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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

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

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its seventeenth plenary session at the League Secretariat at Geneva from July 15th to 20th, 1935.

The following were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. M. ANESAKI, M. C. BIAŁOBRZESKI, M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, M. Ed. HERRIOT (replaced at the first meetings by M. Emile BOREL), M. HU TIEN SHE (replacing Dr. Wu Shi-Fee), assisted by Professor LI SSOU KWANG, M. J. HUIZINGA (replacing M. Loder), M. Börje KNÖS (replacing M. Forssell), Dr. Waldo LELAND (replacing Dr. Shotwell), His Excellency M. DE MICHELIS (replacing M. Rocco), M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. Titulesco), M. V. OBOLENSKY-OSSINSKY, Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, His Excellency M. RIVAS VICUÑA (replacing M. Sanin Cano), M. H. VON SRBIK, M. J. SUSTA, Mme. Cécile DE TORMAY.

Sir Frank HEATH and M. J. CAIN attended the meetings as members of the Executive Committee, and Professor CABRERA as expert for scientific questions.

Moreover, in accordance with the custom followed since 1933, four National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation had been invited to send representatives. The Committee of the Union of South Africa sent Dr. G. W. EYBERS, professional assistant to the Education Department of the Union ; the Icelandic Committee, M. G. FINNBOGASON, its Chairman ; the Latvian National Committee, M. E. BLESE, its Secretary, and the Luxemburg Committee, M. N. BRAUNSHAUSEN, its Chairman.

The League Secretariat had also invited two *délégués d'Etat* accredited to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation — namely, the delegates of Egypt and Ecuador. Only the latter, M. ZALDUMBIDE, was able to attend some of the meetings, and took a prominent part in the discussion of the plan for a series of ethnographical and historical works on the origins of American civilisation.

The International Labour Office was represented by its Assistant Director, M. F. MAURETTE.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its Director, M. Henri BONNET, and its Secretary-General, M. D. SECRÉTAN.

The responsible officials of the various services of the Institute also held themselves at the Committee's disposal.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute was represented, in the absence of the Director, by M. DE MICHELIS ; the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law by M. RIGHETTI, Secretary-General.

The session was immediately preceded by a number of preliminary meetings — namely :

On July 8th and 9th, the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations, met under the chairmanship of Mgr. BEAUFIN, a member of the Bureau of the Catholic Union of International Studies ;

On July 10th and 11th, the Advisory Committee of League of Nations Teaching met under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY ;

On July 12th and 13th, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation held meetings, both under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY.

The Committee deeply regretted to learn of the resignation for reasons of health of one of its members, M. LODER (Netherlands), former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Committee expressed its deep gratitude to M. Loder for the valuable services he had rendered to it and to intellectual co-operation in general.

On the other hand, the Committee had the pleasure of welcoming three new members : M. Czeslaw BIAŁOBRZESKI, Professor of Physics in the University of Warsaw (Poland); M. Valérien OBOLENSKY-OSSINSKY, Vice-President of the State Planning Commission (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); Mme. Cécile DE TORMAY, authoress (Hungary).

The Committee had informed the Council of the League of Nations of the importance it attaches to the representation of the main currents of contemporary civilisation and the chief branches of knowledge. It is of opinion that the new appointments will strengthen considerably the representation of the exact and natural sciences, the economic sciences and letters, and wishes to draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly to this fact.

The Committee re-elected Professor MURRAY as Chairman, His Excellency M. Rocco as Vice-Chairman and Professor DE REYNOLD as Rapporteur.

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

At the time when the Committee met, political, social and economic circumstances appeared to be unpropitious for discussions in the intellectual field. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, the Committee noted that the work of its executive organs (the Intellectual Co-operation Section of the League Secretariat; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; the Educational Cinematographic Institute) had proceeded normally during the past year, that it was steadily making headway, that its volume had increased and what is much more important, that its standard had been fully maintained.

The actual discussions took place in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and — a noteworthy point at the present juncture — serenity. In spite of their very different and, in some cases, completely opposite mental outlook, the members of the Committee were drawn together in the work they have jointly undertaken by a common aim — namely, intellectual fellowship.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee's first task was to review the work done during the year by the institutions under its authority, and to lay down their programme of work for the coming year.

This examination is in itself a very considerable matter, and it is very difficult to complete it in the short space of six days. The Committee accordingly made a very real effort to clarify and simplify its methods. It relieved its agenda of all the items the study of which is progressing normally.

This does not mean that those questions are of secondary importance. On the contrary, most of them are no less important than the items which were directly dealt with, since they include anthropological sciences and the study of civilisations, students' international associations, liaison with the major international associations, the problem of documentation and the co-ordination of certain administrative work, such as that of the educational information centres and State archives, or certain publications : *Index Translationum* and the Ibero-American collection. However, the Committee did not consider it necessary to discuss them, as it was in agreement regarding both the substance of the questions and the methods applied. It therefore simply noted the results.

The Committee also simplified its work by dividing up among its members, according to the interests or qualifications of each, the very varied questions on its agenda. This method, which involves the appointment of special rapporteurs, produced excellent results, and will as far as possible be applied in future.

It is impossible to go into details as regards either the work of the various executive organs of the Committee or of its own meetings. In this connection reference must be made to the various annexed reports, and primarily to the resolutions adopted by the Committee, which are reproduced in full at the end of the present report.

The other annexes include, in particular,

A. Lengthy extracts from the general report drawn up by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.¹

B. Extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.²

C. Extracts from the report of the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.³

D. A report by Professor Gilbert Murray on the second session of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.⁴

¹ See Appendix 6.

² See Appendix 4.

³ See Appendix 5.

⁴ See Appendix 2.

The Committee paid special attention to the Secretariat's report. It is obvious that, besides the administrative duties devolving upon it (preparation for the sessions of the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, and the Plenary Committee itself), the fact that our Organisation possesses important specialised institutions at Paris and Rome gives our Secretariat a great deal to do in the way of co-ordination. A slight increase in its staff has now facilitated the Section's task.

As usual, the report of the Director of the Institute served as the principal basis of the Committee's discussions. Mention will also be made in the Governing Body's report of the congratulations offered by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to the Director of the Institute on his excellent administration. It is the Committee's duty to draw attention to the valuable work done by the Institute and the results achieved. The Committee desired to pay a unanimous tribute to the Director and his colleagues, and was gratified to note that intellectual co-operation is thus playing an increasingly large part in international relations. It is obvious that this work, which is being done in difficult circumstances and with limited means, represents a constant effort and calls for energy and faith on the part of the Director and his colleagues.

The perusal of M. de Feo's report calls forth similar observations.

In the following chapters we shall confine ourselves to a brief survey of the salient points of our programme, and of the principal discussions.

2. TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT : WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has always paid special attention to the rising generation. In particular it has endeavoured to imbue the instruction given in the various grades with a spirit of mutual understanding and to make young people realise the international aspect of the great problems of to-day. The Committee on League of Nations Teaching, which is presided over by Professor Gilbert Murray, acts as its advisory organ in this field. This Committee, which is a continuation of the former Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims and Work of the League, consists of three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, two members of the old Sub-Committee, and assessors appointed for a single session. The variable composition of the Advisory Committee has proved to be highly satisfactory. By the appointment of fresh assessors for each session the Committee has been able to obtain closer collaboration with the major associations, whose object is to train the public mind, and it has also derived great benefit from the experience acquired by certain national groups and by the educational authorities of countries which were not formerly represented on the Committee.

At its first session, in 1934, the Advisory Committee made a general survey of the position ; it took stock of the efforts so far made and reaffirmed the fundamental principles on which instruction in international relations should be based. This year, at its second session, the Committee drew up a concrete programme of work with a view to promoting instruction in regard to foreign civilisations and the study of the interdependence of peoples.

A number of the practical proposals made by the Committee and approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be considered by the Assembly.

Undoubtedly, one of the most effective means of stimulating the interest taken by educationists in the study of international relations is to organise tours by experts, either individually or in groups, to visit a country at the latter's request. These experts would then study the methods of instruction in use and would inform their colleagues of similar efforts in other countries. This proposal has formed the subject of a recommendation by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to the insertion of a supplementary credit in the budget.

Among the various branches of instruction, the study of history, geography and modern languages is more particularly calculated both to bring out the international aspect of the main problems of the modern world and to provide knowledge of a foreign civilisation. In drawing up a programme of consultation and preliminary studies on this subject, the Committee wished to emphasise the importance it attached to investigations for the purpose of determining the most appropriate methods of engendering a better understanding of international life in schools.

We would also refer to the work done by the Secretariat with a view to the publication of a book dealing with the aims and work of the League. This book, which is specially intended for the teaching profession, is to take the place of a publication of a similar character which has been translated into more than thirty languages but is now out of print.

3. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

We should like to stress the following three points :

(a) The keen interest taken in the eighth Permanent International Studies Conference, held in London in June 1935 ;

(b) The worldwide interest shown in this new subject, which embraces contemporary history, law, sociology and economic and financial sciences ;

(c) The importance to the League itself, in our opinion, of the development of a real science of international relations based on objectivity, accuracy and impartiality.

The London Conference dealt with the problem of collective security.

The studies carried out by the national groups during the previous two years, the number of participants (about a hundred professors from all parts of the world), the cordial hospitality offered by their British hosts, the high abilities of the General Rapporteur, Professor Bourquin, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva — all contributed to the success of the meeting.

Moreover, in the selection of the subject for the next two years — namely, the peaceful solution of certain international problems, the basic difficulties in, and the procedures for, the peaceful solution of economic, social and territorial problems, with special reference to questions of (a) population, migration and colonisation, and (b) the distribution of raw materials — the Conference showed boldness and wisdom ; boldness, because the new subject touches on some of the most controversial problems of to-day, and wisdom, for where else should these questions be broached if not at a meeting of men who have devoted their whole lives to research and study ?

The Committee paid special attention to the proposals contained in the report of the Director of the Institute for the extension of international collaboration in the field of social and political science. On the basis of suggestions submitted by Professor Shotwell, the Committee, at its previous session, took certain preliminary decisions on the subject, indicating the measures to be taken by the Executive Committee and the Institute respectively. The Committee thanked the International Labour Office for the valuable assistance it had given to the Institute during the consultations with a view to defining the problem for international study. The subject was provisionally described as the adaptation of mechanisation to the conditions of human labour. The Committee entered upon a very full discussion, not only of the choice of the actual subject, but of the different angles from which it could be approached. Various suggestions were made which will facilitate the practical measures which the Executive Committee will be called upon to take. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation reached the conclusion that, not only could an international study be made under the conditions and by the methods proposed, but that also certain aspects of the subject could be discussed in the form of " Conversations " or in some more appropriate form.

4. " CONVERSATIONS " AND " OPEN LETTERS ".

This branch of our activity is already well known. The idea was mooted in 1931 by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and has since been put into practice under its auspices by the Secretariat and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Five " conversations " have so far been held — at Frankfort, Madrid, Paris, Venice and Nice — and four volumes of " Open Letters " have been published, so that sufficient experience has now been acquired to enable us to take stock of the question. The Intellectual Co-operation Committee accordingly decided to convene a further meeting of the Committee on Arts and Letters in 1936, and to ask it to give, in the light of the " Conversations " already held and the " Open Letters " which have already appeared, its opinion as regards both the principle and the results of this new form of activity.

The Venice " Conversation ", which was held in the Palace of the Doges at the end of July 1934, with the generous help of the Italian National Committee, dealt with the following subjects : " Contemporary Art and Reality " and " Art and the State ". Its success was complete. In this case also, nearly a hundred distinguished artists, painters, sculptors and architects, writers, professors of the history of art and art critics met and compared their opinions.

The interest aroused by this " Conversation ", which was published by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is shown by the large number of newspaper articles devoted to it. It also appears to lead to two new subjects of a more precise nature and more limited scope — namely, the teaching of the fine arts and the training of public taste, which might with advantage be discussed at a further meeting.

The Nice " Conversation " was held at the Institute of Mediterranean Studies at the beginning of April, on the kind invitation of its Director, M. Paul Valéry, of the Académie Française, and under his chairmanship. In that case, again, the Committee on Arts and Letters received financial assistance very obligingly rendered by the Municipality of Nice, and particularly by the Mayor of the town, M. Jean MÉDECIN. The number of participants was confined, with a few exceptions, to the members of the Committee on Arts and Letters. On the other hand, the subject of the discussion " The Training of Modern Man " and " The Methods of Education " was very much broader than that of the Venice " Conversation ".

As in the case of the Venice " Conversation ", some of the subjects broached at Nice might be defined more closely and rediscussed. The participants in the " Conversation " were mainly representatives of letters, arts, and the humane sciences. It would, therefore, be of the greatest interest to compare their opinions, not only with those of philosophers and historians, but also with those of the representatives of the exact sciences, and particularly those (psychologists and biologists) who have made a special study of mankind.

A fourth volume of "Open Letters" — "Civilisations, East and West" — has been added to the other three. The Committee had decided last year to utilise the "Open Letters" as a means of approaching the vast and delicate problem of the *rapprochement* of Eastern and Western civilisations. Two letters, one from Professor Gilbert Murray and the other from the Hindu poet Rabindranath Tagore, opened the discussion. This will be continued, and our colleagues in China, India and Japan have promised to take part in it, so that it will thus be both broadened and deepened.

5. COLLECTION OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS ON THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN CIVILISATION.

This question, which appeared on the agenda of our Committee for the first time, emanates, not from the Committee, but from the League Assembly. It was submitted to the Assembly in 1934 by His Excellency M. Levillier, delegate of the Argentine Republic, and naturally aroused immediate interest. The Assembly had also taken care to define our Committee's rôle with great precision. The Committee has been asked to draw up a provisional plan relating to the scientific and financial aspects of the undertaking. This plan has been carefully drawn up by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the help of a committee of Americanists. The Committee is now communicating it to the Assembly as an example, or rather as a suggestion.

The Committee's attention was devoted chiefly to what might be called in the strict sense of the term, the "intellectual co-operation" aspects of the scheme, of which there are two. It is obvious that, in getting together a collection of works dealing with the ethnological and historical origins of American civilisation, the League of Nations and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in particular are inspired by the desire to contribute to the objective and scientific study of the original civilisations of America, the discoveries and conquests and their results, from the point of view both of the American continent and of Europe. It is therefore proposed to explore one of the most important events in the history of the world and one of the main sources of the present civilisation of the Old and the New World.

The other aspect is, in our opinion, the following: It will not be possible to carry out the undertaking without the help of historians in a large number of countries or without the financial support of the League, of the Governments concerned and of academies and learned bodies. It will thus be of an essentially international character, not only in principle, but also in all its details. It is in that spirit, therefore, that the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, at the Assembly's request, submits to it the technical plans that have been drawn up.

6. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

This heading refers to the conclusion of certain international agreements.

Of the conventions drawn up under the Committee's auspices, the draft Convention on broadcasting and peace has undoubtedly reached the most advanced stage. As in the case of the ethnological and historical works on the origins of American civilisation, our Committee is dealing with this question at the express request of the League Assembly. The draft Convention, which was submitted to Governments for their preliminary examination in 1934, has been amended in accordance with various observations formulated and was submitted to States by the Secretary-General of the League for the second time at the beginning of April 1935. At the time when our session opened, twenty-eight Governments had already sent in their replies. This promptness was taken to be a happy augury for the success of the Convention, as was noted by the Committee in a resolution requesting the Assembly to draw up the procedure to be followed with a view to the conclusion of the agreement. The Committee made no suggestion, but left it entirely to the Assembly to decide whether the draft should be discussed at one of its ordinary sessions or whether it was preferable to convene a special conference.

The draft Convention for the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic, Historic or Scientific Value which have been lost, stolen or unlawfully alienated or exported is not quite so far advanced as the draft Convention on broadcasting. Like the latter, however, it has been the subject of an initial consultation of Governments, and has also been amended in conformity with the comments submitted, though the new text has not yet been communicated to the different countries for a second reading. The decision which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes that the Assembly should take is that this second communication should now be made.

In 1934, M. Emile Borel made a proposal to the Institute, which the Committee approved, for the drawing up of the text of a draft model bilateral agreement on the teaching of history and the form of school text-books. The Assembly and the Council have always shown special interest in these problems, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has taken a number of steps to deal with the subject. The first of these steps led to the resolution, named after its author, M. Casares, leaving it to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to draw each other's attention to defective text-books. Subsequently, the Paris Institute published, in a volume entitled "School Text-book Revision", the results of an extensive enquiry into what is done in different countries to ensure impartiality in school text-books. More recently it has undertaken to collect a number of chapters of text-books in use in different countries in which a serious attempt has already been made to ensure objective teaching of history. It

hopes to be able one day to publish this collection. On M. Emile Borel's proposal that one or more models of bilateral agreements should be placed at the disposal of countries prepared to undertake commitments in this connection, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation drew up two texts, one in the form of an agreement and the other in the form of a declaration. The Committee decided in favour of the latter form; and the text which it is ready to recommend to the attention of Governments will be found in an appendix.¹

Lastly, the Committee's attention has been drawn to the numerous intellectual agreements which have been concluded between Governments for some years past. The Executive Committee requested the Institute to make a list of these agreements. The Institute's report shows the interest attaching to the recognition of intellectual values by States and the introduction of greater order and system in inter-State relations of this kind by means of agreements. At the same time, the Committee is of opinion that it would be regrettable if agreements of this kind were liable to have the effect of subordinating art, science, literature or thought as a whole to political considerations. The Committee feels that certain difficulties might be avoided if care were taken to associate the League and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the conclusion or execution of such agreements, and if they were not limited to pairs of countries alone but were left open for the accession of a number of different countries.

7. DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Intellectual co-operation has been able to establish a number of connections between public administrative departments dealing with intellectual affairs. It is one of the most important results of the intellectual co-operation movement. These connections extend from national Ministries of Education to art and science museums, national libraries and State archives. In the present report it is proposed to refer only to the question of collaboration between directors of higher education.

The Committee of Directors of Higher Education, on which are represented the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Hungary, met for the third time at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on May 3rd and 4th, 1935.

The organisations of directors of higher education in seven countries (Spain, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Italy and Sweden) had worked for two years at the preparations for this meeting and had drawn up remarkable reports on the organisation of higher education and scientific research in their respective countries.

These are genuine studies, drawn up by the authorities responsible for higher education, on the history and fundamental principles of such education, on relations between the State and the universities, on the internal organisation of higher educational establishments and the like. This documentation, which is the first of its kind, will be published by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The work is to be continued, the following problems being marked out for treatment — allocation of professorial chairs as between universities, conditions of access to higher educational establishments, rights of study and the legal protection of university titles.

8. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The discussions by the Committee in connection with the exact and natural sciences have been dominated this year by one question. Of the different problems with which it is concerned in this field (collaboration of science museums, co-ordination of scientific terminology, etc.), the Committee has confined its consideration to the problem of its relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions. The general meeting of the latter, which was held at Brussels in July 1934, appointed a special committee to study whether and how it would be possible for the Council to act as an advisory organ on scientific questions within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The proposal is of great importance. If a successful arrangement is made, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will at length have been able to establish equilibrium and harmony between its two main fields of activity — the humane sciences and the exact sciences. At the same time, the International Council of Scientific Unions will be enabled to avail itself of all the resources at the disposal of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

A joint Committee, consisting of representatives of the International Council of Scientific Unions and members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, met during the session, under the presidency of Professor Blas Cabrera, of Madrid. It evolved a draft text to serve as a basis of negotiation between the institutions concerned. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself has long been convinced of the fundamental value of such collaboration. It has given its Executive Committee power to act in its name.

9. PROPOSED COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WORKS.

To bring minds together, to teach the peoples to know each other better through the medium of all that is most original and most significant in what they have to offer one another — that has been, from the outset, the predominating aim of the Committee. Such is also the

¹ See Appendix 1, Resolution No. 9.

object of the Ibero-American collection, the volumes of which (*Historiens chiliens, Le Diamant au Brésil, Sarmiento, Bolivar, America, and Don Casmurro*) follow one another regularly every three years. Such is also the object of a new proposal which the Committee could only welcome with extreme satisfaction — namely, a second collection, relating to Japan. Negotiations with this object are proceeding between the Tokio Society for Cultural Relations and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. They are on the point of conclusion. The Committee fully approves the principle, and has even made a selection of the first volume to appear in the collection: it is “The Hai Kai” of the poet Bashô (1644-1694) and of his disciples.

The Japanese collection is sufficient to prove that the example of the Ibero-American collection is likely to be followed; for the principle of this collection is a sound one, and is in accordance with the tendencies which are characteristic of our age — namely, the taste for foreign literatures.

10. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The Office held a third General Conference during the year 1934-35, and is at present preparing for a fourth Conference.

These Conferences mark the stages of its development. The Rome Conference in 1930 was devoted to the preservation of pictures. The Athens Conference in 1931 was devoted to the preservation of monuments of art and history. The Madrid Conference in 1934 was concerned with museography in general. At the Madrid Conference, as at the Venice “Conversation” and the London Conference, there were nearly a hundred participants. The hospitality of the Spanish Government was worthy of the best traditions of Spain. The results of the Conference are embodied in two magnificent volumes, which constitute the first international treatise on museography. This is not, it should be pointed out, an individual activity; it is a comparison of the experiences of the most eminent conservators of museums in a large number of countries.

11. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The last General Conference of Committees on Intellectual Co-operation was held at Geneva in August 1929. Since then the structure of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and part of its programme of work have been considerably modified, consolidated and extended. The logical inference was therefore that there should be summoned what might be called the States-General of intellectual co-operation. In 1934, the International Committee did not take a final decision in the matter; it merely authorised the Institute to consult the Committees as to the desirability of a meeting. Some thirty replies have been received. They are practically unanimous; many of them, indeed, are enthusiastic. Suggestions with regard to the agenda are numerous. In these circumstances the Committee passed a resolution fixing 1937 as the date and Paris as the place of the proposed Conference. The place and the date are thoroughly justified, since the Conference will coincide with the International Exhibition of Civilisation, which, thanks to the kind invitation addressed by M. Edouard Herriot to the Committee in the course of the session, will lend itself to numerous manifestations of intellectual co-operation.

Each National Committee will defray its own expenses for travelling and accommodation. Many Committees, however, have only limited means. It will therefore be necessary for the League of Nations and the various Governments of the League to contribute, by substantial assistance, to the success of the undertaking. The Committee is appealing on this point to the Assembly and to the States Members individually.

12. COLLABORATION IN THE REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The collaboration instituted with the Chinese Government some years ago in the matter of education has been the subject of the report of a special Sub-Committee, which is included in the annexed documents.

All the members of the Committee who took part in the discussion of this report emphasised the great interest attaching to contact with Chinese students in Europe and America in its effect on the future of relations between the Far East and the West.

The Chinese Government is interested in the matter, and has established at Nanking a real centre for guidance in the choice of an occupation. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be happy to co-operate with it in regard to the placing of Chinese students in the West. It has decided to transmit to it the preparatory documentation it has collected for this purpose. The Committee has also noted with satisfaction the continued success of the work done by the commission of educationists which the Committee sent to China some years ago. It is anxious, in particular, to thank Professor Escarra, of Paris University, for his very remarkable study on the teaching of law in China.

The Committee has noted with the utmost interest the statement made by M. Haas, who, in the course of his recent mission in China, collected impressions calculated to make additions of the utmost value to the elements on which the Committee can count in its estimate of the situation in China.

13. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The vast problem of the protection of intellectual rights, with which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has been concerned from the outset, presented, this session, two aspects which, though different, are necessarily connected. The preparation for the Brussels Conference to revise the Berne Convention involved much work and consultation. There is every reason to be satisfied with the admirable collaboration which has been established between the international institutions dealing with intellectual rights — viz., the Berne International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property, the International Labour Office, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The annual meetings of the representatives of these five institutions enable the work to be distributed and efforts to be co-ordinated with a view to the carrying out of a common programme. The meeting at Brussels last May enabled the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to define the conclusions and suggestions it will be called upon to submit to the forthcoming diplomatic conference at Brussels. The Assembly had further instructed the Committee to consider the possibilities of bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions on the protection of literary and artistic works. That is a matter which will take time. The first studies undertaken by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, acting in unison with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, have enabled the Committee to propose that the Assembly should authorise the two institutes to continue their studies and to establish contact with the special Pan-American Committee set up for the same purpose of bringing the two Conventions into closer harmony with one another. It is gratifying to observe that, at the very time when the Assembly was instructing the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to deal with this matter, a Pan-American Committee was being instructed to study the subject on its side. The two institutions are actuated by the same desire to perfect and extend the protection of intellectual work. There is every reason therefore to hope, without prejudging the future, that patient and systematic effort — for the questions for solution are numerous and delicate — will lead to valuable results.

CONCLUSION.

At the conclusion of this report we are happy to note that, in spite of political obstacles and material difficulties, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has been able methodically to continue its labours. But we are bound at the same time to observe that the resources at our disposal no longer allow of our undertaking new burdens unless we are at the same time provided with the necessary funds. Our field is so vast that we are constrained not so much to extend it as to extract from it all the yield of which it is capable as a result of systematic cultivation with a sense of quality. The conclusion to which this report points is this :

The more mankind is divided by political or economic interests, the more it will be found that, by a kind of compensatory reaction, the better minds will seek to draw closer to one another, to understand one another, and to work together for the maintenance of general culture and universal thought. History affords proof of this. Nationalism and internationalism from this standpoint are complementary, if by nationalism is meant the need which a people feels for regrouping and for a realisation of its own originality, and by internationalism, the impossibility of living in isolation, the need for exchanges of thought, the interdependence which is the very essence of modern life. The work of intellectual co-operation is an attempt at synthesis between these two very legitimate tendencies. The difficulties which it encounters are proof of their inevitability.

