

L.N. 211.5

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

Official No.: C. 328. M. 205. 1936. XII.

Geneva, August 10th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION**

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

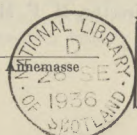
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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its eighteenth plenary session at the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, from July 13th to 18th, 1936.

The session was attended by the following regular members : M. ANESAKI, M. C. BIALOBRZESKI, M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, Count F. DEGENFELD-SCHÖNBURG, M. Ed. HERRIOT, M. J. HUIZINGA, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. J. SUSTA, Mme. Cécile DE TORMAY, and by the following substitute members : H.E. M. V. A. BELAUNDE (replacing M. F. García Calderón), M. P. C. CHANG (replacing M. Wu Shi-Fee), Mr. Malcolm DAVIS (replacing Dr. J. Shotwell), M. G. OPRESKO (replacing M. Titulesco), M. V. SOKOLIN (replacing M. Obolensky-Ossinsky).

Professor N. E. Nørlund, a recently elected member, was unable to be present, but had not named a substitute.

As has been customary since 1933, two National Committees — those of Belgium and Estonia — had been invited to send representatives. The Belgian Committee had delegated its secretary, M. L. BERSOU, advocate in the Court of Appeal, and the Estonian Committee its Vice-Chairman, Professor Ants PIIP.

The League Secretariat had also invited three Government representatives — M. Roberto GACHE, Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy at Paris ; M. AROCHA, Permanent Delegate of Venezuela to the League of Nations ; and Mr. William MAGENNIS, Professor of Metaphysics at University College, Dublin.

Lastly, in its debates on the " Conversations ", the Committee was privileged to have the assistance of M. Paul VALÉRY, of the Académie Française, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

In the absence of its Deputy Director, M. F. Maurette, the International Labour Office had delegated Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON.

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

The officials responsible for the various branches of the Institute placed themselves at the Committee's disposal as usual.

Reports were sent in by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The session was immediately preceded by a number of meetings, viz. :

(a) On July 6th and 7th, the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations, under the chairmanship of Mgr. BEAUPIN, a member of the Bureau of the Catholic Union for International Studies ;

(b) On July 8th and 9th, the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY ;

(c) On July 9th and 10th, the Committee of Scientific Experts, under the chairmanship of M. Blas CABRERA ;

(d) On July 11th, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, both under the chairmanship of Professor MURRAY.

The Committee's proceedings opened with a moving and heartfelt tribute to three of its members who had died since the previous session — H.E. M. Alfredo Rocco, formerly Lord Privy Seal of the Kingdom of Italy, Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Vice-Chairman of the International Committee ; M. LODER (Netherlands), formerly President of the Permanent Court of International Justice ; and M. Jules DESTRÉE (Belgium), formerly Minister of Education and Fine Arts, Chairman of the Belgian National Committee and of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and President of the International Museums Office. Professor Murray pronounced a funeral oration upon these three distinguished servants of intellectual co-operation, and the Committee rose and observed a brief silence in their memory.

The Committee was then informed of the appointment of three new members — Count DEGENFELD-SCHÖNBURG (Austria), Professor of Political Economy in the University of Vienna ; H.E. M. FRANCISCO GARCÍA CALDERÓN, man of letters, Peruvian Minister in Paris ; and Professor NØRLUND (Denmark), President of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The Committee feels that these appointments will be valuable as strengthening the representation of the exact and natural sciences, the economic sciences, and the literary world, and is anxious to express its acknowledgment of this fact to the Council and the Assembly.

The Committee re-elected Professor MURRAY Chairman and Professor DE REYNOLD Rapporteur.

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

It is not our intention to attempt a general conspectus of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the year 1935/36. Such a survey may be found in the reports submitted by M. Henri BONNET, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. DE MONTENACH, Secretary-General of the Organisation, M. DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and M. RIGHETTI, Secretary-General of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The essence of all these documents will be found in the annexes. The impression they leave is that of steady, methodical work, often carried on in difficult circumstances, but indisputably effective. As several members of the Committee took occasion to point out at our meetings, it is a pleasant duty for the Rapporteur to make such a statement to the Council and the Assembly.

In this report, I shall therefore confine myself to commenting upon the decisions reached, showing the place they occupy in the general scheme of our work, and thus bringing into evidence the continuity of the work and the progress that has been made.

## 2. LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

This was the third time the Committee of Experts on League of Nations Teaching had met since its reorganisation in 1934. The order of its work since that year is illustrative of its method. It will be remembered that the Committee consists of regular members and assessors, the latter being selected each year according to the principal question on the agenda.

The subjects chosen at the first session (1934) were *history teaching* (discussed in 1935 and 1936), *geography teaching* (discussed this year), and *modern language teaching* (the results of the enquiry on this subject conducted by the International Bureau of Education will be available in 1937).

While the educationists who form this Committee have in no degree neglected League of Nations teaching in the strict sense — that is to say, the principles embodied in the Covenant and the essential work of the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat — they have gradually come to realise that certain special subjects — history, geography, and modern languages — should be approached in the League spirit.

To assist the Committee in its work, a few specialists in various countries had been asked to send reports to the League Secretariat beforehand. The persons in question were M. Oskar BENDA (Austrian), who reported on history teaching ; Messrs. FITZGERALD and

ROXBY, M. MAURETTE (French), M. SCHIBSTED (Norwegian), and M. SCHMID (Swiss), who reported on geography teaching.

