, but it cannot be far out to say that the number of pupils in the primary schools to-day exceeds 12 millions. Of course that is still a very small proportion out of a population of more than 400 millions, and for many years to come adult education covering the rudiments of knowledge will need to be developed in order that the very large number of persons who had no opportunity of obtaining primary education in childhood may have an opportunity of acquiring a minimum of culture now that they are grown up.

4. I am therefore particularly happy to record the definite progress in adult education or, as it is called in China, *mass education*. In 1928, the adult education schools had 700,000 pupils; in 1929, 1,000,000; in 1930, 1,100,000; and in 1931, 1,200,000. The Ministry of National Education informed me that, at the present time, this number exceeds 4,000,000, while the number of schools is roughly 40,000. It is the desire of the Ministry of Education that every district should be provided with a school for adults as soon as possible. The funds have been supplied, in the case of those already in existence, and will be supplied, in the case of those not yet established, partly by the district administrations, partly by their political offices and partly by private associations, such as, for instance, the Chambers of Commerce and, in the near future, the trade unions. In all the new adult schools established during recent years, the aims are strictly limited, the two fundamental objects being to give the pupils a minimum of civic instruction and to teach them to read newspapers, posters and

¹ It has, however, been abolished in secondary schools.

simple books without difficulty. These two aims are pursued simultaneously, beginners being taught to read out of books which contain the precepts of civic education. The Ministry of National Education considers that 200 hours' instruction spread over four months is sufficient to attain the desired result in the case of persons of average ability. This instruction is followed by a second course lasting six months, the object of which is to give the pupils economic instruction bearing upon their occupation. During this period, the reading exercises are taken regularly from short manuals setting forth or expounding the three principles of Sun Yat Sen, or, in rural districts, from reading matter relating to agricultural life and, in urban districts, from matter dealing with social life. I have sent a collection of these manuals to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for its collection of records.

The Ministry of National Education is also endeavouring to train social workers for the adult education centres, to teach the pupils the rudiments of hygiene, the right use of leisure and the details of their trade. These education centres might, I consider, become the nucleus of the future district vocational schools, the establishment of which is proposed in the following chapter.

Lastly, each centre includes, or, the Government considers, should include, a department of popular education. I visited the newest of these centres, which had only just been opened, in the large city of Canton. It is devoted almost entirely to present-day requirements or the needs of the future. While I found a few rooms which were devoted to a clever exposition of Chinese history, the vital feature consists of the rooms devoted to health, the care of children, the national economic system and social life.

III.

Such, then, is the stage of development which I found Chinese education to have reached. The Minister of Education was good enough to ask me whether I had any suggestion to make as to the immediate steps which might be taken in the next few years, and I ventured to propose the following measures :

1. In the case of higher education, I considered that, in the faculties of pure or applied science, the greatest attention should be paid to the development of the research spirit among the best students, who should not rest content with the general culture and methodical instruction given in the colleges or specialised institutes. The research spirit, however, can only be developed if the necessary equipment is available. A laboratory of general culture, intended chiefly for educational purposes, such as the majority of faculties and departments of advanced scientific training in China already possess, and a laboratory equipped for individual research work by scientists working out their own discoveries are also essential. In dealing with a country as extensive and as densely populated as China, where the complete centralisation of intellectual research is obviously impossible, I considered it expedient to suggest to the Chinese Government that a fairly large number of intellectual centres should, in the future, be established in carefully selected localities. Such centres are already to be found at certain places, such as Shanghai, Peiping, Nanking, thanks to the efforts of the *Academia Sinica*.

2. In the case of secondary education, I laid special stress on the desirability of developing technical education based on the definite requirements of the new China. I should like to deal at some length with this point.

It is obvious to any economic expert that agriculture, which forms the foundation of Chinese national life, will probably continue to do so, if not for always, at least for a very long time to come. To-day the Chinese farmer can hardly get enough food for himself out of the soil he cultivates—if he can even get that. In any case, even in the most favourable circumstances, he has a very small surplus to sell. This is the cause of the deplorable state of Chinese agriculture in general. If it is desired to increase his selling margin and also to assure him of some degree of prosperity, the first thing to be done is surely to increase the yield of the soil. For this purpose, agricultural training is necessary. At present it exists only here and there. Consequently, the first technical and vocational schools to be established should be agricultural schools. They should be small in size and limited in scope, but very numerous, the curriculum being confined to elementary instruction. In this connection I would point out that a certain number of schools of sericulture already exist and have produced good results.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the immense area of land suitable for cultivation, the Chinese agricultural population is so dense and many of the properties or farms so small that, even with an improvement and intensification of land cultivation, it is by no means certain that prosperity can be assured to the Chinese farmer. It would be a good thing if, in addition to his agricultural work, he could engage in some subsidiary industry during the intervals of leisure which field work always involves. In former days a large number of the poorer classes of Chinese made a living out of artisan trades. A weaving-loom in his own home, silk-worm breeding on a small scale, a few bobbins for spinning or throwing the costliest of the textiles, a small china, pottery or lacquer workshop are a few of the means by which the farmer might make extra profit. Others, arising out of the discoveries of modern industry, can be added to-day—the manufacture of electric lamps, wireless apparatus, etc. It would be worth while therefore to revive the traditional industries in the rural districts of China and to introduce modern industries which can be carried on in small workshops. This can only be done by establishing technical schools, which should also be small in size and of limited scope, like the schools of agriculture, their object being to train the peasants.

Thus the question involved by these first two categories of technical and professional schools—agricultural and industrial, or more exactly schools for arts and crafts—is that of rural education.

So far as the important export industry is concerned, it would seem that, save in large maritime, centres, such as Shanghai, or in certain large towns situated on navigable rivers, it is uneconomic either to provide for such schools or to desire their development in China, at least in the China of to-day and to-morrow. For a long time to come, China's main market will consist of her enormous home market. Apart from agriculture and the small industries of which I have just spoken, the only important industries for the working-up of raw materials which may be contemplated or recommended in China are those connected with silk and cotton wares, which may also be carried on in workshops, provided that the necessary power is supplied by the transmission of electricity. To these I should add the mining and quarrying industries, particularly those connected with coal and iron-ore. Further, there is the great transport system, particularly railways. The railway system in China is still inadequate, but it is to be hoped that it will shortly be completed. In the case of the textile industry, mines and railways, the creation of technical schools, both district and national, may be considered and recommended.

I may sum up my proposals concerning the development of technical training as follows :

- (a) Railway schools for training technical experts, engineers, engine-drivers, etc. ;
- (b) A certain number of schools of mines ;
- (c) A certain number of schools of spinning and weaving ;
- (d) A few schools, not many, of metallurgy ;
- (e) A very large number of local schools specialising in spinning, weaving and " small crafts " ;
- (f) A large number of local technical schools, particularly in various branches of agricultural production (husbandry, horticulture, silkworm breeding, forestry, etc.).

3. In primary education it has already been noted that the Chinese Ministry of Education attaches, with entire justification, the highest importance to the post-graduate training of serving schoolteachers whose knowledge and methods call for improvement. In my opinion, too much cannot be done to press on with and render general such training.

The summer schools set up in some districts around certain universities should be increased in number, and it would be desirable to invent suitable machinery for ensuring them the collaboration, not only of the universities, but also of the provincial or local authorities concerned with education.

I have even wondered (and my idea was not rejected by the Ministry of Education) whether, as wireless develops and reaches even the most remote villages, it would not be well to organise the broadcasting of evening lectures by distinguished educationists belonging to various university centres throughout all the districts surrounding the university.

4. In the sphere of social education I believe that the Chinese Government is right in trying to develop and multiply community centres which shall be living cells for the spread of education : club rooms, theatre halls and lecture rooms, social museums directed rather to the future than to the past and giving the people, along with some knowledge of Chinese history and art, all the necessary information on hygiene (personal, family and domestic) and some knowledge of the products, present or potential, of China. The competent departments of the Ministry told me that they hoped some day to see at least one centre of this kind in every district in China. I consider that, the more quickly this work is accomplished, the more effective will be the whole work of education in China—that is, the education to be imparted to adults as well as to the young.

5. Finally, among the tasks to be performed immediately, there is one which in my opinion is essential : the establishment or development of a system of inspection in schools of every grade, more especially the secondary and primary schools. In all countries in which education has reached a high level, experience has shown that, without an efficient body of inspectors, the greater part of the work done is in vain.

What is meant by an efficient body of inspectors? First of all, no doubt, men possessing the necessary qualifications, and not purely academic qualifications, but also those of practical experience and character—for instance, the power of commanding respect, discrimination, etc. It also implies a sufficient number of inspectors, each having wide experience and specialising in this or that technical branch of education, letters, science, the arts, engineering and mechanics, etc. Above all, in a country where the corps of teachers is still being formed and where local conditions differ widely owing to the immensity of the territory, we need inspectors who understand that their task is not confined to inspecting and passing judgment on premises and persons, but is first and foremost to give teachers the guidance of practical advice, and for that purpose talk over with them the difficulties, either general or local, with which they may meet in performing their duties and the adjustments necessitated by local conditions in both the curriculum and the general principles of Chinese education.

The development of research institutions, the general spread of technical training, the future training of serving primary-school teachers, the increase in the number of community centres, the training of a corps of inspectors—these are, in my opinion, the most urgent tasks in an immense programme which can only be carried out by stages. It is for the Chinese Government to judge according to the means at its disposal whether to undertake the entire programme all at once and throughout the whole territory, or whether to carry it out by stages, restricting its efforts at first to a few provinces. My opinion—and, I am sure, the

Government agrees with me—is that, in any case under present circumstances, any limited reform thoroughly carried out will render better service to the cause of national education than the undertaking of a “totalitarian” programme (to use a barbarous but expressive term at present in fashion) for the completion of which the necessary means may be found wanting.

If Chinese education is to have its “plan” (five-year or ten-year), it should in the first place take the form of a schedule in which the reforms to be carried out would be tabulated in order of urgency and the districts in which they were to be carried out in order of facility. Once the schedule has been determined, it should be put into effect without delay and continued without interruption.

IV.

In addition to a general examination of the present state of educational reform, I had instructions to study two special points while in China : (1) whether it would be desirable to establish permanent liaison with the Ministry of National Education, with a view to organising at some future date missions of European experts to work in the Ministry and specialised missions of Chinese experts to Europe ; (2) the best method of ensuring that Chinese students in foreign universities might obtain the full benefit of their studies.

1. I agreed with the Ministry of National Education that, for the present at any rate, no further missions for the purposes of general study such as that sent by the League three years ago were necessary. Doubtless, were an opportunity to arise for the Chinese Government to benefit by the advice of a distinguished international authority, well acquainted with the needs of China and able to remain in the country for several years, the Government would warmly welcome such assistance. This would, of course, be a purely exceptional matter. It is, however, possible that, in carrying out the systematic reforms now in hand, the Chinese Government may, under certain circumstances and for certain definite purposes, require the help of technical specialists. It is therefore desirable that to this end permanent contact should be maintained by a sort of liaison officer between the Ministry of National Education and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League.

The same conclusion was reached with regard to limited missions of Chinese experts to Europe. For instance, as regards the reforms referred to in the preceding chapter of this report as being in my opinion the most urgent—more specialised technical schools, institution of a more general system of school inspection with a more numerous corps of inspectors, etc.—the Chinese Government may one day find it useful to send a few experts in particular subjects to certain European or American countries to learn the methods by which such reforms were achieved in these countries. Here, also, the existence of a permanent liaison agent is justified.

2. As regards the means of rendering the stay of Chinese students in foreign universities more profitable, I have reached the following conclusions.

The Ministry of National Education is particularly anxious that, on their return to China, these students should not only possess a diploma in science, arts or law, certifying a general education, but should also be equipped for the practice of a definite profession. This can only come about on two conditions : first, before leaving for the West, or at any rate during their stay there, they must ascertain in what professions they will have the best prospect of obtaining employment on their return to China ; secondly, during their stay in Europe, they must find means of acquiring, not only a knowledge of the subject they have chosen, but also adequate training for entering the career which they will take up on their return. For these reasons I agreed with the Ministry of National Education in suggesting that the Chinese Government should create a twofold organisation with the objects (1) of enabling graduates who have acquired a degree in the different categories of intellectual work to find, on their return from abroad, easier access to careers and posts in which they can best serve the nation, and (2) of supplying the central and provincial administrations and the public or private organisations and enterprises in the country with the qualified technicians they need. The idea, in brief, is to create a sort of intellectual and technical employment bureau.

This bureau would, in the first place, have a permanent office in China in the Ministry of National Education. The office would institute an enquiry in a few Chinese provinces, the number of which might be subsequently increased so as to cover the entire territory, as to the immediate or prospective requirements of these provinces in the different classes of intellectual worker—*i.e.*, administrators, officials, technical workers, teachers of special subjects, the liberal professions. This enquiry would be made with the help of any private or public organisations or institutions able to furnish useful information. It would relate, not only to the number of posts to be filled and the general category of profession under which they fall, but also to the particular profession and the qualifications required of the candidates in view of the technical conditions of the profession and the regional, social and other circumstances of the locality in which the profession is to be carried on. Such an enquiry would enable the office, to draw up a complete, exact and detailed table of the various posts to be filled in each province, either immediately or in the near future. The table would have to be constantly kept up to date by regular correspondence with the various organisations and institutions which had helped to prepare it.

Secondly, the Nanking office would have to seek out in China itself, first of all, those of the available intellectual workers who were capable of occupying some of the posts in the table.

The organisation would therefore be a kind of national labour exchange for intellectual workers residing in their own country and available for service. But it may be held for certain that, in view of the opportunities of employment that may be anticipated in the coming years for specialised intellectual workers, the labour market in this category will be insufficient for a long time to come both as regards quantity and especially as regards quality. The remaining posts will have to be filled from among students residing abroad. This will be the task of the second department in the proposed Bureau.

This second department would consist of another office, subordinate to the first but situated at Geneva. It would be in permanent contact with the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Its main work would be to help in the general guidance and training of a contingent of students residing in Europe so that, on their return, they might occupy some of the posts in the table kept by the Nanking office. For this purpose it would keep in close touch with the latter, so that the table of requirements might be kept constantly up to date. It would also be continually in touch with the institutions in the different European countries which concern themselves with Chinese students, notify to them the professions in which such students had prospects of finding occupation on their return and obtain from them particulars of any students who desired or were qualified to practise one or other of these professions. Once this information had been obtained, the Geneva office, if necessary with the help of the League Organisations—in particular, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—would provide these students, either in the country where they were studying or in other European countries, with opportunities (courses in specialised institutes, practical work as probationers in administrations or enterprises) of acquiring the technical knowledge and practice which would enable them to make good in their profession. Lastly, the Geneva office would have to organise machinery to enable it to verify and guarantee to the Nanking office the technical efficiency of candidates before their return to China.

I agree with the Ministry of National Education that this scheme should be put into effect. The Minister of Education laid a proposal for its creation before the National Economic Council. This proposal was adopted on March 26th, 1934, and a credit was budgeted for to enable the two offices at Nanking and Geneva to begin work without delay. Certain arrangements have been under consideration for extending the work of the Bureau to the United States, whose universities also receive many Chinese students.

Such are the results of the limited mission which I was asked to undertake. I venture to hope that, thanks to the warm and enlightened welcome I received from the Chinese Government, to whom I must express my deepest thanks, such modest organisations as may result therefrom will be of service both to the Chinese nation and to the work of co-operation instituted between China and the League of Nations.

WEEKLY TIME-TABLE FOR THE " JUNIOR " CLASSES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDIUM INSTRUCTION.

Subjects	Hours per week						Total
	First year		Second year		Third year		
	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	
Civic instruction	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Physical culture	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Health	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Chinese language	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
English language	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mathematics	4	4	5	5	5	5	28
Physical and Natural Sciences :							
Botany	2	2					4
Geology	2	2					4
Chemistry			4	3			7
Physics					4	3	7
History	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Geography	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Manual work	2	2	2	2	4	4	16
Drawing	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Music	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
Total hours of instruction ..	35	35	35	34	35	34	
Hours of personal work at school	13	13	13	14	13	14	

WEEKLY TIME-TABLE FOR THE " SENIOR " CLASSES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDIUM INSTRUCTION.

Subjects	Hours per week						Total
	First year		Second year		Third year		
	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	First term	Second term	
Civic instruction	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Physical culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Health		2					2
Military training	3	3	3	3			12
Chinese language	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
English language	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mathematics	4	4	3	3	4	2	20
Biology	5	5					10
Chemistry			7	6			13
Physics					6	6	12
Chinese history	4	2	2				8
Foreign history				2	2	2	6
Chinese geography	2	2	2				6
Geography of foreign countries				2	2	2	6
Logic						2	2
Drawing	1	1	2	2	2	2	10
Music	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total hours of instruction ..	34	34	34	33	31	31	
Hours of personal work at school	26	26	26	27	29	29	

Appendix 4.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE ON THE RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY, HELD AT ROME IN APRIL 1934.

The International Congress, which was the culmination of the first five years' work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, has made it possible to take stock, as it were, of the results achieved in the various departments of intellectual and social life where the cinema can be usefully employed.

On many questions the feeling of the Rome Congress was unanimous ; it was realised that it only remained to act, without dwelling further on points of detail or method, for which experience would speedily furnish a solution.

This is true in general of the educational cinematography, whether used in the school itself and in schools of all grades, or in educational and extra-educational agencies. It is also true of the social-propaganda cinema in all its aspects and applications : health and social prophylaxis, prevention of accidents, welfare, rural depopulation, etc.

The path is now open in these departments for initiative and achievement. While the Institute can and should direct and encourage such initiative, indicate why some enterprises succeed and others fail, I venture to assert that it has already done its duty in this respect and should, in the future, concentrate mainly on other problems. In attacking these extremely complicated and highly important problems, the Institute must more than ever have the support of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and work hand in hand with the Paris Institute. In this connection I must emphasise the valuable assistance which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation gave the Cinematographic Institute at the Rome Congress.

The international problems raised by the use of the cinema, whether it be intellectual *rapprochement*, mutual understanding among nations, the raising of the intellectual, artistic and moral standard of production and therefore of the public, have been discussed and put in their proper focus at the Rome Congress. In general, they appear in the recommendations of the Second Commission of the Second Section (Popular Education), more especially those regarding strict objectivity even in documentary films, the objectivity, respect and tolerance to be shown for religious beliefs and philosophical opinions, the use of the cinematograph for recording and disseminating popular arts and international news and events. There is also the decision in

the records of this Commission to ask the Institute and its Technical Committee to study the application of the cinema to research work on folk-lore ; further, the resolution [of the Third Section regarding the problems raised by the cinematograph in connection with different mentalities and cultures, and, lastly, the general resolution on the international function of the cinematograph.