But it is not these difficulties which impede its development. On the contrary, if intellectual co-operation were to fail, it would be through its own fault or through the fault of those who actually created it and, having created it, are responsible for it. It is a work of faith, and it can be sustained only by its own spirit. It is a universal work, and it can maintain itself only through the adoption of a standpoint of unity transcending division. It is a work of time, and it has to reckon with time, if time is to reckon with it. It is a work of fellowship, and as such it is conscious of serving the cause of the League of Nations and the cause of peace.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 20TH, 1935.

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

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having heard Professor Gilbert Murray's report on the work of the second session of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching :¹

Approves as a whole the programme of work outlined in the resolutions adopted by the Committee ;

Requests the Executive Committee to arrange for the execution of the proposed programme, and particularly to bear in mind the Advisory Committee's recommendations as regards the choice of questions to be placed on the agenda of its next session ;

Draws the Assembly's attention to the importance of facilitating tours by groups of educational experts and also missions of representatives of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and requests it to consider the insertion in the budget of appropriations for this purpose.

2. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desires to emphasise the considerable importance which, in its opinion, attaches, from the standpoint of the League of Nations and therefore of peace, to the scientific study of international relations as pursued since 1931 under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, both in the Permanent International Studies Conference and in the numerous institutions associated with the latter in its work.

It congratulates the members of the Conference, who, by their very thorough researches over a period of two years into the question of collective security, have given the eighth Conference, held in London in June 1935, its great scientific value.

It expresses its special gratitude to the organisers of the Conference — viz., the British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, with the collaboration of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

It observes with keen satisfaction the growing tendency to establish research institutes occupied exclusively with the objective and disinterested study of international relations.

It hopes that still closer contact may be established between national research centres through the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, thereby making it possible to develop fruitful collaboration in joint research.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is gratified to note that the Institute has taken steps to give effect to Professor Shotwell's proposal to extend the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the field of the social and political sciences, through arranging for the preparation of surveys of the study of international relations in the different countries following the example of the survey published by the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and also through the study of a special subject, such as " the adaptation of mechanisation to the conditions of human labour ".

In this latter connection, it thanks the International Labour Office for its valuable assistance in drawing up a preliminary programme of study.

After a full discussion of the choice of the subject in question and its possible development, the Committee considers it desirable that the study of the subject should be continued, and that experts should be consulted with a view to delimiting the problem and to define those of its aspects which should be studied in greater detail later. The Committee requests the Institute, in conjunction with the International Labour Office, to carry out the contemplated consultations and to report the results to the Executive Committee, which will decide upon the procedure to be followed, and will take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure the continuance of the work.

The Committee also requests the Institute, in view of the trends of opinion that emerged during the discussion, to consider the possibility of organising a meeting for study (Conversation) to follow up the Committee's own exchange of views.

4. WORK OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS : " CONVERSATIONS " AND " OPEN LETTERS ".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted the activities of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and, in particular, the results of the " Conversations " and " Open Letters " organised by or under the auspices of the Committee :

¹ See Appendix 2 of the present document, page 19.

Recognises the value of this work and thanks the official administrations or other organisations whose assistance has contributed to the success of the Venice and Nice "Conversations";

Notes that the subjects discussed at the last two "Conversations" suggest other themes of a precise character and requests the Institute to organise further meetings if possible;

Considers that the "Open Letters" published through the Institute might, in certain cases, be so conceived as to serve as an introduction to and as preparatory material for the "Conversations";

Suggests that the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters should at its next session in 1936 undertake a general examination of the work done on the basis of the programme drawn up by it in 1931.

5. COLLECTION OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS ON THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN CIVILISATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the resolution adopted last year by the Assembly of the League of Nations relating to a collection of works on the civilisations of the American continent and the preparations made by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the collaboration of a Committee of Americanists;¹

Happy to promote, so far as possible, a work calculated to bring about a better mutual knowledge of the great civilisations and their origins;

Instructs the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to submit to the next Assembly, in accordance with the request which it received from the Assembly, the first drafts which it has prepared regarding the financial and scientific aspects of the undertaking;

Emphasises the provisional character of this work, which, if the Assembly decides to carry it further, and so far as the requisite funds are available, will have to be re-examined by the competent persons appointed to draw up the final plan of the proposed collection and to be in charge of its execution. Under the Committee's auspices these persons would be responsible for the scientific aspect of the undertaking.

6. BILATERAL AND REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with the keenest interest the report prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, at the request of the Executive Committee, on bilateral agreements concerning matters of intellectual co-operation.²

It notes that these agreements, which, before the war, were confined to certain specific problems, are not only steadily increasing in number but are also being extended to new aspects of international life.

It considers that these efforts, which run on lines parallel to its own work, are pursuing similar aims, and regards them as the culmination of its own endeavours.

While congratulating those Governments which have concluded such agreements, it desires to draw attention to the advisability of their remaining open as far as possible to the accession of other States, instead of being confined to two countries, or to certain groups of countries.

It also considers that, in its numerous national committees, it possesses organs competent to participate, if necessary, both in the framing of the agreements in question and in their application.

It requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to consider the possibility of publishing a collection of intellectual agreements properly so-called, presenting at the same time, if possible, the results obtained.

7. BROADCASTING AND PEACE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recalls the interest it has always shown in the problem of broadcasting and the cause of peace. It has studied it in past years, not only in order to prevent the abuse of this powerful method of communication from envenoming international relations, but also in order to improve those relations by talks devoted to the mutual knowledge of peoples.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that, at the date of its meeting — only three months after the communication of the new preliminary draft international Convention by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Governments — twenty-eight States have already sent in their replies. It interprets this fact as a mark of genuine interest and expresses its satisfaction thereat.

It is also glad to note that its work has already been useful to certain Governments, particularly in South America, which have taken it as basis for the special conventions they have had occasion to conclude.

¹ See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 46.

² See Institute document A.7.1935.

It hopes that the negotiations now in progress between the International Broadcasting Union and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation regarding interchanges of national programmes will be concluded on the lines most favourable to its aims, and in a general way it expresses the hope that co-operation between these two institutions will continue in the future as in the past.

It transmits to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations the preliminary draft Convention for the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace,¹ leaving it to the Assembly to choose between the different procedures likely to hasten the signature of this agreement, whether the Assembly decides to proceed with this matter at one of its ordinary sessions or whether it prefers to summon a special diplomatic conference for this purpose.

8. UTILISATION OF THE RADIO-NATIONS STATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Recalling its previous resolution on this matter :

Emphasises the value of the measures taken during the year with a view to the regular utilisation 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 ;

Urges that these efforts should be continued and intensified ;

And accordingly recommends that the members of the Committee and of the other committees connected therewith, as well as the National Committees, should readily accede to any requests for collaboration which the Secretariat may make to them.

9. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the matter of the revision of school text-books ;²

Being further informed of the work undertaken in the same field through the National Committees, national and international organisations of historians and organisations of school-teachers and educators ;

Being happy to further these efforts, instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the work it has undertaken, recommending it to keep in touch with the other organisations concerned ;

Desirous, further, of ensuring the greatest possible measure of support for this work, and, *inter alia*, the support of Governments in all cases where private initiative can be facilitated by official action :

Decides to submit to the Assembly of the League of Nations a draft declaration of principle in the matter of revision of history text-books, and to request it to be good enough, after examining the draft, to open it for signature by the States Members and non-members of the League of Nations.

Draft Declaration regarding the Revision of History Text-books.

The Governments of

Desirous of strengthening and developing the good relations uniting them with other countries ;

Convinced that those relations will be further strengthened if the younger generation in every country is given a wider knowledge of the history of other nations ;

Realising the necessity of obviating the dangers that may arise through the tendentious presentation of certain historical events in school text-books :

Declare that they agree, each for its own part, upon the following principles :

1. It is desirable that the attention of the competent authorities in every country, and of authors of school text-books, should be drawn to the expediency :

(a) Of assigning as large a place as possible to the history of other nations ;

(b) Of giving prominence, in the teaching of world history, to facts calculated to bring about a realisation of the interdependence of nations.

2. It is desirable that every Government should endeavour to ascertain by what means, more especially in connection with the choice of school-books, school-children may be put on their guard against all such allegations and interpretations as might arouse unjust prejudices against other nations.

3. It is desirable that in every country a committee composed of members of the teaching profession, including history teachers, should be set up by the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, where such exists, in collaboration with other qualified bodies.

The committees so constituted would be empowered to co-operate among themselves, and it would in any case be their function to study the questions contemplated in the present declaration and to suggest solutions to the competent national authorities or organisations. They would, in particular, be empowered, should they think the revision of school text-books

¹ See Annex 1 to Circular Letter 39.1935.XII.

² See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 50.

necessary, to follow the procedure provided for in the resolution adopted on July 29th, 1925, by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of M. Casares, the recommendations of which were confirmed and amplified in 1932 and 1933 by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

4. The present declaration will be open for signature by States Members of the League of Nations and non-member States. It will be kept at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

10. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the statement of Professor Cabrera, appointed by the International Council of Scientific Unions to study the co-ordination of the work of the International Council with that of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Expresses its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Professor Cabrera and thanks him for his services ;

Approves in principle the proposed basis for an understanding, in a form to be determined, between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions ;¹

Decides that the negotiations shall be pursued on this basis, and requests the Executive Committee, after consulting the appropriate departments of the Secretariat and the Institute, to conclude the agreement, the final terms of which will be submitted to the Committee for ratification.

¹ Report by the Sub-committee which met at Geneva on July 18th 1935, to examine the question of the International Committee, relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions :

The Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions which met at Brussels in July 1934 had before it a proposal by one of its members, M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry, for strengthening the existing ties between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Council of Scientific Unions. M. Jean Gérard urged that the International Council of Scientific Unions should get into touch with the Intellectual Co-operation Committee so that it might become the "Scientific Council of the League of Nations".

The Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions decided to invite M. Nemeč, M. Jean Gérard, Sir Henry Lyons, M. Establier and M. Cabrera, as Chairman, to serve on a Committee to which each of the Scientific Unions will be requested to send a representative.

This Committee has been asked to submit a report to the next Assembly on the possibility of giving effect to the views expressed by the Secretary-General of the International Union of Chemistry.

The Chairman of the Committee was anxious first of all to ascertain the precise limits of the Committee's task and the scope of M. Jean Gérard's proposal.

At the Chairman's request, M. Jean Gérard was good enough to set forth in a document communicated to the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at its penultimate meeting the concrete ideas which had led him to request the Assembly or the Council to turn its attention to this question.

The Committee's task has also become more definite as the result of M. Cabrera's correspondence with the President of the Council of Scientific Unions.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee was good enough to invite the members of this Committee who had been appointed by name to a meeting, and M. Jean Gérard, M. Cabrera and M. Establier studied, with certain representatives of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, the possibility of co-ordinating the work of the two institutions.

In consideration of the principles of co-operation already established between the two organisations in July 1932 at Geneva, we suggest that this *rapprochement* should be made more effective and that an agreement should be concluded between the International Council of Scientific Unions and the League of Nations, whereby :

(1) The International Council of Scientific Unions would act as an advisory organ of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations.

(2) The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations would consult the International Council of Scientific Unions in regard to all scientific questions submitted to it.

(3) The International Council of Scientific Unions would submit to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations all international questions affecting the organisation of science.

(4) The manner in which the practical work should be carried out by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations would be determined for each of these questions by agreement. Should the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation not feel able to undertake it, the International Council of Scientific Unions would itself take such steps as it considered appropriate.

(5) In order to ensure permanent contact between the two institutions, the President of the International Council of Scientific Unions or his delegate would attend the plenary meetings of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee of the League of Nations.

A delegate of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations would attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

(6) The committees set up to study these questions would be appointed by the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions in accordance with Article XIII of its Statutes.

(7) The executive organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations would act as the Secretariat of those committees and would convene the first meeting.

(8) The committees would appoint their own bureau and would perform their work on their own responsibility. They would meet when convened by their chairman, in agreement with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, which would bear the cost of their meetings.

(9) The resolutions of these committees and particulars of the work done by them would be embodied in a written report which would be sent by their chairman to the International Council of Scientific Unions and to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

11. COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WORKS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Recognises the great interest attaching to the scheme of publication, in French, and if possible English, to begin with, of a series of translations of outstanding works of Japanese literature and art and of Japanese civilisation in general;¹

Welcomes this initiative with satisfaction as being in keeping with the main object of its work — mutual understanding between peoples.

It therefore hopes that the Executive Committee will be kept regularly informed of the progress of the consultations between the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and Japanese intellectual circles, with regard to the methods of carrying out this project.

It approves of the choice of the collection of the "Hai Kai" of Bachô and his disciples as the first work to be published.

Generally speaking, the Committee is of the opinion that the new series should, as far as possible, be executed along the same lines as the Ibero-American series: formation of a publishing committee, constitution of a special fund for the series, plan of publication carefully drawn up with the help of experts.

It does not seem to the Committee that the choice of volumes should necessarily be confined to works of a literary character, but might extend to other subjects of an æsthetic, moral or pedagogic nature.

12. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation welcomes the presence of four representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation (South Africa, Iceland, Latvia, Luxemburg) at its seventeenth plenary session. It thanks them for their valuable suggestions.

In a general way, it expresses its great appreciation of the active co-operation of the National Committees in its work.

It recommends to the Executive Committee to keep in touch with the steps taken by the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to promote the formation of new National Committees.

It approves the Secretariat's proposal to publish a new handbook of National Committees, and instructs the Executive Committee to ensure the realisation of this project.

After taking note of the favourable replies sent by nearly thirty National Committees to the Institute's circular letter regarding the convocation of a General Conference of Intellectual Co-operation Committees at Paris in 1937,² the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decides to convene the said Conference and adopts the following measures to that end:

It entrusts to the Executive Committee the task of drawing up the Conference's agenda in consultation with the representatives of the countries concerned on the basis of the suggestions made both by the National Committees themselves and by the International Committee at its seventeenth session.

It would be useful if this agenda could be communicated to the National Committees at least a year in advance.

It will also be for the Executive Committee to fix definitely the date of the meeting.

The Committee draws the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the General Conference of National Committees which it is proposed to hold in 1937, and to the invitation kindly extended by M. Herriot on behalf of the French Government, offering the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation a prominent place in the International Exhibition at Paris.

It asks the Governments to be good enough to facilitate the success of this project by affording substantial aid to their National Committees.

It instructs the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to get into touch with the French Committee, the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition and all the competent authorities, with a view to settling the various questions connected with the practical organisation of the Conference within the general framework of the Exhibition of Civilisation.

13. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

1. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has taken note of the work of the Conference held by the International Museums Office from October 28th to November 4th 1934 at Madrid and of the interesting and valuable results obtained.³ It takes this opportunity to express to the Spanish Government and to the Directorate-General of Fine Arts in Spain its gratitude for the cordial hospitality extended by them to the members of the Conference and their generous financial assistance which made it possible for the International Museums Office to organise this important meeting.

2. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is gratified to note that, in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1933, the majority of Governments have appointed representatives to serve on the International

¹ See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 55.

² See Institute document C.A.46.1935.

³ See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 56.

Commission on Historical Monuments which has been set up in connection with the International Museums Office and which can now begin to carry out its programme.

3. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes the favourable reception given to the draft International Convention on the "repatriation of objects of paleontological, archæological, historical or artistic interest lost, stolen or illicitly alienated or exported" by the majority of the Governments consulted. It approves the changes made in the original text in view of the opinions of Governments and the valuable suggestions of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and requests the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the Secretary-General of the League to transmit this amended text to the Governments with a view to a second consultation, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure its adoption.

4. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

In order to give effect to the numerous requests which have recently been received by the International Museums Office, with a view to the international regulation of art exhibitions, giving due weight to the necessity for preserving and ensuring the safety of the works of art exhibited and for the avoidance of overlapping in the organisation of international exhibitions ;

Recognising the great value of these exhibitions from the point of view of intellectual *rapprochement*, the education of public taste and the progress of historical and artistic research :

Requests the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations to be good enough to draw the attention of States to the advisability of concluding, under the auspices of the International Museums Office, an international agreement designed to regulate in this sense, and to facilitate, the organisation of these exhibitions, bearing in mind the necessity for preserving and ensuring the safety of the works in question, and also the needs of the museums or collections which are requested to send works to these international exhibitions.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructs the International Museums Office, should the Council and Assembly be good enough to make to Governments the suggested recommendation, to take the necessary steps to give practical effect to it by studying the provisions of the proposed agreement.

5. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after taking note of the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the future programme of work of the International Museums Office, approves the various points enumerated in this report.

14. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having considered M. Destrée's report on the work of the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with intellectual rights :¹

Appreciates the value of the results already obtained through the co-ordination of the work of those various institutions ;

Approves the Committee's conclusions and suggestions, especially with regard to the proposals to be put forth on behalf of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention ;

And requests the Assembly of the League of Nations to consider the expediency of asking the Governments which have signed the Paris Convention to take the aforesaid Committee's recommendations into account by expediting their ratifications and by introducing into their municipal law, if necessary, provisions for maintaining, at least for a certain period, the patent rights in respect of discoveries divulged by their own authors in the form of scientific communications.

15. BRINGING INTO HARMONY OF THE BERNE AND HAVANA CONVENTIONS.

Whereas the Assembly of the League of Nations, at its fifteenth session, instructed the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its examination of the possibilities of bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions on the protection of literary and artistic works ;

And whereas the preliminary study made by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the assistance of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law was submitted to the meeting of representatives of international institutions dealing with intellectual rights held at Brussels on May 31st last ;

And whereas that examination has demonstrated the desirability of making fresh efforts and further studies with a view to bringing the two Conventions into line and, to that end, of arranging for contact with representatives of the Pan-American Union ;

And whereas the representatives of the international institutions aforesaid, assembled at Brussels, have requested the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to convene a committee

¹ See Institute document E.37.1935.

of experts, with the co-operation of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the two Institutes being agreed that this co-operation shall be as wide as possible :

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Expresses its satisfaction with the work accomplished in the same field by the special Pan-American Commission constituted at Montevideo under the Presidency of Senator Antuna ;

Approves the proposals of the Brussels meeting and the suggestion of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation that the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law should be more closely associated in its enquiries, as being particularly well qualified to contribute to the unification of the legislative systems in force ;

Recommends that the Assembly should instruct the two Institutes, acting in conjunction, to pursue, in whatever form may be most suitable, their investigations and their action, with a view to promoting a general agreement such as may ensure the effective protection of intellectual works in the countries of both continents ;

Also calls attention to the desirability of the two Institutes being able to establish relations with the special Pan-American Commission, and hopes that they will submit the conclusions drawn from their work to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Council of the League of Nations in time for those conclusions to be brought forward at the Brussels Conference of 1936 for the Revision of the Berne Convention.

16. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard M. de Michelis' statement on the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and having taken note of the report of the Director of the Institute on the latter's work in the past administrative period :¹

Reiterates its keen satisfaction at the methodical development of the Institute's work and the admirable co-operation which it provides in a field so important to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;

Stresses the value of the Institute's new achievements, particularly the transformation of the review *Interciné* and the publication of the " Cinematographic Encyclopædia " ;

Welcomes the steps taken by the Institute in the sphere of television, and observes that, thanks to these activities, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will have at its disposal a centre able to follow the technical progress of television and to make use of this new invention to promote the aims of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in the sphere of broadcasting and the cinematograph ;

Emphasises the importance which it attaches to close co-operation being maintained in the sphere of television between the different organs concerned, in accordance with the plan prepared by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute ;

Has much pleasure in paying a fresh tribute to the efforts of the Governing Body of the Institute and of its Chairman, His Excellency M. Rocco, as well as to the work of M. de Feo, Director of the Institute.

17. THE PROBLEM OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

(1) *Action to be taken following the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography,*

Having examined the steps taken with a view to the progressive application of the programme previously drawn up concerning the cinematograph,

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Takes note of the steps taken by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome and the secretariat of the Organisation to associate the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation with the execution of the Congress's resolutions, and particularly to promote closer co-operation between the National Committees and the National Film Institutes, where such exist ; and

Considers that this action should be followed up and extended.

(2) *Intellectual Rôle of the Cinematograph.*

The Committee,

Notes with interest the explanations given by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the enquiries already in progress with regard to the intellectual rôle of the cinematograph ;

Recognises the value of these enquiries conducted jointly by the two Institutes, which might lead to the organisation of a " Conversation " on the cultural rôle of the cinematograph (this " Conversation " might be attended by qualified representatives of the different groups concerned — film producers, art critics, scenario authors, educational experts, etc.) ; and

Relies on the Executive Committee to keep in touch with the development of the action undertaken by the two Institutes and to decide upon the date of the proposed " Conversation " and the conditions in which it might take place.

¹ See Appendix 5 of the present document, page 31.

3. *Production of Films on the League.*

The Committee,

Takes note of the steps taken by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, the International Labour Office and the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to promote the production of short films for the purpose of making known the activities of the League of Nations and other bodies connected therewith.

Welcomes the action taken in this connection by the International Labour Office, and expresses the hope that before long certain activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will also be dealt with in scenarios likely to facilitate the production of short films conceived on the same lines.

18. THE INFLUENCE OF PRESS NEWS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having before it the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on September 28th, 1934, requesting it to consider what action might be taken on the proposal of the Madrid Press Conference (1933) regarding certain effects of Press news in political crises ;

After noting the conclusion reached on this subject by its Executive Committee,¹

Expresses the following opinion :

The study suggested does not appear to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to come strictly within the province of its work ; it does not think, moreover, that it is in a position to make any useful contribution either to the study of the problem or to its ultimate solution.

It respectfully draws the Council's attention to the fact that various studies on this subject are at present being made by private organisations and that, in its opinion, the completion of those studies should be awaited.

It considers that the problem raised by the Madrid Press Conference is one of those the study of which should preferably be entrusted to private organisations.

19. INTERNATIONAL RADIOBIOLOGICAL CENTRE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken cognisance of the report prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the request for support submitted by the International Radiobiological Centre at Venice ;²

¹ See Secretariat document C.I.C.I.392.

² Report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the request to support the International Centre of Radiobiology :

The first International Congress on Radiobiology organised with the support of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche was held at Venice from September 10th to 15th, 1934.

The aim of the Congress was to co-ordinate the radiobiological research work of physicists, chemists and biologists and to give a new radiobiological direction to many branches of contemporary physical and biological research.

One of the Congress's recommendations is of special importance ; it provides for the creation of a "Luigi Galvani" International Centre of Radiobiology at Venice, to co-ordinate the research work on rays in the fields of physics, chemistry and biology concurrently.

The Centre would be formed of representatives of Governments of the acceding nations.

It would be divided into the following five sections : (1) electrobiology ; (2) photobiology ; (3) Röntgen biology ; (4) radium biology, and (5) cosmic rays.

The draft Convention proposed for the creation of the Centre provides that a delegate of the League of Nations and a delegate of the International Society of Radiobiology should have seats on the Governing Body and Board of Directors. It is, moreover, stated that the League of Nations and the International Society of Radiobiology should pay an annual subscription.

The desiderata of the International Congress on Radiobiology were transmitted to the Institute by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which pointed out how desirable it would be that the League of Nations should procure the accession of its Member States to the International Centre of Radiobiology.

It would not appear that the League has hitherto consented to take action such as that contemplated. But, if the Institute could avail itself of the procedure laid down in Article 24 of the Covenant, the League might then consider the possibility of making representations so as to meet the request of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In this case, the procedure hitherto followed by the League is based on non-interference in the creation of new centres ; it confines itself to examining the requests of existing bureaux desiring to be placed under its auspices.

Acceptance can only be given after a thorough enquiry by experts and approval by the League Council. The latter cannot ratify the proposals of the Congress without reviewing all the conditions for the foundation of the proposed new body.

Hitherto, all steps in connection with the creation of such bodies have been taken by a Government which has negotiated the Convention founding the new international body.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, could not dissociate itself from a proposal which is ostensibly of such great value and the aim of which is to co-ordinate for a definite purpose the efforts made in various branches of science.

It appears to us that it would be valuable to establish links between the new international body proposed and the scientific service of the Institute. In this connection, we may refer to the efforts made by the Institute for the co-ordination of scientific terminology in the very branches of science in which the International Institute of Radiobiology proposes to co-ordinate research work.

It would be valuable to set on foot effective co-operation between the proposed new body and the scientific service of the Institute with a view to an examination by common agreement of the work to be carried out in the matter of terminology and to the unification of nomenclatures and units in use in radiobiology.

Having heard the additional explanations given by M. de Michelis ;

(1) Takes note of the wish expressed in 1934 by the first International Congress of Radiobiology for the creation of an International Centre at Venice ;

(2) Approves the conclusions of the report drawn up by the Paris Institute ;

(3) Hopes that effective co-operation will be established between the Venice Centre and the Intellectual Co-operation institutions ;

(4) Expresses the hope that the Assembly of the League of Nations will consider the possibility of drawing the favourable attention of the States Members of the League of Nations to the creation of the Venice Centre.

20. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

The term of office of the present members of the Committee of Library Experts having come to an end, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it extremely desirable to maintain a permanent Committee of Library Experts able to ensure constant and close relations between the Institute and library circles, and instructs its Executive Committee to proceed to the renewal of the Committee of Library Experts.

21. LIBRARIES.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the report on the meeting of certain members of the Committee of Library Experts :¹

Recognises the importance of the enquiry into the rôle and professional training of librarians, which has just been dealt with in a publication by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;²

Approves the plan of work proposed for the next administrative period ;

Further asks the Institute to resume the study of the question of the construction and equipment of libraries.

Interested as it is in all methods likely to contribute towards the better organisation of reading by the general public and of libraries, it considers it desirable that an enquiry should be undertaken into the construction and equipment of libraries similar to that which has just been successfully carried out with regard to museums, and the results of which have permitted the publication of two volumes on general museography.

Having taken note of the resolution of the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the rules which might be adopted by institutions of bibliography and documentation with a view to rendering their work more readily usable throughout the world,³ the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Institute to place this question on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.