These reports furnished the Committee with a basis for its deliberations, as the outcome of which it formulated the following declarations.

Regarding history, the Committee considers :

“ That the fundamental principles of the League of Nations are part and parcel of any study of human development, and particularly of the evolution in modern times of the institutions of law and the State.”

With reference to geography, the Committee is of opinion :

“ That a knowledge of character and of the necessary relations between human societies and the environment in which they live is essential to the creation of the spirit of peace and international agreement, and that geography teaching, regarded as a means of disseminating this knowledge adapted to all ages, must contribute to the birth and development of such a spirit and to a realisation of the existence of a world order.”

The Committee also considered various propaganda works dealing with the League, and observed with satisfaction that they :

“ Give the general public valuable information and supply teachers with varied material calculated to enlarge and enliven their instruction.”

### 3. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN POLICY.

The Permanent International Studies Conference is now in charge of an extensive system of co-ordinated research.

This new organisation occupies an autonomous position in the general scheme of intellectual co-operation, being linked with the Committee, and hence with the League, solely by the Paris Institute, which provides the secretariat for the Conference. In less than ten years — between 1928 and 1936 — the Conference has undergone a rapid and homogeneous development. What is the origin of this success? It is explained by the aim of the Conference, which is to attack problems of foreign policy in a strictly scientific spirit of objectivity and impartiality, and to apply to their solution the lessons of history and the data afforded by sociology, political economy, and law. It will be seen that the Conference meets a need that has assumed striking proportions in the present condition of the world. Hence it is by no means surprising that it should have aroused such keen interest in scientific circles, as illustrated by the formation of a steadily increasing number of study-groups; by the activity of those groups and of governmental authorities in organising the sessions (at Copenhagen in 1931, Milan in 1932, London in 1933, Paris in 1934, London again in 1935, and Madrid in 1936); and by the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, to which the Committee is anxious to express its deep gratitude.

The subjects chosen for group study are worth noticing : The consequences of State intervention in economic life; the possibility of a collective organisation of security and the conditions requisite therefor; the method of effecting peaceful changes in the *status quo*, whether by the application of Article 19 of the Covenant or by other means — such are the themes discussed by the Conference between 1931 and 1936. Its proceedings have been published in full by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The subject selected for the two conferences of 1936 and 1937 is a highly topical and important one — methods of pacific settlement. It affords clear evidence of the Conference's anxiety to achieve something practical — to bring thinkers into direct association with statesmen in the solution of the problems by which the latter are confronted. This intention is even more plainly revealed by the nature of the special questions that must be studied before the more general problem of pacific settlement can be attacked — migration, over-population, the allocation of raw materials, colonies, and the Danube area, to mention only the most important.

At the kind invitation of the Federación de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios Internacionales, the ninth Conference was held at Madrid from May 27th to 30th last, thanks to the generous assistance of the Spanish Government. It was presided over by Professor GASCON Y MARIN, President of the Federation, and Professor Maurice BOURQUIN was appointed general rapporteur.

It was not yet possible to enter into the heart of the subject, but it was necessary to determine sufficiently in detail the different chapters into which the studies undertaken by the national groups would be fitted; to decide on the agenda of the 1937 Conference; to choose the subjects that might be treated in monographs by experts; and to plan the work of co-ordination to be carried on during the year by the general rapporteur, the four assistant rapporteur-secretaries, and the Institute itself. This work of definition, which is often more difficult than a debate on the essence of a subject, and which necessitated an agreement on the general scope of the researches to be pursued or begun, was performed in an entirely satisfactory manner, partly in committee and partly in plenary session.

The programme adopted falls into two parts : one — the more important — relative to the difficulties of the problem and the solutions contemplated; the other, relative to the methods which might be applied for the peaceful settlement of those difficulties. A very detailed plan has been prepared for the first part, subdivided into chapters : (1) demographic

questions, (2) raw materials, (3) markets, (4) colonial questions, (5) national and racial questions, (6) questions relative to the Danube region, (7) other questions the study of which may later be decided on.

The tenth Conference, which will study the substance of the questions, will be held at Paris at the end of June 1937.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee is anxious to respect the autonomy of the Conference, especially as it regards this as an essential condition for its success. It is closely following the progress of the work and is doing its utmost to facilitate the enquiries.

#### 4. SOCIAL SCIENCES : ENQUIRY INTO "MAN AND THE MACHINE".

Under this heading, a joint enquiry is being conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office. The subject was selected last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which defined it as a study of the social consequences of technical progress, the present tendencies in its evolution, and possible human attitudes to the machine.

The International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and a few recognised experts have since endeavoured to lay down the general lines of this lengthy study, and also to make a comprehensive survey of the field of enquiry, covering the philosophical and moral problems raised by mechanisation and the practical consequences it entails. The study will accordingly deal with mechanisation as a sociological phenomenon and as one of the universal characteristics of modern civilisation.

After the study of mechanisation and society will come that of mechanisation and man.

The Institute and the International Labour Office have submitted the plan which they have worked out to a few persons of recognised competence. As soon as the latter have sent their replies, which should not be long delayed, the enquiry can begin. The problem will naturally not be submitted as a whole to each of the persons consulted; the opinion of each will be solicited only on a limited number of questions. These studies can then be collected and published as a series of monographs, perhaps with the aid of small committees. At the conclusion of the enquiry, it is hoped to hold a Conference or a "Conversation".

