

Geneva, February 24th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS**CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION
OF ARMAMENTS****MORAL DISARMAMENT****Documentary Material forwarded by the International
Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation.***Note by the Secretary-General.*

At the request of the President of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and with the approval of the President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the delegates to the Conference the following documents :

- I. Letter from Professor Gilbert Murray, President of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
- II. Annexes :
 - (a) Note on Intellectual Co-operation and Moral Disarmament ;
 - (b) Memorandum on the Organisation and Working of Intellectual Co-operation from the point of view of Moral Disarmament.

**I. LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, PRESIDENT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.**

January 19th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Henderson,

In response to the letter of the Polish Government on "Moral Disarmament", I beg to enclose a statement of those activities of the I.C.I.C.¹ which are concerned, directly or indirectly, with that object.

The Committee, to quote one of its own documents, regards international co-operation as the normal method of world government and of human progress, and has in all its activities a twofold purpose: first, the advance of knowledge and the maintenance of intellectual standards, and, secondly, the increase of mutual understanding and good will between nations. Both these objects, as we understand them, require regular practice of international co-operation in the fields of science, art and letters. For example, if we try to organise co-operation between museums or libraries in different nations, our object is both to make each institution more practically useful, and also to encourage students and researchers in each country to look confidently to their colleagues in other countries for friendly aid. In the work of the International Committee of Experts on "Instruction in the Aims of the League", or in the regular Conferences of the various National Institutes for the scientific study of international politics, this double object is attained even more clearly.

¹ International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.



One part of the Committee's work is now practically finished. The various international learned societies which immediately after the war were split into mutually hostile divisions are now reconciled and united. Also the extreme distress of the learned class in central and eastern Europe is not nearly so acute as it was. But the field of work for Moral Disarmament which lies before us in the future is almost unlimited, or limited chiefly by the smallness of our means. Any further tasks in this direction which the Council or the Disarmament Conference may think fit to lay upon us will, I can assure you, be accepted by my colleagues and myself with the utmost readiness and executed with all the care and zeal of which we are capable.

Believe me, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY.

II. ANNEXES.

(a) NOTE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND MORAL DISARMAMENT

Part of the problem known as Moral Disarmament comes to a great extent under the heading of intellectual co-operation.

It is clear that neither the Committee nor its committees are concerned with certain aspects of the vast problem of bringing the peoples together, which the League of Nations is endeavouring to solve. By organising international relations and encouraging the continuous and regular collaboration of the countries of which it is composed, the League endeavours to create a better international atmosphere and to put an end to rivalries and enmities.

Sometimes valuable forms of collaboration co-ordinated by the League with a view to international intellectual co-operation happen to be associated with other activities, giving the support of their high authority to work undertaken in other fields. In July last, for example, the Committee of Scientific Advisers met at Geneva, followed later by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, and in their endeavour to defend the rights and future of the human intellect passed resolutions of great moral weight in favour of the success of the Disarmament Conference.

But the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is directly concerned only with the moral disarmament to which the Polish Memorandum relates. It has already taken action in this connection, drawn up a programme and achieved results. There is no need to dwell on the obvious truth that it is building for the future and that its work will require much time, relying as it does above all on the education and instruction of peoples, and in particular of the younger generations. Complete success can only be attained by progressive stages: but once it is attained there can be no doubt that it will be decisive. To hasten this result, the support of the Governments represented at the Disarmament Conference on those points in the programme of intellectual co-operation which relate more directly to the endeavour to promote a spirit of international peace, understanding and friendship would be of the utmost help.

One of the first suggestions that occur is that of an appeal to the Press to facilitate the work of moral disarmament both by refraining from envenoming disputes and by exercising a positive pacific influence. These questions have not been dealt with up to the present internationally by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League. It is clear that there are great possibilities in this field of work for moral disarmament. The desired results might even be an immediate improvement in international relations, to say nothing of the educative effect which action by the Press might have in the long run. The present memorandum confines itself to the programme laid down for the work of intellectual co-operation and does not deal with these questions: but there can be no doubt that the Intellectual Co-operation organisation, which is already in touch with a number of international associations of journalists, might help the League to solve these questions, if the latter were to decide to take action in this direction, which might be conducted jointly by a number of its organisations.