22. QUESTIONS CONCERNING DOCUMENTATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the draft "International Guide to Documentation" prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

Instructs the Institute to continue this work and trusts that the volume will have a large circulation when it appears ;

Recommends that national unions of documentation organisations should be constituted in a large number of countries ;

Desires the Institute to convene, at the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts, a number of experts on documentation, in order to establish contact between them.

¹ See Institute document C.I.B.38.1935.

² See the Institute's publication entitled "Rôle et formation du bibliothécaire".

³ Resolution :

The French Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends :

(1) That the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be good enough to invite the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to summon at the earliest possible moment an International Committee of Experts to draw up the rules to be followed by bibliographical and information centres in order that their work may be of use throughout the world ;

(2) That these rules should be adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Committee at its next meeting and recommended to the organisations concerned ;

(3) That the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should take the necessary steps to co-ordinate the work of the information or at least of the bibliographical centres, to draw up a universal index and to arrange for the communication of works either direct or in the form of copies or translations ;

(4) That, to this end, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should promote in all countries the establishment of National Unions of the information centres.

23. FOLK ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the results of the meeting held in Paris on June 15th, 1935, by a delegation of the Bureau of the International Commission on Folk Arts :¹

(1) Authorises the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to provide the technical secretariat of the International Commission on Popular Arts ;

(2) Approves the programme of work drawn up by the delegation and instructs the Institute to carry it out.

24. INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of the Director of the Institute on the work of the International Office of Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art,² and having taken cognisance with satisfaction of the numbers of the *Bulletin* already published by that Office :

Asks the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its useful work of liaison and expresses the opinion that a further meeting of the Directing Committee of the Office might be held during the next administrative period.

Appendix 2.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING

REPORT ON THE SECOND SESSION HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 10TH AND 11TH, 1935.

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 second session at Geneva on July 10th and 11th, 1935, 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 second session :

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman ;

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

Mr. Waldo LELAND (American), Permanent Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, replacing Professor J. T. Shotwell ; assisted by Mr. Malcolm DAVIS (American), Director of the Carnegie Endowment at Paris.

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

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

M. F. RIMONDINI (Italian), Superintendent of Studies for Piedmont, replacing Professor G. Gallavresi.

Assessors :

M. G. BOLKESTEIN (Netherlands), Inspector of Secondary Education, Amsterdam ;

M. C. BOUGLÉ (French), Director of the *Ecole normale supérieure*, Paris ;

M. I. NIELSEN (Danish), Secretary-General of the Danish Peace and League of Nations Society, Copenhagen.

M. E. RADL (Czech), Professor of Philosophy in the University of Prague ;

Mr. A. ZIMMERN (British), Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.

¹ See Institute document C.I.A.P.11.1935.

² See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 59.

The following were also invited to attend: M. J. PIAGET (Swiss), Professor in the University of Geneva, Director of the International Bureau of Education, co-Director of the University Institute of Educational Sciences; M. Th. RUYSSSEN (French), Secretary-General of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, Geneva.

The representatives of three National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation also attended — namely: M. E. BLESE (Latvian National Committee), M. N. BRAUNSHAUSEN (Luxemburg National Committee), M. G. FINNBOGASON (Iceland National Committee).

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Chief of Section.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its Director, M. H. BONNET, and its Secretary-General, M. D. SECRÉTAN.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations was represented by M. M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General; M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation; and M. G. G. KULLMANN, Member of the Intellectual Co-operation Section.

At its four meetings the Committee examined the various items on its agenda:

League of Nations Teaching and International Relations.

The Committee took note of a report by the Secretariat on the results of the enquiry on the training of members of the teaching profession and the action taken on the suggestions of Governments. It also considered the introductory notes by the Secretariat containing proposals dealing with the work which the Committee might undertake in connection with the teaching of history, geography and modern languages.

The following resolution was adopted:

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ After an exchange of views regarding the basic principles of teaching on the subjects of the League of Nations and international relations, and upon the practical tasks which it should recommend;

“ Deems it desirable to put forward the following considerations:

“ (a) The object of teaching on the subjects of the League of Nations and international relations must be not only to give the younger generation an objective knowledge of the international aspects of a great many problems of contemporary affairs. It must also be based on moral considerations, with a view to fostering sentiments of justice and human solidarity.

“ (b) The experience already gained in regard to teaching on the subjects of the League of Nations and international relations has brought out certain fundamental concepts and certain essential facts which constitute the substance of this teaching, on the one hand, and on the other hand has made it possible to determine the most appropriate technical methods of instruction.

“ (c) The Committee's task is not simply to promote instruction on the organisation and work of the League of Nations as a separate subject, but to propagate a certain ‘ spirit ’, an ‘ international sense ’, with which education as a whole should be imbued.

“ Among the branches of instruction which appear to be best calculated to bring out the importance of international life to-day, the Committee, recalling its previous resolutions on this matter, considers that, at the present time, special attention should be paid to history, geography and modern languages.

“ History and Geography.

“ (a) In recommending this study, the Committee desires to define clearly the standpoint it has always adopted.

“ It is anxious to prevent any kind of overlapping, and to avoid interfering in any way in the proper sphere of specialised congresses and associations, such as the International Congresses on History Teaching, the International Committee on Historical Sciences, the International Geographical Union, etc.

“ (b) The Committee is of opinion, however, that the teaching of history and geography, considered from the point of view it is bound to adopt, involves not merely close co-operation with specialists, but also liaison with private associations, such as those represented on the Liaison Committee of Major International Associations, parents' associations, and, more generally, those concerned both with teaching in the strict sense and with the moral education of the young.

“ (c) In the course of a preliminary period, this co-operation, as now contemplated, might take the form of consultations appropriate to the different characters of the associations to be consulted, and to the varying nature of their several probable contributions.

“ Modern Languages.

“ (a) In recommending to the attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the importance of modern language teaching as a means of illustrating the

intellectual contributions of different peoples, the Committee fully realises the part that may likewise be played by the study and knowledge of the classical languages as a common fund of culture and a factor of mutual understanding and *rapprochement*.

“(b) The Committee considers, however, that the examination of the various aspects of the question of modern language teaching, from the standpoint from which the Committee must regard it, has not yet been carried far enough to enable it to make any specific proposals.

“The Committee is of opinion that the study carried out by the British League of Nations Union, the results of which are embodied in a pamphlet entitled, ‘Modern Language Teaching in Relation to World Citizenship’, might be taken as an example for purposes of guidance in similar consultations in other countries.

“(c) Being anxious to secure the utmost possible assistance from specialised institutions, the Committee proposes that these preliminary consultations should be carried out by the International Bureau of Education, acting in conjunction with the International Association of Modern Language Teachers and in liaison with the Secretariat.

“(d) The results of these consultations, carried out for, but not by, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, will be embodied in a report on the basis of which the Committee will draw up a programme of possible action at its next session.

“The Committee submits these various proposals for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and requests the latter to give any necessary directions to the Executive Committee for the purpose of fitting in the execution of this programme of work with the other activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.”

Proposal for the Publication of a Work on the Aims and Activities of the League of Nations for the Use of Teachers.

The Committee considered the detailed plan of the work submitted to it by the Information and Intellectual Co-operation Sections. Various useful suggestions were put forward during the discussion, and will be borne in mind in the final drafting. The Committee approved the plan of the publication, in principle, in the following resolution :

“The Advisory Committee,

“Recalling the previous resolutions of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Teaching of Youth concerning the publication of a handbook to replace the ‘Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations’ :

“Welcomes the decision of the Information and Intellectual Co-operation Sections of the Secretariat to prepare a work of this kind during the present year ;

“Notes that the plan which has been submitted to it represents in its main lines the views of the members of the Committee, and that it is the intention of the author to give the necessary prominence to a statement concerning the technical and humanitarian work of the League of Nations and the work of the International Labour Office and other League institutions ;

“Notes further that it is the author’s intention to stress, in addition to the preventive work of the League, the importance from the standpoint of the organisation of peace, of the system of international conference instituted and developed by the League ;

“Trusts that, as far as possible, account may be taken, in the compilation of the new work, of the special interest shown by the teaching profession in certain parts of the earlier publication ‘Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations’.

“The Advisory Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to approve the plan of the handbook and to recommend any measures that may be useful in making it known — *e.g.*, by the Secretariat’s fixing the sale price as low as possible and encouraging its translation into as many languages as possible.”

Relations with the International Studies Conference.

The Committee heard a statement by the Secretary of the Organisation on the present state of the enquiry into the study of international relations in higher educational institutions. It reaffirmed its desire to maintain co-operation with the Conference in the following resolution :

“The Advisory Committee,

“Confirms the importance it attaches to the maintenance of the links of co-operation established with the International Studies Conference since 1931 ;

“Observes that the first result of that co-operation has been the enquiry conducted by the Secretariat among the institutions of twenty-two countries, and that the replies received will enable Mr. S. H. Bailey, who has undertaken this work, to present the results of the enquiry in the form of a comparative study which will be submitted to the Committee at its next session ;

“Considers that the completion of the work entrusted to Mr. Bailey will mark the close of an initial stage in that co-operation, and that it will then rest with the Committee to consider in what form and in what direction such co-operation is to be continued.”

The Committee observes that, since 1931, the International Studies Conference and the organisations of which it is composed have considerably extended their activities, and that it is necessary to guard against any risk of overlapping between their work and that for which the Advisory Committee is responsible, by adhering more strictly to the standpoint of League of Nations teaching.

It thinks it desirable that consideration should be given forthwith to the possibilities offered by economic studies as a means of bringing home the interdependence of the modern world.

It accordingly requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to make arrangements to enable representatives appointed by the International Studies Conference to take part next year in the preparation of a new programme of co-operation between the two bodies, on the basis of Mr. Bailey's conclusions and such suggestions as may be received by the Secretariat in the meanwhile.

Study Tours by Educational Experts.

The Committee considered the resolutions concerning study tours by educational experts, which were forwarded to it by the Liaison Committee of Major International Associations and the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. It unanimously recognised the desirability of these tours. It also considered that individual tours by officials of ministries of education, either to Geneva or elsewhere, should be facilitated by all the means at the disposal of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Taking into account the experience gained in the interchange of officials arranged by the Health Section, and the encouraging results of the mission of Chinese educationists to Europe, and having noted the results of the missions undertaken by representatives of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Committee formulated the following recommendations :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having taken cognisance of the resolutions of the Liaison Committee of Major International Organisations and of the Federation of League of Nations Societies regarding collective tours by educational experts ;

“ Recalling, moreover, the passages in its 1934 resolution concerning the organisation of missions of representatives of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for the purpose of making known methods of League of Nations teaching and the work already done in this field :

“ Adopts the following resolutions :

“ I.

“ The Advisory Committee declares itself unanimously in favour of the principle of study tours by educational experts, and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, if it shares this view, to ask the Assembly of the League of Nations for the means of putting this scheme into effect.

“ In view of the experience acquired in the course of the interchanges of officials organised by the Health Section and at the time of the tour of the Chinese educational experts in Europe, the Committee considers that these visits should be planned in accordance with the following main principles :

“ (a) The group of visitors should consist of qualified administrative officials or educational experts appointed by the national departments in charge of educational questions in their respective countries.

“ (b) This group should be invited by a particular country, after previous agreement with the responsible authorities of that country, to undertake a study tour, during which it should be given an opportunity of acquainting itself with the steps taken and the results obtained in the teaching of international questions at the various stages of education. Lectures and discussions should be arranged during the tour.

“ (c) The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should be entrusted with the preparation of these tours.

“ II.

“ The Committee,

“ Having taken note of the results of the missions undertaken by representatives of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in different countries :

“ Considers that such journeys usefully supplement the consultations and enquiries undertaken by the Secretariat with a view to promoting teaching on the subject of the League of Nations and international co-operation ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should draw the Assembly's attention to the utility of these missions, and should request it to grant the necessary credits in order to permit the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, acting in each case in agreement with the country concerned, to send such missions more frequently.”

Rôle of Libraries in the Dissemination of Publications of the League of Nations.

The Committee examined a note on this question prepared by M. Julien Cain, General Administrator of the Bibliothèque nationale, of Paris, and a memorandum by the Librarian

of the League of Nations. The Committee unanimously endorsed the various suggestions put before it. It accordingly adopted the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having taken cognisance of the note by M. Julien Cain on the rôle of libraries in the dissemination of publications of the League of Nations ;

“ Having heard the statement of the representative of the Librarian of the League of Nations Secretariat :

“ Notes that libraries can do much to make the objects, organisation and methods of the League of Nations known and properly appreciated ;

“ Considers that this means should not be neglected, but should be brought to the attention of the public authorities and of the private organisations in the different countries, such as librarians' associations and the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation, whose representations to library authorities might prove effective ;

“ Requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend, in the most appropriate form, provisions with the following objects :

“ (a) To make better known the existing bibliographical works which deal with League of Nations publications and which, though intended for libraries, might usefully be made better known among the public, particularly for the use of specialist associations.

“ (b) To promote the publication in other countries of works on the lines of Professor C. Bouglé's ‘ Guide de l'étudiant en matière de la Société des Nations ’, as such publications can always be so framed as to answer the requirements not only of young people specialising in the study of certain questions relating to the League of Nations but, in a more general way, of associations or personages who collaborate in the work of making the League of Nations known in their respective countries.

“ (c) To urge library authorities to organise regular or occasional exhibitions of special collections of publications of the League of Nations.

“ With this object, private national organisations, such as the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation might make representations to the library authorities and supplement the exhibitions referred to by talks on the main lines of the activities of the League of Nations and the related institutions.

“ (d) To direct the attention of the national educational information centres to the importance of keeping their collections of publications on the League of Nations up to date and of increasing the circulation of such publications.”

Contact with the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations.

The Committee heard with great interest Mme. Dreyfus-Barney's statement on the work of the last session of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations which met for the first time at Geneva on July 8th and 9th, 1935. The Committee also took note of a recommendation by the Liaison Committee on the preparation of propaganda material. After hearing the explanations given by the Director of the Information Section on the work in progress with a view to the publication of popular handbooks and the production of a propaganda film and lantern slides, the Committee endorsed the Liaison Committee's suggestions in the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having taken note of a resolution of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations concerning the publication of popular handbooks, the production of propaganda films and lantern slides on the League of Nations ;

“ Recognises the importance of the suggestions thus submitted ;

“ Directs the attention of the competent Sections of the League of Nations Secretariat, of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the Educational Cinematographic Institute to the desirability of adopting practical measures in response to the recommendations of the many associations whose views the Liaison Committee has interpreted.”

Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in 1937.

The Committee unanimously endorsed Mme. Dreyfus-Barney's suggestions for the placing of the problem of League of Nations teaching on the agenda of the Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, to be held at Paris in 1937. In that connection, it also recommended that the Committee should be represented at that meeting with a view to enabling it to arrange for closer collaboration with the National Committees.

Appendix 3.

REORGANISATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA.

REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The China Sub-Committee met on July 16th with Professor Gilbert Murray in the Chair. There were present : Sir Frank Heath, M. Tien She Hu, M. Li Ssou Kwang, M. M. Giuliano, M. H. Bonnet, M. F. Maurette, M. R. Haas, M. G. G. Kullmann, M. I. Lajti and M. Wou Saofong.

M. Bonnet submitted to the Sub-Committee a paper comprising 150 roneoed pages, prepared at the request of the Institute by M. Jean Escarra, Professor at the Sorbonne and Adviser to the Nanking Government, on the teaching of law in China. The Sub-Committee was glad to note M. Escarra's agreement with the report of the mission of League of Nations' educational experts on the reorganisation of teaching in China. He proposed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should tender its sincerest thanks to M. Escarra for the admirable work he had accomplished and should instruct the Institute to arrange for the publication of that work.

The Sub-Committee also heard the account given by M. Haas, who had returned from a recent stay in China, of the present position as regards the reorganisation of teaching in China.

M. Haas confirmed the impressions gained by M. Maurette a year previously and particularly emphasised the tendency to develop public instruction as a factor in economic recovery and to pay increasing and more systematic attention to the needs of agriculture and rural life. The work of the National Service Bureau for Intellectual and Technical Employment, which had been in operation at Nanking since November 1934, and from which the Sub-Committee had received a report, was directed to the same ends, and the results achieved in the few months of its existence encouraged the hope that the Nanking Bureau would make an increasingly valuable contribution to the execution of the plan of national reconstruction. The enquiry which the Bureau had undertaken with a view to keeping a record of future candidates in China for posts requiring higher intellectual or technical training would enable it to estimate future demands for employment and lay the foundations of a regular system of occupational guidance. It would be desirable that national and international organisations in the West interested in Chinese studies should supplement the Nanking Bureau's enquiry by keeping records of Chinese at present studying in the various countries of Europe and America.

The Sub-Committee then examined, on the basis of the memorandum prepared by Sir Frank Heath, the direct help which the various national and international organisations could grant to Chinese students in the West and the methods of collaboration which could be established between those organisations and the Nanking Bureau. While emphasising the importance of maintaining contact between the Nanking Bureau and the Western organisations by the appointment of a director of studies who should be of Chinese nationality and should have a thorough knowledge of conditions of life and study in the West, the Sub-Committee was glad to note that the organisations are already in a position to render very valuable services to Chinese students and thereby to the work of rebuilding the new China.

Permanent contact between the Bureau and the Western organisations should be established for that purpose, either direct or through the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office. In particular, it would be desirable, as was emphasised by M. Maurette and M. Haas, that the Nanking Bureau should give the organisations in question as full information as possible regarding the present and future needs of the market for intellectual and technical work in China, in order that the organisations may exercise their influence on Chinese studying or keeping their terms in Europe or America with a view to guiding them in a suitable choice of a profession or of specialised work.

The Sub-Committee further recommended that Sir Frank Heath's memorandum should be communicated to the Nanking Bureau and to the other national and international organisations concerned more especially with Chinese students, in order to promote the development of methods of assisting Chinese students abroad. It suggested adding to this memorandum the admirable account which M. Lee had just given it of the general principles which, in his opinion, should guide all organisations and persons engaged in helping Chinese students abroad.

Appendix 4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY.

- I. Changes in the Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
- II. The Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Resolutions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
- III. Preparations made by the Secretariat for Meetings of Bodies attached to the Committee.
 - (a) Sessions of the Executive Committee;
 - (b) Sessions of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.
- IV. Educational Information Centre.
- V. Co-operation by the Secretariat of the Organisation in the Work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.
- VI. Relations between the Secretariat of the Organisation and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.
- VII. Co-operation between the Secretariat of the Organisation and Various Official and Private Organisations.

I. *Changes in the composition of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

There were two vacancies in the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session, one being due to the death of Mme. Curie. In addition, two members appointed by the Council in 1930 were due to retire in May 1935. At its eighty-sixth session (May 1935), the Council adopted the proposals of its Rapporteur, the French representative, and took the necessary decisions with regard to the composition of the Committee. The Council appointed three new members, and, at the same time, decided temporarily to increase the membership of the Committee by one. The new members are :

- M. Czeslaw BIAŁOBRZESKI, Professor of Physics at the University of Warsaw ;
- M. Valérien OBOLENSKY-OSSINSKY, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science ;
- Mme. Cécile DE TORMAY (Hungarian), author and historian.

In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by the two retiring members, the Council also extended for a further period of five years the appointments of His Excellency M. TITULESCO, Professor at the University of Bucharest, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Roumania, and M. WU SHI FEE, Member of the Faculty of the University of Peiyang, Chairman of the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Subsequently to the Council's decision, the Secretary-General was informed of the resignation, on grounds of health, of M. Loder (Netherlands), a former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Chairman of the Committee expressed the latter's unanimous regret to M. Loder, and paid a tribute to the valuable assistance he had given to the Committee in recent years.

II. *The Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Resolutions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The resolutions adopted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its sixteenth session, to the execution of which the Secretariat of the Organisation was more especially called upon to contribute, were the following :

(a) *Moral Disarmament.* — Circumstances having prevented the Moral Disarmament Committee from resuming its work, it was the Secretariat's main duty to make itself acquainted with the publications dealing with the question and to collect such suggestions as might in due course be serviceable to the Committee. As recommended by the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, the Secretariat sent, by Circular Letters, to all the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the draft texts dealing with moral disarmament which had been adopted both by the Special Committee of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. Several National Committees acknowledged receipt and sent in observations which reveal the very high importance they attach to moral disarmament, and their anxiety to co-operate in that work, if possible, in such form as may be found most expedient.

(b) *International Students' Organisations.* — For the last two years, the plenary conferences of International Students' Organisations have been held at Geneva, and it is the Secretariat that is responsible for the administrative preparations. The Institute, on the other

hand, still makes the technical preparations for these meetings, and reports on their results. The last meeting of students, held at Geneva on April 10th and 11th, ended with the adoption of a number of decisions, the execution of which will require the Secretariat's co-operation.

The Secretariat of the Organisation would therefore refer to the chapter dealing with this question in the report of the Director of the Institute.¹

(c) *Exact and Natural Sciences.* — Acting in agreement with the Institute, the Secretariat has endeavoured to facilitate the execution of the Committee's resolution on the establishment of relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions. In consequence of the steps that have been taken, representatives of the Council of Scientific Unions are expected to attend the Committee's session with the object of establishing a scheme for more definite co-operation which shall comply both with the Committee's earlier recommendations and with the views expressed by the scientific unions themselves.

International Museums Office.

The Secretariat was represented at the International Conference of Museography held at Madrid in October and November 1934. The essential purpose of the Secretariat's contribution to the work of that Conference was to maintain contact between the various organisations concerned and to prepare an account for submission to the next session of the Executive Committee. It will be for the Director of the Institute to report upon the results of this Conference, which was one of the most remarkable achievements of the International Museums Office.

Furthermore, M. Pilotti, Deputy Secretary-General in charge of the Intellectual Co-operation Section, took a most active part in the proceedings at the last session of the Director's Committee of the International Museums Office. As a legal expert, he was able to make a valuable contribution to the revision of the draft Convention on the Legal Protection of National Artistic Possessions.

Broadcasting.

The Secretariat of the Organisation, assisting M. Pilotti, has also had a considerable share in the recasting of the draft Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace with a view to a further consultation of the Governments. M. Pilotti was a member of the Special Committee set up to revise the previous draft Convention in the light of the Governments' observations and was present at the meeting in Paris, an account of which is to be found in the report of the Director of the Institute.² The new draft, accompanied by an explanatory note, was transmitted by the League Secretariat to all Governments as an annex to a Circular Letter dated April 1st last.

From the replies received to that letter it would appear that :

(a) The following countries have no objections to the draft or will submit observations after an examination of the text : Costa Rica, Egypt, Ecuador, Estonia, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, New Zealand, Roumania, Spain, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(b) *South Africa, Sweden and Nicaragua* would like the text of the draft to be discussed at the next Assembly.

(c) *Australia* suggests that, to facilitate application, Articles 3 and 4 should be less rigidly drafted.

(d) *Belgium* expresses doubt as to the efficacy and practical character of the Convention and renews the reservations previously made. It further states that if a stipulation as to the right to confuse abusive foreign broadcasts cannot be inserted in the Convention, the Government will formulate a reserve to this effect in a protocol of signature.

(e) *Finland* considers that the Convention can serve no useful purpose unless acceded to by all countries ;

(f) *Hungary* submits observations on Articles 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11, and expresses the hope that the draft Convention will be discussed by a special conference.

(g) *India* observes that its previous objections with regard to reciprocity and sanctions have been partially met by the revised draft. It suggests that Article 5 would be further revised so as to require contracting parties not to use the language of the other contracting parties unless the matter for broadcasting has previously been placed at the disposal of those parties ; and it considers that Article 6 would be useless in practice to provide for the case of a Government which disclaims responsibility for particular broadcasting organisations operating in its territory.

(h) *United Kingdom* submits a revised form for Articles 13 and 14.

(i) *Switzerland* has no particular observations to make, but reserves the discussion of the text when it is submitted to the Assembly or special conference.

(j) The *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* desires a clearer definition of the messages to be prohibited by the proposed agreement in the interests of international peace and reserves its right to determine its attitude with regard to Article 7 (compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice) when the draft Convention is discussed.

¹ See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 50.

² See Appendix 6 to the present document, page 43.

Use of the Radio-Nations Station.

With the assistance of the Information Section of the League Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has been able to broadcast from the Radio-Nations Station, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, certain communications describing the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, various publications issued by the Institute and certain volumes of correspondence.

Problem of the Cinematograph.

In pursuance of the Committee's resolution with regard to the results of the Rome International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography the Secretariat, acting in agreement with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, addressed to all the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation a Circular Letter drawing their attention to the importance of the results of the International Congress.

In its letter, the Secretariat suggested that the National Committees should co-operate with the specialised bodies in their respective countries in making known the Congress's resolutions and promoting on a national basis such action as might be likely to secure their application.

Several National Committees have replied, as follows :

Denmark. — The question is being considered in co-operation with the Danish Cinematographic Institute recently set up by the Government and with the Association for Educational Films and the Government Committee on the Use of the Cinematograph in Schools.

France. — Qualified experts and the various groups concerned with these matters will be called upon for their assistance.

Finland. — The competent authorities, who are in principle sympathetic to the ends in view, cannot for the time being express any definite opinion, as a general scheme governing the relations between the State and the cinema is at present under consideration.

India. — The Government proposes to set up a Central Advisory Board of Education which will also deal with questions relating to the cinematograph.

Roumania. — The question will be investigated by M. Kiritzescu, President of the National Committee on Educational Cinematography.

Luxemburg. — Strict control is already exercised by the official Films Supervisory Board, which does not authorise the entrance into the country of tendentious films.

Switzerland. — Co-operation will be established with the Swiss Office for Educational Films at Basle.

Production of Short-Length Films on the League of Nations.

The Secretariat of the Organisation, acting in agreement with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, has proceeded with its consultations with a view to promoting the production of films on the League of Nations in accordance with the Committee's recommendation.