I do not propose to analyse these recommendations and resolutions point by point. The Institute's *Review* and the international Press have already given them wide publicity. I will merely point out that they are the outcome, but not the final outcome, of extremely valuable contacts and discussions, that they can be regarded as the highly satisfactory results of a Congress, but that these results would be negligible unless concerted efforts are made, by the bodies capable of doing so, to put them into effect. A mere glance at the more urgent problems will prove this :

1. *Intellectual* Rapprochement.

As a result of the anxiety of producers to curry favour with all sections of the public, the cinematograph does not usually exercise a disintegrating influence, and may even be regarded as having a kind of moderating effect on religious or philosophic belief. From the social standpoint, it has already helped to some degree to bring the various classes closer together as the film submits them to the same emotions and reactions.

It must, however, be admitted that the fusion thus produced by the cinematograph is effected on the basis of the rather indifferent and uncertain quality of almost all the films produced for general consumption. We may, however, justifiably expect something greater and better, for several films which have been highly successful recently prove that the cinematograph can handle artistically and vigorously problems of great social significance.

Far be it from me to minimise the value of the sentimental *rapprochement* which the cinematograph has already effected, but human compassion is not sufficient to create a lasting and inseparable bond between the various classes of society. The feeling of class solidarity requires something more substantial for its nurture and development. It needs to be repeatedly shown the reasons for and the advantages of this solidarity, for no sound structure can be erected if the interests involved are not thoroughly understood. Can the cinematograph furnish these proofs and by doing so introduce more common sense and justice into social relationships? If it did, it would make a more positive and effective contribution than hitherto to the intellectual *rapprochement* which is an essential condition of social harmony and solidarity.

This, however, is only one—as it were, the national—aspect of the problem. Its international aspect is infinitely more complicated and delicate. Here we come to the rôle which the cinematograph can play in :

2. *International* Rapprochement.

This question has been fully dealt with in the statement made by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and in several reports submitted to the Rome Congress.

Here, again, it is to be observed that, in general, producers, in their anxiety to ensure the widest international circulation for their films, try nowadays to avoid everything that might wound the legitimate susceptibilities of the various national publics. American producers go even further : before a film the subject of which is drawn from the life of other countries is exported, it is inspected by an authorised representative of the country concerned. This procedure establishes a rule which should not only be universally adopted, but should even be given wider application. It is not enough that a film likely to offend a certain country should be altered only in the version intended for that country, while the original version circulates in all other countries. This has occurred, and we have not yet heard the last of the amply justified protests and diplomatic representations which were made.

Experience, furthermore, has proved that it is almost always a very difficult problem to make films based on the life or literary production of other countries. In most cases the psychology is wrong, if not the documentary and historical facts.

The problem of historical truth, a thorny problem even when the historical points concern the country of production only or a single other country, become even more thorny when the episodes refer to two or more countries simultaneously. In such cases, mere objectivity is not enough from the standpoint of international *rapprochement*. The need is for what might be called "benevolent objectivity" ; and my remarks should not apply to artistic films only but also, and mainly, to films intended to give a brief explanation of a current international problem.

On the subject of cinematograph production generally, most of the reports made to the Rome Congress adopted the conclusion that the films of general interest which make the most effective contribution to international *rapprochement* are not those which, in the producer's opinion, square best with a commercial rule for international diffusion, but rather films dealing with the daily life of the country of production in the form of conscientious and bold studies of national customs, artistically conceived. In point of fact, the cross-sections of life and the specimens of humanity displayed in these films are really calculated to convince us of the essentially uniform sentiments which animate or agitate people in the most varied environment and are consequently likely to convince us that frontiers and oceans do not separate us as much as we usually think. If extensively produced, these films would, in a word, give us the

mentality of people who have travelled far and wide, stayed in various countries and formed connections and friendships with people in those countries. I need hardly stress the moderating effect which such a mentality would have on international relations.

A purely sentimental *rapprochement* is, however, just as inadequate in the international as in the social scale. Something more concrete is needed, which the cinematograph can and should give us, in view of its immense power of expansion and persuasion. In what form will it give it? None, it seems to me, would be more appropriate than that of:

3. *Films of a Topical and Documentary Character.*

By topical I mean something less trite than the news reels to which we are accustomed in almost all countries. We should like to see news reels better composed and, above all, more suggestive. I should like to apply to news films the words which M. Bonnet, in his report to the Rome Congress, used of cinematography generally: They should "disseminate useful information, widen the public's field of appreciation, supply it with information and the means of forming an opinion on life generally".

The Cinematographic Institute proposes, as requested by the Rome Congress, to examine the possibility of creating an international "cinema journal" on the lines suggested. It fully realises the difficulties involved. They will be not so much economic or technical difficulties as the difficulties inherent in the distances involved and, therefore, the speed with which news reels can be produced and circulated. In any case, should these difficulties prove insuperable, there would always be the advantage of promoting and developing, in the international sense, a new departure in production which is proving very successful in several countries. I refer to those films which, in a space of three or four minutes, show an interesting aspect of the life of a people, illustrate a new invention or discovery, a big public undertaking, or, by resorting, if necessary, to the animated cartoon, exhibits some actual incident in international economic or political life. In the case of such films, which are in an intermediate class between news reels and documentary films, the "speed" factor, too, undoubtedly plays an important part, but not to the same degree as in the case of news reels properly so called. Furthermore, as regards the latter, certain proposals were made to the Rome Congress, more particularly by Mme. Germaine Dulac, to give film reporters the same privileges as newspaper reporters, and, therefore, to exempt film news reels from Customs dues. If film reporting is regarded as news, one might go even farther. Just as Press telegrams and telephones are transmitted in all countries at very reduced rates, similar reductions might be envisaged for the international transport of news reels. There would be no objection to the country of departure making the grant of this tariff reduction subject, for administrative reasons, to the inspection and stamping of the reels authorised. Similarly, the country of destination would not lose its right of inspection and veto, though it is to be hoped that this right would be exercised in moderation, for it is absurd to imagine that a purely documentary film, if produced in a spirit of absolute objectivity, could have undesirable consequences. Even when the incidents illustrated are disagreeable—disagreeable, that is, from our point of view—news reels have none the less the merit of being indisputably authentic information and of helping us therefore to draw the proper inferences from a more or less dangerous situation.

Furthermore, there are countless fields in which national activity takes the form of constructive pacific undertakings of general or special interest which can form the subject of cinematograph films calculated to make people understand that, outside the clamant demands of international politics, there is an immense field in which life is the same for all, a field in which everything conduces to make men co-operate in a common ideal of work and of social activity for the preservation of the individual, the family, the nation and, therefore, the international community. A wider diffusion of such films might have the effect of dissipating many prejudices and of inducing the countless audiences which fill cinemas throughout the world to know one another better.

I say nothing of the lofty emulation which knowledge of the contributions made by each nation to human progress may inspire.

In a word, the aim should be to produce long or short news reels and documentary films, in constantly increasing quantities and improving quality, which will serve as a real exchange of information between the various countries and lead them to realise their interdependence in a civilisation to which all contribute and from which all benefit.

The cinematograph can show us this and much else, too, which should induce the nations to take a more broadminded view of their mutual relations. *It must, however, be given the opportunity.* The "isolation reaction" to certain intellectual productions is one of the hardest obstacles to overcome. Doubtless, the proper way is not to deliver a frontal attack but to "wear down" the obstacle, to get those responsible for the future of the nations to accept, to start with, a common minimum of information, propaganda and pacific action through the cinema and, by gradually increasing these minima, slowly induce Governments and peoples to eradicate quietly the causes underlying their genuine misunderstandings and disagreements.

Pervasive though it may be in itself, it is hard for intellectual activity to penetrate the watertight compartments of mistrust by which conflicting interests surround themselves. The chosen few who succeed in overcoming this mistrust are almost the only people who can,

and who know how to, savour the delicate, refined productions of the international mind and of international art. They should, however—and they do undoubtedly—feel bound to share their intellectual pleasures with the masses. Can the cinematograph *fully* achieve this aim? It would perhaps be risky to say that it could, but undoubtedly the cinematograph, which is an essentially popular form of art, is an admirable and incomparable means of :

5. *Improving the Mind and refining the Taste of the Masses.*

Is it true, therefore, as some people argued at the Rome Congress and elsewhere, that we must start by teaching the public to appreciate intellectual and artistic work before we give it films of a higher standard of taste and intelligence. The reply might be to ask another question : In the past thirty-odd years, has the cinematograph improved the public's taste or has the public forced film producers to raise their standards? Beyond doubt, there has been an improvement on both sides, and I am equally convinced that this twofold result is due to reciprocal efforts. This is a highly reassuring conclusion, for there is no reason to believe that the public and the producers will stop inciting one another in turn to greater achievements.

Undoubtedly, criticism, which has reasserted itself since intellectuals began to appear on both sides of the barrier—among producers and among audiences—is justified in pillorying some film productions. Writers of good standing do not think they are demeaning themselves in any way by applying their analytical mind to film criticism ; famous dramatists agree to write scenarios ; genuine artists of extremely wide general culture succumb to the fascination of the movie theatre. Producers themselves are no longer, as they once were, film “ manufacturers ” merely ; some of them are no whit less intellectual than the great publishers of literary works or the directors of big theatres. In addition, films characterised by an undoubtedly high level of thought, wit and artistic feeling remain on the screen for weeks and even months, attracting almost the entire population of a large city.

And yet that is not enough ; we demand more from the cinematograph than we do from the other arts, particularly literature and the drama. Is it necessary to repeat the reasons underlying—I am almost tempted to say, justifying—such claims in respect of the cinematograph? They are the same reasons as those advanced to explain why producers cannot give us masterpieces only. If, to absolve the cinema, we are told that, films being a manufactured article which have to be constantly renewed in order to supply tens of thousands of theatres attended by tens of millions of spectators, it is impossible for producers to give us nothing but masterpieces, we can reply that this is not the point. Just because a good or a bad film is seen in a few months by millions and millions of spectators—which is not the case with a book or a theatrical production—we should like to see less films produced where sumptuous staging—when it is sumptuous—fails to conceal a sorry lack of ideas.

And what is the remedy? Are we to have fewer films, fewer cinemas, more specialised theatres, repertory cinemas, new methods of production and distribution? These are all problems that cannot be solved offhand and which the Institute will refer with many others to its Advisory and Technical Committee for consideration.

But the cinematograph raises many other problems in its contacts with intellectual life. The relations between the cinematograph and the theatre, between cinematograph and literature, the debts they owe to, and the influence that they exercise on, one another—these raise manifold and various problems with ramifications even in other fields—in the legal sphere, for instance—problems which it would be hard to define by merely expressing a few ideas. They need to be even more thoroughly studied, since on them the future of the cinematograph largely depends. And that leads me, in conclusion, to recall the words written not long ago by M. Gaston Rageot : “ On the direction given to the cinematograph will depend the intellectual future of a nation and its influence in the world ”.

Appendix 5.

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.

Though present circumstances call for redoubled efforts to make intellectual co-operation a living thing and to rally spiritual forces to its support, it must be admitted that they add to the difficulty and urgency of its task. The work of international collaboration in the sphere of thought has to be developed at a time when, in the political sphere, spiritual life is menaced by the instability of international relations, by the consequent hesitations and anxieties and by the hazards of production and the crises through which the economic system is passing. The practical upshot of this state of affairs is a succession of difficulties, and sometimes of suffering. From the material standpoint, uncertainty as to the future is the lot of some portions of the younger generation of intellectuals almost everywhere. For those in charge of education, adolescent unemployment constitutes an immediate peril. Interchanges of students and travelling for the young are becoming less frequent. The overcrowding of the universities and of the liberal professions necessitate the adoption on every side of measures that are generally effective but sometimes disquieting and often unjust. The equipment allotted to intellectual and cultural work and to scientific research is at the mercy of budget fluctuations. In many countries, under the pressure of necessity, the development or maintenance of such equipment has suffered already. The very dissemination of thought, of scientific work, of books, is becoming more difficult. From the moral standpoint, the same vicissitudes affect international collaboration. The crisis in international relations is accentuating the divergencies between different schools of thought and the profound misunderstandings as to the very organisation of relations between men. It is clearly revealing the absence, or at all events the apparent absence, of any agreement as to the means of establishing a recognised order in the world.

Never, on the other hand, has it been more true that a difficult period offers the best opportunities for action. Beside the palliatives which only too often have to be employed to avert the effects of the crisis for the time being, the necessary conditions for a vigorous reaction, a widespread desire to save the rights of the mind and to bring about a recognition of the essential factors of international collaboration can already be discerned. The effects of present ills are not purely negative ; they create or produce a keener realisation of the need for the peoples of the world to know and understand one another. It is for this reason that the work of intellectual co-operation in international relations is spreading and winning more ready support. By the method of " Conversations " and " Correspondence ", it has studied the necessary conditions for a spiritual *rapprochement* and the means for safeguarding the European spirit and the international spirit. New contributions have recently been made to this work. All bear witness to the interest of the intellectual world, and of its best representatives, in a movement directed towards ensuring the recognition of a universal moral doctrine—in those ethical principles which must constitute the basis of a flourishing League of Nations—and towards the prevention of the dangerous excesses and warped mentality that are born of hatred. By appealing to representatives of the political and social sciences and by asking them to study present-day conditions with the methods customarily employed by science, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, without claiming to exert any influence over those responsible for government, is placing at the disposal of the League of Nations the results of work which is the fruit of impartial reflection and disinterested study. From this standpoint, it has approached the most vital contemporary problems and the difficulties which stand in the way of the development of international life. It is anxious to help in defining the conditions in which, without losing anything of their own particular genius, the peoples of the world will be called upon to furnish their own valuable national contributions to the organised community.

But theoretical studies, however keen the hope that they will make their influence felt in practical life, will not suffice. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has therefore taken a direct interest in everything that permits of and encourages the spread of knowledge. At a time when the means of contact have been multiplied by science, but when the means of defence and isolation created by the ingenuity of man are no less numerous, the

Committee felt that the most recent methods of conveying information—the Press, the cinematograph and broadcasting—should be used as instruments for bringing about an intellectual *rapprochement*. The intellectual function of the Press and broadcasting, international action by means of the cinematograph, the exchange of international programmes by wireless—these are a few of the new subjects which the Committee has taken up with the help of those best qualified. It desires to be able to frame definite proposals, to give men new possibilities of knowing one another in spite of frontiers, to increase their consciousness of the world. In the matter of broadcasting, this work has already reached the contractual stage through the submission of a draft agreement to the Governments.

But if ever unanimity has been reached during the discussions which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has devoted to the issues of the day, it is surely on the part played by education and the fundamental importance of the problems of teaching. This problem is generally regarded as the key to the future; this is not the place to discuss it or to attempt to discover how sound educational methods can be substituted for dangerous forms of instruction and their natural orbit extended. It may be noted, however, that, in the work of intellectual co-operation, the place reserved for everything relating to education has, this year again, been considerable. The work done has related to all stages of education, from universities down to elementary schools. Contact had already been established at an earlier stage between the Government departments which deal with these questions, the universities and the teachers' organisations; but this first stage of administrative organisation has now been followed by the concerted execution of work undertaken in the common interest and conducted on an international basis. In this field, as in all others, there is no more effective method of giving genuine life to collective organisations. The technical bodies set up by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can gain an intimate sense of their own existence and can prove that they meet a real need only by performing definite tasks which were formerly pursued separately but will henceforth be based upon collaboration, exchanges of views, division of labour and comparison of results. These are the fundamental ideas by which the Committee of Directors of Higher Education is guided. The same ideas underlie the work done in regard to university problems, students abroad, the overcrowding of the liberal professions and the unemployment of intellectual workers. They provide a basis for the work done by the national education information centres; they inspire the efforts made in connection with the teaching of history and govern the relations with the students' associations and the great organisations of teachers. At the same time, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is conducting various enquiries bearing upon education; it is endeavouring to create new international connections between all who have charge of the younger generations.

It would be superfluous to give here a general review of the work done in the other branches of intellectual co-operation. Suffice it to say that the methods recommended by the Committee have continued to be applied and to yield results which are set forth in the different chapters of the present report. Mention must be made, however, of the gratifying increase in the extent of national participation in the common task. Support of this kind has made possible the successful completion of the numerous enquiries entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committees, Government departments, groups and individuals consulted have, in the vast majority of cases, gladly acceded to the requests for collaboration addressed to them. Original work has been conducted at the Institute. In many cases, indeed, new organisations have been set up to enter into relations with similar institutions existing abroad or in compliance with the wish expressed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Several examples of such organic developments might be mentioned, more particularly in the field of education or the social and political sciences. As some return for the action thus taken and for the disinterested work done on a national basis, the Institute has always endeavoured to make the results of such common efforts as widely known as possible, so that all might profit from the work done by each.

It cannot be doubted that the increase in the activities grouped around the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has alone made it possible to maintain its output undiminished during a difficult period of financial stringency. It may without self-deception be asserted that with, unfortunately, diminished resources, the results obtained have been no less than last year's, and would, indeed, have greatly surpassed them had circumstances been more favourable. The machinery of intellectual relations is being completed and perfected. Problems may thus be treated more thoroughly, while new aspects of problems are being taken up. The Committee's faithful collaborators in the different countries are themselves putting forward suggestions and proposals, and it would seem that from these, and from the results of work it has itself initiated, there should be no difficulty in framing a programme of work for the coming months.

II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I. "CONVERSATIONS" : THE PARIS MEETING ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN THOUGHT AND CULTURE.

During the year, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was able to assist in organising a "Conversation" which forms a sequel to the Madrid "Conversations" on "The Future of Culture".

The French Committee of European Co-operation, which is presided over by M. Emile Borel, decided to ask a few distinguished thinkers to exchange their views on the future of the European mind. The Institute associated itself with this proposal and, in collaboration with the Committee of European Co-operation, organised at the Palais-Royal, from October

16th to 18th, 1933, a meeting attended by distinguished representatives of all schools of thought and of all shades of opinion.

It is impossible in this brief summary to describe the wide field covered by these discussions, which the Institute published *in extenso* in a volume at the beginning of the year.

From these very full discussions, which remained quite objective despite the existence of certain underlying political divergencies, the following points may be singled out. In the first place, it became clear that there was almost complete unanimity as to the need for adapting the education of the young and of adults also to the new economic and, if they can be so described, "scientific" conditions of a Europe which has an entirely different aspect from the Europe of former times. Without going back to the Middle Ages, when the guilds and universities formed the links of an international chain, or to the Renaissance, when a real pan-European intellectual community came into existence, the developments even of recent years show the predominance of educational questions in the future of international relations. This is a matter which had long engaged the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's attention and for which it is trying to find a solution.

The actual existence of a "European mind" was recognised and asserted by almost all the speakers. As regards method, also, the Paris "Conversation" presented interesting features. Apart from the opening and closing meetings, the value of the discussions was much enhanced by the atmosphere of simplicity, almost of familiarity, during the meetings, more particularly owing to the comparatively small number of participants.