#### 5. "CONVERSATIONS".

Undoubtedly, one of the noteworthy developments in the sphere of intellectual co-operation during the year 1935/36 is the success of the "Conversations" and their extension.

In 1931, when the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters decided to institute "Conversations", its aim was to bring the support of the intellect to the organisation of international relations, and to supplement the patient labours of specialists by the examination of the general problems which dominate our age. It considered that an effort at mutual understanding needs to be supported and directed; that intellectual agreement, while it may find expression in technical achievements, should also, and primarily, take the form of the recognition of principles.

Since then, a series of experiments has been made, and exchanges of views have been arranged each year between the competent representatives of the intellectual *élite*.

The many different towns in which the "Conversations" have been held — Frankfort, Madrid, Paris, Venice, Nice, Budapest —, the variety of the subjects discussed, the number and distinction of the participants show that, in this sphere, as in that of the scientific study of problems of foreign policy, intellectual co-operation has met a real need.

The theme of the last "Conversation" — "The Part played by the Humanities in the Training of the Modern Man" — was chosen by the League Assembly. This subject had the advantage of supplementing, by means of new exchanges of views, the discussions of the Committee on Arts and Letters at Nice last year on the training of the modern man. It also enabled some special aspects of this important problem to be defined. In the Sixth Committee of the Assembly, M. Estelrich and M. de Velics both expressed the hope that a "Conversation" might be held on this subject. While the Assembly was in session, the Hungarian Government sent an official invitation to the Committee, which it gratefully accepted.

The sixth "Conversation" organised under the Committee's auspices was accordingly held at Budapest.

The general theme was defined as follows :

(1) What is meant by "humanities" and by "humanism"? The idea of man in the Greco-Roman civilisation. The historic rôle of the classical humanities. Elements of these conceptions which are still living;

(2) The classical humanities and the appearance of new conceptions.

The contribution to the training of man :

(a) Of modern and contemporary literatures; the study of foreign languages and civilisations;

(b) Of sciences and of the scientific method;

(c) Of industrial civilisation;

(3) The possibility of defining a contemporary humanism.

The participants met in the Hungarian capital from June 8th to 12th, and the Committee gratefully acknowledges the welcome given to them by the Royal Hungarian Government, the Budapest authorities, and Hungarian cultural institutions.

As six experiments had already been made and a large number of subjects of "Conversations" had been suggested, the Committee invited M. Paul Valéry, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to examine with it what might be called intellectual co-operation policy in the matter of "Conversations".

The Committee decided to request the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to meet in the near future and draw up a list of themes for discussion, so as to enable the Committee's work to proceed as far as possible without interruption and to achieve the best possible results.

The Committee also had to deal with four new "Conversations", two of them of an entirely different type from previous "Conversations". It will be best to take these in turn.

#### A. BUENOS AIRES "CONVERSATION".

On the occasion of the Congress of the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, which is to be held in Buenos Aires next September, a meeting between Latin-American and European writers has been arranged on the initiative of M. Antonio Aita, General Secretary of the Argentine P.E.N. Club.

The theme chosen will afford an opportunity of ascertaining the present state of intellectual relations between America and Europe. This theme, in its main outlines, is as follows: Present relations between European and American culture: (a) European literature in America; (b) future influence of Ibero-American literature on world thought.

#### B. SANTANDER MEETING.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has also received an invitation from the "Universidad internacional de Santander" to lend its aid in the organisation of a "Conversation".

In this case, it is proposed that distinguished scientists should examine a subject which directly concerns them: "The future of scientific research and of science in modern societies and its rôle in the life of the community".

The Institute has had the good fortune to prevail upon Professor José Ortega y Gasset to prepare an introduction which will develop the theme of the debate and guide the discussion.

#### C. SCIENTIFIC "CONVERSATIONS".

Professor Białobrzęski took the initiative of proposing the organisation of a "Conversation" on a scientific theme. He considers that the progress of contemporary physics, its discoveries, and the transformation of theories about matter have upset the old conceptions, and that it is desirable to explore the immediate consequences for thought and the conception of life of these recent conquests of previously unknown territory. This initiative has met with the warm approval of the various personalities in the scientific world whom M. Białobrzęski has consulted and of his colleagues on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It is obvious that preparations for the projected meeting must be made with care; in the opinion of M. Białobrzęski himself, they should take about a year, after which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be invited to organise the "Conversation".

#### D. STUDENTS' "CONVERSATION".

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee acceded to the request of the Committee of International Student Organisations, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year, for the organisation of a Students' "Conversation", which may prove of great value, on the various tendencies apparent to-day among university students. It recommended, however, that these various tendencies should be represented by actual students.

#### E. PARIS "CONVERSATION", 1937.

The Committee devoted its chief attention to the choice of the theme for the Paris "Conversation" and the question of the participants. To enable the discussion to proceed smoothly, the scope of the subject should be very carefully defined, so that it can be thoroughly investigated without any unnecessary friction. For instance, M. Valéry proposed that the position of literature in modern life should be studied from the point of view both of the author and of the reader. The theme might be more or less as follows: Under what conditions, in what atmosphere, and for what public can the writer and the artist work to-day? The term "literature" should be taken in its widest sense, so as to include every creative element both in the sphere of history and in that of erudition. As the outcome of the discussion, it should be seen what means are at present available for preserving the noble tradition of great literature — that is to say, the position of modern art in modern society.