Intellectual Rights.

In accordance with the Committee's decision, the Secretariat of the Organisation has informed M. Ostertag, Director of the Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property at Berne, of his nomination as substitute representative of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers. M. Ostertag has accepted nomination and will represent the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for the first time at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee, which is expected to take place at the end of this year.

The Secretariat of the Organisation has also had to examine, in consultation with the Institute, the action to be taken in pursuance of the Assembly's resolution with regard to harmonising the Berne Convention and the Pan-American Convention on authors' rights. In accordance with the Executive Committee's decisions on this subject, the Secretariat has endeavoured to assist the Institute in the course of the consultations, an account of which is to be found in the Director's report.

III. *Preparations made by the Secretariat for Meetings of Bodies attached to the Committee.*

(a) *Sessions of the Executive Committee.*

In the interval between the Committee's two plenary sessions, the Executive Committee has held three sessions. The Executive Committee's fourteenth session took place in Paris on December 18th, 1934, and the fifteenth session on April 24th, 1935. The sixteenth session was held in Geneva, immediately before the opening of the seventeenth session of the plenary Committee. Though not all the members of the Executive Committee were able to take part in each of its sessions, they nevertheless continue to interest themselves in the execution of the programme, so that the Executive Committee has been able to ensure the smooth working of the Organisation and to give the various executive bodies the necessary instructions.

(b) *Sessions of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.*

During the period under review, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters held two sessions, one in Venice immediately after the last plenary session of the Committee in August

1934 and the other at Nice in April 1935. The administrative organisation of these meetings devolved upon the Secretariat, and the latter feels that it would be doing less than its duty if it failed to put the Committee in a position to appreciate the efforts of those who, by their co-operation, ensured the success of these two meetings.

(i) *Venice*. — The session held in Venice was devoted to a “ conversation ” on the two following subjects, which had been approved by the Committee at its previous session : “ Art and the State ” and “ Art and Reality ”. A bulky volume, containing an account of the “ conversation ” held in Venice has already been published.¹ It is therefore unnecessary to recall in the present report the names of the distinguished persons who took part in this meeting or to dwell upon the highly interesting character either of the Institute’s publication or of the Director’s report. Attention must, however, be drawn to the fact that it was thanks to the tireless efforts of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, of its Chairman, M. Rocco, and of M. Righetti, who was then Secretary-General, and thanks also to the Municipality of Venice and to the Biennial Art Exhibition Committee presided over by His Excellency Count Volpi di Misurata that the “ conversation ” organised in that city was held under such ideal conditions and was able to attract such a large attendance.

(ii) *Nice*. — The meeting held at Nice in April 1935 was considerably smaller. The subject selected by the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was “ The Training of Modern Man ”. On this occasion also, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was able to meet under the most favourable conditions, thanks to the initiative taken by M. Paul Valéry acting in his capacity of President of the University Centre of Mediterranean Studies, and also to the generosity of the municipal authorities at Nice, and particularly of M. Jean Médecin, the Mayor. Certain of the members of the Committee were unable to be present at the session. Several of them appointed substitutes, while, on the invitation of M. Paul Valéry, certain other distinguished persons consented to take part in the “ conversation ”. Those present at the Nice meeting were as follows : His Excellency M. J. Destrée (President) (Belgian), former Minister of Science and Art, Member of the Royal Belgian Academy and of the Belgian Academy of French language and literature ; M. Karel Capek (Czech), author, dramatist and publicist ; M. F. Coppola (Italian), Member of the Royal Italian Academy, publicist, sociologist and Professor at the School of Journalism, Rome ; His Excellency M. Costa du Reix (Bolivian), man of letters, Minister Plenipotentiary ; M. Henri de Jouvenel (French), Senator, former Minister, Ambassador of France ; M. Lucien Lévy-Bruhl, Honorary Professor at the Sorbonne, member of the Institute ; His Excellency M. S. de Madariaga (Spanish), former Minister of Education, former Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Oxford, man of letters ; M. G. Oprescu (Roumanian), Professor of the History of Art at the University of Bucharest ; M. F. Orestano (Italian), member of the Royal Italian Academy, man of letters, corresponding member of the *Accademia dei Lincei* ; M. G. de Reynold (Swiss), man of letters and publicist, Professor at the Federal Polytechnic School, Zurich, and at the University of Berne ; M. Jules Romains (French), man of letters and publicist ; M. K. R. G. Stromberg (Swedish), man of letters and publicist ; M. J. Strzygowski (Austrian), Professor of the History of Art at the University of Vienna ; Mlle. H. Vacaresco (Roumanian), authoress, member of the Roumanian Academy ; M. Paul Valéry (French) member of the French Academy ; M. A. Zimmern (English), Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.

IV. *Educational Information Centre.*

Work of the Educational Information Centre.

The Educational Information Centre’s main task is to serve as the executive organ of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching. Consequently, its various activities consist chiefly in executing the decisions taken by the Advisory Committee and carrying out consultations and enquiries preparatory to the Committee’s future work.

Relations of the Advisory Committee with the International Studies Conference : Enquiry into the Study of International Relations.

In view of the present stage of the enquiry into the study of international relations, it was not considered expedient to convene the Joint Committee on the occasion of the London meeting. However, at the request of the Secretariat, the principle of the Conference’s collaboration with the Advisory Committee was kept on the agenda with a view to the subsequent development of those relations.

As regards the enquiry, the documentary material was supplemented by the Secretariat in consultation with Mr. S. H. Bailey of the London School of Economics, who was asked to prepare a comparative survey of the study of international relations in the different countries. Up to the present, twenty-two countries have furnished information. A large American foundation has agreed to finance the publication of this survey, which will be completed towards the end of this year.

At the administrative meeting of the International Studies Conference, the Secretary of the Organisation and Mr. Bailey submitted reports on the present stage of the enquiry.

Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching.

In pursuance of the Committee’s resolution, the publication of the *Educational Survey* has been continued under the new title of *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching*. Its contents

¹ See the Institute’s publication entitled : “ L’Art et la Réalité : l’Art et l’Etat ”.

have been enlarged and now include surveys of the League's work specially intended for members of the teaching profession.

Preparation of a Publication dealing with the League of Nations for the Use of the Teaching Profession.

In agreement with the Information Section, a plan has been drawn up for the issue of a general publication dealing with the aims and work of the League, to take the place of the booklet entitled "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations". An editor has been appointed to carry out this plan. The two competent Sections have agreed to place the appropriate documentary material at his disposal.

Unemployed Young People and Teaching of International Relations.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Advisory Committee, the draft recommendation of the International Labour Office and also the relevant report submitted at the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference, contain several references to the advisability of introducing courses dealing with international relations either in continuation classes or in the general and vocational courses intended for unemployed young people. This recommendation was adopted by the Conference.

Missions.

Between the two sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a member of the Section went to South Africa in order to take part in the congresses at the Cape and Johannesburg organised by the New Education Fellowship in agreement with the Ministry of Education. The Secretariat's representative was called upon to make various statements regarding the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. A South African National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been constituted partly as a result of negotiations instituted with the competent circles in Pretoria.

Contact with the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations.

The work of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations has been regularly followed up by a representative of the Secretariat. In accordance with the Committee's decision steps were taken to enable the Committee to hold its summer session at the Secretariat at the same time as the summer meetings of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The presence of the members of the Liaison Committee at Geneva enabled them to get into closer touch with the Educational Information Centre, which will be called upon more and more to enlist the direct co-operation of the organisations represented on the Committee, with a view to the study of the new questions on its programme.

V. Co-operation by the Secretariat of the Organisation in the Work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome.

Since the Committee's last session, this collaboration has remained as close and as fruitful as in the past.

Since the International Educational Cinematographic Institute presents a separate report on its work, it is not necessary for the Secretariat of the Organisation to give an account of it.¹ Mention should, however, be made of two questions which, in the course of the year, engaged the special attention of the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

Special Film Libraries.

The Secretariat of the International Congresses on Anthropology and Ethnology having requested the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to deal with the question of the co-ordination of special film libraries on those subjects, the Secretariat of the Organisation was called upon to establish co-operation between the two Institutes, with a view to the appointment of a Special Committee to study the proposals in question. This Committee, which has been organised by the Rome Institute in agreement with the Paris Committee, will probably meet at the beginning of next year. In connection with the examination of this question, the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation recommended that these studies should be gradually extended to the co-ordination of special film libraries on other subjects.

Television.

For some months past, the attention of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has been drawn to the importance of the recent development of television. A special Committee for the study of television questions was convened at Nice through the Secretariat of the Organisation, following on the session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. This Committee was presided over by M. Louis Lumière. The Secretariat consisted of M. de Feo, Director of the Institute, assisted by representatives of the Organisation. The results of this first meeting made it possible to contemplate the setting-up of a permanent advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Educational Cinematographic Institute, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, and also of representatives of the International Broadcasting Union, whose assistance was of the greatest value in this connection.

¹ See Appendix 5 of the present document, page 31.

At its last session, held in May 1933, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Educational Cinematographic Institute, in accordance with the proposals made at the Nice meeting, decided immediately to set up this Committee for the study of television questions, in whose work the representatives of the Secretariat of the Organisation and of the Intellectual Co-operation Institute will be called upon to collaborate very closely. Moreover, the Institute, thanks to the Italian Government's generosity, decided to establish a special television centre attached to the Institute, to serve as the executive organ of the new Committee. This initiative on the part of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute is of direct concern to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter will thus have at its disposal a new organ specially qualified to study all questions relating to television, some aspect or other of which may engage the Committee's attention in future.

VI. *Relations between the Secretariat of the Organisation and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Organisation's Secretariat has continued to keep in close touch with the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, most of which have afforded valuable assistance both to the Organisation and to the Institute. This year again, representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have been invited to attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, the Executive Committee, and the Plenary Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Executive Committee selected the National Committees of South Africa, Iceland, Latvia and Luxemburg, to whose representatives should be added two *délégués d'Etat*, those of Egypt and Ecuador.

Further progress has been made by certain National Committees and particularly by that of South Africa, which has improved its methods of work and has now been finally constituted.

Negotiations are also in progress with a view to the constitution of National Committees in Egypt, Iran and Turkey, and it is to be hoped that, thanks to the energy and zeal of certain distinguished persons who are dealing with the question on the spot, these new Committees may be instituted very shortly.

The year 1936 should be marked by an increase in the activity of the National Committees, if, as there is reason to hope, the General Conference of those Committees can be convened at Paris during 1937.

The prospect of this Conference should not only encourage the existing Committees but should promote the constitution of new ones.

VII. *Co-operation between the Secretariat of the Organisation and Various Official and Private Organisations.*

The Secretariat of the Organisation keeps constantly in touch with various international organisations. During the last year, it has endeavoured to develop these relations still further.

(a) *International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.*

The Rome Institute, though not officially attached to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, collaborates with it very closely. The Institute's activities continue to increase and its studies, particularly in the domain of intellectual rights, are explained in those passages of the report of the Director of the Paris Institute which refer more particularly to the last meeting held at Brussels in May 1935.

The relations of the Secretariat of the Organisation with the Institute have become closer as a result of the liaison established between the International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation Section and the Institute. Mention should be made of the recent assumption of his post as Secretary-General of the Institute by M. Righetti, who was for so long Secretary-General of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) *The International Bureau of Education, Geneva.*

This Bureau has been engaged for several years in work of great interest to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The organisation of the Bureau has been consolidated by the accession of one Government after another; its methods of work and the numerous conferences that have met under its auspices have been very productive. Since the last session, the directors of the International Bureau of Education have expressed a desire for closer co-operation with a view to a better co-ordination of the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with those of the bureau. These overtures have been very favourably received by the Executive Committee, which adopted in this connection a resolution containing directions for the Secretariat and the Institute and providing that steps should be taken in each individual case to ascertain the best and most effective form of collaboration.

(c) *International Federation of League of Nations Societies.*

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and particularly the Federation's Committee for Education Questions, follow with very great interest the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. They help to make its work known and endeavour to gain for it the support of public opinion.

The Secretariat of the Organisation made a point of being represented at the meetings of the Committee for Education Questions which were held at Geneva, and would draw special attention to the interesting nature of the discussions on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's work and the undoubted value of the new suggestions that were put forward.

(d) *Miscellaneous.*

Although the reduced income of the Organisation's Secretariat no longer allows it to be represented as frequently as in the past at the meetings of international organisations, it has nevertheless during the last few months been able to send one of its members to the following meetings : World Association for Girl Guides, Adelboden ; International Federation of University Women, Budapest ; Young Women's Christian Association, Geneva ; Liaison Committee of the International Council of Women, Geneva ; Federation of International Semi-Official and Private Institutions established at Geneva, Geneva ; International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, Istanbul.

In the case of other meetings of organisations whose work is of direct or indirect interest to intellectual co-operation, the Secretariat has been able to extend appreciably the range of its relations with the help of other sections of the Secretariat or of the Institute.

Appendix 5.

THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography, held at Rome in 1934 under the auspices of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, simply recorded its unanimous agreement on many questions, regarding, in particular, the cinematograph in schools and as a means of social propaganda. It realised that now was the time for action without dwelling further on useless points of detail or method for which experience would speedily furnish a solution.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute was no longer therefore called upon to continue theoretical studies regarding the value of the cinema as a means of education and the manner in which this means could be utilised. Henceforth it was to intensify its propaganda in favour of the introduction of cinematography into schools and its adoption as an instrument of social propaganda.

Indeed, in many great countries, and particularly in those where a flourishing cinema industry has already created very favourable conditions, the idea is in process of realisation and results are being obtained which, though they do not yet constitute a full solution of the problem, are nevertheless encouraging examples for other countries. It is precisely in these other countries that the Cinematographic Institute has made its most persistent effort to popularise educational cinematography. For this purpose it has established, with the willing help of fervent educationists, national groups of "educational film pioneers", with whom it keeps in constant touch and who carry on in their respective countries an active and intelligent propaganda.

But, however great these willing efforts may have been, they still encounter in almost all countries two kinds of obstacles : the routine spirit and financial difficulties. A large proportion of the teaching staff is still sceptical concerning the instructional value of the cinema, and is even opposed to this innovation in teaching methods. Moreover, the introduction of films into the school curriculum obviously does involve considerable expenditure, in face of which most Governments still hesitate until conclusive proof shall be forthcoming and, above all, the certainty that they will be able to secure such necessary apparatus and film material as will ensure for their schools a certain unity and continuity of use. Certain experiments now being carried out in the countries which produce cinematographic material on a large scale warrant the hope that this proof will shortly be available and that, as a result of these comprehensive experiments, regular and well-tested supplies will soon be obtainable by those non-producing countries which are, in principle, prepared to introduce cinematographic instruction into their schools.

The Educational Cinematographic Institute has endeavoured to assist those who, in various countries, are endeavouring to overcome the last obstacles, by supplying them with information regarding experiments conducted elsewhere, and with absolutely disinterested and entirely objective advice.

Limited by the force of facts and circumstances in the field of what may strictly be termed educational and instructional cinematography, the Cinematographic Institute is directing its activities into other channels, without, however, departing from its specific duties.

Instruction and education do not come to an end with the school-age. They progress — or meet with a check — in literature, in the drama, etc., and in all forms of artistic or intellectual production accessible to ordinary cultivated minds. The question of raising the

spiritual, artistic and moral level of the cinema, arises in a most acute form, because the cinema reaches an infinitely wider public than literature in every form (including its most ordinary forms) or the plastic arts, even including their mechanical reproduction.

These considerations, as much as the recommendations of the Rome International Congress, have logically led the Cinematographic Institute to attribute a wider scope to the cultural possibilities of the cinema and to follow with even greater care and attention the general problems of an intellectual, artistic or moral nature. In order to obtain an instrument of propaganda better suited to this more positive side of its activity, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has completely transformed its monthly publication. *The International Review of Educational Cinematography* is now termed simply *Interciné*, a review which, without in any way neglecting present-day educational and instructional cinematographic problems of an essentially practical nature, endeavours to place the general problem of cinematography on a higher intellectual plane.

The International Review of Educational Cinematography has yielded its place at the proper time to national reviews or journals that specialise to a greater or lesser extent in teaching and various social activities. The International Educational Cinematographic Institute notes with satisfaction that these publications are achieving excellent results in many countries.

Moreover, numerous signs show that, in taking the place of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, the new review *Interciné* has appeared at a favourable moment. The title *Interciné* allows it greater latitude and enables it to reach more easily those groups which it is at present seeking to win over to the cause of the cinema, in order that the cinema itself may feel the beneficial influence of their good taste and intellectual and moral qualities.

The second number of *Interciné* is devoted entirely to television. It represents for the Institute and the editorial staff of its review a veritable feat of skill, and proof that the Rome Institute can adapt itself to circumstances. As a matter of fact, an ordinary number of *Interciné* was already being prepared for February when the information that had reached the Institute concerning the latest technical improvements in television convinced it that it ought immediately to take hold of this new form of activity, which undoubtedly comes within the sphere of moving pictures. The Institute had even foreseen this day when it decided to include in its documentary material the most interesting data concerning television. At the beginning of this year, there could no longer be any further hesitation. It is desirable, as has been said in *Interciné*, that we should assume our position at once so as to ensure that television should not grow up — as did the cinema unfortunately for so long — amid the indifference of the intellectual world and of the public authorities.

At the time when this special number of *Interciné* appeared, the Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its nineteenth ordinary session at Rome. It placed television on its agenda as being the burning question of the hour, and at this meeting it was decided to convene at Nice at the beginning of April a committee of television experts. This committee met at Nice on April 4th and 5th, under the chairmanship of M. Louis Lumière. There were present representatives of the League of Nations, of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and the best qualified representatives of the scientists, technicians and the industrialists concerned, and, in particular, the International Broadcasting Union.¹

Following the intentions of the Educational Cinematographic Institute, the Committee of Experts passed resolutions designed to secure the harmonious development of television on a basis of international co-operation, and, in accordance with the wishes formally expressed by the Committee of Experts, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Educational Cinematographic Institute decided, at an extraordinary session on May 13th and 14th, to establish an *Advisory Committee on Television Questions* and a *Centre for Television Questions*, the latter to be attached to the Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Centre is to serve as the executive organ of the Advisory Committee and to form a new branch of the Institute. It is already assured of sufficient funds, through the generosity of the Italian Government, which is always ready to come to the aid of the Institute. It will also have an experimental broadcasting station. A considerable quantity of material, which will have to be brought into order by the Television Centre, has been collected, by way of a beginning, by the Documentation Service of the Institute, which has brought together all the books and other publications in our library that were thought likely to contain information illustrating the progress of television from the first tentative experiments to the latest achievements. Pending the opening of the Television Centre, which will shortly take place, the Institute's general Documentation Service has been continually engaged in collecting current information, which is becoming increasingly abundant, and the library has acquired a large number of books dealing with television.

Whether the film is employed as a medium (and it will certainly have to be so employed for a long time to come, even for the immediate transmission of current events), or whether living pictures are recorded and transmitted simultaneously or almost simultaneously, the fact remains that television is nothing but cinematography in its most advanced form. In the former case, the projector of the cinema theatre is simply being replaced by a central station which will use wireless waves to project images on screens set up in private houses, clubs, offices, etc. In the latter case, there is a new photographic apparatus, fitted with a special retina composed of thousands of photo-electric cells, and recording actual scenes with the aid of a special lens, to project them immediately through space on to screens set up anywhere. In the former case, the film is essential and indispensable; in the latter, it will

¹ See *Interciné*, Seventh Year, No. 4, April 1935.

still long be necessary for the purpose of fixing the images recorded so that they can be repeatedly broadcast at different times of the day, transmitted to neighbouring places, and so forth.

It was natural that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute should, like the organs responsible for its direction, feel it its duty to take the lead in a movement which is, when all is said and done, an extension of the educational cinematograph — that is to say, of action which aims at educating the masses by moving pictures.

Whether the means of projection be light or electric waves is immaterial — it is always waves of some sort. The important point is to exert an influence on the moving pictures and to employ them for the ends advocated by the Institute. As a competent technical organ it appeals to the organisations concerned in broadcasting, the cinema, telecommunications, etc., which were anxious to give it their assistance. It may be well to point out that it was the Institute that raised the question and assumed the initiative in the movement, and that the movement itself is the extension of a form of activity usefully decided upon earlier by the League of Nations.

This, undoubtedly, has necessitated, and will long necessitate, a considerable effort on the part of the Institute. Continuous effort, indeed, is the rule for an Institute which, within its particular sphere, is reminded incessantly of the perpetual progress of a technique in full process of evolution, and which, if it is to draw the proper conclusions, must necessarily observe the repercussions that such progress has or may have on the educational value of so marvellous a means of expression as moving pictures.

A consistent effort, a daily effort, is necessary, a fact which can be realised by following day by day the work that will shortly culminate in the publication of the first edition (in Italian) of the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*.

The few extracts published by *Interciné* afford only a very faint idea of the extreme variety of this work, which will run into several large volumes in *grand format*. In publishing those extracts, the Institute simply wished to give a few examples of the care taken by eminent experts in the diverse and multiple branches of the cinema to ensure that the articles entrusted to them should be complete and original in character. Every aspect of the cinema is exhaustively dealt with in this work, which is really deserving of the title of *Encyclopædia*.

Action in the sphere of the educational cinema proper, with a view to creating the practical conditions necessary for expansion; more energetic intervention through *Interciné*, in the various branches of cinematography in which any improvement will serve the cause of education; first appearance in the extensive domain of television; completion of the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia* — these are the main aspects of the Rome Institute's activities during the past year.

Besides these, however, others have developed too, as, for example, in the matter of the application of the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. Again, the reorganisation, on wider bases, of the Institute's general documentation, etc. It has also enabled the fortnightly publication of the Institute's *Bulletin* of cinematographic information to be resumed. Since the month of January, about 3,000 items of information or summaries of articles relating to the cinema and television, obtained by the daily sifting of some hundreds of reviews and newspapers from all over the world, have been reproduced in this publication.

The studies undertaken by the Institute on the use of the cinema in ethnological and linguistic research, on the influence of the cinema on peoples of diverse civilisations and mentalities, on the possibility of compiling a filmed medico-surgical encyclopædia, etc., have been continued. These studies have been proceeding rather slowly, though a certain amount of the material has been absorbed by the *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*. They will be resumed more energetically very shortly.

Notwithstanding the limited financial means and staff at its disposal, the Institute has done excellent work, thanks, not only to its own efforts, but also to the support it has always been able to count on from the organs of the League, and from the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in particular, and to the cordiality and mutual confidence which govern its close relations with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris.

Appendix 6.

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.

After a year marked by anxieties of every kind, it is only natural that we should endeavour to determine the extent to which intellectual life has suffered from the effects of international uneasiness ; to ascertain whether the links and contacts patiently established between the leaders of the intellectual world have been maintained ; whether these constructive efforts have yielded results, and in what direction they are developing with the most fruitful consequences.

At first sight, the circumstances under which these efforts have been pursued appear singularly unpropitious. The past twelve months brought no solution to the economic and political difficulties whose consequences have hampered the normal development of cultural relations. The observations which it was possible to make last year still apply ; it may even be said that, in certain respects, the situation seems still more gloomy. All who take an interest in the destiny of intellectual activity and of those who devote their lives to it are concerned at the consequences with which intellectual workers are faced as a result of financial difficulties and the slackening of economic activity. After experiencing the alarming moral and social repercussions of unemployment among manual workers, many countries are now in danger of witnessing the birth and development of the baneful consequences of intellectual unemployment. Among the steps that have been taken to meet these difficulties, there are already many which show a disquieting tendency to place unfair restrictions on the access of a certain number of individuals to culture. In many instances, they also aggravate the material difficulties with which members of the intellectual professions have to contend.

Educators in particular, and the departments and organisations responsible for the functioning of national education systems, are thus faced with new problems. Some of these problems are of a nature to warrant intervention on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ; they call for a comparison of the experiments made, the results obtained and the measures initiated on the national plane, which sometimes go so far as to modify the educational policy generally pursued hitherto in many countries.

The present crisis has, of course, been accompanied by other regrettable consequences — for example, in regard to scientific equipment, libraries, publications of an intellectual nature, and international travel and exchanges. To the restrictions due to financial reasons must be added the obstacles of various kinds due to the complexity of political relations. A vast field of action is thus thrown open to all who, officially or by private enterprise, have received the mission of promoting a cultural *rapprochement* between nations.

It may be asked whether this action will always find the support it is entitled to expect. One of the most deplorable consequences of the upheaval which followed the war was that problems of a political or material order were placed in the forefront of public concern. It seems that the future of international organisation as a whole depends upon the settlement of these problems ; that the several countries, or the common organisations which they have created, can devote but a minimum of their efforts and time to the consolidation of the moral and intellectual bases of their collaboration.

However evident these deductions may seem, it is none the less certain that a reaction has set in and that the importance, the necessity, of mutual understanding for the future of international relations are once more coming into prominence. For example, there has recently been a recrudescence of so-called cultural or intellectual agreements between Governments. No doubt these are often brought about by a desire for political *rapprochement* or are partly the outcome of negotiations of another order between the signatory States. Again, political agreements embracing a group of countries are seldom concluded without a convention relating to cultural questions being annexed to the general text. But these treaties nevertheless constitute a striking example of the recognition of the position occupied by intellectual co-operation; not only do they help to broaden the outlook of the departments and institutions responsible for their execution and to establish contacts between different schools of thought, they are also a tribute to the rôle assumed by the human mind. They express this fundamental axiom — that universally accepted moral principles must form the basis of international life and that real peace is impossible so long as spiritual discord exists between peoples.

A glance at this report will make it clear, moreover, that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation can also rely on staunch support from many other quarters. A number of private organisations are persevering in their efforts to enlighten public opinion. They are developing their national branches, intensifying their recruiting of members and, in the fullest possible measure, maintaining their contacts with every country and every continent. There can be no doubt that it is in the educational sphere — not only through the schools, but also by those daily influences which mould the mental habits of adults — that their action makes itself felt with the greatest continuity.