1. Urgent Questions.

Of those activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation which are most closely concerned with the promotion of a spirit of mutual understanding and comprehension, some are capable, if actively pushed, of yielding rapid results. This class of questions includes the following:

(a) *Instruction in the Work of the League.* — Machinery has already been set up (see attached annex) to induce the Governments to give teaching of this kind in their schools at all stages. Documentary material has been placed at their disposal, particularly with a view to facilitating the training of teachers. The various countries periodically notify the Secretariat of the League of the steps which they have taken and of the results achieved. How and to what extent can this form of activity be intensified? This, it would appear, is the question which an assembly of representatives of Governments desiring to deal with this problem should put to itself.

It is conceivable that a firm obligation might be assumed to devote time at every stage of education to instruction in the work of the League under conditions to be determined. The conditions would relate, not merely to the time to be given to such instruction in the schools and particularly in the teachers' training colleges, but also to the subjects of instruction and to some extent the governing principles on which the lessons should be based (official documents, scrutiny of books used, prize competitions for teachers and pupils, visits of study to existing international institutions, etc.).

But, once the principle of such an undertaking was admitted, it would remain for experts to determine the manner and form. The question of the adaptation of the teaching, the age of the pupils and the character of the school calls for treatment by persons with special knowledge.

(b) *International Relations.* — While recognising the importance of instruction in the work of the League, it must be said that it cannot have its full value unless it is placed within its proper framework and combined with instruction in international relations. This question, which already arises in the case of secondary education, is of the first importance in higher education and in the training of professors and teachers for all forms of teaching. The possibilities are the same as in the case of instruction in the work of the League in the narrower sense: but here again, once a decision of principle has been reached or an international obligation assumed, the advice of experts would be necessary to determine the exact steps to be taken. This impinges on the organisation of universities and of national education, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be asked to make a careful study of the point. A first step has already been taken by the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations in connection with the Sub-Committee of Experts for instruction in the aims of the League.

(c) *School Text-books.* — Instruction in international relations is linked up with the still wider question which has so often been discussed, particularly at congresses of historians and educationalists, of how the nations are to get to know one another better. We are here confronted with a series of part problems — instruction in civilisation, and in history, and the revision of text-books. The Assembly of the League has several times dealt with this latter limited aspect of the general problem, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has itself considered the subject last year with a view to proposing solutions. A report with documentary material attached prepared by the Institute contains particulars of all the measures which have been proposed officially or privately. It was considered on February 15th by a small committee of experts, historians and educationalists, which proposed a series of concrete measures. Many of these measures, which are to be submitted for approval to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Assembly, will (if they are approved) call for action by the Governments themselves or by the League. Here is a definite programme which might be applied almost immediately. Further developments are also under contemplation, for example, in connection with the improvement of the instruction given.

(d) *Broadcasting.* — The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has asked the International Institute to undertake an enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting, with a view to submitting the results to experts in order to ascertain what conclusions can be drawn therefrom. The last Assembly extended the field of this enquiry to the questions raised from the standpoint of a good understanding between nations in connection with the use of wireless.

Apart from teaching, there are a whole series of openings in this new field for action to encourage the spirit of international peace. The questions in this case are similar to those which arise in the case of the Press, and of equal importance. One form of partial solution is the agreement between the Polish and German broadcasting companies of March 31st, 1931, which is quoted in an annex to the Polish Memorandum.

Other aspects of the broadcasting problem might also be made the subject of agreements. Broadcasting is a powerful means of education for those who have left school and for communicating information to the masses. Various steps have been taken publicly or privately to encourage the diffusion of news or to promote instruction in international institutions, objective accounts of international problems and a variety of talks of a kind to promote knowledge of foreign nations. The enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will contribute a number of definite suggestions in this connection, action on which will in most cases depend on official initiative.