The Committee approved, in principle, the theme proposed by M. Paul Valéry, and requested him, after consulting the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to submit it in a final form. As regards a subject, the Committee was in favour of the problem proposed by M. Valéry: "Literature in the Near Future".

The Committee requested the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to draw up a list of participants.

## 6. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS : REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee had been asked by various bodies, in a particularly pressing manner of late, to deal with the question of unemployment among young university graduates and in the liberal professions.

A year ago, the Paris Institute devoted one number of *Intellectual Co-operation* to a description of the measures adopted in a large number of States. In the course of the year, the question was examined successively by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, which adopted a resolution communicated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to all Governments, by the Committee of International Student Organisations, and, lastly, by the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.

Certain Ministries of Education, and also certain universities, have established university information offices.

In these circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee considered that concerted action was necessary for the purpose of co-ordinating both the national and the international measures taken.

In view of the experience of the International Labour Office, the Committee does not consider that the question of unemployment among intellectuals can be separated from the problem of unemployment in general. It is of opinion that the former is merely one of the aspects of the latter, which, in its turn, is simply a result of the economic depression.

The Committee is, moreover, anxious not to arouse hopes which might be disappointed. It feels convinced that remedies must be sought chiefly in the national field. The most effective one appears to be the creation of opportunities for employment. The experiments so far carried out in various countries afford striking proof of this.

Nevertheless, international action might be of the greatest service. This should consist, first and foremost, in the establishment of co-operation between the university information offices, which might make it possible to co-ordinate their work. At the present time, such offices have not yet been set up in all countries, and one of the results of international action will doubtless be to induce those countries which have not yet done so to establish them.

The relations between them will consist mainly in comparative studies of the methods employed, a comparison of the different points of view in accordance with the fundamental principle of intellectual co-operation — to impart one's own experience, and, in return, to benefit by the experience of others — and, above all, in exchanges of information which will give a much more accurate idea of the intellectual labour market than is at present obtainable.

An international secretariat will be necessary. This will be attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will keep in close and constant touch with the International Labour Office, whose vast experience will be of the utmost value.

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These discussions on unemployment among intellectuals led the Committee to consider the problem of the reorganisation of secondary education. The overcrowding of the liberal professions is a result of overcrowding in the universities, and the latter, in its turn, is due, *inter alia*, to the fact that secondary education has hitherto been regarded almost exclusively as a means of access to higher studies.

Is it possible to reorganise this education so that it may form as complete a cycle as possible? Can it be organised in such a way as to make it easier to pass at different stages from one section of secondary education to certain specialised schools? Might not certain psychological methods applied to the study of human personality also lead to experiments in the direction of a more rigorous sifting of candidates and a more rational vocational guidance? These are some of the questions that arise, and on which the Committee would like to obtain the opinion of educational experts.

In this connection, the Committee gladly welcomed the offer of collaboration which it received from the International Bureau of Education. It wishes to thank the latter for its valuable assistance, both now and in the future.

## 7. TEACHING OF HISTORY.

### (a) REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

In the course of this year, a number of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have made use, with much application and industry, of the means placed at their disposal by the Casares Plan for securing the revision of school textbooks by mutual agreement. This might almost be called an unforeseen development, if it were not always essential in international relations, and especially when new fields are being entered, to reckon with the necessity of preparing people's minds and providing guidance for them when they are willing to co-operate. Thus, many enterprises bear fruit only after a certain lapse of time.

As a first stage, the Paris Institute compiled lists of all the most widely used textbooks, and published these lists in its *Bulletin* under the periodical heading devoted to school textbooks and the teaching of history.

The second stage took even longer, since it consisted in the thorough study of these works by the various Committees, and in their coming to decisions on controversial points.

The result of these patient methods is beginning to appear, as is proved by the numerous actual cases mentioned in the report of the Director of the Institute.

#### (b) ENQUIRY INTO HISTORY TEXTBOOKS.

It will be remembered that last year the Institute was asked to undertake an enquiry into the history textbooks in use in a certain number of countries, with a view to collecting and calling attention to chapters or passages showing the progress already made in the editing of these texts. Six National Committees — those of Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, the Netherlands, and Sweden — have contributed to this enquiry.

At the same time, a sub-committee of the Italian Committee has undertaken a study which will soon be available to the Institute. Lastly, the enquiry conducted by the American Council of Education has assumed extensive proportions and should lead to very valuable results.

When it has received the American and Italian replies, the Institute will be in a position to select a number of typical examples of the manner in which history is presented by textbooks aiming at objectivity. Useful lessons may be learnt from this first investigation, the results of which will doubtless be published.

### 8. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

At its sixteenth session, the League Assembly adopted the following resolution :

“ The Assembly,

“ Convinced that the establishment of closer relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions is in the best interests of both institutions :

Takes note of the basis of collaboration suggested by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at its seventeenth session ;

And decides, in order to facilitate the carrying-out of the proposed programme by the convocation of a committee of scientific experts, to insert an appropriation of 6,000 francs in the League's budget for the financial year 1936.”

The scheme of collaboration has been accepted by the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on condition that an agreement is reached with the Council of the Unions. The latter has received the scheme, and has sent observations from its President and Secretary-General. No substantial objection is raised, but further details are asked for, while most of the provisions of the agreement are entirely approved by both parties. The President and Secretary-General of the Council express the opinion, moreover, that the proposals are on the right lines and are the logical consequence of previous conversations. It is therefore undoubtedly in this spirit that they will lay them before their Executive Committee next September.