The meeting was, moreover, in itself a proof of the interest aroused by this new method outside the circle of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Indeed, during the year, other groups have frequently employed the same system, in the form of "Conversations", usually, however, more restricted in character, on some subject of contemporary interest and very frequently of a political character. Thus, collective discussions have sometimes been substituted for a study entrusted to a single author.

Apart from the "Conversation" organised by the Committee on Arts and Letters at Venice on questions of contemporary æsthetics, two of the questions now under study might form the subject of exchanges of views organised on these lines: (1) enquiry, in the field of social and political science, into modern life and its influence on national characteristics, and (2) enquiry into the contribution made by anthropology and ethnography to the study of civilisations.

It will be well to await the result of these two collective studies before reaching any final decision, but a "Conversation" may possibly be held on each of these particular subjects.

2. CONTINUATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FORMATION OF A LEAGUE OF MINDS.

The two volumes of "Correspondence" published in French and English editions last year have found a wide circulation. They are a valuable advertisement for intellectual co-operation, and show how the movement aims at affording representatives of the intellectual world their proper rôle, place and responsibilities in contemporary life. These exchanges of views also fulfil the wish expressed by the Committee on Arts and Letters, and by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, to institute regular intellectual relations, as has always been done in the most brilliant periods of European culture, and "thus promote the common interests of the intellect and of the League of Nations", and allay anxiety as to the trend and the future of civilisation.

Interesting letters have been received and published by the Institute from M. Johan Bojer, M. Huizinga, Mr. Aldous Huxley, M. André Maurois and M. Wälder. Others are announced and will be published later. Intellectual co-operation thus affords the League direct assistance, which should enable it to perform its real function. Those most qualified to speak in every country define the conditions for the attainment of that mutual understanding which alone will enable the peoples to know one another and prevent recourse to violence.

3. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

(a) *Preliminary Study Meeting on "Collective Security"*.

Special mention must be made of the work of intellectual co-operation in improving international relations by the exchange and comparison of views on questions of the moment. Though of recent date, the method of scientific studies carried on jointly by institutions or groups of institutions, and completed by discussion and the direct comparison of arguments and conclusions, has already shown itself in the Conference capable of producing concrete results. It constitutes a new form of scientific investigation by the division of work and co-operation.

This form of collaboration can be extended. New groups may be included, new countries brought in. The methods tried during the investigation and discussion of "The State and Economic Life" will be perfected. But it may already be asserted that this joint investigation of questions of the hour is a valuable stimulant. Progress has been made towards the organisation of intellectual relations, through the habit of international collaboration in the economic and political sciences, and as regards contemporary history such research is also of

scientific value. The Conference is entering upon its new programme of studies on "collective security"—the most vital of all contemporary questions from the exclusively scientific angle.

(1) The seventh session of the Permanent International Studies Conference met at Paris from May 24th to 26th, 1934. This year's session was preparatory and limited in scope. Its object was a preliminary discussion on the problem of "collective security" and the preparation of a final agenda for the General Conference on the same subject to take place in 1935.

In view of the experience gained in 1932 and 1933, when the Conference last year was considering "The State and Economic Life", it decided to devote two consecutive years, beginning now, to any international problem that it may take in hand. It will also be remembered that, in choosing "collective security" as a subject for its agenda, it desired to deal with an international problem of a political character, having previously treated one that was mainly economic.

Since the last session, the various institutions members of the Conference have, in accordance with the method of work recommended, been engaged in a tentative exploration of the wide field of activity before them.

This preliminary work required direction and co-ordination by a specialist. The Institute invited Professor Maurice Bourquin, of Geneva University and the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, who was appointed General Rapporteur. In the autumn of 1933, Professor Bourquin defined the subject in a detailed memorandum, and indicated those aspects of the problem which in his view should be considered by members of the Conference. The purpose of this memorandum was to suggest a common starting-point for the work of the institutions and to obtain their own views and suggestions. The purpose was fully attained. Almost all the members of the Conference replied to Professor Bourquin's memorandum by sending in observations, comments, criticisms or suggestions. These were examined in January 1934 by the Executive Committee of the Conference. On the basis of all this material and of the discussion to which it gave rise, the General Rapporteur was able to work out a summary scheme of work.

(2) In giving an account of this session, we must first thank the French Co-ordinating Committee of International Studies and its Chairman, Professor Charléty, who were the hosts of the Conference, placing at its disposal the rooms of the Académie de Paris and giving valuable technical assistance. They also arranged in honour of the participants receptions which enabled foreign delegates to meet representatives of French scientific and political life. Thanks are also due to the Rockefeller Foundation, whose generous support made it possible for the Institute to carry out without difficulty the preliminary work of co-ordination.

Discussion at this session was divided into two parts: a general discussion was opened by Professor Francesco Coppola, representative of the Italian institutions members of the Conference, on the notion of collective security. Professor Coppola proposed that the investigation to be undertaken in 1934-35, in preparation for the full meeting of the Conference on Collective Security, should deal specially with the following two questions: (1) What is the political, historical and moral content of the idea of collective security? (2) If war cannot be avoided for ever, what means are there of gradually reducing its frequency by eliminating causes of conflict without recourse to sanctions?

Owing to lack of time, the Conference could not discuss all the other points on the agenda as fully as these main principles relating to the essence and definition of the idea of collective security. But the discussion nevertheless served to establish firmly the main lines of the programme of work. After the discussion, the officers of the Conference prepared a summary agenda, on the basis of which subsequent conversations took place with a view to the final adoption of a plan of study and of the agenda for the general Conference in 1935.

As a result of these discussions, the Conference was able, at a closing session over which M. Edouard Herriot presided, to adopt the following final text:

I.

- A. The Notion of Collective Security (Historical Evolution, Definition).
- B. The Content (Political, Historical, Moral) of the Idea of Collective Security.

II.

Principles and Methods of a System for the Organisation of Peace:

- A. Prohibition of Recourse to Force.
- B. Prevention of War:

- (1) Means of ensuring the Progress of Law and Respect for Justice apart from War;
- (2) Means of ensuring the Maintenance of Peace in Cases of Threat of War;
- (3) Pacific Settlement of International Disputes;
- (4) Reduction and Limitation of Armaments;

(5) Respect for International Agreements : Revision of Treaties and International Situations.

C. Repression of War :

- (1) Determination of the Aggressor ;
- (2) The Notion of Neutrality in a System providing for the Repression of Recourse to War ;
- (3) Measures of Mutual Assistance, and Sanctions : Regional Agreements.

III.

Any other point which the Executive Committee of the Conference may think fit to add during the examination of the documentary material supplied to it.

The above agenda will form the basis of the work to be undertaken during the year by the institutions that are members of the Conference. It will be accompanied by a detailed commentary in which the General Rapporteur will embody all the fundamental points of the discussion. From time to time he will add any additional proposals he may receive from the members of the Conference and he will also keep in constant touch with them for the purpose of carrying out, with the help of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the work of co-ordination for which provision is made in the rules of procedure of the Studies Conference.

(3) The Conference also held an administrative meeting. It first heard reports from the Institutions on their activities and noted with satisfaction that the advantages of the grouping and co-operation of these bodies were already apparent in an organic development that was occasionally of considerable importance. The creation of additional institutions for the study of international relations in Italy and Spain affords eloquent testimony to the progress achieved in the organisation of advanced studies, due to the initiative taken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

At the same meeting, the Conference heard a report from the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the system for the exchange of duplicates of books and documents, the organisation of which the Conference had placed in its hands. It discussed the procedure for continuing the work on the " Lexicon of Political Terms ", and took note of a report by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the enquiry into teaching on the subject of international relations.

It was further informed of the resignation of the Ausschuss für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten, Berlin, and confirmed the membership of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. It made enquiries regarding the negotiations now proceeding for the admission of institutions in China, and decided to admit the institutions in Japan as soon as the final formalities have been completed. Lastly, it appointed Lord Meston as a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference in succession to Sir Arthur Salter, who has resigned.

(b) *Publication of " The State and Economic Life "*.

The work carried out on the subject of State intervention in economic life supplied material for a volume of 450 pages published in a French and an English edition. This volume represents the result of two years' work by the Conference, its national groups, and the international institutes affiliated to it. In order to make the point of departure clear, preliminary memoranda by members of the Conference are reprinted, either *in extenso* or in the form of extracts or summaries. They constitute a reliable source of information on the part played by the State in economic affairs in the leading European countries and in the United States of America, their economic and commercial policy abroad, and their attitude within their own frontiers towards production, distribution and consumption.

On this basis, a full discussion took place, which may be described as genuine joint research work. The results appear in the various chapters of the book. A new feature of the study of State intervention in economic enterprise is that it deals with a group of national measures adopted in various countries and examines scientifically both their immediate effects in the country in question and their effects on international economic and political relations.

4. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

At the present time, public opinion is more seriously concerned than ever before with the organisation of international life and relations, and the interchanges that should take place between nations. A satisfactory solution of these problems would give public opinion the assurance that civilisation will continue to develop in a state of assured peace and that the sense of the moral unity of the world will be strengthened and will no longer be open to question.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had necessarily to consider these causes of general anxiety and to approach the fundamental problem from different sides. In order to extend its field of action, it contemplated, in particular, on the proposal of Professor Shotwell, the possibility of carrying its work into the sphere of the social and political sciences. The time would appear to have come to consult more especially students of the sciences of man, who are trained to reflect on contemporary events, to explain them, and to describe their causes.

This idea, which the Institute brought to the knowledge of the various countries by means of preliminary consultations with experts and correspondence with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, received unanimous support. The Institute drew up, after considering the interesting suggestions it had received, certain proposals for the establishment of principles and methods of work. These were submitted to the Executive Committee, which approved them at the session held in April 1934.

It would, of course, have been possible, as a beginning, simply to arrange purely administrative liaison between the institutions and persons concerned. That system was adopted in the early days of the Permanent International Studies Conference and in setting up the Educational Information Centres. It would also have been possible immediately to study a definite problem of interest to all countries.

Attention will, for the moment, be confined to the study of certain specific problems by means of written consultations with experts, and then, should occasion arise, by a comparison of their opinions. Such a comparison of opinions, which could, if required, be followed by any necessary meetings, would create the habit of co-operation and might, it is hoped, lead subsequently to the establishment of regular relations and a system of exchanges in the sciences of man, without it being necessary first of all to lay down any hard and fast scheme of organisation.

The Executive Committee also recommended that the attention of the competent bodies should be drawn to the advantage of an international application of the scientific methods that have hitherto been employed in the social sciences on almost exclusively national lines.

The first subject selected may subsequently be developed in numerous directions. It relates to the influence of modern machinery and the changes machinery brings about in the cultural and social habits of the various countries, and also to the effects of these profound changes on distinctive national characteristics and on all that has given the nations their individuality. It will also be necessary to consider the relations between these effects and influences and the progressive development of international relations, to study the important question of the contributions of the several countries to the organised international community, and to see how the value of these national contributions can be safeguarded, while at the same time satisfaction is given to the increasingly imperative need for concerted organisation.

At the request of the Executive Committee, the Institute first of all consulted a few experts as to the best method of presenting these problems. As soon as it receives their replies it will, with due regard to the opinions expressed therein, communicate a final text to the most highly qualified persons in the various countries and ask them to be good enough to take part in this joint study. It hopes in a few months to be able to submit to the Committee the first results of this new enterprise in the field of the political and social sciences.

5. ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES AND THE STUDY OF CIVILISATIONS.

The enquiries into the trend of modern civilisations undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with a view to establishing closer intellectual contact and promoting international goodwill have made it abundantly clear that representatives of the anthropological and ethnographical sciences will have to be consulted.

Last year, at the Madrid meeting devoted to the "Future of Culture", questions had already arisen which could not be answered without the assistance of these specialists. More recently, a proposal in this same connection was submitted at Rome in 1934 to the Governing Body of the Centre of Institutes Archaeology and the History of Art and was adopted. Its author, Count Constantini, President of the International Association for Mediterranean Studies, after emphasising the desirability of collaboration between archaeologists and representatives of anthropology and ethnology, described the services which might be rendered to intellectual co-operation by anthropology, which is the "science of the material achievements of man and of his intellectual, moral and social development", and by ethnology, which is the "science of classifying peoples according to their race, language and culture".

After examining these proposals, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation concluded that the question ought to be referred to experts, who would be asked to state what exact data anthropology could, in the present state of knowledge, contribute towards the solution of the problem of the origins of Western civilisation.

A list of the most eminent specialists on the subject has been prepared by the Institute, with the help of one of these specialists. They have been asked to state the facts which their particular branch of science considers to be definitely established regarding the manner in which the modern world of European culture has come into being, the common capacities and tendencies shown by man during the growth of civilisation and the contribution made to Western civilisation by the various ethnic groups.

6. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING AND PEACE : FIRST REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS.

Last September, the Assembly of the League of Nations considered the conclusions reached by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation after taking note of the results of a study made by the Institute, published in the work entitled "Broadcasting and Peace". It approved the proposal to draft a convention immediately for submission to Governments.

It is unnecessary to emphasise the importance of this new stage of the work. This is one of the first occasions on which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has had an opportunity to embody the results of its activities in treaty form. If this initiative is successful, effective regulations for the enforcement of the great principles of moral disarmament (for which the Organisation is endeavouring to obtain official recognition from Governments) will be established for wireless broadcasting, with all the necessary exactitude and details. These regulations will furnish a solid basis for preventive and constructive action, designed to enlist this powerful means of *rapprochement* in the cause of international understanding.

Desiring to establish as perfect a legal text as possible, the Institute appointed a drafting committee, which met on November 24th and 25th, 1933, under the chairmanship of M. Arnold Raestad, former Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Committee prepared a preliminary draft international agreement, the text of which has been communicated to the International Committee. It forwarded at the same time an explanatory note, which was approved by the Executive Committee on December 19th, 1933. These texts were forwarded to the League Secretariat and then laid before the Council at its seventy-eighth session in January 1934. The Council instructed the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Governments Members and non-members of the League, with a request that any observations thereon should be sent in not later than August 1st, 1934.

Though the time-limit laid down for the replies has not yet expired, the replies received—they are generally favourable—foreshadow the success of the draft. It will, of course, have to be amended in the light of the various observations made by Governments, but there is good reason to hope that this work will be completed in the course of the next few months. In these circumstances the International Committee will doubtless wish to request this year's Assembly to authorise the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to make the necessary improvements in the text with a view to submitting a final draft to Governments.

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. INTELLECTUAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF BROADCASTING.

In the course of enquiries previously conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with regard to broadcasting, the experts consulted had particularly stressed the need for special committees to prepare and supervise the execution of the programmes.

Their recommendations indicate a line of useful research that would be of direct benefit to intellectual co-operation. Wireless broadcasting knows neither limit nor frontier. It may well, therefore, if utilised in a spirit of mutual understanding, become one of the most important moral and spiritual factors in the promotion of international harmony. It is a marvellous instrument for imparting information and stimulating thought.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation fully realised at its last session the important part which wireless broadcasting could play both in raising the intellectual level and in making listeners more conversant with life and thought outside their own countries.

As the outcome of a proposal by the Norwegian National Committee, the International Committee instructed the Institute to undertake a preliminary enquiry into the influence of broadcasting on intellectual life, with a view to deciding later whether any recommendations could be made in the matter.

In compliance with these instructions, the International Institute requested a number of qualified persons to express their opinion as to the manner in which this work of general education could best be undertaken. It would be premature to expect any immediate results from this enquiry, but the documents already received allow the following conclusions to be reached :

A very clear distinction should be drawn between courses for the use of wireless listeners and the general education of the masses. The courses, which include actual teaching and may be compared with university extension or occupational training courses, should, *mutatis mutandis*, be governed by the rules that apply to school and post-school broadcasting. They are intended for certain categories of regular listeners who are specially interested in the subject and are anxious to follow the course from beginning to end. They will never produce the slightest effect on the masses, who would soon tire of methodical instruction. Short, well-planned lectures, delivered in a simple but arresting style, afford the best hope of successful education by broadcasting.

The experts make various practical recommendations. They show how carefully the various items of the programmes should be prepared, and what improvements are still required. In the first place, popular education can best be achieved by commentaries on current events. Conclusions are drawn from some actual occurrence likely to interest the listener. One of the most effective methods is to explain the events of the day ; economic phenomena and political events are traced to their source and their scope and significance are explained in detail.

To achieve this purpose, educational news must be broadcast on a definite plan. It may in some cases be successfully incorporated in the review of the day's news. It may even be possible to give a general survey of the day's events, drawing lessons therefrom.

After comments on the daily news items it may be well, in connection with some specific occurrences, to refer listeners to a general commentary, to be broadcast, for instance, at the end of each week. It will thus be possible to explain the relationship of the isolated occurrence to the general order of events.

The efficacy of such educational news broadcasting must necessarily to a great extent depend on the individual skill of the broadcaster. The experts have particularly stressed this point, and have stated the qualifications which a news broadcaster must possess if he is to be also a real educationalist.

These very helpful general suggestions are accompanied by certain special recommendations in connection with the most important points—the setting up of “programme committees” and the powers these committees must possess if they are to work with continuity and method. The experts devote particular attention to the composition of these committees, which should include qualified representatives of the public services and various intellectual and artistic guilds, representatives of the Press and of listeners’ associations formed by the various State and private stations. The members of these committees should not be expected to act in an honorary capacity, but should have full official standing. Though each station would be allowed to establish its own programme committee, the experts suggest that in every country a national council should be set up to ensure a certain degree of co-ordination between the time-tables and programmes of individual broadcasting units. This national council would also deal with questions relating to international broadcasts and relays.

This last point deserves special attention. Doubtless a well-conceived organisation of national programmes would in itself—as the first results of the enquiry show—go far to enlighten the public on international questions. But there are also very great possibilities in the only partly explored field of the programme exchanges, the diffusion or relaying of news, and talks addressed specially to foreign audiences.

One of the technical aspects of this question—the teaching of modern languages—already forms the subject of recommendations by the experts. There seems to be no reason why the example set by the International Broadcasting Union, in the domain of music, in organising a series of European and international concerts and broadcasts of events of world interest, should not be followed up and even carried a stage further. This possibility was discussed at the International Broadcasting Congress at Oslo at the beginning of June. After hearing what the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had to say on the subject and after a discussion, in which programme directors and technical experts took part, the Congress adopted the following resolution :

“The Congress congratulates the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on its efforts to encourage the international exchange of programmes in a spirit of intellectual *rapprochement* and understanding. It believes that such exchanges would make for a greater degree of mutual understanding, in that each country would gain an insight into the life of other countries. In this connection it would be highly desirable that the speakers on questions of current interest should be the highest authorities on their subject.

“As the future organisation should be carefully studied in advance, the Congress is of opinion that the preparatory work should be carried out by an international institution dealing with intellectual subjects. Accordingly, it expresses a hope that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be good enough to continue to handle the question.”