(e) *Cinema.* — Cinematographic activities of an international character are specially studied by the League's Institute of Educational Cinematography in Rome. It has dealt with various aspects of this wide problem.

It may be mentioned that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation took steps last July for a meeting of specialists, which will take place in the course of the year, to deal with the question of educational films on the subject of the League. There can be no doubt that it is possible to improve the production of films of this kind. Such improvement would be a considerable step forward and of great use to teachers whose task it is to instruct youth in the new forms of international machinery.

An even wider problem arises in connection with films intended to foster the peace spirit, which are of more importance than productions dealing with war and its ravages. Valuable films calculated to spread the spirit of peace and concord can be made which do not deal with international disputes; and it is these in all probability which are the most useful. Here, again, is a question for competent experts to consider, and which might form part of international action.

Some of the steps to be taken in order to make use of that powerful form of propaganda, the cinema, might perhaps also be applied to the theatre, as suggested by the Polish Memorandum. International action in this latter connection is under study by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

II. Educational.

It has been so frequently repeated that the future of peace depends more than anything on education that there is no need to dwell on the importance of international collaboration in the matter of education. A great part of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is devoted to fostering direct contact between departments dealing with education, in order to induce them to compare and exchange methods and to treat jointly and not separately questions of general interest which to-day arise for all civilised nations. On most of these points new work has been undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, some of it since the last meeting in July 1931 of the International Committee, and this has naturally not yet been able to yield all its fruits. But it can already be stated that the work has been warmly welcomed, and that there is a possibility of rapidly organising co-operation in this field. Of the subjects under consideration, the following may be mentioned:

(a) *Collaboration in Primary and Secondary Education.* — A Committee of Experts which met on February 11th in Paris has just recommended the development of National Centres of Educational Documentation where they already exist, or their establishment in countries where they do not yet exist. It is proposed that these centres should collaborate directly with one another and, through the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, inform one another of the results obtained in consequence of educational progress in their respective countries. They are to encourage the exchange of gramophone records, films, etc., and in a word to set up a form of continuous collaboration which should be particularly fruitful.

This new form of international collaboration might be powerfully assisted by Governmental sympathy.

(b) *Travel of Primary and Secondary School Children.* — The Institute of International Co-operation is preparing for submission to the Committee in July next, after consultation of qualified experts, of a report on the best method of organising these trips, of which there are a large number already, though the number might be still further increased. Special attention will be directed to the preparation for such trips so as to enable the school children and young persons concerned to obtain a better understanding of foreign countries.

Such matters might be settled by agreements between the various Governments.

(c) *Exchange of Professors and Students.* — The important question of *exchange agreements* is under consideration by the Committee of Directors of Higher Education which is to meet in the near future at the Institute. It will be of direct concern to the Governments. The same is the case in regard to the question of the equivalence of diplomas. In this connection reference may be made to the bilateral intellectual agreements concluded since the war between a large number of countries.

(d) *Study Scholarships.* — The attention of the Governments has frequently been drawn by the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to the question of scholarships for tenure in foreign countries. Last year again the Committee of Scientific Advisers urged that "the success of military disarmament with which all the nations are concerned calls for moral disarmament", and suggested that, in the attainment of this object, the principal hope must be based on those who have been able, to some extent at any rate, to pass their years of training in foreign countries and so to become "soldiers of peace and friends of international intellectual co-operation".

(e) *Scientific Study of International Problems.* — The question of instruction in the work of the League and in international relations has been given prominence in order to draw attention to its possible developments. But the contribution to the work of the League made by the Conference of Schools of Political Science and Institutes for Economic and Political Research should also be mentioned. Each year this Conference will study, on the basis of memoranda prepared by the Institutes in question, a problem of international interest and will discuss it without passing resolutions in a spirit of scientific objectivity and research. The Conference deserves all possible encouragement.