Furthermore, the number and efficiency of the national organisations directly grouped around the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is increasing. Striking examples of this are to be found in the field of education; in the increasingly regular work of exchanges and mutual service which the Educational Information Centres accomplish in studying questions of common interest; in the liaison — indispensable in these days of scientific progress and social changes — between the organisations which, from various viewpoints, concern themselves with university questions, higher education and scientific research; in all the work, in fact, by which the League of Nations is patiently establishing, in the intellectual as well as in other technical fields, the international relations appropriate to present day conditions. By promoting sustained co-operation between national institutions, Ministries of education and fine arts, museums and libraries, as against traditional policies of isolation, or at least by endeavouring to replace sporadic contacts by systematically organised relations, the League is doing constructive work in the cause of peace.

The increase in the national contributions to this common task and the advantages ensuing from this mode of co-operation cannot be too strongly emphasised; it makes it possible to lean on firmly established national institutions and, in this way, to respect the genius of each individual nation and to make an appeal to its working and creative powers. This method has not been confined to the progressive task of technical organisation which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation set out to accomplish; it has been adopted also for the disinterested study of certain capital international problems in the sphere of the political and social sciences. To secure the support of research workers and savants specialised in the study of history, political economy and the human sciences in general, it has fortunately been possible to resort to the fruitful system of international co-ordination. Here, again, the indispensable work is done by institutions or national study centres, which, under the influence exerted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, are steadily increasing in number. During the year, many new institutions were formed and several establishments of recent creation are equipping themselves and developing their activity in order that they may rank with the older institutions on which their organisation was modelled. Thus, in the international sphere, a sort of new scientific federation is beginning to materialise which groups chairs, research centres and savants whose special task is to study political, economic and social problems common to each nation individually and to the nations as an organised whole.

If, in spite of adverse circumstances, the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has progressed this year, the characteristic feature of this progress is the ever closer adaptation of national effort to common ends in every branch of activity.

It will be seen, moreover, that the collaboration of the representatives of the intellectual *élite* has continued to be sought; the problems of organisation referred to above, although of interest primarily to specialists, concern also the whole of the intellectual world. In order to determine the paths to be followed or to ensure agreement on delicate matters of definition, the International Committee and its Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters have decided that they would appeal regularly to the varied resources of the intellectual world — to the exact sciences, to philosophy, to history, to literature and to representative thinkers. Of the latter it has too often been alleged that their individualism was opposed to collective effort; but they are to-day cruelly exposed to the consequences of social and political uncertainty and cannot remain indifferent to its import. By means of exchanges of views, orally or in writing, they have been invited to express opinions on general problems of intellectual co-operation — in the matter of culture and of education, for example — in order that technical research may be guided and co-ordinated and fresh fields of investigation mapped out.

In conclusion, a tribute must be paid to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation which, throughout the year, were closely associated with the execution of the programme laid down in Geneva last July. It is likewise worthy of mention that there is a steadily growing tendency for the different countries to share equally in the common task.

Numerous examples might be given of the remarkable activity displayed by distant nations, and collaboration with many of these — in America, Asia and in the Dominions — has been no less complete than with the European countries.

II. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I. NATIONAL INSTITUTES AND CENTRES FOR THE STUDY OF FOREIGN POLICY : THEIR ACTIVITIES : INTERNATIONAL LIAISON.

The contacts which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has established during the past few years with the groups and centres represented in the International Studies Conference, and the enquiries which have been conducted in the sphere of the social and political sciences, give proof of the ever-growing importance which is being attached to the study of international relations. In point of fact, a new class of research work is developing, involving a study of contemporary history, international law, financial and economic science and sociology.

The organisation of these studies has reached very different degrees of development in the different countries; but a general movement in favour of these studies has set in. The increasing complexity of political and economic relations and the aggravation of national problems make the necessity of such a movement very clear.

(1) With regard more particularly to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, several symptoms of this evolution are to be noted; first of all, the formation of new institutions devoted to this kind of research. Specialised study centres existed already in a certain number of countries, among which may be mentioned the Council on Foreign Affairs, in the United States, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in the United Kingdom. But we are now witnessing the establishment of new institutions or the strengthening of those already formed; for example, institutes of international relations have recently been organised in Madrid and Milan; a Study Centre has just been organised in Paris, while similar steps are being envisaged in the Scandinavian and Central European countries.

(2) The increase in the number of these national centres is obviously of capital interest. For the conduct of studies of this kind, it is first of all indispensable that bases of research and sources of information should be available in the countries themselves. Moreover, the new institutions in process of formation will generally have the advantage of co-ordinating scattered efforts, of linking up the study committees already in existence, of providing them with wider possibilities of action and of systematising their work.

The essential fact to be noted is that these developments in the national field are in many cases the outcome of extra- or international activity — the activity, for example, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and also the work accomplished by the International Studies Conference, whose secretariat is provided by the Institute, and which has undoubtedly succeeded in reinforcing the efforts of the existing national institutions and even in bringing about the organisation of others, as in France, Spain and Italy.

(3) There can be no question as to the extreme desirability of developing international liaison and co-ordination in this sphere; the task is an urgent one and apparently one for which a great future lies in store. A high degree of international collaboration already exists in the field of the exact and natural sciences; it rests on a tradition of several centuries' standing. The same cannot be said, however, of this relatively new science, the study of international relations; nor even of the social sciences, which have an older tradition behind them and are no less developed, especially on the national plane. But it is obvious that some form of machinery to ensure liaison and international co-operation must be as beneficial to their advancement as to that of any other branch of science.

(4) The members of the International Studies Conference themselves feel the need for these more regular and sustained contacts. At the London Conference it was accordingly decided that greater importance should be given to the two administrative meetings which the International Studies Conference holds. Each of the national institutions represented has thus been afforded an opportunity of giving a detailed exposition of its programme and of its requirements as to collaboration.

This desire for mutual service had already been expressed in a proposal put forward by the British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference held in January of this year. It was suggested that, provided the requisite funds could be found, a thoroughly experienced savant holding the highest university degrees should be appointed (*a*) to assist in the formation and development of institutes and centres at which the political, legal and economic sciences would be studied and taught without any political restriction or prejudice whatsoever; (*b*) to establish between the existing institutions a permanent system of co-operation; and (*c*) to assist the rapporteur appointed for each International Studies Conference in co-ordinating the preparatory work undertaken in the different countries.

In this connection, mention should also be made of the decision reached last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give effect to the proposal made by Professor Shotwell and to the suggestions submitted by M. Edouard Herriot. This decision provided for the intensive development of international collaboration and co-ordination in the field of the social sciences. A plan of work was drawn up, including a first series of national studies on existing organisations, the sources of research and information, and the methods employed; and, in addition, the joint study of a subject coming under the head of social questions proper.

Though necessarily incomplete, this rapid survey will convey an idea of the extreme desirability of establishing a system of regular liaison and mutual service between these institutions which are constantly increasing in number and improving their equipment — institutions which concern themselves exclusively with the same kind of work, which undertake a first-hand study of the same subjects and which have adopted similar procedures and methods of organisation.

2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE, LONDON SESSION,
JUNE 3RD TO 8TH, 1935.

(1) This year, there was a twofold interest attaching to the International Studies Conference. For the first time, and in the light of the results obtained in the study on "The State and Economic Life", two whole years had been devoted to the systematic investigation of a problem — namely, that of "Collective Security". Early in the first of these two years, a joint plan of work had been drawn up and submitted to all the groups and institutions affiliated to the Conference. A General Rapporteur, Professor Bourquin, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, had followed and co-ordinated the work accomplished by the national groups. Lastly, a Preparatory Conference, held last year in Paris, and the meetings of the Executive Committee and of a special Committee had made it possible to draw up a definite plan of discussion.

The Administrative Conference, moreover, furnished an opportunity for revising the machinery and methods of procedure of the organisation as a whole, and for determining the future status of this new organisation, the rules which it would have to observe, and the aims it would pursue. It also made it possible to adjust the study conferences devoted to the scientific investigation of a given problem as well as the administrative conferences responsible for the whole of the work of co-ordination to be undertaken between the institutions concerned.

(2) The Conference was held in London, from June 3rd to 8th, under the presidency of Lord Meston, Chairman of the British Co-ordinating Committee. The results achieved by the study meetings may be regarded as being as satisfactory as possible. The progress, which can and must be carried still further, nevertheless marks a very definite step forward as compared with the session held two years ago when "The State and Economic Life" was discussed. The efforts on the part of the groups and institutions had produced documentary material of the highest value, and it may be said that this documentation exhausted many of the most important aspects of the subject. Certain questions were dealt with in what amounted to veritable books. Many of them — the result of individual research or group discussions — constituted scientific and exhaustive studies of the different specific questions covered by the general title on the agenda. They represented the work of twenty or so different groups and institutions, not only in Europe, but also in countries overseas.

In order that these investigations might culminate in a joint and no less objective discussion, Professor Bourquin had prepared an admirable report in which he classified and emphasised the principal themes of the debate, and brilliantly summed up the essential ideas and arguments advanced in the different memoranda. Furthermore, at a preliminary meeting, attended by a few participants and held in May at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, it had been decided that the debate would be directed more particularly to four essential aspects of the subject — viz., the notion of collective security, the prevention of war, determination of the aggressor and sanctions, and, lastly, the question of neutrality.

Speaking generally, it may be said that, thanks to this careful preparation and in spite of the relatively short time allotted to a meeting attended by about eighty participants, the discussions were successfully confined to the different chapters to be examined and that, on every point, a comparison of opinions was possible. The general character and trend of the debate were indicated at the closing meeting in the report presented by Professor Bourquin.

Acting in conformity with its regulations, the Conference did not set out to formulate resolutions or projects, the drafting of which would have been incompatible with its express intention of studying the problem of collective security from the theoretical and practical standpoints. The discussions threw light on the various points debated and constituted, in themselves, the conclusion to an undertaking of the highest scientific value — a conclusion in which a great diversity of views may no doubt be discerned but which is none the less synthetic. In seeking to determine the fundamentals of the notion of collective security, the Conference was led to consider the historical and psychological aspect of the problem, to ascertain the content of a collective system as compared with the various policies pursued throughout past centuries and to determine the consequences which may still ensue to-day from the application of the individualistic method to international life. The idea of the prevention of war inevitably raises the whole question of new relations between nations. In approaching this vast and complex problem, the Conference made a special point of discussing the principle of the organisation of pacific systems destined to eliminate the causes of war to the fullest possible extent. The major portion of its deliberations was devoted to this capital point. Proceeding next to the question of the repression of war, it directed its attention to a study of the determination of the aggressor, regional agreements, their efficacy and the conditions they should fulfil, and, lastly, the relative value of various forms of sanctions notably economic and military sanctions. The latter part of the Conference was taken up by a searching examination of the notion of neutrality, its evolution, and the different forms it may assume when the collective machinery set up for the safeguarding of peace has to be put into operation.¹

¹ See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 53-54.

(3) On the proposal of a Programme Committee, the following subject was chosen for the next Study Conference to be held in 1937: Peaceful solution of certain international problems ("Peaceful Change"); the basic difficulties in, and the procedures for, the peaceful solution of economic, social and territorial problems, with special reference to questions of (a) population, migration and colonisation, and (b) markets and the distribution of raw materials.

The groups have been invited to send in their detailed suggestions at the earliest possible date. These will be communicated to a General Rapporteur, who will draw up, for the subsequent approval of the Executive Committee of the Conference, a provisional plan of work. Various rules were laid down to ensure that the work would be prepared as completely and methodically as possible.

(4) (a) The administrative meetings of the Conference enabled the members to make a general survey of the situation and to adopt a number of decisions regarding the future work of liaison and co-ordination that has now been going on for some years. These decisions are, in general, inspired by the same considerations as those set forth in the first chapter of this section. They stress the value of the national institutions or committees grouping these institutions and point out that it is from them that the Conference must derive its power to live. They conclude, however, with a statement to the effect that, provided the requisite material means can be found, steps should be taken to strengthen the Secretariat of the Organisation assured by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Through its specialised officers, the Institute should be in more frequent contact with the groups, so that their work may be co-ordinated; in the course of the year, it would also be called upon to convene small meetings of experts representing the national institutions. The development of the Conference and the fruitfulness of its work are contingent upon the efficient functioning of this central administrative body.

(b) A new institution was admitted to membership of the Conference — the South African Institute of International Affairs. The Conference was also happy to note the attendance at its meetings of representatives of the New Commonwealth Institute and of institutions in Norway, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and also the presence of a German professor. It authorised the Institute to continue the negotiations now proceeding with institutions in China, Bulgaria, Iran, Japan and Sweden. Considering the participation, in the London Conference, of the abovementioned institutions and the contacts established by the Institute in these countries, it is possible to predict that the Organisation will, in the course of the next two years, be strengthened by several new national members. The hopes of the present members, who see the best guarantee for the future in this extension of national memberships, will thus be realised.

(c) It was on the basis of the same guiding principles that the Conference reorganised its Executive Committee, composed up to the present of members appointed in a personal capacity, but which will henceforward include eight representatives of institutions (seven national and one international), the Chairman alone being nominated in a personal capacity by the Conference. Professor Louis Eisenmann, of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris, was elected to that post for a period of one year.

(d) Lastly, special mention should be made of the meeting which the Administrative Conference devoted to the question of the teaching of international relations. It had before it, as a basis for discussion, a remarkable memorandum by Professor Zimmern, on which a debate of indisputable interest took place between eminently qualified persons, all of whom devote the greater part of their time to this form of university activity. It was not the first time that this question had been discussed within the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, but it had certainly never been debated with such interest and in so detailed a fashion. The Conference therefore decided to keep it on the agenda and to make it a subject for special discussion at the Administrative Conference next year. The preparatory work was entrusted to the Institute. It is to be noted, in this connection, that the relevant material will be of value, not only to the Conference itself, but also to the various organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which deal with university questions, League of Nations teaching and the organisation of higher education.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(a) *Preparation of Directories of Research and Teaching Institutions and Information concerning Methods.*

Last year, the Committee, after examining the project regarding a directory on the study of international relations in the United States¹ which had been submitted to it by Professor Shotwell, requested the Institute, at the suggestion of Professor Shotwell and M. Edouard Herriot, to arrange for the preparation of similar works dealing with other countries. The Committee's intention was to establish on a solid basis the work to be undertaken in the sphere of the social and political sciences. Convinced that the extension of its activities should, in this field also, be based on close and active national collaboration, the Committee considered it desirable to have the most reliable information possible as to the present available sources of data and the study centres concerned with this work. The example set by the American survey proves that, outside the universities, there exist first-class institutions devoted to the study of these problems, particularly in the fields of economics and finance, and that it would

¹ "The Study of International Relations in the United States" (Survey for 1934), edited by Edith E. Ware, Ph.D., Columbia University Press.

be of the highest interest to have information on their equipment and activities. A study of the methods employed also promised useful results and fruitful comparisons. Lastly, the proposed directories would make it possible to form an accurate idea of the progress made in the teaching of international relations.

The proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation seem to have met with general approval in interested circles. Several countries have already drawn up plans for surveys along the lines of that published under the auspices of the American National Committee. In France, the *Centre d'études de politique étrangère* has organised a special group, under the direction of Professor Bouglé, for the drafting of such a volume, which will embrace all the subjects of interest for the study of international relations — law, political economy, sociology, contemporary history, geography and journalism. In Italy, in response to the resolution voted at Geneva last year, the National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation has set up a Committee on Political and Social Relations, under the chairmanship of Signor Bottai, Governor of Rome, former Minister of Corporations. In the United Kingdom, the same task will be performed under the auspices of the National Committee, in collaboration with the Institute of Sociology. The work will be directed by Mr. S. H. Bailey, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, whose activities in connection with the teaching of international relations are already known to the International Committee. Japan has also decided to undertake a similar survey, in accordance with a plan similar to that adopted by the American National Committee; and the Institute hopes to obtain the same results in Spain and in the Netherlands.

(b) *Study of the "Adaptation of Mechanisation to the Conditions of Human Labour"*.

The Committee had asked the Institute to mark out, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, a programme for the study of certain influences of mechanisation on present-day life. A decision was later to be reached as to how this subject should be dealt with.

The International Labour Office having readily accepted the invitation addressed to it, this preliminary work of tracing a programme has, with its support, been successfully accomplished.

The subject for study has provisionally been given a title, which is not quite so simple as it might be, but which permits a comprehensible translation into the different languages and excludes false interpretations: "The Adaptation of Mechanisation to the Conditions of Human Labour".

It has been thought desirable to accompany this title with an explanation that mechanisation is understood to mean all those mechanical labour processes which are intended to assist, extend, supplement and replace man's natural powers, and thus to bring about an acceleration of labour, resulting in an increase of production on a scale otherwise unobtainable.

This explanation being accepted, it is likewise necessary to comment upon the other expressions. The adaptation of mechanisation to the conditions of human labour can be divided into two phases:

(1) A phase characterised by an improvement in the material conditions of the worker (limitation of working-hours; lighting and ventilation; anti-noise campaigns; wages; present conditions in regard to collective labour contracts);

(2) Intervention of the scientific mind: selection and orientation; training; contribution made to labour by supplementary factors of evident interest; methods of educating the worker.

The International Labour Office possesses the documentary material required for the study of the first phase, which, moreover, overlaps the second. The second phase will be the more interesting to study in an enquiry jointly conducted by the two institutions, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation seems to be in a position to make a valuable contribution in this matter.

It has been agreed that the subject thus defined would first of all be submitted to a few experts in order that they might determine its content with still greater precision. These experts will be advised that the enquiry is being undertaken conjointly by the two organisations, to avoid the impression that the Institute is encroaching upon the province of the International Labour Office. They will also be chosen from very different fields and will include manufacturers, psychologists, practitioners of industrial psychology and representatives of labour. Various scientific institutions will also be consulted.

It will next be desirable to submit these preliminary results to national study centres for their consideration, either with a view to inducing certain institutes for the scientific study of international relations to include the subject in their programme, or in order to obtain the constitution of special groups composed of representatives of the different fields of activity concerned. In this connection, the machinery which the Institute may be called upon to set up to ensure liaison between the national institutions and the study centres concerned with contemporary political relations will very probably render most valuable service.

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. "CONVERSATIONS".

Since the last meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (July 1934), two "Conversations" have been held, one at Venice, under the auspices and with the participation of the Committee on Arts and Letters, in July 1934; the other at the April 1935 meeting of the Committee itself, at Nice.

(a) *The Venice "Conversation": "Art and Reality"; "Art and the State"*.

The first of these conversations, the results of which have already been published in book form, brought together fifty participants. It applied to international collaboration in the field of the fine arts the technique of exchange of views among representative leaders of intellectual activity. "Contemporary Art and Reality" and "Art and the State" were the two subjects proposed for consideration at this meeting. These subjects had, under various specific aspects, already engaged the attention of the Committees which represent artistic interests in the Organisation and which have been charged with creating a permanent link and with ensuring regular contacts among public fine arts departments, institutes of history of art, museums and various associations concerned with art.

The Venice "Conversation", however, confirmed the desirability and even the necessity of making, from time to time, a general survey of the questions examined in detail by the specialists. This is a rule which holds good in every field; it justifies the method adopted for these "Conversations" and also the permanent enquiry carried on, through an exchange of "Open Letters", among men who devote their lives to study, thought and meditation on contemporary affairs.

The Venice discussions proved the value of the work undertaken on the international plane in the sphere of art for the safeguarding and development of civilisation. They emphasised the unity of the numerous enterprises initiated up to the present, and they pointed out the paths along which fresh efforts should now be directed.

In this connection, special mention should be made of the capital importance, unanimously recognised by the meeting, of everything relating to the training of public taste, to the teaching of the arts and to the attitude of the State towards artists. Consideration was given to the problem of introducing, in the programme of primary and secondary schools, general instruction in the plastic arts; or, at least, of improving and developing the methods at present applied. It was found urgently necessary to provide for a better organised and more systematic initiation of the public in regard to artistic creation. There can, of course, be no question of producing artists by this general education, any more than the teaching of a language can be expected to produce novelists and poets. In both cases, the essential aim is to render works of art accessible and intelligible to the greatest possible number of people, to stimulate interest in such works. The methodical and intelligent study of the history of art constitutes a natural complement to a knowledge of history in general and more particularly of the history of civilisations, of society and of institutions. An understanding of the milieu in which a work of art was conceived helps us to understand the work itself. The problem is to crystallise, out of these facts, general æsthetic and social concepts capable of establishing closer contact between the public and creative artists.

Secondly, there is the question of the special teaching of the arts.¹ This may be given in State institutions, fine-art schools, academies and similar establishments; or by private enterprise in studios, associations and private institutions, mediums of education which, as experience proves, can be either antagonistic or properly co-ordinated and complementary.

Mention should also be made of the organisation of artists and of the function of the State in the protection of an essential factor of cultural life. In all countries, creative art is part of the life of the nation. All Governments, therefore, aim to protect and encourage it by various means, especially by patronage, just as they consider it their duty to act as guardians of the artistic heritage of the past. The means of promoting this activity, on which the greatness of civilisations has so often rested, should receive the same consideration as the other methods of establishing contact between the public and the artist and of affording the latter suitable living conditions and an opportunity to develop his talent.

An abundance of suggestions was put forward regarding these problems in the course of the Venice "Conversation". They make it possible to draw up a list of definite subjects which, after certain preliminary enquiries, will call for further exchanges of views. These subjects, carefully prepared, should be considered by qualified personalities, representatives of the various special branches directly concerned — creative artists, professors of art, art critics and historians, authors, etc. They would prepare the ground for the elaboration of a programme that could be submitted for consideration to the different Government as well as to the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) *The Nice "Conversation": "The Training of Modern Man and the Methods of Education"*.

The "Conversation" held in Nice was of a different character. The participants were fewer — the members of the League of Nations Committee on Arts and Letters or their representatives. The agenda called for a discussion of the question of "The Training of Modern Man and the Aims of Education", the organising of the studies and discussions which should be pursued in order to satisfy certain preoccupations, and to affirm the rôle of human personality in social life and the means of safeguarding that personality, not only during school-age but also by adult education.

From the discussions which had been conducted by an exchange of "Open Letters" and by "Conversations", there had emerged one specific point, which had engaged general attention from the very beginning. What, it was asked, are, or what should be, the function and aims of education? In this age of industry, what remains of the man produced by past centuries, and what should we endeavour to preserve?

Side by side with so many other international problems, there arises to-day the international problem of education. There is reason to fear that all the crises engendered by the ever-increasing complexity of the contemporary world will be met only by partial

¹ This question was further emphasised by M. Focillon in a written communication addressed to the Committee of Arts and Letters (April 1935).

solutions — solutions doomed to failure as soon as they are applied, unless necessary measures are taken which will pave the way for the unity of future generations.

In this matter, as in many others, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is no longer in the preparatory stage of pioneer investigation and the sketching of a programme. For several years past, it has concerned itself with educational questions. In studying them, it enlists the collaboration of qualified teachers, educators and administrators and remains in touch with the national organisations whose collaboration it endeavours to facilitate.

Envisaging as a whole the problem of the individual, or rather the problem of the human person in contemporary life, the members of the Committee on Arts and Letters — after a critical examination of modern man — asked themselves how it would be possible to ensure the development of a type of man who, to the fullest possible extent, should profit by the benefits collectively placed at his disposal and thus render the maximum service to society. The meeting discussed in turn the problems of the “culture of the greatest number and comprehensive culture”, “intellect and irrationalism”, the application of present-day means of training the public mind, and the rôle of the State and, subsidiarily, of the traditional social groups in the training of mankind.

In the report of these proceedings will be found considerations of the highest importance regarding the cultural initiation of the scholastic population, which is fortunately steadily increasing; regarding the dangers to be avoided in accomplishing this delicate mission, particularly by a judicious appeal to the faculties and natural abilities of the adolescent; and regarding the task incumbent on educators of developing a sense of responsibility among their pupils and of ensuring a proper balance in the functioning of the individual intellect and the spirit of knowledge as against impulse and instinct.

Adult education was subjected to an exhaustive discussion, which bore chiefly on the distinction that should be made between genuine training of the masses and demagogy, under whose influence men cease to think for themselves. Part of the “Conversation” was devoted to the training of public opinion; that is, of an opinion adapted to present circumstances, radically changed as a result of economic evolution; and, naturally, of an opinion favourably disposed towards international collaboration. Suggestions were made with a view to placing the resources of reason and emotive forces alike at the service of this cause.

The Nice “Conversation” would thus seem to have attained its object. It circumscribed some of the questions which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had asked it to define with a view to further study after the participants had stated their views.

As in the case of the Venice “Conversation”, these discussions will provide concrete themes, statements of theories and subjects for debate, supported by valuable proposals and suggestions.

Before drawing up a definite plan for submission to competent persons however, it would seem desirable to complete the results of this first discussion by seeking the views of representatives of the world of science. They should be asked to define the rôle which they assign to science and to the scientific method in the training of man. It is not only that this discipline should contribute to the development of the intellectual life by instilling the habit of accurate reasoning, and of the verification of facts and by affording a concrete knowledge of reality, but it is impossible to consider the function of the individual in modern society without seeking the best means of equipping him with a certain degree of general culture so that he may realise his own capacities and understand the position he occupies in relation to the whole. Similarly, steps should be taken to enlist the services of savants specialising in the analysis of the human personality — by which is meant, not only the intellectual and moral personality, but also the biological factors which govern it. It would seem, in fact, that this scientific study of human types, of the correlation between various individual characters — physiological as well as psychological — forms the basis for any investigation of the structure of the mind.

In order, therefore, that the discussion held at Nice may be continued, it would be necessary to arrange a larger meeting of longer duration, which would be asked to express an opinion on definite educational problems, in accordance with an agenda prepared in detail and which would bring together the necessary groups of specially qualified persons.