If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decides to act on this suggestion, the Institute, besides completing its general enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting, would have to get into touch with competent organisations and individuals in order to study the problem.

2. THE CINEMA AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

(a) *The Cinema in Intellectual Co-operation.*

The International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, which sat at Rome from April 19th to 25th, 1934, laid, in its general resolution, the foundations of what might be called the future action of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the cinema and international relations. As this resolution makes explicit reference to the Paris Institute, the latter feels that it should submit its views to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It is, naturally, the business of intellectual co-operation to utilise such new mediums of diffusion as the Press, broadcasting and the cinema, each of which would seem to be an immensely powerful agent in promoting closer intellectual intercourse, making nations more familiar with one another, and disseminating that wide knowledge of the world which must lie at the root of any international understanding.

If, however, we try to define the international problems raised by the use of the cinema, we shall find that, like the problems which in other fields have confronted all who concern themselves on behalf of intellectual co-operation, they fall into three main categories :

(a) The problem of using the cinema to promote intellectual concord and mutual understanding among nations. The problem of making the fullest use of this comprehensive instrument of reproduction and diffusion and of the varied resources it affords for spreading useful knowledge, widening the field of public appreciation, and supplying the public with information and the means of forming an opinion on life generally.

(b) The problem of preventing this instrument of *rapprochement* not merely from being misused for pernicious propaganda, but also from being used in ignorance or misconception, to take only one instance, of another nation’s mentality or civilisation.

The problem of avoiding the tendency towards isolation which is so common nowadays, and which might lead to the closing of frontiers to highly valuable films. The problem of establishing, as it were, a system of intellectual protection that would facilitate as far as possible the circulation of such works of the intellect as deserve that privilege.

(c) The problem, finally, of making the best possible use of the cinema to raise the intellectual level of the public, to develop its taste for beauty, to accustom it to appreciate the masterpieces of the mind. The problem of stimulating the intellectual and educative work of the cinema towards the formation of general culture.

(b) *International Problems of the Cinema.*

It must first be recognised that most of the international problems raised by the use of the cinema have not been studied as closely as might have been expected ; indeed, such cognate fields as the Press and broadcasting have probably been more thoroughly explored.

As the Rome Congress recognised, the essential problem is to draw up a similar programme for the cinema, making allowance for the conditions peculiar to this form of artistic expression and its infinite possibilities. Intellectual collaboration may derive manifold benefits from the cinema, and these should be studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, under the following main heads :

- (a) Films of news and events ;
- (b) Animated films and cartoons, designed to make international relations intelligible ;
- (c) Films and cartoons calculated to promote mutual knowledge among peoples and to enable a foreigner to appreciate a country's productions, the part it plays in the general work of civilisation, and its function in the life of the world as a whole ;
- (d) General culture films and high-grade films on literary, artistic, or intellectual subjects.

(c) *Conditions governing International Action in regard to the Cinema.*

Generally speaking, the conditions governing international action would seem, in the case of the cinema, to be both more favourable and at the same time more complex than in the case of other means of diffusion.

For some time past, all who consider one of the bases of international organisation to be a real knowledge and intelligent understanding of the different national outlooks have realised the importance of performances which appeal primarily to the eye. It is true that, since sound-films have come into general use, the cinema is not entirely, as it once was, an international language ; but this complication has now been satisfactorily disposed of by various technical devices, such as written captions or oral comments.

The cinema, moreover, like the Press or wireless, enables the maximum advantage to be taken of interest in current topics. It may, like other instruments of diffusion, work in conjunction with music, and make a wider use than the theatre of the wealth of visual impressions. It has at its command the widest possible variety of technical methods for making questions of all kinds intelligible—by animated pictures, for instance, and by the countless resources of photography.

True, it also has its special difficulties, particularly of a financial nature ; but there is plenty of ground for agreement, and it should be an easy matter to discover them by examining in turn the various possibilities of action which suggest themselves.

(d) *International Solutions considered by the League of Nations.*

At several international meetings convened by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the international function of the cinema has been discussed.

The general problem, for instance, was raised in 1931 by the Committee of Arts and Letters, and also by the League Assembly on the motion of the French delegation.

Both the Committee and the Assembly raised the question of an international agreement regarding the circulation of better-class films.

Later, on April 28th, 1932, a Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and Educationists met at the Paris Institute, and examined, among other questions, that of co-operation by the cinematograph industry in the work of the League as regards :

- (a) The preparation of scenarios with the active participation of literary and artistic circles ;
- (b) Topical films dealing primarily with the activities of the League and its organs.

This meeting called for the appointment of an expert committee consisting of producers, to collaborate systematically with the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is interesting to observe that the Rome Congress was also in favour of an international agreement and a committee of expert producers.

(e) *Various Possibilities of International Co-operation : Methods.*

(1) *News Films.*—The question of topical films has two different aspects. There is, first, the aspect that was studied by the Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry and Educationists which met in April 1932 : co-operation with the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in making official international activities known through news films.

Apparently, the only solution here will be to come to an agreement with the producers and to keep regularly in contact with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, such contact to be supervised and directed, if necessary, by a joint committee of the parties concerned.

The other aspect of the problem is that presented by topical news films in the strict sense of the term. There is, of course, no more vivid, direct or striking way of giving the public a wide knowledge of what is happening throughout the world. The choice of topics is an extremely important question, and that is why international co-operation, in the form of an agreement between the various countries, suggests itself.

(2) *Films dealing with International Relations.*—Apart from educational films in the strict sense, and films or topical gazettes designed to popularise the work of the League, it would seem to be of special interest to the latter that the cinema should be used to spread knowledge of important international questions. Excellent results have already been achieved in this field by means of animated cartoons. It is for the experts to say whether these successful technical experiments can be carried further, and whether such films are suitable for exhibition at popular cinema performances.

(3) *International Understanding.*—The cinema offers the nations, and still more the various types of civilisation, an incomparable means of getting to know and understand one another. The production of films for this purpose ought to be encouraged. The field is immense : scientific research, discovery and exploration, among other branches of activity, would furnish most attractive subjects. Here, too, as in the last class of films, a machinery of exchange and selection should be introduced.

(4) There remains the more general question, the *intellectual function of the cinema*, which covers everything connected with the quality and the artistic, intellectual and moral standard of films shown to the public. This is not the place to repeat the criticisms that are too frequently made ; it might be better, on the contrary, to draw attention to the constant improvement in films—which is apparent—and to the high quality of many cinema productions. At the same time, there is undoubtedly still room for improvement. As a matter of fact, a number of special problems arise in connection with the highest forms of intellectual activity—problems of co-operation with composers, writers and dramatists. The question of stage-plays adapted for the screen and of works actually written for it should be studied.

It is difficult, apart from strictly intellectual questions, to pass over some of the political, financial, and economic aspects of the problem. To take one example only, it is difficult to say nothing about films intended for countries representing different civilisations.

The International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might usefully make a preliminary enquiry into all these points and into others too. It should not aim at a very detailed investigation for the purpose of collecting complete material. In cases of this kind, it should refrain from issuing a large number of questionnaires, concentrating attention rather on the quality of the replies. It would therefore seem advisable first to approach the most distinguished producers, authors, composers and writers in the various countries. If they were specifically consulted on the main aspects of the problem, they would probably be able to make a number of suggestions as to the lines along which international organisation in this field should develop, thus enabling fruitless experiment and useless endeavour to be avoided.

It would be advisable at the same time to instruct the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to push forward its enquiry into the intellectual function of the cinema, after it has completed its similar study of broadcasting.

3. THE INTELLECTUAL RÔLE OF THE PRESS : MADRID CONFERENCE.

The Institute was represented at the second Conference of Official Press Bureaux and Press Representatives, convened by the Spanish Government, at Madrid from November 7th to 11th, 1933. The Conference congratulated the Institute on the publication of "Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse", which contains contributions from M. Sanin Cano, M. H. de Jouvenel, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, and M. Friedrich Sieburg. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

" The Conference,

" After noting the first very admirable volume published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation entitled ' Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse ', which it recommends for translation into several languages and the widest possible circulation :

" Warmly congratulates the Institute on the favourable initial results of this enquiry ;

" And hopes that the latter may be pursued with equal success with a view to developing better mutual acquaintance between the peoples by means of the Press."

Following these first results, the Institute has arranged for the publication of an English edition of " Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse ".

It is thought that a further consultation among distinguished journalists of other countries might provide matter for a second volume.

4. ENQUIRY REGARDING THE " PROBLEM OF DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION. "

The enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the problem of documentary information led last year to certain important conclusions. In this field, the importance of concerted action has long been acknowledged.

The information gathered last year by the Institute showed that numerous efforts were being made, and that some results had been achieved. It also revealed certain differences of method. In these circumstances, before drawing up a plan of action, it appeared evident to the Committee that a comprehensive study of documentary information should be made, and it was suggested that the preparation of a Guide to Documentary Information should take precedence of any other programme. The plan was drawn up following a meeting of experts which took place at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on November 6th, 1933. The discussion was based on a memorandum submitted by M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry and President of the Union française des Organismes de documentation. It was decided that the Guide should not be a mere repertory of international or national information centres, but should justify its title by including a series of explanatory chapters defining the notion of documentation, the difficulties encountered and the mechanism of rational organisation in this field. It should also deal with documentary information, its special technique, and its function in the organisation of intellectual work.

In the course of this year, the Institute has held a consultation with the national unions and international centres ; it has approached some 250 international organisations, asking for detailed information regarding their documentary information centres, their working and their relations with users. Similar information has been sought from important national unions of documentary information, of which there are as yet very few.

A great number of organisations have replied to the enquiry. The replies, however, have not always been wholly satisfactory, and entail checking and further correspondence, thus complicating the work.

As a whole, the Guide, which will involve a supplementary enquiry and expert consultations—apart from the fact that the editing will take some time—will not be ready for publication for about a year. There is reason to hope, however, that it will prove a convenient work of reference.

Meanwhile the Institute will endeavour to promote the formation of central organisations in each country embracing the existing centres, on the lines of the Union française des organismes de documentation and the Council of Learned Societies in the United States. It will remain in touch with the institutions concerned with this most important problem of intellectual co-operation, for it must not be forgotten that the enquiry in which it is now engaged is to serve as a basis for continuous work. It seems clear that the true solution of the problem resides in the creation of specialised centres, well equipped and capable of giving information as to the exact position as regards the branches of science with which they deal, as well as in the rational division of labour and the methodical establishment of an international understanding.

5. COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT (RE-ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION : CULTURAL RELATIONS).

(a) *Re-organisation of Public Education.*

The mission of Chinese educationists who, as is known, were sent to Europe as a result of the recommendations of the League of Nations experts for the purpose of studying the organisation of public education, returned to Nanking in the spring of 1933, after a journey that lasted six months. On their return to Nanking, the members of the mission were requested to give a brief account of the experience they had acquired during their study tour, and to propose what measures seemed to them most suitable for adoption in the branches of education they had severally been instructed to examine. Their report was to be drawn up in accordance with the scheme of work prepared by the mission of experts which the League sent to China in 1931. Two members of the Chinese mission were, furthermore, appointed commissioners for education at the head of the schools administration in the provinces of Anhwei and Hupeh, where they will have an opportunity of putting into practice the results of the experience gained during their journey in the West.

Mention should also be made of the great activity displayed at Nanking last year in public education. The decree which the Minister of National Education published in 1933 concerning elementary teaching covers in practice the whole of this field, from the organisation of finance, curricula, time-tables and school discipline down to the smallest details of school administration. Other measures which have been adopted since 1932 regulating the conditions for the examination of primary and secondary school pupils before public boards are designed to raise the general standard. The secondary schools curriculum, which has been revised by the recent decree of the Minister of National Education, is in complete agreement on several points with

the recommendations of the League of Nations report, particularly as regards the abolition of the system of "credits" and the increasing attention given to natural science training. The curriculum for teachers' training colleges is also being revised and the results will be made public shortly. The democratisation of teaching, and first of all of elementary teaching, which has been urged by the League experts, would seem to be the aim of the recent efforts made by the Government to prevent the budget for public education from being affected by possible fluctuations in the general finances. These efforts have met with success in certain provinces, such as Kiangsu and Honan for instance, where the financial stability which Chinese public education urgently needs seems to have been ensured. Lastly, we may note with satisfaction the identity of view between certain recommendations of the League's report and those of the Congress of Mathematical, Physical and Astronomical Sciences held at Nanking in 1933. This Congress called for the re-organisation of scientific teaching, the preparation of school-books better adapted to the requirements of Chinese schools, and the creation of a Chinese scientific terminology (cf. pages 111, 112, 198, 199 of the League of Nations report, "The Re-organisation of Education in China").

(b) *Continuation of Collaboration with the Chinese Government.*

See Appendix 3 : Report by M. F. Maurette.

(c) *Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appears to be destined to play an important part in the programme of re-organisation and intellectual exchanges, for which the Chinese Government has requested the League's assistance. This Committee was set up in the spring of 1933 on the initiative of M. Wu Shi-Fee, M. Tsai Yuan-Pai and M. Li Yu Ying and under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. It comprises persons chosen either on account of their qualifications or as representatives of the principal institutions for culture and the administration of national education. Its Executive Committee, presided over by M. Wu Shi-Fee, meets regularly every two months. The office of the permanent secretariat, under the direction of M. Hoshien Chen, has its seat at Shanghai. The Chinese Committee, like those of the other countries, has two main tasks—to co-ordinate the activities of the cultural institutions in China and to ensure the participation of China in international intellectual co-operation.

As regards the first of these tasks, the Committee has instituted an enquiry into the position of the Chinese intellectual organisations with a view to drawing up a complete list ; it also co-operates with the Association of Chinese Libraries in editing a review, the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*, the first number of which appeared in March 1934. It has undertaken a methodical collection of the studies on the popular art of the various districts of the vast empire, and is contemplating the creation of a museum of popular art ; and, lastly, it devotes special attention to old Chinese music.

In order to make the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation known, the National Committee has translated into Chinese the pamphlet on National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the report of the International Committee on the work of its fifteenth plenary session (July 1933), an account of the fourteenth session, and two publications of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—*i.e.*, the first volume of "The State and Economic Life" and the papers on Goethe, etc. In this connection, mention may be made of the creation of an educational information centre within the Shanghai section of the Sino-International Library, with which the Committee is in close co-operation, and the scheme for organising a National Committee of Popular Art and a Co-ordination Committee of Higher International Studies.

Lastly, the Committee is co-operating with the intellectual employment office. It has concluded an agreement with the International School at Geneva, whereby the latter will reserve a certain number of places for young Chinese scholars. The latter will receive, apart from general education, instruction in the language and literature of their country from Chinese teachers placed at the disposal of the school by the Committee. The plan to establish an international school at Shanghai, in which Western teachers will take part, is at present under consideration.

(d) *The Sino-International Library.*

The Sino-International Library of Geneva, founded in close connection with the Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and with the Chinese delegation accredited at Geneva and Paris to the International Intellectual Co-operation organisations, has for some time been installed at 5, route de Florissant, Geneva. It is entrusted to Dr. H. L. Tientshe Hu, former Director of the Section of Scientific Relations with Foreign Countries of the Peiping Academy. The Library, which is officially recognised by the Nanking Government, from which it receives a subsidy, has about 200,000 Chinese works and 10,000 European books. Its constituent assembly comprises 300 Chinese and European members, who undertake to pay a yearly subscription of 400 francs for ten years. In order to enable distinguished scholars with small means to join this advisory body, the Chinese Government has undertaken to pay the subscription of twelve members.

The Library is not intended to be merely a repository of books ; it is to become a centre of Chinese study and research and a liaison organ between the European intellectual world and China. It proposes to render service primarily to specialists ; but it will also meet the needs of

all who are interested in China by supplying information, by loans of scientific material and by the exchange of works on Chinese subjects with other libraries and with private persons.

A bureau will be founded within its organisation and will be called the Sino-International Academy ; its task will be to assist Chinese teachers and students residing in Europe, to give them information regarding living conditions and conditions of employment, to facilitate their installation and, in general, to protect their material and moral interests.

The Library is also to comprise two further sections. One of these has already been formed at Shanghai, while the other will be shortly established in New York.

6. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The Institute has been able to publish the results of the enquiry undertaken on the proposal of Professor Tanakadate. This work had no political tendency. The Committee, after exhaustive discussion, did not think it possible to exercise a direct influence on the abandonment of national characters and the universal adoption of Roman characters. It considered, however, that the work would have real scientific value. The Institute therefore had to enter into relations with scientists and philologists of recognised authority. In so doing, it received the greatest assistance from the National Committees of the countries concerned, to which it tenders its thanks.

The enquiry appears to have produced results which deserve some mention. The Institute's publication comprises twenty-seven articles dealing with eighteen different countries and languages : African tribes, Annam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Caucasus, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Netherlands Indies, Japan, Madagascar, Persia, Siam, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yiddish and Hebrew, Yugoslavia.

A distinguished philologist, Professor Otto Jespersen, of Copenhagen University, has written an introduction which not only summarises the reports collected by the Institute, but gives, in vigorous synthesis, a complete and exhaustive study of the problem of the general introduction of Roman characters. It should further be added, to emphasise the interest of this publication, that it is the first attempt, in this special field, to combine in a general framework the results of all the research undertaken on the subject.

IV. EDUCATION.

I. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES.

(a) *Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.*

In 1933, the Directors of Higher Education drew up a complete programme of specific enquiries to be carried out by the Institute. The programme faithfully reflected the aims which the Committee had been assigned—the investigation of problems relating to the organisation of universities and scientific research in general, so as to compare the experience gained in this sphere and thus promote the establishment of an international policy of scientific research.

The documentary work is being pursued in accordance with the guiding principles laid down by the Committee at its first two meetings. The countries taking part in the joint enquiries on the universities and institutions of higher education were selected on account of specially interesting features in their university systems and are as follows : the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Each of these countries is drawing up a second report, which will give an account of the measures adopted in order to stimulate scientific studies, both at the universities and elsewhere. Some of the material has already reached the Institute, and it may be expected that it will all be available to members of the Committee by the end of the year.

In the present age, when the necessity for adapting the methods and scope of higher education to the requirements of a changed world is becoming more and more apparent, the direct discussion of such problems by Directors of Higher Education on the basis of documents specially prepared for their use should lead to conclusions of the greatest value from the point of view of the adoption of an international policy of advanced scholarship.

The other problems submitted to the Committee call for equally thorough preparation, and here also the work is well on the way to completion. With the acceptance of Professor Castrilli's report, the steps taken to co-ordinate national university statistics enter upon their decisive phase. A minimum list of the particulars which all national statistics should comprise was first transmitted to the statistical bureaux of the countries represented on the Committee, where it is now under consideration, and, according to the information already received, it may be presumed that the method recommended will be generally accepted. It will then have to be gradually extended to the other countries. When that has been done, the comparison of the various series of national university statistics, which at present is extremely difficult, will become a very simple matter. Wholly reliable statistical information should be available to form the basis of the study of the various problems raised by the overcrowding of universities and the liberal professions and the energetic steps already taken in many countries to deal with this evil. It is, moreover, only on that condition, through the exchange of information and the comparison of methods, that the various countries can benefit by experiments made abroad.