III. *Intellectuals in International Life.*

The object of the whole work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is to give their proper place in international life to circles which devote themselves to disinterested work, together with the great national administrations and organisations having the same object. The aid and support of their most distinguished representatives will be solicited in future on more definite lines. At the instance of the Committee on Arts and Letters, regular exchanges of views are to be established between the masters of contemporary thought, in order to create something of what has been called "an intellectual policy". The creation of this current of thought, and the direct appeal to representative persons of the highest intellectual eminence with a view to interesting them in international aims, is of vital importance for moral disarmament. The first results of the exchanges of views proposed will be published by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It may be hoped that this undertaking will be able in the future to develop on a wide scale.

IV. *Co-ordination of International Work in General.*

The enumeration of the above points must not give rise to the impression that the contribution of the Intellectual Co-operation movement to the work of moral disarmament is confined even within these already wide limits. The object has been merely to call attention to the most immediate possibilities of action, aid and support. But in reality the central idea of intellectual co-operation work is to promote in all spheres which come within its range a co-ordination of effort and a collaboration capable, not merely of saving time and facilitating information, distribution and progress, but also of promoting the creation, gradually perhaps but none the less certainly, of the international outlook. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation aims in particular at creating new links between all the big administrations dealing with intellectual subjects. In addition to the educational problems already referred to, it appeals to university offices, to students' associations, institutes of history and art, etc. It unites in collaboration (aimed primarily at practical objects) the ministries of fine arts and the great museums. Much of the joint work which it does for purely educational purposes is designed to enable the peoples to know one another better and in particular to appreciate each other's civilisations and disinterested achievements. It aims at performing the same services for research work by establishing liaison between the great libraries and record offices, as well as by the work it has begun in connection with translations, and by the programme which it has drawn up in agreement with the big international institutions for the co-ordination of the exact and natural sciences in scientific matters.

A network of international relations which is already close, though far too little known, also extends, thanks to the League of Nations, over the whole world. The scheme of this new form of collaboration is set forth in the memorandum annexed to this explanatory note. The operation of its machinery in all its forms will there be described. It is only right to conclude by stating that the official international organisations dealing with this task derive valuable assistance from the great international associations, especially from the Liaison Committee of educational organisations, from the University League of Nations Unions and from a number of private organisations. The interest aroused by the efforts which are grouped under the general name of intellectual co-operation is certainly increasing from year to year. A new and powerful impulse may yield decisive results.

(b) MEMORANDUM ON THE ORGANISATION AND WORKING OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MORAL DISARMAMENT.

From the outset the League of Nations has endeavoured to promote a better international organisation of intellectual activities. The first Assembly requested the Council on December 18th, 1920, to associate itself as closely as possible with the efforts made to attain this end; it already realised the educational value of this work, which would also help to establish friendly relations and co-operation between the various countries and would enable the League to obtain the support of intellectuals. It considered the possibility of setting up for this purpose a technical organ attached to the League.

I. *The task of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

"The International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations" has now taken concrete shape and is working side by side with the Health, Communications and Transit and Economic and Financial Organisations, and forms one of the four technical organisations of the League.

The system of international relations which has developed since 1920 under the auspices of the League, would have been incomplete without an attempt to carry out in the intellectual sphere what was being done in the political, juridical, technical, social and humanitarian field. If we bear in mind the part played in the formation of States by national relations of an intellectual character we shall naturally be led to regard intellectual relations between the various nations as the most valuable aid to international action and to conclude with Paul Valéry that a League of Nations implies a League of

human intellects. All the texts relating to the establishment of an international organisation of intellectual co-operation lay stress on this essential aspect of the problem. The Council in its report of September 2nd, 1921 concerning the setting up of an international committee on intellectual co-operation recognised that "no association of nations can hope to exist without the spirit of reciprocal intellectual activity between its members".

The most explicit declaration is doubtless that made by the Committee of Enquiry appointed in 1930 to revise, in the light of eight years' experience, the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation:

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

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

II. Composition.

On two occasions, in 1926 and in 1931 — the second time as a result of the reorganisation carried out in 1930 — the League Assembly formally approved the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

This organisation consists of:

(a) An International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which acts as the advisory organ of the Council and Assembly. It consists of 17 members appointed by the Council, and is the supreme organ of intellectual co-operation whose work and activities it directs and superintends.