The Committee of Scientific Experts sat at Geneva on July 9th and 10th, Professor Blas CABRERA (Spain) presiding.

A report by the Committee, stating its composition and the results of its work, is appended hereto.

The programme as a whole, as revealed by the decisions reached, demonstrates the importance attached by scientists themselves to the extension of intellectual co-operation in the scientific field ; but its execution is dependent upon the voting of a special appropriation, and therefore upon the decisions of the Assembly, to which our Committee warmly commends it.

The various proposals it contains have been carefully worked out. Scientific conversations, parallel to those already instituted by the Committee on Arts and Letters ; appointment of a permanent scientific committee ; co-ordination of scientific terminology (already successfully begun) ; bibliographical work ; and, last but not least, co-ordination of scientific research in various fields with a view to the advancement of science and the provision of financial aid for research — such is the vast field covered by these proposals.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee has already been wishing for some years to arrange for mutual assistance and liaison in the sphere of the exact and natural sciences, as it already does in other fields. Its first efforts in this direction have been highly encouraging. It feels in duty bound to extend the services that it can render in this domain — a view shared by distinguished scientists — and for that reason, it would like to secure the assistance of a scientific committee.

### 9. LITERATURE.

The Committee is delighted to observe a development in the sphere of letters similar to that which it has already encountered in the study of problems of foreign policy and in the “ Conversations ”.

During the year 1935/36, the *Index Translationum*, an international catalogue of translations, now in its fourth year of existence, has improved its methods ; two new volumes



have been added to the *Ibero-American Collection* — namely, “ Dom Casmurro ”, by Machado de Assis, and the “ Essays ” of E. M. de Hostos ; and the first volume of a *Japanese Collection*, to be issued with the generous support of the Japanese Government, has appeared, the choice falling upon a classical work of seventeenth-century Japanese literature, the “ Haikai ”, by Bashō and his disciples.

The Committee had also to express its opinion on a proposal made at the sixteenth Assembly of the League by M. Ion Pillat, of the Roumanian delegation, that the Institute “ should publish . . . a selection of translations, into one or more of the worldwide languages, of representative classical works from the literatures of the various European regional languages ”.

The success of the Ibero-American and Japanese Collections is evidence of the great value of undertakings of this kind, and the interest they are arousing shows that they meet a real need. It can therefore be well imagined that the Committee is most sympathetic to the idea of extending the system on the lines of M. Pillat's proposal, provided always that the financial basis of the new Collections is the same as that of their two predecessors.

## 10. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

In 1933, the Council of the League asked the opinion of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee on a proposal from the United Kingdom Government concerning the regulation, under League auspices, of international architectural competitions. In the report which it made to the Council at that time, the Committee offered certain preliminary remarks. It laid special emphasis on the importance of framing standard regulations for such competitions, in order to meet the wishes of the chief professional associations concerned. The views that the Committee then expressed, however, were not final, and, when transmitting them to the Council, it asked leave to consult an *ad hoc* committee of architectural experts. Although, in principle, the Council favourably received the Committee's opinion on this point, it was not possible, for administrative reasons, to hold a meeting of the Committee of Architectural Experts until the present year. The Committee has considered the report submitted by the five experts who sat in Paris on April 2nd and 3rd last.<sup>1</sup> Of the various considerations put forward in the experts' report, the Committee attaches chief importance to those concerned with the drawbacks of the existing situation in regard to international competitions in architecture and kindred arts, and with the desirability of appointing a drafting committee to frame draft standard regulations for international architectural competitions. In the resolution which it is submitting to the Council and the Assembly, the Committee suggests a procedure considerably more restricted than that advocated by the experts. It feels that, if intellectual co-operation in this new sphere is to advance step by step, as the experts recommend, the Committee should remain free to express its views at the completion of each step, and there should be no possibility of its decisions' being in any way prejudged. In the Committee's view, the defects of the present system are such as to justify intervention by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to encourage the framing of standard regulations. If the Council approves, the Committee's action during the coming year will be confined to affording such encouragement.

## 11. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The activity of the International Museums Office and its International Commission on Historical Monuments may be divided into four main sections : (1) international agreements, (2) co-ordinative work, (3) administrative enquiries and technical research, (4) documentation and publications.

Before setting out the results of this work, we should refer to the administrative changes in the internal organisation of the Office. Its Managing Committee has been enlarged to ten members, and the new Committee took office this year. Eight of the members represent the museographical institutions of the principal countries, including, for the first time, Japan.

### 1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

#### (a) *International Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Treasures.*

The Governments were consulted in 1935 on a preliminary draft Convention, and the League Secretariat communicated to them on March 5th last a new draft, amended in accordance with the observations received.

In the circumstances, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to ask the Council to summon a diplomatic conference at Paris in 1937 for the purpose of concluding this new agreement.

#### (b) *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.*

The question of international exhibitions was raised as long ago as 1930, at the Rome International Conference for the study of problems relating to the preservation of works of art.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 30.

Since then, both organisers of exhibitions and curators of collections have had to deal with increasingly intricate and urgent problems. The Office accordingly proposed to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, at its 1935 session, that it should accept the principle of regulations which would meet the needs both of preservation and of culture. That decision has since been endorsed by the Council and Assembly of the League.

The conclusions reached by the International Museums Office, its Managing Committee, and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself are embodied in a number of recommendations which it will rest with the forthcoming League Assembly to communicate to the Governments, who will, it is to be hoped, accede to them as far as possible.