In the last place, the enquiry regarding the organisation of biological studies set on foot by the Committee, with the co-operation of distinguished representatives of the sciences concerned, will also have been completed by the next session, when the final conclusions will be submitted.

(b) *University Exchanges.*

An International Centre of University Information has been in operation at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, though not under that name, during the past year.

It is only lack of adequate funds which prevents the Institute from developing this service on a very considerable scale ; but, even now, its working is highly satisfactory, thanks to the fact that it acts as the international secretariat for the University Bureaux, the Committee of International Students' Organisations and organisations interested in students in foreign countries ; and also thanks indirectly to other activities relating in various ways to special branches of higher education, such as archæology, the history of art, social sciences, international relations, etc.

A tribute must in the first place be paid to the valuable assistance which the Institute has received from the National Universities Bureaux and their Directors. Numerous requests for information have been passed on to them, to which they have always sent very satisfactory replies.

The complete list of vacation courses in Europe which has been published since 1928 has been issued this year in the form of a trilingual booklet (instead of in three separate editions—German, English and French—as in former years). The development of such courses since the war and their growing importance as a means of drawing closer the bonds between students and professors in the various countries have led us to investigate their organisation and working, together with their methods of teaching and propaganda. The results of this enquiry, which has been carried out with the assistance of the organisers of the vacation courses themselves, have been published in the *Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*.

In the last place, the Institute, as in previous years, has published two numbers, in French and English, of its bulletin *The Student Abroad*. In this booklet it has endeavoured to give as complete a list as possible of everything that has recently been done in the various countries to encourage visits by foreign students and to see that they receive a warm welcome. The correspondence received on this subject from the competent institutions proves that this publication meets a real need.

The section devoted to educational notes in the Institute's *Monthly Bulletin* also constitutes a source of very varied information on international university life. Special attention is paid, amongst other subjects, to the serious problem of the overcrowding of the liberal professions, and, in this connection, to the action being taken in the various countries in official and other quarters to reduce unemployment among young university graduates.

2. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES.

(1) The past year has seen an increase in the number of centres between which the Institute maintains co-ordination and liaison, and their activities and exchanges are developing very satisfactorily. In a clearly defined field of primary importance for the future of international relations, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has succeeded in promoting the creation of official organisations specially equipped for entering into relations with foreign countries, whose initial task is to collect complete information on conditions of education in their own countries.

The steps taken by the Institute have led to the formation of thirty-three centres in the following countries : South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

A delegation of the Advisory Committee of Experts whose discussions resulted in the formation of these centres met at the Institute on January 15th, 1934. Regular contact had then been established between those in charge of the National Centres in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Poland and the United States, and the valuable, detailed information thus obtained bears witness to the utility of this new organisation. In addition, the Institute has been in a position to communicate to all national centres a number of documents of primary interest to educationalists, thus effectively ensuring liaison between the various centres.

(2) Over and above the exchange of information, the first joint work of the Educational Centres will be the preparation of an international educational bibliography, to be published by the Institute. The principal task of the delegation of the Advisory Committee has been to establish a list of the general chapters of this publication in the light of observations conveyed to the Institute by the various centres.

In substance, the reports received were all in favour of confining the bibliography to strictly educational subjects of an essentially international character, such as international school correspondence, the teaching of peace, foreign travel for the young, etc., or problems

which, though of a national character, are likely to interest other national centres, such as laws and regulations, school attendance and school terms, State or public action in regard to schools, etc.

The following general chapters and subdivisions were adopted :

A. National systems of education :

- (a) General considerations ;
- (b) Legislation ;
- (c) Administration and organisation ;
- (d) Financial questions.

B. International educational relations :

- (a) General considerations,
- (b) Instruction in international relations,
- (c) Exchanges of pupils, students, teachers,
- (d) Aids to education : broadcasting, the cinematograph, lantern slides, records, etc.

This first bibliographical experiment will cover the year beginning January 1st, 1934, and will be published early in 1935. The Institute has printed and forwarded to the different centres bibliographic cards drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Experts.

(3) The Institute has, moreover, published a list of the existing centres this year. This booklet, which is issued in French and English, is designed to enable educationalists to obtain reliable and accurate information on the organisation and activities of the national centres.

Another important feature of this work is that it gives a list of the principal educational reviews appearing in each country. This list was compiled by the Institute in co-operation with the national centres.

(4) This new departure on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would seem to be most deserving of support and encouragement.

Now that the centres have been set up, the most urgent task is to keep them constantly supplied with international work. The Institute can ensure regular relations and exchanges between them, and, as has already been explained, they have at its request agreed to set about the immediate preparation of their educational bibliography. But it will probably be necessary to go still further and stimulate their co-operation by a meeting of representatives of existing centres. In present circumstances, it would be difficult for the Institute to bear the expense of such a meeting ; but, as most of these organisations are under public control, the Governments might be prevailed upon to pay the expenses of one delegate from each centre.

Such a meeting will require careful preparation, and it could hardly be held before the summer or autumn of 1935. The Institute will have to proceed to consultations regarding the agenda, the joint work to be proposed to the Educational Centres and the collection of preliminary material. A less ambitious, though also less effective, solution would be to summon in 1935 an enlarged Committee of Experts. But it is certain that the results would not be so far-reaching, and the Institute would propose that the necessary negotiations and preparations should be undertaken for a meeting of representatives of all the existing National Centres.

3. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS.

The Committee of Representatives of Students' International Organisations decided this year to devote its meeting to the crisis in international relations and the student problems arising therefrom. In so doing, it was anxious to express its sense of responsibility towards the international commonwealth, at a time when certain signs might suggest a decline of that sense of responsibility among university students.

The proposal, which had been put forward at a smaller meeting of the Committee in Paris on November 27th, 1933, met with the full approval of the Executive Committee. The latter felt that the big international students' organisations, which have been associated with the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation since 1926, and which, through their national branches, represent almost the whole of the student world, should be fully acquainted with the movement of opinion in university student circles, and should, as far as possible, be able to define their present attitude towards international collaboration, which is the *raison d'être* of the Committee comprising those organisations. At the same time, an invitation was extended to the Students' Committee to meet this year at Geneva, at the offices of the Secretariat. The cordial acceptance of that invitation by the Committee may be interpreted as proof of the latter's devotion to the League's ideals.

This meeting of the Committee—the ninth—was held on April 16th and 17th, under the chairmanship of M. Oscar de Halecki, Professor in the University of Warsaw. It comprised the following organisations : International Confederation of Students, International Student Service, International Federation of University Women, International University Federation for the League of Nations, World's Student Christian Federation, Pax Romana, World Union of Jewish Students.

The chief item on the agenda was "The Crisis in International Co-operation and its Influence on the Activities of Students' International Organisations". The discussion of this question dominated the Conference throughout—a fact that is not surprising, firstly, by reason of the circumstances which made the subject a burning question, and, secondly, because the two outstanding aspects of the Committee's activity were brought into play. The Committee's duty is, on the one hand, to co-ordinate the activities of the seven international student organisations, in order to ensure a proper division of labour among them and define their respective spheres with the necessary precision; and, secondly, to see that those organisations carry out concerted enquiries into the more general problems of student life.

Each of the seven international organisations had submitted a study on the selected subject. The discussions were remarkable for the degree of frankness with which the organisations expressed themselves on their experiences and on their preoccupations in the face of the difficulties that they encounter in certain countries.

Different as have been the effects of the changes in international life on the position of the several student organisations, the seven reports concur in stating that those effects are by no means purely negative.

Generally speaking, the Committee's discussions would seem to show that the immediate dangers have for the moment been surmounted. The representatives of all the organisations emphasised the necessity of reinforcing local activities, which, making full use of national personalities, should form a sound basis for international work. They agreed, also, that it was important to strengthen the bonds between the various groups affiliated in any one country and the seven organisations forming the Committee. These main ideas were embodied in resolutions. In drafting the latter, the Committee also made a point of affirming the principle that its members are responsible for maintaining international contact between universities and recommending that the international organisations should take concerted action. Lastly, the Committee protested against the restrictions on freedom of action which prevented the groups in certain countries from co-operating with the international organisations.

The free exchanges of views that took place upon the true scope of international student co-operation were a regular searching of conscience, the beneficial effects of which will undoubtedly be felt in the activities of these organisations.

The meeting next discussed the draft constitution of a General Students Press Committee to be attached to the international student organisations. This draft had been prepared by a meeting held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 12th, 1934, under the chairmanship of M. Valot, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Journalists, in the presence of delegates of the international student organisations, including the directors of the Press Secretariat of the International Confederation of Students and the International Catholic University Press Secretariat. This General Students Press Committee will have to co-ordinate the Press activities of the different international student organisations and, as far as possible, to promote relations between the international student organisations and the student Press, and the Press as a whole. It will also issue an international student's Press card, the wording of which was approved by the Committee.

The International University Federation for the League of Nations gave an account of unemployment among young people and the grave consequences of that economic and social phenomenon, and proposed concerted action with a view to finding some means of dealing with the abnormal situation. The Committee decided to place this problem on the agenda of its next session, referring at the same time to the studies carried out by the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

4. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

The revision of school text-books remains one of the most difficult questions. The movement in favour of the proper editing of educational books is, indeed, being continued in certain countries, not only by private action, but also by official measures. The *Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation*, in the chapter on school text-books, describes the various measures applied by different educational departments, and is publishing decrees and laws promulgated on the subject as well as resolutions adopted by international organisations. The National Committees have, moreover, forwarded to the Institute numerous lists of the school-books used in their countries. This material has also been published.

Nevertheless, owing doubtless to political circumstances, it has not served, as was hoped, as a basis for international official action. No measures under the revised "Casares procedure", which aims at the revision of school-books by the deletion of passages detrimental to friendly international relations, have been applied during the year.

On the other hand, careful attention should be given to another aspect of the problem—namely, to emphasise and promote what has been called constructive action in favour of the preparation of school-books in a spirit of international concord. These views were endorsed by the Executive Committee at its meeting in December 1933, when it entrusted a new task to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—namely, by enquiries among National Committees and associations of teachers to collect from various countries passages from history books used in schools, which, in the opinion of these organisations, are objectively conceived. Chapters might be distributed and made known as models of their kind, in which educationists have endeavoured to give young people an impartial description of events leading to impassioned controversy. The dissemination of such works would undoubtedly be invaluable

and would form a solid basis for the Committee's efforts to introduce in schools books which are not detrimental to the future of international co-operation. As already pointed out, the problem is not merely one of suppressing passages calculated to disturb international relations. The revision of school-books enters into the framework of history teaching, and intellectual circles must take up the preparation of satisfactory works to the same extent as the improvement of unsatisfactory works, or even to a greater extent.

Historians and educationists are agreed that the teaching of history should be strictly objective. Difficulties arise, however, when it has to be determined how and to what extent authors of school-books can be asked to adhere to a strictly objective representation of history.

In addition to definite errors of fact, there are all those which bear upon disputed facts. It is in these difficult cases that the scientific probity of an author appears most clearly as well as his endeavour to compare theories with evidence, to examine divergent viewpoints, even if unable in his description to develop every aspect of this work of criticism. Such scientific probity is also evinced by the extent to which he formulates his criticism. Moreover, even though national history must take first place in school-books, some authors endeavour to give prominence to the joint work of civilisation and the growing interdependence of nations.

In its enquiry the Institute's very aim is to invite communications on chapters or passages conforming to these rules of scientific probity. National Committees and teachers' organisations will be informed that the passages selected should bear upon outstanding periods and facts of national history and also upon contemporary history. It is important that the enquiry should bear upon facts in regard to which historians have often failed to show the necessary objectivity.

If possible, the Institute will endeavour in its report to classify the passages forwarded by different countries on the same historical events, in order to bring out points of divergence or agreement and perhaps to outline the basis for regional agreements with a view to action similar to that successfully carried out in northern countries by the "Norden" associations.

Lastly, the Institute was represented at the second International Conference on the Teaching of History, held at Basle on June 9th to 11th, 1934. All the questions dealt with at that meeting are of the highest interest to intellectual co-operation. They relate to the ways in which history-teaching methods should promote international understanding.

5. INTERNATIONAL JOURNEYS AND INTERCHANGES OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

A number of national centres for the co-ordination of the work of numerous organisations dealing with international journeys of young people were opened on the initiative of the Institute. Four more countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Norway) have, during the year, organised special centres. It is hoped that other countries will adhere shortly; negotiations with Belgium, the United Kingdom, Poland and the United States of America are well advanced.

As it is, the network of national centres (twelve countries) is sufficiently extensive to enable the second part of the Committee's recommendations of 1933 to be carried into effect—namely, the organisation of meetings and the exchange of all useful information concerning young people's journeys, the principal results obtained and the conclusions to be drawn.

Generally speaking, the information already obtained points to two essential conclusions : (a) the year 1933 was not as satisfactory as the preceding years as regards the international relations of young people, financial difficulties hampering the work of the organisers and also the work of propaganda and preparation in countries where the movement to promote travel by young people requires encouragement ; (b) there is a satisfactory and increasing tendency, in the international organisations dealing with any kind of youthful travel, to create a permanent link between the national affiliated branches and thus to centralise their efforts.

This tendency will certainly facilitate the Institute's task, and will lead to the consideration of a new form of liaison between the various international organisations thus created, with a view to practical methods of collaboration and agreement. Further, it will help to develop the network of communications already established between national centres.

To sum up, the Institute contemplates the following programme of action for the coming year :

To encourage the formation of several new national centres ;

To continue to collect information and to promote enquiries on everything connected with international travel by young people ;

If possible, to maintain relations between the international secretariats and the major organisations interested in the question.

6. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Since the publication of its book on educational broadcasting, the Institute has remained in constant touch with further movements in this field and has afforded them full publicity.

The chapter on "Educational Broadcasting", regularly published in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Institute, contains communications, studies by experts and reviews of books and articles on this subject.

Special attention is devoted to anything calculated to promote better international understanding. School broadcasting enables young people to be made acquainted, in a lively and topical manner, with the principal features of foreign civilisations. Numerous official and private associations have made commendable efforts in this direction.

This work of centralisation and of comparison of methods and results will be continued next year.

7. POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION : ADULT EDUCATION.

(1) At its 1933 session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation authorised the Institute, in conjunction with the International Labour Office, to undertake a comparative investigation of the methods of adult education. It was understood that this investigation would be proceeded with so far as the funds of the Institute permitted and within such time as the Institute thought fit, and that a limited number of countries would be dealt with. In consequence, however, of the resignation of the official in charge of the investigation, who possessed recognised competence in the matter, this work has been somewhat delayed.

The plan approved provides for investigations to be carried out by specialists as to the purpose, organisation, methods and working of adult education in the following countries : the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The whole will form the basis for a comparative study which the Institute intends to entrust to an expert with sufficient international experience to describe what has been achieved in these countries, to draw attention to the best methods and to indicate the part which this movement is called upon to play in the future of civilisation.

The Institute would thus complete the work it has already begun at the request of the International Labour Office in regard to the employment of workers' spare time.

(2) Whilst the results of this comparative study are being awaited, another kindred subject has been taken up. This relates to the difficult problem of the unemployment of young people, which the International Labour Office has placed on the agenda of its 1935 Conference. One of its aspects—continuation-school training for young people under 18—is being investigated with the help of the major international associations and their Liaison Committee. It seems more and more evident that, as the result of the increased use of machinery, all the unemployed will not be absorbed into work even if general economic prosperity is restored. The raising of the age of admission to work, while it may diminish the number of young persons without employment, makes it imperative that the hours of leisure shall be usefully employed in organised post-school instruction.

Besides the possible prolongation of the school age, questions of vocational continuation courses, technical re-education, labour camps and other methods should be considered.

8. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Permanent Committee for International School Correspondence, for which the Institute acts as secretariat, continued its task of co-ordinating the school correspondence offices of the various countries ; it has also endeavoured to arrange for new centres in countries where none yet exist, and it has been fairly successful. It has been able to "recognise" the national bureaux of Australia, Hungary and Poland, and to negotiate for the establishment or re-organisation of the bureaux in Belgium, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. The sixth number of *International School Correspondence* has also been prepared by the Permanent Committee. It contains reports on the activities, during the school year 1933-34, of the international school correspondence bureaux recognised by the Committee.

9. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As the Committee may learn from the special report of the Liaison Committee, collaboration and liaison have been maintained with the major associations dealing with the problems of instruction and education for peace. An official meeting of their Liaison Committee was held at the Institute in February last, and was devoted to the questions set out in the previous chapters and forming the educational programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It should be emphasised that, through the Liaison Committee and the major associations of which it consists, intellectual co-operation maintains close touch with public opinion. The organisations concerned are thirty in number and are all, or almost all, arranged on a federative basis. Their national branches, their numerous bulletins and their congresses and meetings afford valuable means of international contact and exercise an influence in all countries. These organisations should be specially thanked for the wide publicity given in their periodicals to decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to the results of the investigations carried out under the auspices of the Committee, and to the publications of the Institute.

Special stress may perhaps be laid on the Liaison Committee's work in regard to unemployment among young persons and its moral effects. This investigation is proceeding

in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and, especially as regards post-school education, with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

These are questions for close investigation, and the official bodies dealing with them might obtain valuable help from the major associations, many of which have a long practical experience of work for the young and the education of the adolescent after he has left school.

As in the case of the international students' associations, the falling off in international relations puts various obstacles in the way of the Liaison Committee's activities. It was natural that whole groups, in their desire for various forms of contact, mutual assistance and understanding between peoples, should be led to compare their experience and discuss these new difficulties with one another. They placed on the Liaison Committee's agenda problems such as "Peace, nationality and race in education"; "What are the present political, psychological, economic and other obstacles to international collaboration? Is a reconstruction of the notion of internationalism possible and how can it be attained?" The Committee will realise that many international organisations share the same fears, but the Liaison Committee's decisions and conclusions will, it may be hoped, have a practical value, in addition to their intrinsic interest.

V. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

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

The Institute has sought to maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the scientific unions themselves and the other major scientific organisations, with a view to improving on the results which this method had yielded last year.

For the first time, the Council invited the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to send a representative to its general assembly at Brussels on July 5th, 1934.

Collaboration with the unions has also continued. Thus, the Institute took part in the General Assembly of the International Union of Chemistry, held in Madrid in April 1934, when several questions of importance to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation were discussed.

The same problem has been put on the agenda of the meeting of the International Union of Physics arranged to be held in London next October.

Lastly, the Institute has, on several occasions, collaborated with other international organisations—*e.g.*, the International Union of Biology and the International Committee on Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.

2. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

After considering special reports drawn up by the International Unions of Physics and Chemistry, the Committee of Experts which met at Madrid in 1933 recommended a procedure for investigating the co-ordination of terminology, and entrusted its application to a Permanent Committee, for which the Institute was to act as secretary, and, at the same time, adopted other resolutions of a technical nature concerning terms common to physics and chemistry.

The first task of the Institute was to secure the approval of the two unions concerned. At the Institute's request, the Union of Chemistry set up a special committee to study the co-ordination of scientific terminology.

The conclusions of this enquiry were submitted last April to the eleventh Conference of the International Union of Chemistry. The special committee for co-ordinating terminologies then adopted the following resolution, which was noted by the general assembly of the Union :

"The Committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry for co-ordinating scientific terminology, having noted the report submitted by M. Charles Marie at the meeting organised by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, approves the resolutions then adopted."

The same procedure is being followed by the Union of Physics, and it is hoped that it will be equally successful at the meeting in London next October. The Institute will then merely have to forward the complete result to the International Council of Scientific Unions for final approval. Preparations are also proceeding for further work in biology.

3. COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

In this connection, the Institute has applied the detailed scheme of work drawn up by the Committee of Experts, which met at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg. In agreement with the latter, it is collecting the necessary material for drawing up lists of the models and duplicates existing in the chief museums. Great interest is being taken in this work in England and the United States of America, but it is a lengthy task. The Centre for Liaison between Science Museums and



Information Centres has continued to collect information and suggestions and to circulate them among the institutions concerned.

It has also continued the publication of the monthly bulletin *Scientific Museums*, fifteen issues of which have already appeared, and which is publishing more and more original information.

4. REPERTORY OF SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES.

In 1933, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposed to draw up a list of physics laboratories which regularly admit considerable numbers of foreign students and offer them special facilities for study. This decision was the outcome of a discussion of a wider scheme—namely, to draw up a complete list of all physics laboratories.

Although the less ambitious scheme was adopted, the Institute found that it had first to undertake the heavy task of compiling a list of all existing laboratories and then to see whether the particulars collected could be classified according to a suitable method of selection.

Use can already be made of the information collected and classified. There are, however, great difficulties as regards the selection to be made. The Institute first tried the method generally applied in such cases of leaving the national authorities to make a selection. The results, however, showed that, in this case, the procedure was not satisfactory. The selection of international laboratories can only be made by experts appointed on the responsibility of the Committee. This will be a delicate task, and it might perhaps be better to wait until the financial situation enables the original scheme to be taken up again and a complete list of laboratories of pure and applied physics to be published.

5. ANNUAL TABLES OF CONSTANTS AND NUMERICAL DATA.

The Council of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, at its 1934 session in Madrid, reconsidered the material difficulties which the Committee on Annual Tables of Constants has to contend with in continuing its publications.

In Madrid, two kinds of action were advocated, with which the Committee might associate itself :

(a) The resolution setting up the International Committee on Annual Tables was officially communicated by the Foreign Office to the Governments represented at the London Congress in 1909. The same procedure should be followed for amending its regulations, and the Congress of the Union considered that the question should be examined by an international official conference, and asked the French Government to take steps to convene this conference at the earliest possible moment. The Madrid resolutions have already been forwarded to the various Governments by the Spanish Government.

The importance of this recommendation cannot be over-estimated. Such an undertaking as the tables of constants should be safeguarded against the vicissitudes it has hitherto experienced owing to the fact that the principle and the scale of the necessary national contributions have not, except in a few cases, been laid down and finally accepted. The only remedy is an official conference, and it would seem advisable for the Committee to support the recommendation made by the International Union of Chemistry.

(b) The Union of Chemistry has also resolved to ask the various branches of pure science to give the tables of constants the same support that has hitherto been given by chemistry only.

By a resolution adopted at the Madrid Congress, the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have both received such a request to convene a committee of experts representative of all the major international scientific organisations. If the International Council of Scientific Unions agrees, it would probably be highly desirable that the procedure suggested should be jointly adopted.

6. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The Institute has continued its efforts to make the rules for abstracts drawn up by the Committee of Scientific Advisers as widely known as possible.

These rules are being more and more generally adopted, and a large number of scientific organisations belonging to different countries have spontaneously got into touch with the Institute with a view to obtaining the explanations necessary for the application of the rules. It might almost be said that, as a whole, and notwithstanding difficulties and divergent customs, the problem of abstracts has now been solved.

VI. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

I. LIBRARIES.

(a) *Enquiry into the Training of Librarians.*

Although the Institute has also collected information of various kinds relating to the libraries of different countries and their work, which has been published regularly in its bulletin *Intellectual Co-operation*, it has devoted its chief attention to the enquiry into the professional training of librarians. The information received in this connection in the course of previous investigations had shown that, while there were a few points on which they coincided, on the whole, the methods employed by the various countries differed widely. The conclusion was reached, therefore, that a comparative study for the purpose of ascertaining the results obtained by these various methods would be of great utility, and the members of the Committee of Librarians, meeting last year at Geneva, requested the Institute to undertake this enquiry, which they considered should cover all public libraries. Under this head would come national and municipal libraries and specialised and popular libraries. This conception of the enquiry appears to have been the right one, as the categories of libraries for which the professional training of librarians needs to be improved vary according to the country.

The Institute's enquiry was conducted in two stages : it first asked for certain definite documentary information, and received from nearly all European countries, the United States, China and Japan replies which constitute a valuable record. It did not, however, wish to confine itself to this necessarily schematic enquiry and approached certain persons possessing the requisite qualifications, requesting them to submit original reports dealing with the factors of the problem in their own country and giving their general views and suggestions. About a dozen surveys have already been received.

Taking into consideration both the contents of the library and the public which uses it, the Institute has, for the purpose of arriving at general conclusions, classified libraries into four main categories : (1) specialised scientific libraries ; (2) general libraries of the *Bibliothèque nationale* type ; (3) libraries of a general character (municipal, central, provincial) ; (4) popular libraries.

The comparative survey made shows how the problem of training higher, intermediate or lower grade librarians is usually dealt with in these different categories as regards technique and teaching methods.

The report advocates not only national measures but international collaboration as well, periodical meetings of directors of schools or professors, the establishment of institutes for research in library management, which would study the various experiments made and the new methods which might be adopted according to the purpose of the various categories of libraries.

After it has been revised by a librarian, M. de Gregori, Director of the Casanatense Library in Rome, this report will be published ; it will have the merit of striking out upon a new line, different from other works already published, dealing with the management of libraries.

(b) *Collections of Facsimiles.*

The Institute was also instructed to collect the fullest possible information on the reproduction of manuscripts in facsimile. Last year, it requested the libraries to be good enough to draw up and communicate to it a list of their collections. In order to facilitate the work, M. Collijn was good enough to draw up, by way of example, an inventory of collections of facsimiles for Sweden. When these lists are complete, they will constitute a very useful reference document for all who wish to consult at little expense and without inconvenience original documents, the loan of which is usually unobtainable without great difficulty.

2. ARCHIVES.

The collaboration between archives departments initiated by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has begun to bear fruit this year.

(a) The most important achievement is the compilation of the "International Guide to Archives", which has led to close co-operation between archivists. This volume, which deals with Europe, could not have been drawn up without the direct assistance of the heads of archive departments, who in nearly every case helped in its compilation. The Institute kept in constant touch with them, in order that the replies received might be as uniform and as full as possible. It obtained the assistance of a delegation of their Committee, the Chairman of which, M. Casanova, has closely followed the editing of the book. The Guide thus contains all useful information concerning the various archives services, their organisation and resources, and the many and varied data which may be of use to workers in this field. The Institute was fortunate enough to interest an important publishing firm, the Casa Editrice d'Arte, in this work, which has been compiled on scientific bases.

(b) A first exchange of lecturers has taken place. A French archivist, Professor Bourgin, gave a series of lectures last March in Rome on the special features of French archives, the methods employed in the teaching of the science of archives in France, and material in French

archives relating to Italian history. A similar series of lectures will be given at Paris in October by an Italian archivist, Professor Buraggi, Superintendent of the State Archives at Turin.

(c) Lastly, various other questions have been dealt with such as the co-ordination of archives terminology and relations between the central archives departments and private archives.

The Institute will continue to collect information for a second volume of the Guide, which will be devoted to extra-European countries, and for a lexicon of archive terminology.

VII. LITERATURE.

I. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM."

The publication of the *Index Translationum* has made it possible to establish during the year closer collaboration between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the national bibliographical centres and so improve the Index, and to perfect the arrangements for the exchange of information.

Another country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been added to the *Index Translationum* during the present administrative period. The index cards are prepared at the Institute itself by its staff on the basis of the *Kniznaja letopis*, which is sent to us regularly by the Central Chamber of Bibliography at Moscow.

It is interesting to note that certain national libraries or official bibliographical organisations—e.g., those of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—have spontaneously made an offer to the Institute to fill in the cards themselves and to undertake on the spot the supplementary researches requested by the Institute. The Royal Library of Sweden itself revises the Swedish part of the proofs of the *Index Translationum*. The editors of the Norwegian bibliography undertake specially for the *Index* a classification of translations. The editorial staff of the "Deutsche National-Bibliographie" is engaged in drawing up a list of the translations which should be included in the *Index Translationum* and sends any additional information. In another direction, the American bibliography *The Publishers' Weekly*, in accordance with the arrangements made, has modified its mode of presentation and, for the past year, provides a classification by subjects which is utilised by the *Index Translationum*. The Roumanian Academy, in agreement with the national Intellectual Co-operation Committee, has undertaken to draw up the list for Roumania. Lastly, certain countries, such as China, which do not appear in our publication have expressed the desire to be included therein.

The Institute has also endeavoured to obtain from the publishers of the different countries the names of the original works, and some progress has been made in this direction.

In spite of the depression in the bookselling trade, the *Index Translationum* has been able to retain a good part of its advertisements. Its numbers are now frequently quoted and commented upon in the Press of the different countries and its statistics are reproduced.

2. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

The Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection held a meeting on December 21st, 1933, under the chairmanship of M. Gonzague de Reynold, at which important decisions were adopted.

The programme of publications for the next two years was fixed as follows: "Facundo", by Sarmiento (Argentine), preface by Anibal Ponce, translation by Marcel Bataillon; "Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis (Brazil), preface and translation by Francis de Miomandre, revised by Ronald de Carvalho, and "Letters and Speeches of Bolivar" (Venezuela), prefaces by M. L. Valenilla Lanz and M. Parra Perez, translated by Charles Aubrun. These will be published in 1934.

The following are the titles for 1935: José Martí—"Essais" (Cuba), preface by Manach, translation by Francis de Miomandre; Aloisio Azevedo—"O Mulato" (Brazil), translated by Manoel Gahisto; Hostos—"Essais" (Porto Rico), translated by Max Daireaux.

A complete programme has been drawn up with the assistance of a number of specialists on folklore with a view to the publication of an iconographical series devoted to the popular arts of Latin America as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained. This arts series would parallel the literary series of the Ibero-American collection.

3. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ORGANISATIONS.

The Institute has remained in contact with the international organisations which concern themselves with literary questions and particularly with the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors. The last Assembly of this Federation adopted, among others, a resolution which shows the great interest aroused in literary circles by the *Index Translationum*.

VIII. FINE ARTS.

I. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

In the Museums Office there has been established a real international liaison centre which, despite the meagre resources at its disposal, is already engaged in all the various forms of activity appropriate to an organisation of the kind. Several years' experience have enabled its methods to be established on a sound basis; it provides liaison between important Government departments, which it keeps informed of current developments in museums and institutions connected with the fine arts; it studies, as a matter of regular routine, the outstanding features of their technical work and collects valuable material for them.

The work deals, from a theoretical standpoint, with the major problems of museography and with the educational influence of museums and monuments; and from the practical standpoint with a number of scientific problems connected with the protection, preservation and restoration of monuments and works of art. It further deals with the preparation of a museum directory; the preparations for the Madrid Conference, the concluding stage of studies which have been in progress for several years; the draft International Convention for the protection of works of artistic interest, and the creation of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.

(a) *The Madrid Conference.*

The International Conference of Experts for the Study of the Problems of General Museography will be held in Madrid from October 14th to 21st, 1934. This will be the first occasion on which the new method of work adopted by the International Museums Office for its meetings of experts will be applied. The Conference, which will be essentially practical in nature, will prepare the final draft of a treatise on modern museography for the use of curators and administrators of antiquity and fine arts departments; the various items on the agenda are, in a sense, a table of contents of the treatise which is being prepared. We shall therefore be making the first experiment of a scientific congress convened to produce, on the basis of carefully prepared material, not a—necessarily disconnected—series of acts and Minutes, but a real work of reference, in which national or individual contributions have been adjusted beforehand to conform to a single plan prepared on international lines.

(b) *The Legal Protection of National Artistic Possessions.*

In 1933, a preliminary draft Convention for the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic, Historical or Scientific Interest which have been lost or stolen or unlawfully alienated or exported was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and received its approval as well as the approval, in principle, of the Council and of the Assembly.

This draft was referred to Governments for their observations by the Secretary-General of the League. The impression conveyed by the first replies received from Governments is that they view the Office's proposals with favour. The great majority of them recognise the expediency of the principle underlying the Convention, the observations sent in by some of them relating rather to questions of detail. The Office is engaged in this work at the moment and hopes to be in a position to submit, at the Commission's next session, a detailed report on this question, together with the final text of the draft Convention.

The interest which national Government departments are taking in these proposals of the Office is already being demonstrated in concrete form; several of them are already anticipating the procedure laid down in the Convention, since they are using the Office and its official publications to report the disappearance of objects from their collections. The Office has placed at their disposal, as provided for in the Convention, the very publication which the latter contemplates for communications of this kind, and has, moreover, taken other measures, such as the issue of confidential circulars and of Press or broadcast *communiqués*, to ensure the adequate dissemination of these communications.

(c) *Programme of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.*

The creation, under the International Museums Office, of an International Commission on Historical Monuments was approved by the Council and Assembly of the League in September and October 1933. The readiness with which various States had signified their approval of the principle of safeguarding and respecting ancient monuments warranted the belief that the setting up of an international body for the joint study of such problems would meet with an equally favourable reception. Most States have now appointed their delegates to the Commission.

Its field of work is delimited by the definition of the term "historical monument" itself. Generally speaking, this denomination applies to a building whose preservation is a matter of interest to the community owing to its significance in history and, especially, in the history of art. Considerations of legislation, case law and the practical application of laws and administrative regulations add certain important supplementary ideas to this general concept.

Furthermore, the various national laws provide that the surroundings of monuments must be comprised in the definition. This applies equally to the circumstances in which architectural units and monumental perspectives have to be considered and to excavations in archæological

areas. The natural beauty of sites can be taken into account only in so far as they form the setting of such monuments. To these material factors must be added considerations of hygiene, town-planning, the location of excavation work in safe spots, expropriation, etc., all matters which do not come exclusively within the purview of departments concerned with antiquity and the fine arts.

Finally, very intricate administrative and legislative problems arise in connection with the regulations governing excavations, more especially in countries where archaeological treasures are particularly abundant. The question of the supervision and the lay-out of excavations, and, generally speaking, the right to excavate and the attendant contracts have thus formed the subject of many legislative and administrative measures, which ought certainly to be studied on the international plane with a view to harmonising the various interests concerned.

These few considerations show in a general way the scope of the Commission's work, which will be divided into : (1) moral and educational action ; (2) legislative and administrative action ; (3) technical action ; (4) international documentation.

(1) *Moral and Educational Action.*—The Commission will endeavour to secure acceptance for the view advanced by the Athens Conference that the safeguarding of those masterpieces in which civilisation has found expression is a matter of moment to all nations.

(2) *Legislative and Administrative Action.*—Consideration of the provisions in force in various countries for the protection of historical monuments disclose certain administrative or legislative lacunæ. States which have no special body responsible for the preservation of historical monuments might, taking advantage of the experience of other countries, and with the assistance of the Office, seek to draw up such regulations and set up the requisite machinery for their enforcement.

A rational system for the protection of monuments should in particular be based upon provisions empowering the competent bodies to apply such emergency measures as may be required and take stringent action against acts of pilfering and vandalism, severe penalties being provided for the purpose in criminal law. National legislation should also reflect the present tendency to acknowledge certain rights of the community over private property, where historical monuments are concerned.

Finally, the preservation of monuments as a whole necessarily implies action which only an international body is able to undertake.

(3) *Technical Action.*—Wherever attention has been given to the preservation of historical monuments, observations have been made and solutions proposed which, if they were pooled, might greatly facilitate the task of the authorities. There is hardly any field in which all the resources of modern science are more needed, and no nation can any longer claim that its own knowledge and skill are sufficient.

It would therefore be expedient, with a view to the study of certain general problems, for the Committee to consult technical specialists.

(4) *International Documentation.*—Documentation plays an essential part in these various means of action, but, if it is to be used on an international basis, it must first be collected by national centres. The Athens Conference itself reached the conclusions that documentary material should be systematically collected in each country and should comprise an inventory of national historical monuments, accompanied by photographs and descriptions, and that archives should be established for the collection of useful information regarding such monuments. The Conference urged that every country should deposit its publications with the Museums Office and that the latter should publish articles on the general processes and methods of preserving historical monuments and should study the best means of utilising the information thus centralised.

It is in this direction that the co-ordinative action of an International Commission on Historical Monuments may be expected to yield the most concrete and useful results. Its chief object should of course be to encourage national publications, but a certain homogeneity in the planning and editing of such reports or studies would greatly facilitate the work of co-ordination and centralisation.

In addition to these general studies, the Commission should at a later stage recommend the preparation of other more technical publications dealing, for instance, with graphic and photographic documentation.

Collections of casts should be similarly co-ordinated.

Lastly, publications of general interest might be undertaken under the auspices of the International Museums Office : a comparative list of laws in force in different countries in regard to historical monuments, documents relating to excavations, general reports dealing with technical problems of preservation, etc.

Owing to the nature of the functions entrusted to the International Commission on Historical Monuments, it is possible for all national authorities or competent institutions to belong to it, although it is also provided that exchanges of views and discussions on the subjects mentioned must be confined to small committees. As, in principle, plenary meetings of the Commission will take place only in exceptional circumstances, its members will be, as it were, the representatives, in dealings with the International Museums Office, of the national departments of antiquities and fine arts, or similar institutions.

(d) *Administrative Studies and Technical Investigations.*

In the course of this work, and in consequence of the enquiries which it constantly receives, the Secretariat of the Museums Office realised that the development of research and scientific experiment in this field was frequently hampered by the lack of co-operation between the

laboratories and research institutes attached to the museums and fine arts departments, and by the necessity under which they are placed of confining their tests and experiments to the cases which concern the museum or monuments to which their work relates. The progress of science, however, has revealed a number of laws and general principles, of which the application should be studied or the scope ascertained. Pending the establishment of a laboratory for the International Museums Office, in which these researches could be carried out freely, the work has been entrusted by it to specialists whose personal researches qualified them for this task. A series of systematic studies has thus been undertaken.