(b) Three permanent institutions: an Intellectual Co-operation Section in the League Secretariat, an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris and an International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome.

1. *Intellectual Co-operation Section in the League Secretariat* — The Intellectual Co-operation Section acts as the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and in particular of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. It is also its duty to prepare the reports of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for the Council and Assembly and to see that the decisions of those organs in regard to intellectual co-operation are carried out.

The Section also includes the Geneva branch of the Educational Information Centre, which is responsible for ensuring liaison with Governments on all questions concerning the instruction of youth in the aims and activities of the League.

2. According to its organic statute, the principal object of the *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation* at Paris is to prepare the work to be discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to ensure in all countries the carrying out of the decisions and recommendations of that Committee, and under the direction of that Committee and by every means in its power to promote through international co-operation the organisation of intellectual work throughout the world. In short, the Institute is the executive organ of the Committee.

Its officials are nationals of at least 15 different countries. Placed in 1924 at the disposal of the League by the French Government and accepted by it, the Institute is entirely dependent on the League in all matters relating to the recruiting of its staff, the establishment of its programme of work and the utilisation of its resources.

3. *The International Educational Cinematographic Institute.* — It is the object of the Institute to encourage by means of useful action and suggestions the production, distribution and exchange of educational films.

It also endeavours to make known the best methods of using films from an educational standpoint.

It likewise serves as an organ of international information in all matters relating to educational cinematography.

(c) Thirty-nine national committees in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia. These national committees were set up to serve as a link between the International Committee on the one hand and intellectual life in the various countries on the other. Through them nearly 600 representatives of the various branches of culture in all these countries are associated in the work of intellectual co-operation.

The number of national committees has been steadily increasing since 1922. The necessity for providing them with more effective and more powerful means of action is also becoming more and more urgent.

(d) A large number of committees of experts whose terms of reference, periods of appointment and size vary according to circumstances.

Some are of a permanent character¹; other committees with limited terms of reference meet each year at Paris to furnish information on some specific question put to them by the International Committee or to solve some particular problem on the programme of intellectual co-operation. For the most part they deal with problems which directly concern international *rapprochement*.

Apart from the 600 members of the national committees, the 17 members of the International Committee, the officials of the Geneva Secretariat and Paris and Rome Institutes, the number of persons serving on the committees of experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is estimated at approximately 150. In addition, some 40 States have delegates accredited to the Institute.

III. Working.

We see, therefore, that the League has placed a powerful and extensive organisation at the service of international understanding. Needless to say, this organisation provides the opportunity for a large number of personal contacts. It also permits of the establishment of a double current of ideas between the League and intellectual circles; through the Geneva Secretariat or the Paris Institute proposals coming from all the States represented on the Council or in the Assembly can rapidly be communicated to the 40 national committees now in existence. Moreover, suggestions made by any national committee reach the Council and Assembly of States Members of the League in a very short space of time through the International Committee.

A large number of examples might be given. Proposals made by the national committees have been carried out thanks to the League's machinery of intellectual co-operation; after being examined by the Paris Institute they have been submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, after approval by it, to the League Assembly and Council.

Ideas of interests to contemporary civilisation or which tend to promote international collaboration in instruction and education may thus pass in a short space of time from a national proposal to an international reality.

Conversely, the rapid co-operation of the various countries with the League is ensured by the working of the existing machinery. When the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Assembly asked for an enquiry to be carried out into the educational aspects of broadcasting and the international problems raised by its use from the point of view of international *rapprochement*, the Institute got into touch with the national committees on intellectual co-operation. Three months after the decision of the Assembly, a list of the persons best fitted to carry out this enquiry had been drawn up by the Institute, they were being consulted and the enquiry was in progress; the results will be submitted next summer to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the League Assembly.

IV. Programme.

It is impossible in this short memorandum to describe the full programme of intellectual co-operation; however, a few concrete particulars of the activities most closely related to international *rapprochement* are given below.