The Committee has also passed a resolution putting forward the text of these recommendations.

## 2. CO-ORDINATIVE WORK.

### (a) *The Preservation of Historical Monuments and the Demands of Modern Town Planning.*

As the outcome of the exchanges of views it has already had with most of the members of the Commission on Historical Monuments, the International Museums Office feels that the Commission should begin, at its first meeting, by stating and discussing the fundamental problem of policy which underlies all systematic activity in its special province — that of the relations between town planning and the preservation of ancient monuments.

It is possible that the Commission may be convened for the first time in 1937. The meeting will be held in Paris, and will be devoted to the problem already mentioned.

### (b) *Excavations and International Co-operation.*

Thanks to a generous invitation from the Egyptian Government, a conference of experts is to be held at Cairo in February 1937, on the problem of excavations; the agenda, which has already been drawn up by the Managing Committee of the Office, embraces the three aspects of the problem — legislative, administrative, and technical.

### (c) *International Lists of Collections.*

With the help of international editorial committees, the International Museums Office is engaged in compiling lists of the following classes of collection: Egyptian antiquities, Greek and Greco-Roman antiquities; graphic, numismatic, and pre-Colombian collections; collections of Far Eastern and Byzantine art; collections of musical instruments.

### (d) *The International Circulation of Works of Art.*

The Managing Committee of the Office feels that various technical enquiries which have been conducted should be supplemented by a study of the regime of the trade in works of art from the international standpoint.

## 3. ADMINISTRATIVE ENQUIRIES AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH.

Since the publication of a treatise on museography after the Madrid Conference, the Office has devoted chief attention to the practical study of certain specific museographical problems, and its enquiry in regard to specialised collections has made good a long-felt deficiency.

## 12. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In a resolution subsequently endorsed by the sixteenth Assembly of the League, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in July 1935, asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to pursue their efforts to bring into harmony the two great international systems at present governing authors' rights — the Berne Convention (last revised at Rome in May 1928), and the Pan-American Convention (last revised at Havana in February 1928). The resolution also requested the two Institutes to get into touch with the special Commission set up by the Pan-American Union under the presidency of Senator José ANTUÑA.

Two important meetings have given effect to the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation — one held at Rio de Janeiro in October 1935, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government, and the other at Paris in April 1936, convened jointly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

It was the business of the Paris Committee to construct, out of all the proposals laid before it, a formula on which a world agreement could be reached. All things considered, the Committee thought it proper to make a special recommendation in favour of a preliminary draft Convention, the text of which it drew up. This Convention would be distinct both from the Berne Convention and from the Pan-American Convention, and would establish the fundamental principles of the protection of the authors' rights recognised by both systems.

There remains the question of procedure.

So far as the American States are concerned, Senator Antuña, as President of the Inter-American Commission on Authors' Rights, offered to communicate the Committee's draft Convention to that Commission.

With reference to other States, the Belgian Government agreed to make itself responsible for the holding of a special conference for the worldwide protection of authors' rights, and postponed the conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, which was originally to be held at Brussels in September 1937, until the Governments of the American countries should have been consulted.

It is impossible to foresee whether the world conference will lead to the immediate signature of a world convention, or to the framing of a preliminary draft for consideration by the Governments of both continents. In any event, however, the fact that agreement has been reached on the principle of the conference, and also on the broad lines of a system of worldwide protection, may be looked upon as justifying the initiative taken by the League in this field.

### 13. COLLECTION OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS ON LATIN AMERICA.

The Committee was informed of the opinions expressed by eminent historians on Ambassador Levillier's proposal for a collection of ethnographical and historical works on Latin America. It confirmed the attitude it had adopted in July 1935, which was endorsed by the League Assembly last September. Convinced as it is of the value of such an undertaking, it is prepared to do what rests with it to put the scheme into effect, provided that the necessary administrative and financial conditions can be fulfilled.

### 14. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

Although the activities of this Institute are carried on in various directions, they are none the less systematic, in that they aim at promoting the gradual unification of national laws in certain spheres. The report submitted by the Institute to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee does not cover all its fields of action, but is confined mainly to those which involve close collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the protection of intellectual rights. One of the most important steps taken by the Institute in this connection during the past year was the organisation of a meeting at Paris, an account of which is given elsewhere in this report, with the object of helping to bring the Berne and Havana Conventions into harmony. In view of the existing co-operation between the Rome and Paris Institutes, it is likely that substantial progress will be made in their joint action in regard to the protection of intellectual rights. For example, the Institute for the Unification of Private Law is also making a study of the question of translators' rights, performers' rights, and the rights of persons co-operating in the creation of cinema-films, and is considering measures for the preservation of works of art while on exhibition or travelling. The Committee noted the position of the Institute's work on each of these questions. Thanks to the method followed by those in charge of the Institute, the Committee observed with satisfaction that highly encouraging results had been obtained.

### 15. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

As in previous years, the Committee took cognisance of a report by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the work of its various services during the past year. One part of this report deals with the Institute's work in the sphere of cinematography proper, and the other with the first results obtained in the sphere of television.

The Committee's special attention was drawn to the Institute's completion of the "Cinematographic Encyclopaedia". This lengthy task, which has been pursued by the Institute for several years, has now resulted in the publication of a collection of volumes constituting an incomparable source of information about everything connected with the cinema. Its publication does honour to the Institute.