(1) *The Transport of Works of Art.*—This question has arisen on various occasions in connection with large exhibitions of works from public or private collections in all parts of the world, which have been subjected to the influence of a change of climate, environment and conditions. The Office has studied the technical aspect of the problem, the action of atmospheric agents on works of art (paintings, sculptures, objects); it has also endeavoured to ascertain and give publicity to the results of the experiments made and the conclusions reached during these removals. By approaching the curators and the transport undertakings concerned, it has collected a series of documents, opinions and suggestions which constitute a practical guide that can be consulted with advantage.

(2) *The Preservation of Old Tapestries and Fabrics.*—Curators who have specialised in this field were good enough to send the Office very detailed reports on the various means of protecting fabrics and the methods and material used in European and American museums for displaying fabrics, carpets, tapestries and lace. The Secretariat of the Office also enlisted the co-operation of a specialist, who went more fully into the question whenever these replies or other information received made additional investigations necessary.

(3) *Special Scientific Research.*—In the course of its documentary work, the attention of the Office was drawn to individual cases in which works of art had deteriorated, and to the advisability of undertaking systematic studies and experiments in regard to certain definite aspects of their preservation.

For instance, the Office engaged a biological chemist to make a systematic study of the present resources of science from the point of view of the chemical, microscopic and optical analysis of the pigments used in different techniques of painting. A radiological expert made a valuable contribution to the highly controversial question of the possible deterioration of materials examined by X-rays. He is preparing a report on the possible deterioration of pigments subjected to the action of ultra-violet rays.

(4) Archæologists, as well as experts in the pictorial sciences, have long been devoting attention to *the technique of encaustic painting*, which was widely practised in antiquity, owing to the special resistance of wax to atmospheric action. An attempt has been made to reconstruct this method by analysing specimens excavated and by using the same implements as antique painters. The Office has prepared a very well documented study on both the history of the process and how modern electrotechnical methods of heating the paint and ground bring it within the reach of present-day painters.

(5) *Restoration of Articles of Metal and Wood.*—This difficult problem has for some time attracted the attention of curators, chemists and physicists. An attempt has been made by chemical and electrical methods, among other means, to restore objects which have been broken or have lost their shape through being buried for a long time in the earth. The most satisfactory experiments were those made by an Italian scientist, who unfortunately died without leaving any written statement to enable his work to be carried on. The Office has followed very closely the work done in America and Europe in connection with ancient brasses and bronzes, and has received several important contributions on this subject.

Another problem to which the Office has devoted attention during the past year is the preservation of articles of wood. Thus a systematic study has been made of the principal wood parasites—animal and vegetable—and methods of destroying them, and a detailed report has been received on the preservation of woven articles and wicker-work. In addition, the Office has considered the practical aspect of this question, the application to museum exhibits of the theoretical methods that have been recommended, which, of course, requires very special care.

(6) *Miscellaneous Questions relating to Restoration, Preservation and Classification.*—Mention must also be made of the studies which are proceeding on the question of varnishes and the various factors affecting the ground of and preparatory work on easel paintings, the restoration of mosaics, from the strictly technical aspect of the strengthening or the transference of these works of art, and the experiments made and methods adopted to secure the proper temperature, hygrometric condition and purity of atmosphere for the proper preservation of the objects in exhibition-rooms or store-rooms.

In a similar connection, the Office has endeavoured to collect opinions and studies on methods of labelling museum specimens. One detailed study deals with the classification of pottery.

(7) *Administrative Questions and Questions of General Museography.*—Questions of general museography arising out of the preservation of works of art, and, in particular, the vocational training of museum curators and restorers have been considered, and the reports received have enabled it to specify what measures might be introduced.

For some time, the various points of view to be considered in arranging and presenting collections of coins and medals have been receiving the attention, not only of numismatists, but also of curators of historical, ethnographical and art museums. The Office has endeavoured, in a study on this subject, to bring out the historical, sociological, pedagogical and æsthetic function of these collections, which, in itself, determines their museographical value.

Museum curators will also benefit from the Office's investigations into the characteristics of objects coming more specifically within the scope of ethnographical collections. Light is thrown on the various aspects from which these specimens can be interpreted and arranged in a museum collection by a general study of the question and a written statement on negro art.

Any examination of the chief museographical problems will remain incomplete, however, until more systematic attention has been devoted than at present to the history of museography. While it does not claim to have founded a new science, the Office has planned a comprehensive programme of research in this relatively unexplored field.

In order to give greater publicity to the principles adopted, the technical methods employed and the innovations introduced in the museums of the old and new worlds, the "International Repertory of Museums" is to be issued on a uniform plan. It will serve both as a source of information regarding the artistic treasures of the various continents, and as an essential instrument of work. To supplement this important work of reference, the Office has made a collection of general surveys of the museographical activities of countries such as Japan, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, which are not very well known in Europe from this aspect.

Lastly, the educational function of museums has this year been studied, both from the theoretical point of view and in the light of practical experiments such as those carried out in open-air museums in the Scandinavian countries, and in the form of regular co-operation between museums and educational institutions in the important museographical centres of Europe and America.

(8) *Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings*.—During the past year, the Office Secretariat has compiled almost all the chapters of the "Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings". They are being revised by the experts of the sub-committees concerned. Part I deals with the preservation of paintings from external influences, and also with exhibition material, protection from fire, cleaning, etc. Part II deals with the diseases that attack the various constituents of paintings, and describes how they can be treated according to the technique of the original work and the character of the backing. The necessary material is assembled, but wider consultations have had to be undertaken to meet, not only the wish expressed by the Committee on the Handbook, but also the present requirements of scientists, art historians and curators. The work in hand must reflect the various tendencies prevailing in regard to the æsthetic and museographic principles of restoration, which are, in their turn, reflected in the technical methods employed.

The Handbook will contain a bibliographical appendix giving, in addition to an analytical table of the chief monographs which have appeared, a list of authoritative works on pictorial technique, the examination of pictures and their restoration.

The general introduction, which is now being compiled, will begin with a short historical summary and will then describe how the restoration of a work of art should be undertaken, the general principles which will guide the curator in the difficult problem of the proper care of paintings and the steps necessary to ensure their preservation.

(9) *Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments*.—The Athens Conference was the starting-point of a series of studies, some supplementary and others entirely fresh—researches in the legislative sphere, in regard to which mention may be made of a detailed report on German legislation regarding historical monuments; the question of open-air museums, their origin, the part they are called upon to play, not only from the strictly museographical standpoint, but also in the preservation of ancient buildings, and the utilisation of artistic monuments as museums, as a means of protecting and preserving the buildings so employed. One survey dealt more particularly with the preservation of castles, which are frequently used for purposes that may be detrimental either to their architectural integrity or to their safety.

As recommended by the experts who met at Athens, the Office has tried to keep a kind of register of the restoration work done in various countries, and to give in its periodicals the most typical instances of such work. It has published regular reports on the excavations in progress in different countries. Lastly, it has examined the new question of museums of architecture. The recent gift of a model of ancient Rome has given it the opportunity of investigating the precedents for such work and of collecting documentary material likely to encourage the creation of architectural museums.

(e) *Publications*.

Museion, "Informations mensuelles", "Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées" (devoted respectively to the Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments and to a collection of documents on the preservation of paintings), the "International Repertory of Museums" (of which, in addition to the two volumes on the Netherlands and France already issued, a third volume has appeared dealing with museums in Poland), the "Proceedings of the Athens Conference" and the "Map of Archæological Excavations in Italy".

The following publications are in preparation : " Handbook on the Preservation of Paintings ", " Treatise on Museography ", " Collection of Laws and International Agreements concerning Excavations ", " Compendium of Comparative Legislation concerning Historical Monuments ", " Repertories of the Museums and Collections of Roumania, Greece, and Austria ", " Repertory of Collections of Greek and Roman Archæology ", and, in conclusion, in a series dealing with monuments, a " Systematic Catalogue of Byzantine Churches."

2. FOLK ARTS.

In the matter of folk art, the Institute has mainly directed its efforts this year to issuing publications on the utilisation of workers' spare time and to studies on folk music and song.

The scheme of work adopted after discussion with the members of the International Committee on Folk Arts comprises a study of the common characteristics of folk art, especially in Europe, both in its underlying tendencies and its means of expression. A list of persons who might take part in such a comparative study has been drawn up.

The new work will be undertaken as soon as the present studies have been concluded.

(a) *Folk Music and Song.*

The Institute was requested by the International Committee on Folk Arts to make preparations for the establishment of an Information Centre on this subject, and it succeeded in collecting very extensive, if not complete, documentary material in about thirty of the countries that are, in general, the most important from this point of view ; this material has, moreover, the merit of being entirely new. In view of the abundance of the material, it has been possible, with the help of the composer Lajta, to prepare a list for the following countries : Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Sweden.

This book will give detailed information on the scientific work done in these countries, on the gramophone and manuscript records of folk music already prepared, on the collections made and on the principal works dealing with this subject.

A second volume will be prepared next year, and will cover the non-European countries and the few European Countries on which the Institute has not yet received complete information.

(b) *Folk Art and Workers' Spare Time.*

A volume appeared in May giving the results of the enquiry made into this subject at the request of the International Labour Office. The separate reports are prefaced by a detailed study drawn up by the International Institute showing the general ideas arising out of the enquiry and the suggestions which appear applicable and might be put into practice on the initiative of various groups interested in the question of workers' spare time. The book further records the opinion of the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts regarding the conclusions reached by the Institute ; it also gives a succinct though extensive bibliography for the countries which have taken part in this comparative study. This documentary part has been drawn up with the help of M. Lehmann, former President of the International Committee on Folk Arts, and of the national popular art committees.

3. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

This new link extends the work of organisation in matters of fine art. The Museums Office already deals with all questions relating to the preservation of works of art ; on behalf of the art administrations, it is studying a number of specific problems. Its activities extend to art as a whole, regarded from the museums point of view.

It was thought desirable, however, to supplement this work, which has now been developed in all its aspects, by applying to persons engaged in research studies, in laboratory investigations and in the training of young scientists, and to the masters of archæology and the history of art. A fresh liaison centre has been created during the year ; on the invitation of the Italian National Committee, its Committee of Directors met in Rome on December 1st and 2nd, 1933, and finally drew up its programme—*i.e.*, to make known the direction and methods of research work at present undertaken by the various institutes, together with the means at their disposal ; to help in editing existing national and international bibliographical lists, with a view to supplementing and developing them ; to take part in the work of international co-operation, which has already been outlined, and in the exchange of teachers and students ; to deal with a number of special problems of immediate interest connected with the progress of artistic documentation, such as the grant of exclusive rights to excavators in the study and publication of their discoveries, the participation of students of archæology in the work of archæologists in respect of excavations, the question of palæo-ethnographical studies and the utilisation of documentary cinematography. On the last point, the Institute has already submitted suggestions to the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held in Rome in May 1934.

Since the Institute's liaison work has enabled it to collect original documentation for the Centre, it has been possible to consider the publication this year of a periodical bulletin which

is strongly recommended by the Committee of Directors of the Centre. This bulletin will contain studies on the various points of the programme drawn up at the Rome Congress, articles dealing fully with the institutes of archæology and of the history of art which are members of the Centre, and articles on the problems—the most important and frequently the most interesting in respect of the origin of civilisation—which they are at present studying. The bulletin will also contain a section devoted to current information; although appearing only three times a year, it will show that the International Centre is an active body and will constitute an effective bond between the institutions collaborating in this matter with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

IX. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The investigations made in this sphere were reviewed at a meeting held in Paris by representatives of the various international institutions which deal with intellectual rights and cognate legal problems: the International Labour Office, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome), International Bureaux for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and Industrial Property (Berne), Secretariat of the League of Nations (Legal Section and International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation Section) and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The meeting took place on June 11th, 1934, with M. B. C. J. Loder, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in the chair. On account of the technical character of some of the problems raised by the international position in regard to authors' rights, M. Destrée and M. Raestad were invited to take part in the discussions.

Recent diplomatic events had enabled the Executive Committee to include on the Committee's agenda work of immediate practical value: the revision of the Union Conventions of Paris and Berne regarding the protection of industrial property and literary and artistic works respectively.

The revision of the first Convention was the work of the International Conference held in London from May 1st to June 2nd, 1934. The second is to take place in Brussels on the invitation of the Belgian Government, if possible at the end of the summer of 1935. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has thus been afforded an opportunity of establishing that close co-operation with the Bureaux in Berne which has so often been advocated by the League of Nations. Such co-operation has just been given practical form at the London Conference, which was attended by a delegation headed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It also formed the subject of the following recommendation:

“The Conference recommends that the International Bureau, in the exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Convention, should keep in touch with the permanent organs of the League of Nations, and transmit to the Secretary-General, as and when it may think fit, any suggestions for intervention by the League likely, in the opinion of the International Bureau, to further the work of the Union.”

In addition, the Belgian Government has invited a representative of the International Institute to attend the meetings of the Committee set up under the chairmanship of M. Jules Destrée to draw up the official proposals which are to form the basis for discussion at the Brussels Conference. These proposals will of course remain distinct from those which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will put forward on points specifically dealt with in the recommendations adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In spite of the wide differences which exist and will inevitably continue to exist between the rules governing industrial property and literary and artistic works respectively, their parallel development affords striking proof of the identity of some of the problems with which they will have to deal. These include the majority of the subjects the moral and social importance of which has already attracted the Committee's special attention.

Such is the case in regard to what has come to be known as the moral right of the authors of literary and artistic works, henceforward recognised on the international plane under the Rome Act; an exactly similar right in the case of inventors has just been recommended by the London Conference, which inserted in the Convention a provision on the lines of the recommendation adopted by the Committee last year. The same applies to the uniform interpretation and application of the two Conventions through reference to an international jurisdiction. In the last place, the kinds of protection to be granted to certain persons working under contract also represent more or less common ground. These various points naturally fall to a large extent within the scope of the activities of the International Labour Organisation, which is investigating them through its Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

The vast problems connected with the London and Brussels Conferences would, it was thought, provide an adequate programme for this year's meeting. They all, though for various reasons, call for the pooling of the various forms of international activity.

The purpose of the meeting was thus twofold. In the first place, as regards the London Conference, it had to appraise and state the effects which the new text would have upon the protection of inventors' rights. In the second place, as regards the Conference of Brussels, it had to work out the proposals to be put forward by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A problem inseparably bound up with these is that of devising means of harmonising the international systems governing authors' rights in the two continents. Such action was urged in certain highly important decisions taken by the recent Conference at Montevideo.

The following is a summary of the Committee's discussions:

I. INVENTORS' RIGHTS.

(a) *Moral Rights.*

In the matter of inventors' rights, as in the matter of authors' rights, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has always supported the view that a certain number of personal prerogatives should be inalienably secured to all those engaged in creative intellectual work, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. For this reason, it has always pressed for the adoption of international regulations prohibiting the practice whereby industrial undertakings take out anonymous patents for inventions made by their employees or purchased from inventors in needy circumstances. Without prejudice to the remuneration of salaried inventors which is being dealt with by the International Labour Office, it has urged recognition of the right of every inventor to sign his invention.

Acting upon these general principles, the delegation of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation applied itself to securing the recognition by the London Act of the principle of the moral rights of inventors. It has secured the insertion in the Union Convention of the following new clause : "The inventor has the right to be mentioned as such in a patent". This clause ensures that henceforward inventors will enjoy the prerogative claimed on their behalf by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It will rest with the countries in which this right has not hitherto been recognised to bring their national legislation on this point into harmony with the international Convention. In this connection, it would appear that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will have an opportunity of giving effective support to the action taken by professional associations.

(b) *Right to Patent Discoveries or Inventions previously described in Communications published in the Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

In the majority of countries, the law provides that no patent can be issued in respect of an invention that is not absolutely new. This requirement is justified by the public interest and also by the need for avoiding the complications which might arise out of private transactions. But even so, its consequences are sometimes unreasonably severe, more especially when disclosure before patent takes the form of a communication made by the inventor to his colleagues or of a review article.

This state of things has been frequently criticised in scientific circles. An attempt at reform was made in the draft prepared by the experts in December 1927 and submitted by the League to the Governments for examination, which provided that the right of the scientist would be automatically established by the publication of his discovery, the official registration of which would merely serve to fix the date on which he would begin to exercise his acknowledged right.

It was the unique facilities granted by the laws of the United States of America which decided the American delegation to the Conference of London to submit a proposal that a certain time-limit should be allowed, during which patents may be taken out in respect of inventions previously communicated or published. In conjunction with several delegations, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation used its best endeavours to devise a formula to that effect, but the Conference was unable to go further than a recommendation which also referred to the rights of salaried inventors.

"The Conference recommends that any amendments which the countries represented in the Union may introduce in their national laws on the protection of industrial property shall be based on the principle of the protection of inventors' interests, account being taken of the proposals discussed at the present Conference, more particularly in respect of employed inventors and the need for prescribing a time-limit within which the communication and use of an invention by its author shall not constitute an obstacle to the granting of a patent or involve the invalidity of the patent for which he may subsequently apply."

Although this text is as yet without binding force, the Committee on Intellectual Rights considered that its moral effect was of genuine importance for the world of science. It also took the view that it might be used as the basis for new representations by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the various Governments.

(c) *Jurisdictional Clause.*

The problem arose in the same form in connection with the coming revision of the Berne Convention, but it was the occasion only of a brief statement, in the Committee on Intellectual Rights, on the discussions that had taken place at the London Conference and of the negative solution reached.

The proposal to introduce a jurisdictional clause into the Convention, though it obtained a large majority in favour, also revealed the irreconcilable opposition of a number of delegations to the principle itself. In these circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in agreement with the delegation of the League Economic Committee, could do no more than reserve its future action as regards finding a formula harmonising equally with the Berne Convention.

(d) *Protection of Press Statements.*

Press agencies and newspapers have, of course, frequently protested against the abuses arising in connection with the commercial use of news obtained and published by them. Press statements constitute a form of publication which is not covered by copyright, and

therefore cannot claim the protection of the Berne Convention. On the other hand, the improper use of such statements appears to come under the head of unfair competition, which is covered by Article 10(a) of the Union Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The work done by international conferences of Press experts and by the International Chamber of Commerce, following the investigations which have been carried on for a long time past by the International Bureaux in Berne, have revealed the possibility of attempting to establish an international rule granting to Press agencies and newspapers, if not the right of ownership of their statements, at any rate the institution of a time-limit for the reproduction of such statements or an obligation compelling anyone reproducing them to cite their source.