1. *The Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League.* — As long ago as 1923 the Assembly considered the question of familiarising young people with the principles and work of the League and of training the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs. It recommended the

¹ 1 The Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters (Geneva).

² 2 The Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League (Geneva).

³ 3 The Directors' Committee of National University Offices (Paris).

⁴ 4 The Committee of International Students' Organisations (Paris).

⁵ 5 The Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (Berlin, London, Paris, Copenhagen, etc.).

⁶ 6 The Committee of Library Experts (Paris) — includes the Directors of several important national libraries.

⁷ 7 The Committee of Expert Archivists (Paris) — also includes the Directors of various central record offices.

⁸ 8 The Committee of Experts on Museography (Paris).

⁹ 9 The Committee of Representatives of Legal Institutions dealing especially with intellectual rights (Paris).

Governments of Member States to arrange for the youth in their respective countries to be made aware of the aims of the League, and thus contributed to the work of moral disarmament on the lines laid down in the Polish memorandum. A Sub-Committee of Experts was set up and attached to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

The "Recommendations" (document A.26 1927. XII) made by this Sub-Committee of Experts aroused considerable interest in all countries. They were transmitted to all Governments of Member States and to the private groups concerned. The Committee recommended *inter alia* the introduction of compulsory instruction in regard to the League, the elimination from school text-books of passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations and the preparation of suitable literature for teachers and pupils. It also contemplated a series of educational measures to enable young people to acquire a better understanding of foreign nations and to instil them with the ideals of international co-operation. In this connection the Committee made a series of suggestions concerning the interchange of school pupils and university students, foreign travel, the utilisation of libraries, the cinema and wireless.

With a view to co-ordinating the work an Educational Information Centre was established, one section being set up in the Secretariat and the other at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The information collected from Governments and private organisations appears in a half-yearly publication of the Secretariat, the *Educational Survey*. A book on the aims and organisation of the League, specially intended for members of the teaching profession, was also prepared. This publication has been translated into twenty-four languages, partly with the help of grants from the League, and about 250,000 copies have been printed.

We will confine ourselves to a few brief indications of the official action taken by Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts. According to the reports which have reached the League Secretariat, 33 States have taken steps to introduce instruction in regard to the League into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. In certain countries, lectures and special courses have also been instituted in higher educational establishments. Twenty-three Governments have dealt with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts in ministerial notes or special communications in their official journals and have encouraged the publication of special manuals and works dealing with the League and international co-operation. Nineteen Governments have taken active steps to promote the revision of school text-books in order to adapt them to modern ideas on international relations. Twenty-one States grant special facilities to students, boy scouts, young people and children travelling in groups. Fourteen States directly encourage in some form or other the interchange of school children and students. Lastly, three Governments have convened national conferences of teachers with a view to adopting the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts to the special needs of their country.

Further, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its Sub-Committee of Experts have arranged for the Educational Information Centre to examine a number of questions all tending to promote the development of instruction in regard to the League and international co-operation. The chief questions are:

(a) *Enquiry among Governments as to the measures adopted by the ministries of education to prepare teachers and professors in all types of schools for instructing their pupils in regard to the League, with a view to promoting international understanding.* — The Assembly, in order that the work might proceed methodically, had proposed that the Secretariat should obtain information from Governments at regular intervals. The Sub-Committee of Experts was of opinion that, with a view to facilitating the Governments' task, the scope of these enquiries should be restricted. It had emphasised on several occasions the importance which it attached to the training of teachers and this question is on its programme for the current year. The 1931 Assembly sanctioned this decision and on February 6th, 1932, the Secretary-General sent a circular letter to all Member States mentioning the questions which the enquiry was to cover. It will be the duty of the Sub-Committee of Experts to examine the Governments' replies and to make any suitable recommendations.