2. “OPEN LETTERS”.

The fourth volume in the “Open Letters” series was published during the year under the title “Civilisations”. It contains letters exchanged between Professor Gilbert Murray and Rabindranath Tagore on “East and West”, and between Professors Strzygowski and H. Focillon on “The Northern and the Latin Mind”. These letters are a further contribution, by men belonging to different schools of thought, to the study of the possible syntheses of the various types of culture and genius. The publication of this volume will be followed in the course of the coming months by fresh discussions, in particular between M. Anesaki and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.

The English edition, which appeared some months ago, makes it possible to judge of the success that attended the publication of the volume. Several articles in the daily Press and in various magazines, notably in the United Kingdom and in India, reviewed the work.

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

Last year, the Committee authorised the Institute to conduct an enquiry among eminent anthropologists and ethnographers on the origin of Western civilisation. The object of this enquiry was to ascertain the results that are regarded by scientific circles as definitely established in these fields. The first replies received will be communicated to the Committee. They furnish some highly interesting views as to the life of the ethnic groups which have

successively inhabited Europe, and thus meet the aims of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in this matter.

They would seem to emphasise also the desirability of gradually extending this study to other branches of science — archæology and pre-history, for example. It will be recalled, moreover, that this work was undertaken on the proposal of a committee of archæologists which met at Rome. The authors of some of the memoranda received, going a step further, envisage an extensive enquiry on the problem of race, with the participation of all the sciences involved, accompanied by a discussion of the known facts. However, the Executive Committee, which was apprised of the first results of the work done by the Institute in this connection, thought that, for the time being, it would be preferable to terminate the study undertaken in collaboration with the ethnographers and that the Committee would see later whether the action it proposed to take in the general sphere of culture and of *rapprochement* of civilisations necessitated the consultation of other specialists.

4. THE INTELLECTUAL RÔLE OF MODERN MEANS OF DIFFUSION.

(a) *Wireless Broadcasting.*

The Intellectual and Educational Rôle of Broadcasting in regard to the General Public. — Wireless broadcasting, that incomparable instrument for the transmission of thought, cannot be regarded merely as a medium of information; it should also contribute to the raising of the general cultural standard of the people and to the intellectual, artistic and moral training of the general public to whom the daily programmes are addressed.

It is essential, however, to bear in mind the psychology of wireless listeners. Many of them would soon weary of too systematic a form of education. Along what lines, then, should educational programmes be drawn up and presented in order to stimulate the interest and hold the attention of listeners?

Having been asked by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Assembly to study these problems, the Institute invited a number of qualified persons to express their views as to the manner in which they conceived this educational mission.

The results of this enquiry have just been published with the help of a grant from the Norwegian Nobel Institute.¹ The volume, which appears as a sequel to "School Broadcasting", contains a series of studies, prefaced by a general introduction based on these communications. They deal in turn with recreational broadcasts, information bulletins, talks on literature, history, the social and political sciences, music, artistic training, initiation to science, the promoting of a spirit of international understanding, in particular by the teaching of modern languages, and with exchanges of programmes and information concerning international relations. Consideration is also given to the organisation and composition of programme committees and the national and international co-ordination of programmes.

A study contributed by Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union, mentions that this body has already intervened with highly encouraging results in the matter of international transmissions and exchanges of programmes. Adopting the same methods of organisation, this practice could with advantage be extended to other manifestations of culture and to the study of contemporary events which so often give rise to misunderstandings between nations.

To this end, a certain number of administrative questions need to be settled — allocation of broadcasting hours, agreements on relays and the timely communication of programmes. This is a matter of co-ordination which concerns the national departments and organisations. In order to arrive at a solution, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation submitted its proposals to the Council of the Union, based on the findings of its general enquiry on educational broadcasting and which would seem of a nature to lead to the taking of practical steps. This action, after a detailed investigation of the problem by competent persons, might be as follows:

(1) Negotiations with the national broadcasting authorities with a view to obtaining their acceptance of plans for the exchange of programmes;

(2) The allocation to the different countries of half-hour periods (maximum) to be devoted to programmes designed for periodical relays, on a basis of, say, one broadcast a week for the more important countries and every fortnight or every month for the smaller countries;

(3) The programme committees in the different countries should be invited to draw up national programmes suitable for relaying abroad;

(4) Examination of the means of ensuring the translation of these programmes into several languages; the number of relays depends chiefly on the possibility, for the transmitting country, of having the programmes translated into the language of the country to which they are addressed;

(5) A study of the technical problems raised by the relaying of programmes with a view to ensuring proper organisation.

These measures are, of course, indicated merely by way of suggestion. If the International Broadcasting Union is prepared to work along these lines, the Institute would, for its part, be ready to collaborate in any plan of organisation, to give its support to any recommendations which might be put forward, and, in particular, to solicit — for the

¹ See *Cahiers of the Institute*: "The Educational Rôle of Broadcasting".

execution of the plan which might eventually be elaborated — the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, later, the Assembly of the League of Nations.

(b) *Cinematography.*

In pursuance of the resolution voted in July 1934 by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute this year conducted an enquiry on the educational rôle of the cinematograph. This enquiry is limited to the imaginative aspects of film art, that which concerns the staging of original scenarios and scenarios adapted from novels or stage plays.

A letter accompanied by a questionnaire was addressed by the Institute to various writers, scenario authors, producers, critics and technicians of the film world, chosen from among the principal film-producing countries — Austria, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF " DOCUMENTATION ".

It would be superfluous to recall in detail the plan of the " Guide to Documentation ", with which the Committee is already familiar. The Guide will be devoted to this new technique, to its organisation along international lines and to its teaching. It will indicate the national unions which, in each country, group together the documentation centres and the existing international organisations. Notable progress has been made in this work during the past year. An extensive enquiry was conducted among international institutions with a view to ascertaining what international organisations had a real documentation centre at their disposal. Broadly speaking, the Institute succeeded in obtaining all the information it was seeking, and, considering the great number of these institutions, this represented no small task. A thorough analysis of the material thus assembled led to the elimination of a certain number of those institutions which did not fulfil the desired conditions. The term " Documentation Centre " in the true sense has, in fact, been defined and the work to which such an organisation should devote itself has been explicitly stated — it must be able to furnish authoritative information on request ; its documentation on the particular branch of science or the technique with which it is concerned must be kept up to date ; it must possess adequate and suitable equipment.

A number of eminently qualified experts consented to collaborate in the compilation of the Guide, which will be finished during the winter. Two special sections of the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* have called attention during the year to new developments in the sphere of documentary organisation.

6. PLAN FOR A SERIES OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS ON THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN CIVILISATION.

At its last session, the Assembly of the League of Nations was apprised of a proposal put forward by M. Levillier, Ambassador, Argentine delegate, that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be invited to arrange for the publication of a series of original works on the native civilisations of America and a similar series on the discoveries and on the history of America in the sixteenth century, this work to be undertaken on the basis of international scientific collaboration.

Having approved of this proposal, the Assembly instructed the Institute to draw up, in collaboration with specially qualified persons, a scientific and a financial plan of the work in question. This provisional plan is to be submitted to the next ordinary session of the Assembly, which will thus be in a position to reach a definite decision regarding the execution of the scheme.

The Institute, in execution of the above resolution, convened a small committee of Americanists, which met on December 5th, 1934, and again on February 8th and 14th, 1935. This committee approved the budgetary estimates submitted to it and drew up a general plan for the proposed series. The committee felt that, in the successful carrying out of an undertaking of this scale on a basis of international collaboration, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would make a noteworthy contribution to the mutual knowledge of nations. The series, which, in a committee of sponsors already partly constituted and in the authors of the projected works, would assemble the most eminent scholars of Europe and America, would serve to promote a knowledge of American civilisation and its origins, would dissipate misunderstandings and ignorance, and would open the door to an appreciation both of this splendid civilisation and of the work of those who created it.

The plan is divided into two main sections. The first relates to the native civilisation of America ; a summary of the contents of fourteen volumes has been drafted. The second section deals with the outstanding discoveries and with the history of America before and during the sixteenth century and at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It has been subdivided into five principal periods. About fifty volumes are envisaged, some dealing with history proper, others devoted to synthetic surveys of the various characteristic aspects of the period studied.

It should be pointed out that, in drawing up this plan, the Americanists consulted did not set out to complete it in its final form. Their aim has been to lay before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Assembly of the League of Nations a concrete project which would enable them to judge of the magnitude and value of this work. Before

the actual execution of the project is begun, a definite plan would, of course, have to be drawn up. This is indispensable and would involve numerous consultations, certainly requiring several months.

In the meantime, this preparatory work has enabled the Institute to accomplish the task entrusted to it. It has communicated with the National Committees, presidents of academies, university rectors, directors of libraries, editors of reviews and the members of the International Society of Americanists, bringing this undertaking to their notice and asking them whether they would be prepared to guarantee subscriptions to the proposed volumes. The national delegates have been asked to approach their Governments with a view to obtaining grants. More than 1,300 organisations and individuals have thus been approached. A certain number of replies have already reached the Institute and it hopes by September next, when the Assembly will be called upon to take a final decision, to be in a position to submit complete and detailed particulars to that body for its consideration. It already appears certain that a real scientific interest will be manifested in favour of the project. From the financial standpoint, it is still too early to venture any definite statement. It will be for the Assembly, in full possession of the facts, to take a decision, for it is obvious that no expenditure in respect of the series can be charged to the budget of the Institute. It would be necessary to provide about 150,000 French francs per annum for additional administrative expenditure, plus the costs of composition and publication.

The Executive Committee was informed of these various questions at its April meeting, and, without prejudice to the opinion of the Plenary Committee, it thought that it would be wise to envisage an undertaking on a less extensive scale and to see whether it would not be possible to limit the whole of the series to twenty volumes at most. The Executive Committee feared that monographs of too specialised a character might not appeal to a sufficiently wide public, and that the creation of so complete and detailed a series did not come within the province of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. A series of handy works giving a synthesis of the already abundant documentation available on this vital period of history would, on the other hand, fully attain the object aimed at by the Assembly of the League of Nations; it would constitute an effective contribution to the work of international understanding and, at the same time, would remain a valuable source of information and knowledge for scholars and the cultured public.

IV. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

1. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING AND PEACE.

(1) The preliminary draft of the Convention drawn up at the request of the Assembly, together with an explanatory memorandum, was communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Governments Members and non-members of the League at the beginning of 1934, with the request that any observation concerning this text be addressed to him. The replies received from the Governments were examined by a Drafting Committee, which met at the Institute in October 1934 with the purpose of revising the preliminary draft in the light of the opinions expressed. The amendments affected chiefly the following articles: *Article 1*. — The subjective criterion (broadcasts *intended* to incite a country to war) was replaced by the objective criterion (broadcasts likely to *incite* to war), which would give rise to no dispute. By the terms of *Article 5* as amended (“broadcasting . . . of items calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and the conditions of life of other peoples . . .”), the contracting parties undertake to facilitate the broadcasting of these items instead of undertaking “to reserve” in the programmes broadcast within their respective territories a place for such items. This previous obligation had been regarded as too rigid and had raised objections from a number of countries. *Article 7* was brought into harmony with the obligations ensuing, for the majority of countries, from the application, so far as they are concerned, of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, relating to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Lastly, a recommendation invites the contracting parties, at times of international tension, to take concerted action with a view to broadcasting in their respective territories educational programmes calculated to lessen the tension and restore a peaceful atmosphere. The recommendation also mentions the desirability of lending mutual support in detecting and abolishing clandestine stations.

The Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, having taken cognisance of the amendments made to the original text, decided at its meeting in December 1934 that the preliminary draft in its new form could again be submitted to the Governments for their consideration, and asked the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to arrange for the necessary communication. On April 1st, 1935, the Secretary-General addressed the revised text of the preliminary draft Convention, with the explanatory note, to the Governments Members and non-members of the League and invited them to forward to him their observations, if any, before July 1st, 1935.¹

(2) This draft Convention is already producing the desired effects in certain quarters. The Directorate of the Argentine Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has communicated to the Institute the text of an international agreement which is obviously inspired by the provisions laid down by the experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. This agreement was drawn up by the South American Conference of Radio-Communications held at Buenos Aires from March 28th to April 10th, 1935, at the invitation of the Argentine Government, and was signed by the delegates of the Argentine, Bolivia,

¹ See Circular Letter 39.1935, and annexes.

Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. In addition to its technical clauses, the agreement prescribes the practical measures to be taken to prevent the broadcasting of any matter likely to compromise friendly international relations or of a nature to offend the national feelings of the signatory States. These measures include the previous verification of political broadcasts, with a view to ensuring their accuracy, and the prevention of broadcasts likely to give offence to the national feelings of any one of the contracting parties or to disturb international friendship. Furthermore, wireless stations operating in the territory of the signatory States are to abstain from any broadcast commenting upon or criticising the prevailing political and social tendencies in their respective countries.

2. EXAMINATION OF A DRAFT BILATERAL AGREEMENT ON THE REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

In 1934, on M. Emile Borel's proposal, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requested "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".

It was agreed that this draft should provide for methods differing according to the internal legislation of each of the contracting States as regards schools and school text-books.

The Committee thus drew attention to the most delicate aspect of the question. Though in certain countries the choice of text-books rests with the governmental authorities, there are many others where these authorities have no jurisdiction in the matter, not only among those who do not intervene in educational questions, but also among those which enjoy a large measure of authority in respect of public education; many of them, in fact, leave the choosing of school text-books entirely to the teaching staff.

The Institute accordingly prepared a draft agreement which was submitted to about fifteen jurists and historians for their opinions and suggestions.¹

The Committee will also find a document containing what might be called a "draft declaration", providing for engagements of a less rigid character and drawn up by the Institute at the request of the Executive Committee.² At its session held last April, the Executive Committee, in view of the obstacles encountered in the application of agreements properly so-called because of the great diversity in the rules in force in the different countries, adopted this course with a view to anticipating the objections that would undoubtedly be raised.

3. STUDY ON BILATERAL AND REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

During the discussion of the draft bilateral agreement on the revision of school text-books, the Executive Committee was led to consider the question of intellectual agreements of a broader character concluded between various countries. It asked the Institute to prepare an objective study on this subject³. The Committee will note that, particularly since the war, a great number of treaties of this kind have been signed; about eighty such instruments have been counted, relating especially to exchanges of university teachers and students, to the practice of the liberal professions, to the enforcement of compulsory school-attendance, to the creation of professorships and to similar questions chiefly concerning education. In recent years, however, a new type of bilateral agreement has made its appearance, covering all the intellectual relations between two countries. Instances are to be found in Europe, where the principal signatory countries are France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Austria; while, in America, mention may be made of Brazil and the Argentine. Various circumstances have given rise to the signing of these agreements, but they also are an expression of this truth — which is becoming more and more universally recognised — that friendly relations between two States cannot be developed unless steps are taken to promote and maintain intellectual intercourse.

It is desirable that consideration be given also to regional agreements of an intellectual character; certain political agreements between groups of countries provide, in fact, for cultural exchanges and contacts, or even for the creation of institutions. Apart from certain unofficial agreements of a totally different type, such as the Norden Association, which groups national committees in the five countries of Northern Europe and deals with all the scientific, literary and educational questions concerning these countries, there are two striking examples — the Balkan Entente and the Pan-American Union, which, in all their assemblies, have voted important resolutions bearing on problems of intellectual co-operation.

4. COLLABORATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Reorganisation of Public Education.*

Pursuing its programme of collaboration with the Chinese Government with a view to the reorganisation of public education, the Institute last year asked M. Jean Escarra, Professor in the Faculty of Law, Paris, and a distinguished sinologist, to prepare, while on a visit to China and with the approval of the Central Government, a special study on the science and teaching of law in that country. His report has just been completed; it gives an historical

¹ See Institute document B.47.1935.

² See resolution No. 9, page 2 of the present document.

³ See Institute document A.7.1935.

survey of the teaching of law in China and describes its present status, all the information given being based on reliable and abundant documentation. The study leads up to concrete conclusions regarding the reforms which it would be desirable to introduce in this teaching; they follow very closely the recommendations formulated in the report of the League of Nations Mission of Experts ("The Reorganisation of Public Education in China", 1932), the spirit of which meets with M. Escarra's full approval.

By publishing M. Escarra's report, the conclusions of which have already been submitted to the authorities in Nanking, the Institute will fittingly complete the experts' report. A very useful purpose would be served if, hereafter, further special studies could be undertaken according to the needs and opportunities which arise.

(b) *Vocational Guidance for Chinese Students.*

In July 1934, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed a Sub-Committee to study the assistance which international and national organisations might accord to the employment bureaux for intellectual and technical workers which the Chinese Government had decided to establish at Nanking and in the Occidental countries. These bureaux will have, as their principal function, the furthering of the vocational training of Chinese students in Europe or the United States and the adaptation of this training to the current needs of economic reconstruction in China.

The Sub-Committee began its task by assembling information indispensable, not only to itself, but also to the bureaux. A memorandum drawn up by Sir Frank Heath, its chairman, with the assistance of the Institute and of the various national organisations concerned with the welfare of Chinese students, enumerates the facilities for study offered in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, and indicates the principles which, in the opinion of the principal Western organisations concerned, should inspire the moral and intellectual assistance accorded to Chinese students. Lastly, it outlines the possibilities of action open to the bureaux whose duty it would be to ensure liaison, in Europe and the United States, with the Nanking Bureau.¹

Meanwhile, the Chinese Ministry of Public Education informed the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation that the Nanking Employment Bureau for Intellectual Workers had been established in October 1934. It added, however, that, to begin with, this bureau would confine its activities to China; it would later extend its field of action to cover the whole of the sphere allotted to it in the original plan.

Notwithstanding this unforeseen delay, the Sub-Committee deemed it advisable to proceed with its work, if only to show the importance which it attached to the formation of bureaux of liaison with Nanking, and also to be able to have carefully thought out proposals ready for submission to these organisations as soon as the latter should be established. At its meeting of December 19th, 1934, it revised the memorandum prepared by Sir Frank Heath and decided to communicate it to the Nanking Government. It suggested that this Government should nominate, as soon as circumstances were favourable, at least one outstanding Chinese educator to direct the studies of his fellow countrymen scattered among the university centres of the West, and to remain personally in constant contact with them. Until such an appointment is made, the national organisations already established in Europe and America, most of which were formed with the special object of assisting Chinese students, will continue to carry out the work that will later be entrusted to the bureaux of liaison, this private action supplementing in useful fashion that of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was formed in the spring of 1933 under the auspices of the Ministry of National Education, seems destined to assist this work and to play a conspicuous part in the intellectual intercourse between China and the West.

V. EDUCATION.

1. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES.

(a) *Higher Education.*

The third session of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education was held at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on May 3rd and 4th, 1935.² As on previous occasions, the participants were either high Government officials entrusted with the central administration of establishments of higher education and research institutions or, in the case of countries where the State does not directly intervene in these matters, heads of national committees which exercise over university institutions an influence comparable with that of directors of higher education.

Such, therefore, are the personalities who have been called upon to direct the comparative studies which the Institute has been conducting for the last three years in the field of university teaching. By virtue of the functions assigned to them, they follow the methodical development and national organisation of higher learning in a constant endeavour to adapt it

¹ See Institute document C.123.1935.

² This Session, held under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Heath, delegate of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities of Great Britain, was attended by the following: M. Jacques Cavalier, Director of Higher Education at the French Ministry of National Education; M. Giuseppe Giustini, Director-General of Higher Education at the Italian Ministry of National Education; Mr. William F. Russell, Chairman of the American Council on Education; M. Zoltan Magyary, Professor at Budapest University, formerly Director of Higher Education in Hungary; and, as observers: Dr. Horatio Krans, Director of the Continental Division of the American University Union in Europe, and M. Arnold Raymond, Professor at Lausanne University, Chairman of the Universities Sub-Committee of the Swiss National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

to the immediate and future needs of the nation and the world of science. Viewed as a whole, the measures adopted to attain this end in a given country reflect national policy in the matter of higher intellectual training. This policy is evidenced, for example, by the establishment of a national programme of university and scientific activity; by the according of the material means necessary for the execution of this programme; by the methods employed for the recruiting of teaching and scientific personnel, and for ensuring the highest degree of efficiency in the intellectual forces — institutions and individuals — of the nation. This policy varies, of course, from country to country; it is governed by history, university tradition, the rôle assigned to the State, the economic situation, the social structure and by many other factors. A comparative study of the systems of university and scientific administration, such as has been inaugurated by these meetings, makes it possible to understand and determine the spirit underlying these different policies and to draw conclusions from the experiments that have been carried out. The readiness with which the members of the Committee, as well as the authorities of those countries which are not yet represented at these sessions, accomplished the heavy task of assembling the documentation and completing the studies which they were invited to contribute (the reports on the organisation of higher education and scientific research amount to 600 pages) proves the interest awakened by this work.

The meeting of May 3rd and 4th, a summary account of which is given below, marked the stage at which the Committee of Directors of Higher Education emerged from their preliminary negotiations and advanced into the field of practical realisation. The first two sessions had made it possible to determine the main features of the plan of work to be followed, and to come to an agreement as to the practical means of bringing this programme into operation. The third session took the fullest possible advantage of this methodical preparation and, in the two days allotted to it, accomplished work for which it is to be commended both as regards quantity and value.

(i) *Organisation of Higher Education.* — The principal subject for discussion was the comparative study of the organisation of higher education. Reports drawn up by the competent authorities in accordance with the plan laid down at the previous meeting were taken as a basis for the Committee's discussions. The reports dealt with the following countries: the United Kingdom, France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United States. Reports from Germany, the Netherlands and Russia, which had been included in this first group of countries to be studied, were not received in time for this meeting, but the Institute has been asked to continue its efforts with a view to completing the documentation already in its hands.

After examining the reports in detail, the Committee agreed that, when they had been revised and completed in the light of the observations made during the discussions, they would be suitable for publication in book form. This volume will be the first of a series on the organisation of higher education in the different countries. It will deal with the following questions:

- Chapter I. — Historical Survey and Fundamental Principles.
- Chapter II. — Relations between the State and Universities.
- Chapter III. — International Organisation of Institutions of Higher Education
- Chapter IV. — Examinations, Degrees, Tuition Fees.
- Chapter V. — Scholarships and Student Welfare Organisations.
- Chapter VI. — University Buildings.
- Chapter VII. — Finance.

(ii) *Organisation of Scientific Research.* — The object of the studies prepared on this subject was to define the measures taken in the different countries to satisfy the increasing demands made on scientific research, demands which the universities, at least within their traditional framework, can no longer satisfy. The Committee's intention was not to review all the extra-university institutions of research, but to bring out the spirit of the major national initiatives which aim at co-ordinating the efforts made in the field of scientific research — efforts which are often of too scattered a nature; to draw up a national programme with due regard to the economic and political requirements of the country; to encourage, by every available material and moral means, the application of this programme; and, in particular, to ensure the recruiting of young university graduates for disinterested research work. In other words — to use an expression already employed in this report — the Committee sought to determine the main principles and features of national policies in the matter of scientific research. For each of the countries considered, special reports explained the history, purpose, constitution and administration of the major national organisations for the promotion of scientific research.

(iii) *Programme of the Committee's Future Work.* — (1). To complete and, where necessary, to recast, in the light of the discussions, the reports on higher education and the organisation of scientific research.

(2) To extend the same enquiry to a further group of countries and to take the necessary steps with the Governments of these countries.

(3) Study of the question of the distribution of professorships in the universities.

(4) Examination of the conditions of admission to establishments of higher education.

(5) The question of tuition fees.

(6) Legal protection of university degrees.

(b) *University Exchanges.*

As in previous years, the Institute has endeavoured to keep itself informed on all matters relating to international university life, and particularly — taking the term in its broadest sense — on university exchanges. In order to assemble the necessary documentation, it systematically analysed the journals specially devoted to these questions, in addition to the daily Press; and it was greatly assisted in this work by the generous collaboration forthcoming from the Ministries of public education, national and international student organisations and the national university offices. Though lack of funds made it impossible to profit by all these sources of documentation to set up a real International University Information Centre, the aid received by the Institute from many sources, for which it wishes to express its deep appreciation, nevertheless enabled it to complete the various enquiries entrusted to it. The results have been given the widest possible publicity. For example, the documentation collected concerning the measures taken in thirty-three countries to combat unemployment among young university graduates was communicated to the Committee of International Student Organisations and published in the *Bulletin*.¹ Two other enquiries, one on the organisation and functioning of university travel bureaux, the other on the cost of living and tuition for foreign students in the different countries, were published in the last two numbers of the half-yearly bulletin, *Students Abroad*.² This publication keeps the various interested organisations informed on all that is being done, in all parts of the world, on behalf of the foreign student, particularly in the matter of new study fellowships, students' hostels, student exchanges and travelling and residence facilities. This international review is gradually being extended to cover, not only Europe and the United States, but also countries of the other continents, regarding which very little information is generally available in this connection. Each number of the bulletin also contains a general survey of some practical question concerning the life and welfare of students abroad, a feature which renders this publication still more useful and interesting.

The university news published regularly in the *Bulletin* of the Institute completes the above documentation by reporting the activities of the various university exchange institutions, particularly of the national institutes abroad and of institutes concerned with the study of foreign civilisations or the promotion of international university relations. A perusal of this section of the *Bulletin* will show that, in spite of the political and economic difficulties of the moment, the true university spirit of international solidarity is still being actively manifested.

Continuing its efforts to encourage university exchanges, for which holiday courses constitute an ever more popular medium, the Institute has published its eighth annual list of "Holiday Courses in Europe". This booklet contains the necessary information concerning 163 courses organised in 1935 in eighteen countries. The courses given in English, French, or German are indicated in the language used in the course; those given in other languages are announced in English, French and German.