The Conference held that the question was not yet ripe for international settlement. A resolution was unanimously adopted, however, and the Committee on Intellectual Rights considered that the problem called for careful attention by the International Institute, and that a memorandum should be compiled showing the present *de facto* position.

2. AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

(a) *Preparation of Possible Proposals to be submitted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the Brussels Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention.*

(1) *Journalists' Copyright.*—The discussions on the subject in the Committee in 1933 served to throw light on the two aspects from which the protection of works published in the Press should be considered. In the first place, the exceptional system by which Press work is still encumbered must be brought to an end. The unfairness of this position has long been denounced by the International Literary and Artistic Association. The International Congress on Comparative Law, held at The Hague in 1932, associated itself unreservedly with this view. In the professional sphere, the International Federation of Journalists has itself taken action in recent years, with results that have helped both to put an end to misunderstandings and to overcome opposition.

In the second place, the fact that journalistic work is most often done under contract undoubtedly creates a special position which the professional circles concerned wish to bring under the operation of the Berne Convention. It would be of no use to the journalist to have his rights as an author recognised, however fully, if, in practice, his rights only accrued to the management of the paper in which his work was published.

The interest of the problem is not limited to the publication of a series of articles which have already appeared in the Press, or to their adaptation to some other form of circulation such as the cinema. The problem arises equally in the case of reproduction in some paper other than that in which the article first appeared. A current practice, which has grown up out of the development of international relations, allows many journalists at the present time to act as foreign correspondents of papers in other countries, in which they are enabled to publish articles that have already appeared in papers in their own country, on condition that the latter do not suffer. The same problem also arises in the case of illustrations having an intrinsic value of their own, the paper in which they appear having no valid claim to ownership of them.

On these two points, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in 1933, endorsed the opinion of the Committee and drew up definite recommendations, drawing the attention of the International Labour Office to the important subject of journalists' collective contracts, in connection with which certain safeguards of a professional character are required in the interests of the parties concerned. The value of these measures was admitted by the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at a meeting held at Geneva on April 24th, 1934.

As regards the amendments to the Berne Convention, the views of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation were favourably received both by the International Bureau of the Union and by the Belgian administration.

Once it is admitted that journalistic work is entitled to enjoy the common rights recognised in the case of other intellectual work, it will be necessary to determine the conditions under which "borrowing" may take place from such journalistic work. The point is at present governed by Article 10 of the Convention. The right to borrow is at present limited to extracting portions "for publications destined for educational purposes or having a scientific character or for chrestomathies", and should be completed so as to allow newspapers to retain the right to borrow from one another for other than didactic or scientific purposes; at the same time the Press must be prevented from borrowing from any and every literary or artistic work.

(2) *Droit de suite.*—One innovation which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has for a long time past endeavoured to introduce in the present positions of authors is the assignment to the authors of artistic works of a *droit de suite* in the proceeds of successive sales of their works.

At the present time, there are three countries—Austria, Germany and Portugal—in which recent Government bills embody the *droit de suite* principle. The two first-named countries limit its application to original works, while Portugal extends it to books, manuscripts and autographs.

Side by side with the action taken to introduce the *droit de suite* in the internal legislation of the different countries, efforts have been made to secure its recognition internationally. An important step has lately been taken in this direction by the insertion, in the official

proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference, of a provision reproducing the terms of a proposal drafted by the International Institute :

“ In the case of original works of art and original manuscripts of writers and composers, the protection provided for under the Convention further includes an inalienable interest accruing to the author of the work or his heirs in public sales of the said work after the first assignment of the same by the author.

“ The forms and the rate of such charge shall be determined by the internal legislation of each country.”

Without seeking to underestimate the obstacles which the adoption of a proposal in these terms will undoubtedly encounter at the Brussels Conference, it is quite evident that the problem is evolving on very satisfactory lines as regards its international aspect. The Committee on Intellectual Rights held that it was desirable to avoid any rigid formula, especially in connection with the proposed extension to original manuscripts and the rights of the individual in regard to the proposed fees, and requested the International Institute to make a comparative investigation of the different systems whereby it would be possible to introduce the *droit de suite* in execution of an explicit provision in the Berne Convention.

(3) *Jurisdictional Clause*.—It would undoubtedly be desirable for the few countries which are not yet bound by the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice to accept it in this particular sphere. The experience of recent Conferences, however, and particularly, as we have seen above, that of the London Conference on the protection of industrial property, makes clear the necessity of seeking a solution consisting in a more elastic formula which will leave the countries not subject to compulsory jurisdiction free to resort to another mode of settlement.

These negative conclusions of the London Conference have not permitted the Committee on Intellectual Rights to draw up immediately a text which can be included among the Brussels proposals. Several solutions have nevertheless been considered. In the first place, it has discussed the possibility of creating within the Berne Union a Commission entrusted with the task of interpreting the Convention by means of advisory opinions.

The Committee rejected this solution, for it considered that the intervention of a new body might still further complicate the problem of the interpretation of the Convention. On the other hand, it approved a proposal by M. Pilotti that the Brussels Conference should be asked to recommend that the Permanent Court of International Justice should give an advisory opinion if a request to that effect were made to the Council of the League by two contracting States in the event of a dispute arising between them with regard to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Furthermore, it considered a preliminary draft prepared by M. Raestad, limiting the cases to be covered by the jurisdictional clause and defining the consequences which the court's decision might entail for the State against which it was pronounced.

(4) *Authors' Rights in the Matter of Bibliography*.—At present neither the Berne Convention nor the national legislations mention bibliographies. This does not, of course, mean that they are not protected. They are in any case protected when they constitute separate works. But the question appears more complex with regard to bibliographies merely forming a chapter at the end of a book, or scattered throughout the book in the form of notes. After examination, and in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Director of the Berne International Bureau, the Committee considered that the protection of bibliographies was sufficiently provided for, in cases where it was legitimate, by the present statute.

(b) *Unification of the Berne and Havana Conventions.*

In this connection, an important new event has occurred since last year : the Seventh Pan-American Conference, held at Montevideo in December 1933, which had placed this problem on its agenda on the proposal of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, also pronounced in favour of unifying these two Conventions, as recommended by the Rome Conference and by the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The work done by the Rome and Paris institutes had already shown that the Berne and Havana Conventions had sufficient points in common to permit of the harmonisation of the two texts being regarded as a practical proposition. The two main difficulties are, first, that the protection of literary work is governed in the Berne Union by territorial status and in the Pan-American Union by personal status, and, secondly, that the Pan-American Union maintains formalities which the Berne Union has succeeded in removing.

The Montevideo Conference took as the basis for its discussions two reports, prepared respectively by the American Institute of International Law and by Dr. José de Antuña, delegate of Uruguay. These two documents were based on the work of the Paris and Rome Institutes, and emphasise the fact that the proposed process of harmonisation could not be confined to the examination of the Havana Convention, which has so far been ratified by only a few countries. The complex system of conventions and agreements existing between the different States of the American continent must also be taken into account.

This situation, an account of which had already been given in 1932 by M. Alejandro Alvarez to the Committee on Intellectual Rights convened at Paris by the International Institute, led the rapporteurs to view with favour the idea of a universal protection of copyright. In a proposal submitted on behalf of Brazil, M. de Mello Franco suggested the constitution, under the auspices of the International Institute, of a preparatory commission to determine the bases of a new convention. Following other proposals, however, the Conference adopted a resolution whereby an Inter-American Commission of six members is to draw up in 1934 a preliminary draft convention for the purpose of reconciling the inter-American system with the principles laid down in the Berne Union Convention. The moment thus appears to be approaching when the two Unions will be able to co-operate directly in drafting a convention acceptable to all their members. It is clear that this text can in no way affect the working of the two principal existing international systems, nor, as regards more particularly the Berne Union, can it in any way endanger the benefits which that Union has successively gained for the authors who are nationals of its several members.

In these circumstances, consideration has been given to the idea of superimposing on the two existing texts a convention of universal scope, containing to begin with only a small number of provisions corresponding to principles already accepted by the legislations of both continents.

But, even now, the establishment of a system of inter-continental protection, however rudimentary, would be of obvious value from the practical standpoint alone. These rules might apply to subjects deserving attention, not only on account of the identity of the solutions already accepted by the two Unions, but also on account of their immediate interest, such as moral rights, translations, broadcasting, mechanically reproduced music and the cinema.

The Brussels Conference, to which, as usual, not only the delegates of countries members of the Union but also those of non-member countries will be invited, would provide an opportunity of holding without extra expense a special conference to draw up a universal agreement.

3. PERFORMERS' RIGHTS.

This problem, of course, belongs to the province of the International Labour Organisation, but, at that Organisation's request, it has been discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Rights.

The representative of the International Labour Office gave an account of the present state of the studies undertaken on this subject and drew attention to the recent decision of the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers to place the question on the agenda of one of the International Labour Conferences with a view to the possible drafting of appropriate regulations.

X. NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT.

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

(1) There are at present thirty-eight National Committees.¹

In three countries—South Africa, Australia and India—their duties are at present fulfilled by correspondents. The total number is therefore actually forty-one.

One Committee was dissolved during the year, that of Lithuania, and was reconstituted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Kaunas. On the other hand, Committees were formed in the Lebanon and in Syria.

Representations were made to the Commonwealth Government by the League of Nations Union of Australia urging the appointment of a Committee, and a decision was taken by the Ministry of Education in Pretoria to organise the South-African Committee. The number of Committees is proportionately highest in Europe; there are two in Asia—*i.e.*, in China and Japan; there is none in Africa; there is none in Australia, but these gaps are about to be filled; there are seven in America.

If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation agreed, action might be taken during 1934 and 1935 to supplement the existing network of national Committees.

(2) The decision taken in 1932 to invite representatives of the National Committees to the meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was certainly excellent. The value of convening, as in 1929, a general conference in 1936 or 1937, on the occasion, for instance, of the Exhibition of Civilisation in Paris, should be borne in mind.

This plan is worth considering for many reasons. Since 1929, the position of intellectual co-operation has greatly changed; the programme has become more definite and stable. But since then, no general exchange of views has taken place with the representatives of the National Committees as a whole. Financial objections will be raised to this suggestion, but they may not prove insurmountable.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Republic of Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

(3) Since 1931, the Institute has devoted a section to National Committees in *Intellectual Co-operation*, and this section has been much used during the year. Reports of meetings, annual reports and items of information have been published relating to fifteen countries : Australia, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

The National Committees have contributed in a real spirit of co-operation to the success of the many tasks and enquiries carried on by the Institute. A number of them have already helped to create a national centre of educational documentation ; in many cases, they have appointed specialists (when they have been unable to carry on the work themselves) to take part in our enquiries relating to the organisation of biological studies, folk arts and workers' spare time, folk music, the organisation of archives in Europe, the adoption of Roman characters, training of librarians, inventories of facsimiles of manuscripts, etc.

After the results of these enquiries were collected in a volume and published, the Committees supplied information to the *Monthly Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation* on the revision of school text-books, foreign travel and interchanges of young people and broadcasting in schools.

Special mention should be made of the important problem placed before the Committees at the beginning of 1934 relating to the extension of intellectual co-operation to the sphere of social and political science.

Further, four of them—*i.e.*, France, China, the Netherlands and Roumania—drew up a report at the end of the year. If this practice became general, the International Committee might be informed in July of the activity of all the National Committees.

The Institute has, for its part, endeavoured to facilitate the work of the National Committees by placing ample and accurate documentary material at their disposal. They have continued to receive all publications and, in addition, a monthly list of the roneographed documents. The Institute sent them at the beginning of 1934 a number of copies, corresponding to the number of their members, of the pamphlet on Intellectual Co-operation in 1933 and a detailed report on the programme of work for 1934.

There is a further point to which the attention of the National Committees might be drawn—namely, the possible value to specialists in their respective countries of the published results of the enquiries on intellectual co-operation. National Committees are too apt to regard intellectual co-operation only from the point of view of information to be furnished and documents to be compiled and sent in. But, in the great majority of cases, the Institute publishes the results of these enquiries in a volume or in its *Monthly Bulletin* ; in return for information supplied, therefore, they receive complete documentation covering a great number of countries. The effort demanded must enable each to benefit by the work of all. In these circumstances, the National Committees might be urged to extend their activities even further and to make special efforts to bring our volumes and publications before the public in their own countries.

2. DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT.

As in previous years, the Institute has maintained constant relations with these delegates, and has had frequent recourse to their good offices and endeavoured to keep them fully informed of its work. The documentary material placed at their disposal is the same as that supplied to the National Committees.

There is every reason to welcome the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its December session in 1933, to invite to the plenary session in July the délégués d'Etat residing in Paris and representing countries which possess a National Committee, but are too distant to be invited to send a representative.

There can be no doubt that this measure will strengthen the official support so generously granted hitherto to the work of intellectual co-operation. Many cases could be mentioned where, thanks to the délégués d'Etat, the Institute has this year obtained detailed replies to enquiries addressed to administrations and ministerial departments. This shows that contact with these representatives is in many circumstances indispensable to the Institute.

XI. PUBLICATIONS.

As the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation develops, its publications occupy an increasingly important place in its activities. From August 1933 to July 1934, the Institute published no fewer than fifty-eight numbers of its periodicals and twenty-six new volumes or pamphlets in its series of collections and miscellaneous volumes.

I. PERIODICALS.

Coopération intellectuelle (Intellectual Co-operation) (formerly *Information Bulletin*), *Mousetion* and *Informations mensuelles*, *Index Translationum*, *Scientific Museums*, *Students Abroad*, *Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale*.

2. COLLECTIONS.

A fifth item, "Cahiers", has been added to the *Collections* series.

(1) Conversations.—"L'Avenir de la Culture", "L'Avenir de l'Esprit européen".

(2) Correspondence.—"L'Esprit, l'Ethique et la Guerre": Letters from Bojer, Huizinga, André Maurois, Aldous Huxley, and Wälder.

(3) Intellectual Co-operation Series.—"Broadcasting and Peace", "Art populaire et Loisirs ouvriers", "L'Adoption universelle des caractères latins".

(4) Ibero-American Collection.—"Lettres et Discours de Bolivar", Don Casmurro.

(5) Cahiers.—"Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse", (also English translation: "The Intellectual Rôle of the Press").

3. MISCELLANEOUS VOLUMES.

(1) Propaganda Booklets and Catalogues.—"L'Année 1933 de la Coopération intellectuelle" ("International Intellectual Co-operation 1933"), Catalogue of Publications.

(2) International Relations.—"The State and Economic Life" ("L'Etat et la Vie économique").

(3) University Relations.—"Holiday Courses in Europe".

(4) Education.—"List of National Centres of Educational Information".

(5) Libraries and Archives.—"Le Guide international des Archives", "Musique et Chansons populaires".

(6) Bibliography.—"Répertoire des Centres de Documentation".

(7) Arts.—"Répertoire international des Musées" (volumes entitled "Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies" and "Poland"), "Relevés topographiques des champs de fouilles en Italie", "Rapport annuel sur l'Activité de l'Office international des Musées en 1932-33", "Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées" (volumes entitled "La Conservation des Monuments d'art et d'histoire" and "Documents sur la Conservation des Peintures").

4. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES.

(a) *Distribution.*

The action taken to give publicity to the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been developed still further this year. Attention has been devoted both to the publications of the Institute and to the work of intellectual co-operation. In particular, the Institute has sent out a large number of *communiqués*, circular letters, pamphlets, catalogues, prospectuses, specimen copies, complimentary copies, Press notes, exchange copies, etc. The new pamphlet on the work of the Institute in 1933 and the new catalogue of publications, which opens with an explanatory note on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and was issued in two editions, English and French, have even to some extent made a successful appeal to the general public. The number of correspondents who are interested in the Institute's publications increases day by day, and the distribution service is often unable to fill all the orders received.

The Institute has also obtained the help of well-equipped libraries in circulating all its publications and reaching as many depositaries as possible.

(b) *Sales.*

In spite of the economic depression, the receipts from the sale of publications increased from 73,000 francs in 1932 to 105,000 francs in 1933. The increase seems likely to be even greater during the present year.

XII. CONCLUSION.

The Committee will realise that the movement towards collaboration which has grown up around it is continually developing. Of all the results which it is called upon to consider, this is one of the most encouraging features, and its value is still further increased by its universal character. Several chapters in this report give convincing illustrations of the scope of this influence—*e.g.*, the establishment of an increasing number of points of contact with several of the great dominions, South America and China. Further, important new lines of action are either announced or are being planned. The Japanese institutions are evincing a desire to organise regular exchanges with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for their mutual benefit. This revival of activity would affect, not only the various items of the current programme of work, but also those undertakings which, though special in character, are nevertheless of direct general interest—studies of points of contact between Western civilisation

and Japanese culture, and of the more remarkable productions of Japanese art and literature, which are too little known abroad. In the same connection, mention should be made of the proposals put forward by Ali Khan Foroughi, Persian delegate at Geneva, concerning *rapprochement* between Eastern and Western cultures. His statement, which was communicated to the Committee, contains suggestions for future work.

It might, indeed, be asked how, in present circumstances, further commitments can possibly be assumed, but, in the first place, it is to be hoped that some of the proposals in question will be accompanied by resources for putting them into effect. Moreover, a considerable measure of reliance may be placed in the progressive and natural improvement of the machinery of intellectual co-operation. In many instances already, the experts on the various Committees connected with the International Committee have displayed such diligence as to complete their work without any need for costly meetings. The Committee should have attached to it a series of advisory bodies, naturally increasing in number, and acting as its ordinary advisers, the members of these bodies being, as it were, its correspondents in their respective countries and helping it to direct such work as comes within their particular spheres. It is essential that such bodies should be maintained, associated with definite work, and brought together to give an opinion on their work as a whole, when an important stage has been completed. But the progressive consolidation of results, following on the period during which programmes were laid down, sets energies free and gives the necessary leisure for taking up either new questions or, preferably, the still-unexplored aspects of the main problems under consideration.

This natural development of the Organisation is taking place in satisfactory conditions. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to impede it, and, accordingly, that no material difficulties will arise. The creation of Government Committees and the possibility of holding meetings at which official administrations or departments will be represented, will also facilitate this evolution. In regard to education, for instance, and in the sphere of the fine arts, further progress should be recorded during the coming year in consequence of the adoption of these methods. The many meetings held outside Geneva and Paris, in every case with the financial assistance of the country tendering the invitation, and the frequently heavy expenditure incurred by the national Committees in carrying out their share of the work, constitute valuable material and moral support in the common enterprise of intellectual *rapprochement*. As such collaboration grows, the names of further authorities may be added to the lengthy list of distinguished persons serving on our committees of experts. The social sciences will be the subject of special study, and, doubtless, of an international meeting which should be a fertile source of future developments. The enquiries into the trend and future of civilisation are taking the direction of definite work. Gaps will thus be filled, and, as it gains in cohesion, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will draw nearer to the goal of its efforts—namely, the creation of a spirit of greater understanding in human relationships.