(b) *Enquiry into the activities of institutions for the scientific study of international relations in so far as they help to make known the aims and work of the League.* — For the purpose of establishing close co-operation between institutes engaged in the study of international relations and the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts, a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Annual Conference of Institutes and three members of the Committee was set up. It adopted a resolution requesting the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to arrange for its Educational Information Centre to carry out an enquiry into the nature and methods of instruction on international relations in so far as this helps to make known the work of the League, as it was of opinion that a comparison of experiences and of the results obtained in the international field would be helpful. A memorandum was accordingly sent in January to all institutes for the study of international relations, asking them for

detailed reports on their work. As soon as the enquiry is sufficiently advanced, the Joint Committee will be called upon to examine the reports submitted and to express its opinion as to the further measures to be taken.

(c) *Films dealing with the League.* — As a general description of the aims and organisation of the League and its organs must necessarily be of an abstract character so far as school-children are concerned, the Sub-Committee of Experts had already suggested in its "Recommendations" that recourse should be had to visual instruction. The Sub-Committee accordingly requested the Educational Information Centre to obtain from the various circles concerned suggestions as to the possibility of preparing appropriate scenarios and financing the production of films of this description. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, the International Labour Office and the Information Section of the Secretariat have been asked to lend their assistance. Representatives of these various bodies will meet at Paris during the year to draw up a programme of work. It is obvious that the production of a film or a series of films dealing with the League and its work should merely be the first step towards the preparation of a complete series of educational films demonstrating foreign civilisations and also the economic, political and cultural interdependence of the nations. Such a series of films would form an effective contribution to the work of moral disarmament.

2. *Co-operation between Musées pédagogiques (collections of teaching material) and the Directors of Primary Education.* — Although the organisation of national study centres and collections of teaching material differs in some respects, it also has common features and aims at placing complete equipment, working facilities and documentation at the disposal of educationalists. While respecting the different conditions prevailing in various countries, the Institute proposed to arrange for the establishment in each of these national centres of a documentation section dealing with the League and important international questions. In order to facilitate the development of such a section, it is also proposed to set up a service for the exchange of works and bibliographies concerning international questions and books describing the life and characteristics of the different nations. For the purpose of studying and deciding upon the methods to be employed, the Institute convened in February a Committee of Experts, including representatives of the Musées pédagogiques and the directors of primary education in the different countries.

In addition to these questions which are connected with the propagation of the international spirit, the experts will also study general educational questions calling for an international agreement, such as the organisation of international school exhibitions and the interchange of lecturers between the different national centres.¹

3. *Revision of School Text-books with a View to the Rectification of Passages prejudicial to Mutual Understanding between Nations and to the Spirit of International Friendship.* — This question, which is of primary importance to the work of moral disarmament now being carried out by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, led in 1925 to the adoption of the Casares resolution, which provided a practical method of correcting certain errors in school text-books. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which was requested to examine the possibility of an enquiry into the matter, carried out preparatory studies dealing with the measures so far taken in this connection by official and private institutions in the various countries and the results obtained. This documentation, which has just been published, contains a large number of suggestions and deals with almost all the questions raised by this delicate problem of the revision of school text-books; methods of teaching history and of editing text-books; how to reconcile historical truth with goodwill towards foreign nations; the part that can be played by teachers and professors and by public administrations.

This report is to serve as a basis for the work of a Committee of Experts which is to meet at the Institute on February 15th and 16th, 1932. This Committee will include the representatives of the Teaching Commission of the International Committee on Historical Science, educationalists, institutes for the scientific study of international relations and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League. It will be for this Committee in the light of the experience gained to recommend the most suitable means of action.²

4. *Educational Broadcasting and Propaganda for the League.* — In view of the growing success of broadcasting, the widest possible use should be made of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession with a view to propaganda in favour of the international spirit. The Institute has accordingly been requested by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to undertake (in conjunction with

¹ This Committee, which has just met, proposed the organisation of national collections of teaching material and regular exchanges between them through the Institute, which will involve constant co-operation between the official educational administrations of the different countries.

² As stated in the explanatory note, the Committee has just met and has made definite recommendations, several of which advocate Government action.

the International Broadcasting Union of Geneva and other important organisations which have done similar work) an enquiry into the educational aspects of broadcasting, with special reference to instruction on the League and the means of promoting mutual understanding between the nations, both in schools and among adults.