Lastly, it should be mentioned that the Institute has frequently been called upon to supply information to institutions or persons wishing to get in touch with university circles abroad and has been able to facilitate the establishing of these contacts.

2. EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRES.

(a) *Formation of New Centres: Handbook and Lists of Reviews.*

It will be remembered that the Institute was asked by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to promote, in as many countries as possible, the formation of National Educational Documentation Centres and to organise regular contact and collaboration between these centres. During 1933-34, thirty-three countries responded to the invitation addressed to them by the Institute, and, during 1934-35, five further centres were established as a result of the Institute's intervention. A description of these recently created organisations and of their activities appeared in the supplement to the *Handbook of National Educational Documentation Centres* published last year. This supplement also contained new lists of educational journals.

(b) *International Educational Bibliography.*

In pursuance of a recommendation voted by a Committee of Experts composed of Directors of Primary Education and representatives of educational museums, the Institute was asked to prepare, in collaboration with the National Educational Documentation Centres, an international bibliography of notable works and review articles published in the different countries and relating to education.

In conformity with the indications of a delegation acting on behalf of the Advisory Committee of the National Centres, the Institute first carried out a preliminary experiment consisting in the drawing up of bibliographical particulars relating exclusively to national systems and international relations regarding education. This first experiment yielded very satisfactory results. The preliminary lists compiled have been assembled in a small booklet destined to render a real service to all circles which, from various standpoints, take an interest in educational matters.³ These lists meet the wishes which have been expressed concerning the presentation of documentation, and it will certainly be possible hereafter to improve and

¹ See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 55-56.

² See *Students Abroad*, No. 7 (November 1934) and No. 8 (May 1935).

³ See the Institute's publication entitled "Bibliographie pédagogique internationale".

develop these exchanges of information. Some of the centres still give a somewhat restrictive interpretation to the rules formulated by the Committee of Experts; while, in other cases, the bibliographical lists have had to be slightly modified, as they went beyond the limits laid down.

The Institute intends to continue this bibliography, which will be improved upon as the collaboration between the National Centres becomes more firmly established. Taking advantage of the experience gained during this first experiment, it would be desirable to include notable works and articles relating, not only to national systems and international relations, in matter of education, but also to educational problems proper — methods of teaching and philosophy of education. The rules governing the compilation of this general educational bibliography would be drawn up by the delegation of the Advisory Committee of Experts, which, subject to the authorisation of the International Committee, the Institute proposes to convene early in the next academic year.

This Committee would also be asked to express an opinion as to the questions which might profitably be studied simultaneously by the different National Centres. The Institute has already arranged for a preliminary consultation in this connection; it has received a great number of suggestions, which will make it possible to prepare a definite plan of collaboration between the centres. It will be the task of the small Committee of Experts to indicate what questions should first receive attention. It has already been found that these questions will need to be dealt with in detail from the point of view of documentation before any useful purpose can be served by convening a general conference of all the representatives of the different centres and official education authorities.

3. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

This year, the Committee of International Student Organisations undertook a joint study of the problems arising out of the unemployment of young university graduates. The dangers resulting from a diminution in the possibilities of employment for this category of young people may ultimately lead to grave consequences, not only for the social order, but also for the future of the liberal professions and of intellectual life as a whole. The international student associations, whose members are directly menaced by this situation, considered it their duty to address an urgent appeal to all the competent authorities and, in particular, to the International Labour Conference, which discussed the more general question of unemployment among young people at its session in June.

The programme of this joint study was drawn up at a restricted meeting of the Committee held in Paris on November 26th, 1934. Each of the member organisations set itself the task of investigating a specific aspect of the problem of university unemployment, and agreed to submit a report, accompanied by factual evidence, to the tenth plenary session, which was to be devoted almost entirely to the discussion of their memoranda.

This session was held on April 10th and 11th at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. The chair was taken by M. Oscar de Halecki, Professor at the University of Warsaw. Three representatives from each of the following organisations attended: International Confederation of Students, International Student Service, International Federation of University Women, World Student Christian Federation, International Universities Federation for the Study of the League of Nations and the Organisation of Peace, Pax Romana, and the World Union of Jewish Students. The meeting was particularly grateful for the support and advice given to it by M. Fernand Maurette, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, and by several of his assistants entrusted with the examination of questions pertaining to unemployment among young people.

The discussion of this question was based on the reports prepared by the organisations affiliated to the Committee and circulated before the meeting, together with the documentary material assembled by the Institute with the help of the Ministries of public education, the University Statistics Bureaux and other similar organisations, on the steps taken in thirty-three countries to alleviate unemployment among young university graduates.

The results of the discussion are summarised in a resolution condemning certain measures calculated to restrict access to employment and to education, and advocating various steps that should be taken in the organisation of intellectual employment.¹ The Committee decided to submit this resolution to the International Labour Conference, which met at Geneva in June 1935 and which placed the question of unemployment among young people on its agenda. The Committee considered it highly desirable that the Conference should concern itself with questions relating specifically to young unemployed intellectuals and that it should endorse the Committee's proposals in this connection. It recommended, *inter alia*, the formation of a Service of International Documentation on the placing of intellectual workers, to function as a section of the International Labour Office, and the development of statistics on unemployment and the filling of vacancies in the intellectual professions.

In conclusion, it should be added that a special number of the Institute's *Bulletin* was devoted to the discussions summarised above, reproducing extensive passages from the reports submitted to the Committee.¹

4. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

The Institute was authorised, in 1934, to undertake an examination of the history text-books used in a certain number of countries, with a view to collecting and publishing chapters or passages illustrating the progress already made in the teaching of history. For the purposes of this enquiry, the Institute turned for aid to some of the National Committees. It contemplates extending its investigations at a later date in the light of the first results obtained.

¹ See *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, No. 55-56.

The choice of the period and facts dealt with in the text-books was left entirely to the discretion of the Committees consulted ; but their attention was drawn to the desirability of selecting passages dealing with essential facts in the history of their respective countries and having some connection with the modern period.

Replies have already been received from four Committees, those of Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden. The French and Norwegian National Committees have promised their contributions for an early date ; while in the United States the American Council on Education has commissioned a qualified person to make a study of the text-books in use in that country. This latter study, however, will require several months, as the American Council, in view of the fact that the rules observed in the choice of school text-books differ from State to State, has very rightly intimated that it will give a broad interpretation to the guiding principles indicated by the Institute and that it will conduct a thorough and comprehensive investigation, the results of which cannot fail to be of the highest interest.

Although there are notable differences in the manner in which the National Committees have exercised their choice, it already appears certain that the enquiry will produce valuable data. It will, above all, bring out clearly the spirit in which school text-books are conceived in certain countries which, generally speaking, have already made a serious attempt to improve school books. The replies received from the Scandinavian countries, for example, contain numerous references to the work accomplished in this connection by the "Norden" Association. As regards the Netherlands, the Secretary-General of the National Committee pointed out that the passages chosen were communicated by him in his capacity of Chairman of the Netherlands Commission on History Teaching, which, it will be remembered, has devoted constant attention to the drafting of the text-books used in the schools of that country.

The Swedish reply was accompanied by a remarkable and very detailed study by M. Carlgren on the measures taken in recent years to improve history books in Sweden. It contains some valuable suggestions regarding the possibility of subjecting text-books to progressive improvement and on the desirability of making comparisons on a regional basis.

Although it is still too early to draw any conclusions from this enquiry, it may be definitely stated that it will lend effective support to the efforts that have long been pursued by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to bring about a revision of text-books, and that it will yield concrete information and reliable data concerning the nature and importance of the problem.

The Institute has continued to publish a section dealing with these questions in its *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*. This section has been enlarged and will henceforward embrace history teaching and the revision of school text-books, instead of being confined, as last year, to the revision of text-books. Three documentary studies have already appeared and were favourably received by a large number of readers.

The enquiry on the teaching of world history and civic history and mutual understanding between nations has been continued during the year. The requests for information addressed to the Ministries of public education in the different countries have so far elicited but a relatively small number of replies and it will not be possible to report on this work until next year.

5. SCHOOLS.

(a) *School Broadcasting.*

In order that the enquiry, the results of which were published two years ago, might be supplemented and kept up to date, the Institute has kept educators informed on fresh initiatives and on the progress made in various countries in the matter of school and post-school broadcasting. These communications, experts' studies and reviews of works and articles dealing with this subject have been regularly published in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* in the section entitled "Radiodiffusion éducative".

The bulletin has also announced the principal measures taken by official and unofficial bodies for the promotion of better international understanding — e.g., international broadcast, relays, programmes making known the civilisation of foreign countries, etc.

Lastly, a memorandum on the educational rôle of television was submitted by the Institute to the Committee of Experts which met in Nice in April 1935 under the auspices of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute.

Since that date, the Executive Committee of the Rome Institute has set up an Advisory Committee for the study of television problems, with which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be associated.

(b) *International School Correspondence.*

During the past year, further links have been added to the chain of International School Correspondence Bureaux by the "recognition" of bureaux recently established or reorganised in Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Negotiations were also opened with a view to the constitution of new bureaux in South Africa, Bulgaria, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Lastly, the Bureau of the Standing Committee for International School Correspondence met in Paris on February 2nd, 1935. The principal question on the agenda was the consideration of the situation of international school correspondence in the United Kingdom.

The seventh annual number of the *International School Correspondence Bulletin* was issued in June ; it contains reports on the activities of the bureaux and new proposals for the improvement of their operation.



(c) *International Travel and Exchange of Young People.*

The Institute has remained in touch with the fourteen National Centres which were formed last year and which were entrusted with the co-ordination, in their respective countries of the activities of organisations which concern themselves with the international interchange of young people. No further centres have been organised; the reason is to be found in the importance and the activity of the different institutions which, in one way or another, devote their attention to promoting and facilitating international meetings among young people. The fact remains, however, that, although it is desirable that each of these institutions be allowed to develop in its own particular sphere, co-ordinated action would present many advantages and would facilitate the settlement of common problems. This collaboration is all the more necessary since the persistence of economic and political difficulties is not, generally speaking, conducive to the development of international travel. There has been an increase in applications for exchanges as compared with the number of "paying guests" and, in many cases, the applicants expressed a desire to take up residence in a locality as near as possible to the national frontier; on the other hand, there has been a falling off in the number of offers for guests *au pair*. In this latter connection, the conditions regulating the employment of foreign workers in the different countries have seriously restricted the possibilities of placing young people abroad. Mention should also be made of the restrictive action resulting from the drastic measures taken in many countries against the export of currency.

It must also be admitted that the political situation has had a very marked influence on these exchange movements. Travel between certain countries has declined and, in some cases, ceased entirely; while the establishing of fresh contacts has compensated in a measure for the cessation of the old; for example, several holiday camps have recently been opened, notably in Spain, and these promise very encouraging results.

Lastly, it is gratifying to note the steady development of youth hostels, over 3,600 now having been opened in twenty European countries; in 1933, five million young people passed through these establishments. Thanks to international congresses and the activity of the International Association in which the various leagues are grouped, liaison and mutual service seem to be definitely assured among them.

6. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As in each of the past years, the Liaison Committee for Major International Associations held its plenary session for the discussion of intellectual co-operation questions. This session was held at the Institute on February 21st and 22nd, 1935, and was attended by representatives of twenty-five major associations.

On glancing through the concise reports which these associations submit every year to their Liaison Committee, one is struck by the activity they are displaying throughout this trying period of crisis, in the cause of peace, in support of the League of Nations and, perhaps most of all, in promoting a proper training of youth. Their influence is exercised, not only through their central organisations, but also through their national branches, thanks to the publication of bulletins and the holding of periodical meetings. Several of them have held important congresses and assemblies during the past year. Exchanges, communications and visits have been organised among the national branches, and these activities have not been confined to Europe but have extended to countries overseas. Their recruiting activities have generally been crowned with success. In a word, a spirit of international life animates the work of these associations, and it is a matter of considerable interest to see them rely on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and to associate themselves with its efforts, whose immediate bearing and future consequences they so well understand.

Their mission, moreover, prepares them for this collaboration. The agenda of the greater part of their meetings provide for the discussion of the organisation of peace, moral *rapprochement* and the protection of culture. Special attention is devoted to educational questions, not only from the point of view of the instruction of young people, but also from the point of view of moral training, even after they have left school and in their spare time, as well as to the training of teachers and educators.

Among the questions that received special consideration in February by the Liaison Committee, acting in collaboration with the Institute, mention should be made of the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations. Moral disarmament and unemployment among young people were also considered by the Committee.

VI. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Institute has continued to follow the plan of work which was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1931 by the Committee of Scientific Advisers and which was then endorsed by the former Committee. Though certain parts of the programme approved by the Committee are not yet completed — *e.g.*, the work in connection with the co-ordination of scientific terminology and the collaboration between science museums — it would now seem advisable to envisage a revision of this programme. Its development necessitates the consultation of qualified experts, both to prevent possible duplication of work and to point out the lacunæ in the international organisation of scientific activity which it would be particularly desirable to fill. Unless, as has been suggested, new arrangements are made with regard to collaboration with the major scientific organisations, it will probably be necessary to convene a committee of qualified advisers during the year.

1. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

A resolution adopted in July 1934 outlined the procedure to be followed for the progressive execution of the programme of collaboration drawn up by a Committee of Museum Directors. With a view to securing the direct participation of science museums in this work, the Institute first of all communicated to them the details of the proposals adopted, and, in particular, the general statement submitted to the International Committee by Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, which was published in No. 19 of the monthly booklets *Scientific Museums*. It was through the channel of this publication that exchanges of views were begun with the different museum associations and directors. An opportunity for a general comparison of views will, moreover, be furnished by the tricentenary of the foundation of the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, and the necessary arrangements are being made. As this ceremony will be attended by the directors of the principal science museums of Europe and America, the Institute is organising a conference which, it is hoped, will serve to intensify the voluntary collaboration between the museums and thereby facilitate the scientific work and the social mission devolving on them. The conference will also afford an opportunity of discussing the resolution voted by the American Museums Association and subsequently endorsed by the American National Committee, in favour of establishing a system of regular collaboration between art museums and science museums. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held that it could express no opinion regarding this important suggestion until it had received some authoritative opinions.

The Institute was also instructed to conduct an enquiry among science museums with a view to defining the characteristic features of their organisation and equipment and the aim and trend of their activities. This enquiry is being carried out partly by the publication of the bulletin *Scientific Museums*, No. 27 of which has just been issued. But, in order that it might be completely and systematically undertaken, it was agreed that Mr. Avinoff should endeavour to obtain special funds for the purpose. Information as to the result of his efforts is not yet available.

2. RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

Pursuant to the decision reached at the last general assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions, conversations were engaged with a committee appointed by that Council in view of making a special study of the possibilities of establishing closer collaboration with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Institute has remained in touch with Professor Cabrera, of Madrid, chairman of the Council's committee, one of whose members, M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, submitted to his colleagues definite proposals in a document entitled "Les sciences à la Société des Nations". This document analyses the situation of the various international scientific organisations and calls attention to the advantages which would ensue from a complete understanding between the Council of Scientific Unions and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. "It appears", writes M. Jean Gérard, "that the best method would be to establish a permanent link between the International Council of Scientific Unions and the League of Nations. The Council might become one of the advisory bodies of the League, on the same footing as the Committee on Arts and Letters. The League of Nations Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be entrusted with the administrative execution of decisions taken at the Council's suggestion."

These proposals will be laid before the special Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry approved, in 1934, the list of terms drawn up by a committee of experts which the Institute had convened in Madrid. The Institute has since obtained the approval of the International Union of Physics, which, at its 1934 session held in London, accepted the conclusions of a report on this question submitted by Professor Cabrera.

A further meeting of the Committee on Scientific Terminology has been fixed for the coming autumn and the necessary technical memoranda are already being prepared.

VII. LIBRARIES : ARCHIVES.

1. LIBRARIES.

Under this head, five questions have been studied this year. Enquiries concerning two of them — namely, the professional training of librarians and list of facsimiles of manuscripts — were begun last year; the three remaining questions, which have since been added to the programme, are : the social and intellectual rôle of popular libraries, library planning and equipment, and compulsory deposit.

(a) *Professional Training of Librarians.*

The draft report submitted to the Committee last year was finally revised and published at the end of April. It forms a volume of 385 pages, which, in the general survey or in the thirty-five national reports¹ which it contains, gives full particulars regarding the extremely

¹ Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Vatican and Yugoslavia.

varied systems of library organisation in the different countries and regarding experiments in the matter of the technical training of librarians in past and recent years. This study embraces not only the different types of libraries but also the various departments of these institutions.

The report also gives detailed information on the laws prescribing special library training and on the programmes of the courses offered in this connection, while a bibliographical appendix of about thirty pages contains references to the most notable publications and articles dealing with this subject.

(b) *Social and Intellectual Rôle of Popular Libraries.*

This question is the logical consequence of two enquiries which the Institute has conducted in the course of the last few years in the matter of popular libraries.

The Institute proposes, this time, to make a special study (*i*) of the relations that exist between the public and popular libraries and of the means available to libraries of attracting and retaining their readers; and (*ii*) of the collections of works which should be found in any popular library. As regards the latter point, it is interesting to note that, in several countries, collections of this kind are lacking for a large number of subjects. A notable result of this enquiry might be to induce the appropriate Government departments to constitute such collections.

The main elements of the problem to be studied are as follows :

First, the question of decentralisation; the establishment in each city of a central library with branches in the different districts, especially those inhabited by workers; or possibly the creation, throughout the country, of a few main regional libraries with a chain of branch libraries in the towns and rural areas.

Secondly, the question of premises: principles of planning and construction, equipment and special accessories (apparatus for the showing of slides and films, etc.).

As regards the collections of books, the following categories should be considered :

- (1) Translations of literary masterpieces;
- (2) Works for the spreading of knowledge, text-books;
- (3) Recreational literature;
- (4) Maps, prints, photographs;
- (5) Reference books (bibliographies, dictionaries, year-books);
- (6) Periodicals.

The relative value of these collections will also have to be discussed.

Lastly, the mission of popular libraries and of those responsible for their management will form the subject of special study, in which consideration will be given to the methods of ensuring contact between the public and the library. Among these methods are: field propaganda by means of pamphlets, posters, personal canvassing and letters; Press articles; lectures; utilisation of wireless and the cinema; close contact with schools and with courses of instruction for adults.

Inside the library the following methods of reaching the public may be mentioned: arrangements to remain open during the hours and on the days when workers are free; periodical lectures and talks on masterpieces of literature, with the reading of specially selected passages; lectures, illustrated by slides and films, on historical, geographical, technical and scientific subjects that can be easily studied in the library; liaison with museums and talks by museum curators; the use of the library as a centre for meetings; exhibitions of books, maps and prints; appointment of "advisers on reading"; participation of readers in the management of libraries and in the choosing of books.

(c) *Library Planning and Equipment.*

In 1934, the Library Experts recommended that the Institute should study the problems arising in connection with the building of new libraries or the equipping of existing institutions. A scheme has been drawn up, comprising as many chapters as there are aspects to this question; but the enquiry will have to be conducted in several stages. As soon as the requisite documentary material has been assembled, it will perhaps be possible to communicate it to a few experts in order that they may draw conclusions from it and edit it to form the chapters of a comprehensive work.

The Institute arranged a meeting, at the beginning of June, of those Library Experts who passed through Paris on their return from the Madrid Congress. After informing them of the work accomplished during the year, it submitted to them its proposals regarding the methodical investigation of this question.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that, in an ever-increasing measure, the Institute is called upon to act as an international information centre and to exercise its good offices in obtaining the loan of works required by research workers.

2. INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION OF ARCHIVES.

The activity displayed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the matter of archives during the year 1934-35 has served to promote a flow of ideas favourable to the international settlement of important problems relating to archives, and has resulted in regular collaboration between the records departments of the different countries. This activity has centred around the publication of works of common interest, prepared under the auspices of the Institute.

The programme laid down by the Committee of Archives Experts provided for the compilation of an "International Guide to Archives", the exchange of lecturers among the official departments of the different countries, and the examination of the two following questions — relations between the State and private records, and archival terminology.

The first volume of the "International Guide", which deals with European countries, made its appearance at the beginning of the year; it proved that collaboration between official archives services was both possible and desirable. The "Guide" was, in fact, compiled by the Institute working in direct collaboration with the representatives of these services. The volume is a scientific working instrument, containing an abundance of verified results obtained in actual experimental practice, besides numerous useful suggestions.

The second volume of the "Guide", which is in course of preparation, will deal with extra-European countries and the colonies. Though the work to be undertaken is, for various reasons, more complicated than for the first volume, the same scientific principles will be observed.

Lecturers on the technique and science of archives have been exchanged between France and Italy. Last year, Professor Bourgin, Secretary-General of the Paris Archives, delivered a series of lectures in Rome. This year, Professor G.C. Buraggi, Superintendent of State Archives in Turin, was delegated by the Italian authorities to give a series of lectures at the *Ecole des Chartes* on Italian archives and documents concerning the history of France. Professor Bourgin's lectures were published in book-form by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Institute is at present preparing documentation on various questions for the consideration of the Committee of Archives Experts — e.g., on archival terminology, for which a comparative lexicon is being compiled on the basis of data now almost completely assembled; and on the alienation and illegal exportation of archival records, a problem which in certain respects, recalls the questions examined, with a similar object, by the International Museums Office.

VIII. LITERATURE.

1. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM".

Following the first two years of publication, during which the Institute devoted its attention to increasing the number of countries covered by the *Index Translationum*, a special effort has been made during the present year to improve the references which figure in the bibliographical entries and, in particular, to ensure that the exact titles of the works translated were indicated in as many cases as possible.

In conformity with the wishes expressed by the Committee of Experts which met on December 19th, 1931, the editors of the *Index Translationum* first approached the national bibliographies and the publishers' associations and invited them to induce their collaborators and members to reproduce the original title of works on the title page of their translations.

This course, however, having yielded the maximum results that could be expected, it was realised that, in future, it would be desirable to communicate direct with the publishers of translated works. A first experiment having been made with regard to English publishers with satisfactory results, this procedure was extended, for the first year, to publishers in countries speaking the more universally known languages.

An inspection of the last two issues of the *Index Translationum* will show that the number of references of the type sought has very appreciably increased. The Institute therefore intends to continue its efforts along the lines recently followed.

2. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

Following the programme laid down in 1934, the Literary Section of the Institute has arranged for the publication of two further volumes: "Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis, and *Essais*, by José Martí.

This latter work, by the Cuban writer, has been given the title "*Mère Amérique*" and was translated by M. Francis de Miomandre. Three Cuban writers, Manach, Marinelli and Lizaso contributed the prefaces. It should be mentioned that the funds required to finance this publication were paid to the Institute as the result of a public subscription raised in Havana by a committee of personalities headed by General Martí, the son of the late author.

"Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis, is in the press but will not be released for sale until October next in order not to interfere with the circulation of the volume by José Martí.

3. PROPOSED COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WORKS.

As the result of an exchange of views with Japanese leaders of the intellectual world, the Society of International Cultural Relations in Tokio asked the Institute whether it could consider the publication of a collection of Japanese works. It was suggested that the first volume might be the poems of Bashô, the greatest poet of seventeenth-century Japan, and of his disciples, and a French translation of these works has already been received by the Institute. Financial arrangements were also made to permit the publication of this volume under the same conditions as the works figuring in the Ibero-American collection.

It was deemed necessary, however, — and the Executive Committee shared this view — to have a plan drawn up in fuller detail, after consulting the competent authorities. In the near future it will probably be possible to obtain the views of a few Orientalists on this matter, and advantage will be taken of the presence in Paris of Professor Anesaki, member of the

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It has been suggested, for example, that the collection might not be confined to translations of literary works, but include also studies on the different aspects of Japanese culture, particularly on the influences exerted on this culture by contact with Western civilisation. For instance, it would be extremely interesting to know how the educational system now in force in Japan originated, how it has been adapted to Japanese genius, and what have been the most notable influences exerted by Europe or America. Provision might be made for other studies, specially in the sphere of art.

IX. FINE ARTS.

1. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The results achieved by the International Museums Office in the course of the years which have seen the successful conclusion of a whole series of practical undertakings make it possible to discern the general trend of its activities, to determine the directions in which its work can most usefully be developed and to estimate the value of the international contacts established. The Conferences held in Rome, Athens and Madrid marked the successive stages reached along the path of the Office's steady development and, in each case, constituted a further step forward in the work of international co-ordination as applied to works of art and historic monuments, to the legislative and administrative measures that govern these fields and, lastly, to the numerous aspects of museography. Methods confirmed in their efficacy by the results of past experience are adopted in the treatment of the multiplicity of questions submitted to the Office. To divide these methods into distinct groups would, in certain respects, be an artificial procedure, but they can nevertheless be classified under four main heads : administrative studies and technical research, co-ordination, international agreements and documentation.

(a) *Administrative Studies and Technical Research.*

(1) *Planning and Equipment of Art Museums. Madrid Conference.* — In the general documentation which the Office has been assembling during the last few years on the life and activity of museums in all parts of the world, a prominent place is allotted to the architecture and equipment of buildings and premises used for the housing of art or historical collections. The contacts established by the Office in every country have secured for it, in this connection, the constant collaboration of technicians and specialist. Some of the articles and studies contributed by the latter have appeared either in *Museion* and its supplement *Informations Mensuelles*, or in the series known as the *Dossiers* of the International Museums Office. It was realised, however, that the abundant material collected on modern architectural technique and the displaying of works of art was not easily accessible to curators seeking information on the methods applied and the new departures made in this field. The need for a synthetic exposition of the problem was making itself felt, not in the form of a code of doctrinary principles, but in the form of a repertory or compendium setting forth all the means and processes now available for the enhancement — in the broadest sense of the expression — of objects entrusted to the safekeeping of museums. The object of the Madrid Conference was the preparation of such a work — that is, the drafting of a sort of treaties on present-day museography for the guidance of curators, architects and all who, directly or indirectly, may be called upon to collaborate in the equipping of an art museum.