The Committee also noted with the greatest interest the considerable increase in the number of accessions to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films. The application of this Convention on an increasingly large scale should, in the Committee's opinion, constitute one of the most effective means of stimulating the use of the cinema for cultural and educational purposes.

The Committee was likewise interested to note the steps taken by the International Centre for Television Questions attached to the Institute to improve its means of collecting international information and promoting international action. The provision of a laboratory and experimental station open to scientists of all countries is a valuable step which should be brought to the notice of all bodies interested in the development of television.

Lastly, the Committee is pleased to see that the International Centre for Television Questions is now in a position to make in this new field progressive efforts at international co-ordination similar to those which are already being pursued under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of the cinema and broadcasting.

## 16. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

At its 1935 session, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee decided to hold the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation at Paris in 1937.

The total number of acceptances is thirty-two; the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has appointed Professor Gilbert Murray President of the Conference, the agenda of which has also been fixed, at least in broad outline.

The Committee considered it expedient to propose the division of the discussions into four main groups. The first would cover debates on the work accomplished since 1931 by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole; next would come exchanges of views on the activities and functioning of the National Committees themselves; a third group would comprise everything relative to the structure of the Organisation, its powers and policy; lastly, a central problem has been chosen by the Committee, a problem of very general and at the same time of immediate interest, which will be discussed at a plenary meeting and might perhaps be provisionally described as "The Rôle of Intellectual Co-operation in the Organisation of the Contemporary World".

The Conference will last five days, and, as this time is very short, careful preparation will have to be made for the discussions. At least one rapporteur will therefore be appointed for each group of questions from among the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairmen of the National Committees.

## 17. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1937.

Thanks to the generous assistance of the General Commissioner for the Exhibition of Art and Technique in Modern Life, to be held at Paris in 1937, it is proposed to hold an "intellectual co-operation month" in July of next year. This will include the tenth annual session of the Permanent International Studies Conference, the nineteenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a "Conversation" under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, a meeting of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, and possibly, if funds permit, the first meeting of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.

The Committee expressed to M. Labbé, General Commissioner for the Exhibition, its deepest gratitude for his interest in international intellectual co-operation and his valuable support.

## 18. APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee was called upon to make a number of appointments affecting its Executive Committee, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, the presidency of the International Museums Office, and the representation of the Committee on the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation.

### (a) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee renewed for a period of three years the terms of office of two of the retiring members of the Executive Committee selected from among the members of the main Committee, M. CASTILLEJO and M. DE REYNOLD. It also renewed for three years the terms of office of the two members of the Executive Committee selected from outside, M. J. CAIN and Sir Frank HEATH. Lastly, it decided to restore the third seat on the Executive Committee, the holder to be selected from persons not members of the main Committee, which seat was provisionally abolished in 1932. This was assigned to Mr. Malcolm DAVIS for three years.

### (b) PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Committee was required to appoint a successor to M. Destrée, and nominated for a period of three years M. Paul HYMANS, Belgian Minister of State.

Being called upon, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to appoint three new members to replace the three retiring members who were not re-eligible, the Committee made the following appointments: M. PIRANDELLO (Italian), man of letters and dramatist; M. Johan BOJER (Norwegian), man of letters and novelist; and the distinguished poetess, Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL (Chilian).

In this connection, the Committee draws the attention of the Council and the Assembly to the fact that, owing to lack of funds, the Committee on Arts and Letters is unable to enlist the co-operation of the representatives of extremely important cultural systems. The Committee therefore hopes that it will be put in a position to increase the number of members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, so as to provide for the equitable representation of those cultural systems, and thus to fill a gap the importance of which cannot escape the governing bodies of the League of Nations.

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The Committee decided to extend for a further period of three years the terms of office of Professor MURRAY and Professor CASTILLEJO, and to replace Mr. Shotwell by M. HUIZINGA. It referred to its Executive Committee the appointment of the other two members of the Advisory Committee to be selected from persons not belonging to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee.

It also decided to create a special assessor's seat for a period of three years; this was assigned to Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, whose devotion to the Committee's work has earned praise on many occasions.

(d) PRESIDENCY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The Committee appointed M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, former Ambassador, to be President of the Managing Committee of the International Museums Office for a period of three years.

(e) REPRESENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Committee appointed two regular representatives, one to replace M. Destrée, deceased, and the other to fill a seat that has been vacant for three years. The two regular representatives are M. Julien CAIN, member of the Executive Committee, and M. OSTERTAG, Director of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work, at Berne.

As substitute representative, the Committee appointed M. BERSOU, advocate in the Court of Appeal, Secretary of the Belgian National Committee.

## 19. STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

Like all the Committees that advise the Council of the League, our Committee has been called upon to revise its Rules of Procedure in consequence of the recommendations of the so-called "Committee on Committees", whose proposals were approved by the Council at its meeting on January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session).

On making a preliminary examination of the question, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee came to the conclusion that it would not suffice to revise its own Rules of Procedure, since they must form the basis of the Rules of Procedure of all the other Committees belonging to the Organisation.

The Committee thought it better to postpone the revision of its rules until a general study had been made of the statute of the Organisation.

It has accordingly appointed a special committee which will draft the new text, codify the rules now in use, and report to the Committee, which will, in due course, refer the report to the Council for its approval.

The Committee hopes that the Council will agree to these new Rules of Procedure, which will be embodied in a statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation being submitted to it next year.