The principal object of this enquiry, which is now in progress, is to obtain opinions and suggestions as to the methods employed and the results achieved. It is addressed chiefly to educationalists who have been able to appreciate the value of these new methods of instruction.

This enquiry has also dealt with certain international problems raised by broadcasting, such as collaboration between educational broadcasting associations in the different countries, with a view to avoiding subjects which might prejudice international understanding, in accordance with the agreement concluded in March 1931 between the German and Polish broadcasting companies; the means of encouraging this spirit of co-operation and understanding; the transmission of lectures and the exchange of lecturers between educational broadcasting centres.

The results of this enquiry will be published in the form of a series of recommendations with practical suggestions for the use of teachers. They will be submitted to the League to enable it to draw up a programme of work for the next few years.

5. *Travel and interchange of School Pupils.* — There is no more effective means than this of promoting *rapprochement* between young people in different countries. Attention has been drawn to this question on several occasions by the Sub-Committee of Experts and by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself.

The Institute has accordingly undertaken an enquiry into the methods and principles on which these exchanges are at present carried out between the different countries with a view to determining the practical means of achieving the best results and co-ordinating the work of the various national centres for the interchange of young people.

A Committee on Inter-School Correspondence has also been set up and the Institute will act as its permanent secretariat. The Committee's task is to facilitate and co-ordinate the work of the national bureaux of school correspondence.

For this purpose, the permanent secretariat has instituted an enquiry into the organisation of national centres, their methods and the results obtained. The conclusions of this enquiry and the report on the activities of the different national centres will be published in a bulletin issued by the secretariat.

6. *Conference for the Scientific Study of International Relations.* — The large number of problems of a political, economic, legal, social and historical nature created by the war have led to a complete change in the methods of instruction in regard to international relations. During the post-war period, many new chairs were founded in the Universities, new study centres, both national and international, and also centres of instruction and research were set up in nearly every country. We may feel some astonishment at the number and diversity of the tendencies displayed during that period, but they all possess the common feature of placing the study on "international affairs" more and more on an international footing. These new tendencies might with advantage be put at the service of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in its efforts to bring about moral disarmament.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee has already realised the importance of forming a link between the various national and international institutions, the number of which has been steadily increasing since the war and which are engaged in the study of political, economic, legal, social and historical problems from an international standpoint.

In March 1928, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation convened a meeting, in Berlin, of the most distinguished representatives of national centres for advanced international studies, for the purpose of co-ordinating their work. In view of the extremely interesting results of this first meeting, it was decided that the Conference should be convened each year. It includes the representatives of institutes and schools of advanced international studies in the different countries and representatives of the large international study centres. A small Executive Committee follows up the questions on the agenda in the intervals between the sessions of the Conference, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation acts as the permanent secretariat.

Until 1930, the Conference devoted its attention to the organisation of close collaboration between its members. Thanks to its permanent secretariat, a complete system for the exchange of information, publications and bibliography has been organised. Various publications, including hand-books which are kept absolutely up to date, are issued with a view to facilitating the task of professors and students and establishing intercourse between national institutions hitherto unacquainted with each other.

At the last meeting held at Copenhagen in 1931, vaster prospects were opened up for the future.

The institutions represented at the Conference decided that the latter should itself become a research centre. The Conference will now carry out enquiries into one of the most important and most characteristic problems of international relations of the present day. Each national group representing the institutions in that particular country will

submit reports on the subject selected, and these reports will form the subject of general discussion at the international meetings. Both the work and the discussions will be conducted in a spirit of scientific research.

This new (scientific and not political) method of study and discussion on the international plane, based on documentation of a national character, systematically collected and arranged, may be of great assistance to the work of moral disarmament.

The Conference also endeavours to promote the interchange of professors and lecturers between institutions in different countries. From this year onwards, it has decided to explain to the public the different national points of view in regard to the problems raised by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, thus furnishing a first practical proof of its desire to serve the cause of moral disarmament.