The Conference sat for a week, under the chairmanship of M. de Madariaga, replacing M. Jules Destrée, in the rooms of the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts specially fitted up for the occasion by the Spanish authorities.

With a view to facilitating the discussions, the Office had organised, in the same building, an exhibition of its graphic and photographic documentation, the result of several years' work and study. This abundant material, which served the purposes of reference and comparison in the examination of every museographical problem and in the study of the practical work accomplished by museums in all countries of the world, proved of great value in illustrating, by means of concrete examples, the theories and views set forth in the different papers.

(2) *Statistics and Museums.* — It has long been the view of the Office that the methods at present adopted in the matter of statistics, which endeavour to present a faithful picture of the various phenomena associated with the life of peoples, could also be applied to museums. But, in order that these figures might be of practical value, it was necessary to establish a connecting-link between museographical science and statistical science. The Office therefore asked a specialist to draw up, with the help of the data furnished by its Documentation Service, a rational plan for the compiling of statistical information relating to museums and collections.

This plan, which is the result of contributions made by experts and of exhaustive studies of the statistics published by fine art departments or museums, was approved by the Directors' Committee of the Office at its session held in March 1935, and communicated to the national departments concerned for their consideration.

(3) *Preservation of Antiques and Works of Art.* — Several years have now elapsed since the Rome Conference, at which it was decided to publish a handbook dealing, not only with the technique, but also with the principles of the *preservation of paintings*. On consulting the publications issued by the Office, however, it will be noted that the intervening years have been characterised by an evolution both in the technique and theory of this question. Art historians, curators, restorers, physicists and chemists have had an opportunity of exchanging views and of carrying out new experiments which have made it possible to determine the

substance and the main principles of the proposed publication. The necessary adjustments to the text having been completed, the handbook will make its appearance in the course of the present year. All the documentary material assembled was submitted to a Drafting Committee, and later to different specialists, before the Secretariat of the International Museums Office was in possession of all the requisite elements for the actual preparation of the handbook. A small Committee revised the various chapters and, where necessary, added certain details, based on the results of more recent experiments; it also drew up the final text of the general introduction.

(4) *Artistic and Historic Buildings.* — The International Commission on Historic Monuments, which was set up, following the Athens Conference, by the Assembly of the League of Nations, now includes practically every Government. Representatives of the following countries have been appointed: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, the United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, Union of South Africa and the United States.

This Commission proposes, *inter alia*, to publish a comparative collection of the legislative measures in force in the different countries regarding historic monuments.

The administration of historic buildings is contingent upon national legislation. In this connection, the investigations were brought to bear chiefly on buildings whose artistic value would not justify any expenditure on their restoration and maintenance, but which were nevertheless of historical value.

Lastly, the Office has considered the possibility of convening an International Conference on Excavations. The scientific circles concerned are not yet in possession of a comprehensive survey of this question, which is bound up with the most varied aspects of legislation, administrative organisation, the technique of archæological research, the development of excavation sites, the conservation of archæological groups and the removal of excavated material to museums.

(b) *Co-ordination.*

Although all the activities pursued by the International Museums Office are based on various systems of co-ordination, it is desirable that a special chapter should here be devoted to the steps it has taken to publish scientific works for the guidance of artistic institutions and specialised research workers. By way of example, mention may be made of the first series of the "International Repertory of Museums", the publication of which has been continued by the Office during the past year and in which art museums and collections are grouped according to the countries in which they are situated.

In response to requests made by art historians, the Office is now considering the publication of a second series of these repertories, approved by its Directors' Committee and grouping the collections according to their nature. This series would comprise the following works: a repertory of collections of Greek and Greco-Roman antiquities, the plan for which was discussed on the basis of a report prepared by M. Charles Picard, Professor at the Sorbonne; a repertory of monuments and documents of ancient Egypt, for which the Office will be assisted by an international committee of Egyptologists and which has been studied on the basis of a report submitted by M. Jean Cappart, Chief Curator of Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels; and, lastly, a volume on numismatic collections, for which a plan has been drawn up by Sir George Hill, Director of the British Museum, assisted by Mr. J. Allan, Head of the Coins and Medals Department of that Museum.

(c) *International Agreements.*

(1) *International Art Exhibitions and the Need for Co-ordination.* — Considerable activity has been displayed — particularly during recent years — in the organising of art exhibitions, either with the object of assembling works of art associated with a given subject, an artist or a period in history, or with a view to presenting a general illustration of the evolution of a particular field of art. Many of these exhibitions demand international collaboration and the application of a system of loans and transfers which had already engaged the attention of the Conference organised in Rome by the Office; in some instances, it is still difficult to reconcile these loans and transfers with the principles that govern a rational preservation of the objects exhibited. The Office could not remain indifferent to the various problems arising in this connection; firstly, these exhibitions, by temporarily grouping together the works of art scattered among the museums of different countries, furnish an opportunity for comparative and synthetic study and enable the public to admire important works which are often unknown even to the most well-informed specialists; they are of value, not only to art historians, but also to curators and the general public. Secondly, from the point of view of protecting the exhibits, the Rome Conference unanimously condemned the tendency to exaggerate the number of these international exhibitions and recommended that they should always be justified by their scientific interest.

It was with a view to minimising the dangers attending the transportation of works of art that the Office opened, immediately after the Rome Conference, an international enquiry on the problem of transportation and packing and published a series of studies, based on the technical documentation obtained from the organisers of big international exhibitions and from undertakings specialising in this kind of transport. Since that date, however, the Office has again been approached on the matter and it recently decided to refer the question to its Directors' Committee. A preliminary report by Professor W. Deonna, Director of the Geneva

Museum of Art and History, recommended immediate action by the Office. Since the competence of the International Exhibitions Bureau set up in Paris is formally excluded by the Convention of November 22nd, 1928, there are two ways open for regulating these international manifestations :

(1) The conclusion of a convention similar to that signed in Paris on November 22nd, 1928, and the establishing, within the International Museums Office, of an organisation along the lines of the International Exhibitions Bureau. This Convention would naturally apply only to exhibitions which are not covered by the provisions of the Paris Convention and, needless to say, would not operate for art exhibitions organised by private initiative.

(2) The conclusion of an administrative agreement between fine art departments, which would undertake not to exaggerate the number of exhibitions and, through the intermediary of the Office, to consult each other before organising an exhibition.

In both cases, it is indispensable that any projects for an international exhibition should be registered at the International Museums Office, say at least six months before the opening date, in order to avoid overlapping. The following particulars would be communicated for the purposes of registration : (a) Exact title of the exhibition ; (b) object ; (c) the number of exhibits assembled, to be given as accurately as possible ; (d) list of museums invited to collaborate ; (e) exact date and duration of the exhibition ; (f) place and premises chosen for the exhibition, with an indication of the measures taken to ensure the proper transportation of the works of art and the safety of the exhibition building.

The contracting parties would agree to take no steps with a view to the organising of international exhibitions until the projects have been previously registered. The agreement would apply only to public collections or collections of a public character. Registrations would be published periodically, with indication of the date of deposit. At the request of any of the signatories, the Office would conduct an enquiry into the risks of transport for the works to be exhibited.

A standard form of contract would provide a series of compulsory clauses binding upon the organisers (questions relating to transport charges, packing, insurance, time-limits for the return of objects after the exhibition, safety measures, to be taken by the organisers, proceeds, catalogues, etc.).

Such a system of co-ordination would make it possible to reconcile the different points of view to be taken into consideration, and a recommendation by the Assembly voted on the proposal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would enable the Office to undertake this work of co-ordination so desirable in the interests of science, the education of the public and the preservation of works of art.

(2) *The Legal Protection of National Artistic Possessions.* — It will be recalled that a preliminary draft Convention for the Repatriation of Objects of Artistic, Historic or Scientific Interest which have been lost or stolen or unlawfully alienated or exported was drawn up in 1933 by the International Museums Office. Having been approved in principle by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the League Assembly, the draft was communicated to the Governments by the League of Nations Secretariat in order that they might express their general views on the proposed agreement and suggest any amendments they might think necessary.

Practically all the Governments consulted have replied to the invitation addressed to them and, in general, the idea which inspired the draft has met with their approval, including even those Governments, only four in number (Netherlands, Sudan, Switzerland and the United States), which for special reasons considered that they could not be bound by agreements of this nature for the time being. A similar attitude was adopted by the British Government ; but, after advancing certain considerations concerning the organisation of its museums, which would render its accession to the agreement undesirable, it examined each of the clauses and proposed certain amendments, some relating to the substance, others to the wording of the text, which testify the interest that this Government also is taking in the proposal. Other countries — Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, the Principality of Monaco, Roumania, and the Union of South Africa — expressed their readiness to accept the draft unconditionally. Lastly, acceptances accompanied by amendments and recommendations were received from Australia, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

At its meeting held in March 1935, the Directors' Committee of the Office examined these replies in detail so that it might be in a position to meet the wish expressed by the International Committee regarding the submission to it of a new text taking into account the observations and amendments proposed. To facilitate this work, the Secretariat of the Office invited His Excellency M. Ugo Aloisi, President of Division at the Italian Royal Court of Cassation, who has made a special study of this question, to act as Rapporteur. The new text as adopted by the Directors' Committee embodies, in so far as was compatible with the aims and purpose of the Convention, the recommendations made by the Governments. A report, in which His Excellency M. Ugo Aloisi explains and comments on the amendments introduced in the revised text, will serve as an explanatory memorandum when the Governments are again consulted.

(d) *Documentation Service.*

The International Museums Office obtains its documentation by analysing the reports, technical journals, catalogues and monographs which it receives from every country, and also by correspondence and consultations on the tendencies and requirements which manifest themselves and on the work actually carried out in the different branches of the fine arts.

The material thus assembled is classified according to subject-matter and constitutes a source of systematically compiled information for the work undertaken by the different expert committees. Lastly, the Office circulates this information in its periodical publications or in the form of studies written in collaboration with specialists, or again in the form of monographs.

In conclusion, we give below, by way of information, a list of the publications issued by the Office up to the end of 1935 : thirty-two volumes of *Museion*, forty-six issues of *Informations mensuelles*, ten periodical booklets on the activities of the Office, three volumes of the " International Repertory of Museums ", two catalogues of documentary exhibitions, two dossiers, two monographs on special collections, one handbook on the Preservation of Paintings, one treatise on the Preservation of Historical Monuments, one treatise on museography, two archæological maps with surveys and descriptions of excavation sites one volume on collections of photographic reproductions, and one repertory of the principal casts produced by the major casting workshops.

2. INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF INSTITUTES OR ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART.

This Office began to function less than two years ago, but over a hundred university institutes and similar organisations have already become members of it.

The first number of the *Bulletin*, which serves as an organ of liaison between these research institutions, appeared in July 1934. During the past year, the interest manifested in this new international collaboration between institutions concerned with the study of the same problems has increased and has extended to extra-European countries. A great number of accessions were received, particularly from the United States of America.

The *Bulletin*, four issues of which have now been published, has followed the programme laid down by the Directors' Committee of the Office and has, in particular, endeavoured to inform the member institutions on the organisation and equipment of fellow institutes, their programmes of activity, and the work and research in which they are engaged. Detailed studies, for example have been published concerning certain particularly celebrated institutions, such as the Paris Institute of Art and Archæology; the Courtauld Institute London; the Royal Institute of Archæology and History of Art, Rome; the Italian School of Archæology, Athens; the Society of Archæology of the Far East, Tokio; the Kern Institute Leyden, and the Pontifical Institute of Christian Archæology.

Briefer articles have been published on numerous institutions which also contribute to the progress of archæology and the history of art — *e.g.*, the Königsberg University Institutes; the Biblioteca Hertziana, Rome; the Institute of History of Art at Vienna University; the Spanish Institutes of Archæology and History of Art; the American Institute of Persian Archæology and Art; the Institute of Archæology and History of Art, Toulouse; the Institute of Etruscan Studies, Florence; the University Institutes at Lwow and Warsaw, and the Bucarest Institute of History of Art.

The Office has also endeavoured to devote considerable space in its *Bulletin* to the study of the principal problems at present engaging the attention of the world of higher learning. In this connection it has secured the collaboration of qualified professors and, thanks to their assistance, it has been able to publish general surveys on some of the most interesting activities in the sphere of archæology and on the methods employed. Among the subjects treated may be mentioned the Etruscan problem, the archæological zones of Mexico, the theory of general archæology, excavation methods employed at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the problem of the pointed arch, university institutes and the history of the criticism of art.

3. FOLK ART.

(a) A limited meeting of the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Art, under the chairmanship of M. E. Bodrero (recently elected to succeed Professor Lehmann, resigned) was held on June 15th, 1935. An account of this meeting was given verbally to the Committee; its chief object was to lay down a programme of activity for the International Committee of Folk Arts and, more particularly, for the National Committees grouped under this organisation.

(b) *Folk Music and Song*. — Pursuing its enquiry on folk music and song, the Institute published, in 1934, the first volume of the documentary material it had assembled; it contains information on the following countries: Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Sweden. The information given relates exclusively to the scientific activity displayed in each country to safeguard the treasures of folk music and song, with particulars concerning recordings, manuscript notations and collections. Each study is supplemented by bibliographical notes.

A second volume is being prepared and will give the corresponding information for Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Switzerland, Syria, the United States of America and a few other countries. It will also give particulars regarding the material composing the important collections in Berlin, Paris and Vienna, which are exceptionally rich in exotic music. As in the first volume, a bibliography of the principal works devoted to the music of the countries and of the collections studied will be given.

X. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In conformity with established rule, the legal problems arising in connection with the protection of intellectual work have been studied in close collaboration with the other

competent international institutions. The annual meeting of the representatives of these institutions, held in Brussels on May 31st, 1935, made possible a general survey of the evolution of conventional and legislative technique in these fields, and furnished an opportunity for determining the new objectives to be attained.

In convening the Committee on Intellectual Rights at Brussels, the Executive Committee had taken into account a circumstance which, in its opinion, was of decisive importance — namely, the fact that the Belgian Government was preparing for the holding in that city in 1936, of the Diplomatic Conference which is to revise the Berne Union Convention, the last Act of which was signed in Rome on June 2nd, 1928. The problems arising from authors' rights formed the principal subject of discussion at this session.

The meeting, organised with the assistance of the Belgian National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, was presided over by M. Destrée, M. Loder having been unable to attend because of illness.

The Committee was composed of representatives of the International Labour Office, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Berne International Bureaux, and the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. M. Arnold Raestad again took part in the proceedings as an expert. At the invitation of the Chairman, a delegate of the Belgian Ministry of Public Education was also present, together with several members of the Commission appointed by the Belgian Government to prepare official proposals of revision, in agreement with the Berne International Bureau.

The announcement of this Conference had prompted various professional quarters to present a certain number of claims which had been formulated at successive Congresses and which, for the most part, were in accordance with the proposals made by the competent organs of the League of Nations. Proposals were submitted, *inter alia*, by the International Conference of Intellectual Workers (London, September 1934), the International Federation of Journalists (Brussels, October 1934), the International Literary and Artistic Association (Montreux, February 1935), and the International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies (Seville, May 1935).

These resolutions are also in conformity with the spirit of recent national legislative proposals — for example, that drafted under the direction of M. Julio Dantas and which he brought to the notice of the last plenary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and the Polish Law of March 22nd, 1935.

In accordance with the precedent created by the Italian Government, the Belgian Government decided to associate the Institute with the work accomplished by its competent services, with a view to the final revision of the official proposals to be submitted to the consideration of the Governments of the other countries belonging to the Union. In accordance with the procedure invariably followed up to the present, it seemed obvious that it could not be the function of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to take the place of the Berne International Bureau and the various national departments by intervening in the discussion of details, to which the adjustment of the provisions of the Union Conventions give rise on the occasion of each revision. On the other hand, in view of the encouragement it had received and the appeals addressed to it in this matter, the International Institute was convinced that it should direct its attention to securing the adoption or development of certain principles that were still new or which had only recently come into favour.

On certain capital points, the proposals formulated a few months ago by the Belgian Government and the Berne International Bureau have already confirmed the conclusions reached in the course of previous discussions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. For example, the official plan aims to ensure, by formal clauses of the Convention, the unconditional protection of Press articles, even when such articles are of current interest or of a controversial character, and also the levying, on behalf of authors, of a tax known as *droit de suite* on the proceeds from successive public sales of artistic works.

Notwithstanding the favourable attitude adopted by the Belgian Administration and the Berne International Bureau, however, it has so far been impossible to obtain an official proposal recommending the insertion, in the Union Convention, of that clause concerning jurisdiction which the delegates of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation unsuccessfully advocated on the occasion of the last revision, and more recently at the International Conference on Industrial Property.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights has, however, devoted its attention chiefly to the examination of the new proposals, and more particularly the following :

- (1) The development of the international protection of moral rights, especially by the adoption of a conventional statute operative after the death of the author.
- (2) Payment for the reproduction of works no longer protected by copyright, a principle which, like the *droit de suite*, is gaining ground in modern legislation as an adjunct to authors' rights properly so-called.

In this same matter of authors' rights, the Committee was apprised of a question, the importance of which surpasses that of purely technical realisations — the elaboration of a Convention common to all the States at present bound either by the Berne Convention or by the Pan-American Convention last revised at Havana. As regards authors' rights in the matter of films, this question is still under consideration by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International Educational Cinematograph Institute.

It also seemed that the time had come for taking steps to ensure better protection for scientists and inventors, by giving effect to the decisions and recommendations of the last International Conference on Industrial Property. It was for this reason that, in agreement

with the Berne International Bureau, the Brussels meeting was asked to proceed to a further exchange of views on the three following points :

- (a) Moral rights of inventors ;
- (b) The protection of discoveries or inventions disclosed in scientific communications ;
- (c) The rights of salaried inventors, a question submitted to the Committee by the representative of the International Labour Office.

Lastly, the Committee received communication of a summary memorandum prepared by the International Institute on the protection granted in different countries to Press news.

XI. "DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT"

In July 1934, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted a resolution requesting its Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee of the Institute to consider what practical steps should be taken with a view to promoting collaboration between the *Délégués d'Elal* and the Institute. The Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee were left completely free to decide what methods should be followed and, in particular, were advised that they could obtain suggestions from the *Délégués d'Elal* themselves, either by consulting them direct or by correspondence. Any rules which these two Committees might draw up were to be communicated to the International Committee at its next session.

Having been informed of these decisions and having been asked to express their views, the *Délégués d'Elal*, or at least a considerable number of them, were good enough to forward interesting memoranda to the Institute. Some of these replies constitute veritable studies on the rôle of the Government delegates, their relations both with their Governments and with the Institute, and the services they are in a position to render. Among the most complete documents were those received from the Brazilian and French delegates. Generally speaking, two trends of thought are to be noted — one in favour of developing the personal relations of the delegates with the Institute ; the other, of a broader character, proposing the resumption of meetings at fixed dates or at variable intervals.

Taking into consideration these proposals and the discussions of July 1934, the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee, at their meeting held in April, adopted a draft resolution, which was approved by the Governing Body of the Institute at its meeting on July 19th, 1935.¹

XII. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

In the resolution which it voted in 1934, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expressed the wish that a National Committee should be formed in each country. So far as Europe is concerned, this wish has been fulfilled ; but, unfortunately, the same cannot yet be said of America, where there is but one Committee for the northern continent : the American National Committee ; three for Central America : Cuba, Mexico and Salvador ; and three for South America : Bolivia, Brazil and Chili. It is desirable that special consideration should be given to this question during the year 1935-36.

In this respect, the position is more promising in Asia. The Chinese National Committee is displaying an activity which, from every standpoint, is most commendable. With regard to India, relations are maintained through the agency of the Educational Commissioner in Delhi. Furthermore, thanks to the intervention of Professor Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, a notable step forward has just been made — at its meeting held in February 1935, the Inter-University Board of India decided that it would, at least in part, carry out the functions of a National Committee. It accordingly instructed its Secretary, Professor A. R. Wadia, of Bombay, to communicate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on all matters relating to higher education. The significance of this decision will be gauged when it is remembered that seventeen universities in India are affiliated to the Board. In Japan, the National Committee has continued to function notwithstanding Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Special mention should be made of the contacts which Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, member of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, established during a visit to the Near East, with the competent authorities in Egypt, Palestine and Turkey, in order to obtain the creation of National Committees in these countries, and with the organisations already set up in Lebanon and Syria.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has also been in direct communication with representatives of Turkish intellectual circles.

Both the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the League of Nations Assembly have, on several occasions, urged the desirability of holding general conferences of all the National Committees at regular intervals. The last Conference of this kind was held in 1929. Since that date, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has undergone certain radical changes ; its programme has been extended and its activities directed into more definite channels ; working methods have developed and the Organisation has been fortunate in increasing the number of cases of collaboration with outside persons and bodies. These

¹ See document C.273.M.145.1935.XII.

results have, however, been attained without it ever having been possible to arrange for a general exchange of views with the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, on whom it is necessary to rely in a large measure for the execution of the programme in the national sense.

The International Committee therefore voted the following resolution at its 1934 session :

“ The Committee accepts the proposal of the Institute for a conference of representatives of all the National Committees 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 both the principle of the proposal and the material means of putting it into practice.”

On October 23rd, 1934, the Institute addressed a letter to all the National Committees asking them for their views and suggestions. By the beginning of May 1935, replies had been received from the following twenty-five Committees ; Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Syria and the Catholic Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Generally speaking, these replies are worded in highly encouraging terms. Practically all the Committees fully recognise the need for convening a general conference and state their willingness to examine the means of sending a delegation at their own expense. The suggestions which they put forward with regard to the agenda are so numerous and of such a varied character that it would be impossible to list them in detail within the limits of this general review.

Under these circumstances, the following plan of negotiations and preliminary work might be laid down for the year 1935-36 :

(1) Efforts should be made to obtain the formation of a National Committee in each country, especially in Latin America and in the Near East.

(2) By a resolution to be voted by the Committee, it should be definitely decided that a General Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation will be held in Paris in 1937.

(3) The National Committees which have not yet replied to the Institute's letter of October 23rd, 1934, should be invited to signify their acceptance of the proposal in question.

(4) The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, or a sub-committee appointed by it, should be instructed to submit, for the consideration of the next plenary session of the Committee, a draft agenda, together with definite proposals as to the date of the Conference.

(5) The attention of the next Assembly of the League of Nations should be called to the capital importance attaching to the proposed Conference, from the point of view of the League itself, and the Member States should be asked to facilitate the realisation of the plan by according substantial aid to their National Committees.

XIII. PUBLICATIONS.

Publications continue to occupy an ever more prominent place in the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. During the period from August, 1934, to July, 1935, sixty-five numbers of the various periodicals and twenty-eight new booklets and volumes appeared in the two series “ Collections ” and “ Volumes ”.

Notwithstanding the economic crisis, the proceeds from the sale of publications increased from 105,000 francs in 1933 to 144,000 francs in 1934.

XIV. CONCLUSION.

One of the recommendations formulated a few years ago by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to the effect that the work of the Organisation should be of an exhaustive and thoroughgoing character. Since that date, it has frequently expressed the same desire to avoid a superficial scattering of efforts and, while providing for the carrying through of the various parts of the programme which it has laid down, to adhere to the principle of abandoning no undertaking until it had been brought to a successful conclusion. There is no doubt that this method is the only effective one. In this sphere of intellectual co-operation, it is impossible to obtain valuable results without recourse to the voluntary aid of national organisations and without setting up some machinery, however unpretentious, for concerted action. The fruitful consequences of this collaboration then develop normally ; but they, in turn, lead to further tasks.

This year, therefore, the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have been pursued chiefly along the paths which previous experience had revealed as the most promising ; and it is in the extension of these efforts, the efficacy of which is already confirmed by the success partly achieved, that we find the greatest promise for the future of our work.

The recent results of the London Conference show how an organisation can live and develop if it justifies its existence by the services it renders, if it fills a real need and leans on firmly established institutions. It may be said that the initiative taken a few years ago in connection with the political sciences and international relations may well provide the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with a department for scientific studies. This

development will doubtless impose upon the Secretariat of the Organisation further responsibilities; but this valuable addition to its services will none the less find its main support in the existence of independent institutions whose sole pursuit is disinterested research and in the facilities accorded to them in the matter of collaboration. Similar examples might be cited from the work accomplished in the field of education, art and thought in general.

The fact remains, however, that fresh calls are frequently being made on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Some of these have been subjected to preliminary investigation — *e.g.*, the Levillier proposal regarding the publication of a collection of ethnographical and historical works on American civilisation. We have here a proof that, in various quarters, there is a constantly increasing readiness to turn to the Organisation and to ask it, in periods of difficulty, to facilitate intellectual *rapprochement*, and, to put it still more simply, to promote mutual knowledge. It is to be hoped that the League Assembly and a certain number of Governments will furnish the Institute with the means of ensuring the successful carrying through of the Levillier proposal; its realisation depends solely on the solution of the problem of expense. But many other needs have arisen which, unfortunately, cannot be satisfied immediately, as there is, so far, no indication that the requisite funds will be granted. As an example among many others should be mentioned the dangers to which many organisations concerned with analytical bibliography are exposed as a result of the present crisis. It would seem, however, that, for the time being, efforts must be limited to the carrying out of the already extensive programme laid down.

There is, moreover, no reason for adopting a pessimistic view of the situation. A comprehensive survey of the Organisation's activities will show that it is developing in spite of difficulties. The accession of existing institutions constitutes one of the essential causes of this development, and it seems that this progress is bound to continue. The negotiations at present under way with the Council of Scientific Unions furnish a notable proof of this. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that, thanks to this ever-growing collaboration, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be in a position, not only to maintain the activities already being pursued, but also progressively to fulfil the hopes placed in it. It places at the disposal of cultural interests a working equipment that offers guarantees of absolute impartiality, an instrument the value of which is still too often overlooked, but which cannot fail to establish itself more and more securely as the years pass.