## CONCLUSIONS.

Our report on the session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation surveys only those questions to which the Committee devoted considerable attention. It therefore cannot give a complete idea of all the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation from one year to the next. That work has been very extensive, as may be seen from the report of the Director of the Institute, lengthy extracts from which are appended hereto, and also from the report of the Secretary of the Organisation.

Now for our general conclusions :

1. The Paris Institute labours under heavy burdens. It would be ungrateful not to pay our tribute to the devotion of its Director and all its officials, who, though working under increasingly difficult material conditions, have succeeded in carrying out a very heavy programme. The aim of the Committee's report is not to demonstrate that the protracted enterprise represented by the work of intellectual co-operation has been completely successful : far from that. But we feel that this report, such as it is, makes it sufficiently clear that the work is being systematically carried on in every field, and that substantial progress is being made in all directions year by year.

2. It must be admitted that all these efforts would be vain if their nature were too general — if they were directed towards chimerical agreements on excessively broad questions in which conflicting principles were involved. On the other hand, even to-day, even amid the reigning confusion of ideas and conflict of aspirations, it is easy to bring about agreements, to secure help and even sympathy, in regard to specific, clearly defined questions, the study of which is calculated to lead to practical results of indisputable value. The firm foundation of intellectual co-operation has been, and will always be, its work for the benefit of intellectuals themselves, its grasp of their needs and interests.

3. The Committee strongly feels, moreover, that it has reached a position of stability. Its programme is firmly established on clearly defined lines. Its work is regular ; its methods have kept all their elasticity, but are long tried and reliable. This year, more than ever before, the Committee has succeeded in taking a firm hold of its work — in forming a general idea of what has been done, and basing upon it the principles that will guide its future activities. The balance between the Committee's functions and those of its Executive Committee has proved highly satisfactory : at its annual session, the Committee admirably discharges its duty of summing up the results obtained and framing a specific programme.

4. We cannot claim, however, that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has but to continue on the same lines. Its methods are capable of further improvement ; its programme can be extended. New needs are being revealed, new appeals for its help are being received. Its potential field of action is immense. One of the Committee's most difficult tasks is that of selection — of placing the different problems in their due order of importance and limiting the Organisation's activity, sometimes very strictly, to the level of its resources. These have always been modest, and are at present, it must be admitted, even below the indispensable minimum. It is to be feared that, unless something can be done to improve the Organisation's financial position, a good part of our work will have to be further restricted, or even abandoned. What the Organisation needs is not so much any large increase in its resources as their stabilisation. It needs security. It is essential that it should be able to count upon a certain minimum revenue ; otherwise, the execution of its programme may be endangered.

5. Since it was reformed, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has steadily developed and gone from strength to strength. Consequently, quite apart from any new reform, its statute would in any case have to be revised very shortly. Such revisions, at the close of every stage, need give rise to no apprehension. We advocate, not a reconstruction, but improvements of detail, to adjust the working of the Organisation, in the light of experience, to its actual resources.

6. These are encouraging reflections, which reveal the vitality of the undertaking, its wide scope, and its potentialities. Amid economic difficulties and political conflicts, the work of intellectual co-operation has proceeded in peace and tranquillity. Ignoring the divisions among men, the sometimes violent oppositions between them, it has sought to bring about intellectual unity, and in many cases we feel that it has succeeded. We need not fear to say, therefore, that its cause is the cause of civilisation, but, to serve that cause to the full, it must receive public confidence, and must be given the fullest intellectual and moral independence of the conflicting trends of policy, and the widest freedom of action.

7. At the close of this long eighteenth session, in which representatives of different cultures, different branches of study, and different trends of opinion have worked closely together in a common task, there is a unanimous feeling that our Organisation is more than ever necessary to the League of Nations in the uncertainties of the present time, and that intellectual co-operation has before it that future which remains open in every circumstance, even — nay, above all — the most difficult, to intellect animated by faith.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,  
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,  
Rapporteur.

## Appendix 1.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 18<sup>TH</sup>, 1936.

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

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of its Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, on the work of the third session of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching :<sup>1</sup>

Approves the whole of the programme of work as set forth in the resolutions submitted by the Committee ;

Asks the Executive Committee to be good enough to see to the carrying-out of the programme drawn up by the Advisory Committee, especially as regards the preparations for the next session of that Committee, to be held at Paris during "intellectual co-operation month", in July 1937.

In this connection,

Recommends the taking of all such steps as would give the representatives of the National Committees summoned to meet in Paris an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Advisory Committee's work ;

Considers that, on account of the number of events already planned, the organisation of an educationists' study tour should be postponed to a later date.

Draws the attention of the Assembly to the very interesting proposal submitted by the Swedish Broadcasting Society, which is the subject of a special resolution of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Tenders to the "Federación de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios internacionales" and to the Spanish authorities its warmest thanks for the assistance lent by them to the ninth Permanent International Studies Conference, which was able, as a result of their generous support, to meet in Madrid from May 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>, 1936 ;

Is gratified by the very considerable growth in importance both of the Conference itself and of the national study-groups ;

Declares that it is prepared to promote by its wholehearted moral support and by all other means at its disposal the development of this activity which it regards as a highly important factor in bringing about a better understanding between the nations ;

Is of opinion that the subject of the 1936 and 1937 Conferences ("Peaceful Change"), discussed as it was in the impartial and strictly scientific spirit which is a feature of the Conference, is calculated to make a most effective contribution to the League's efforts to promote mutual comprehension and peace.

#### 3. "CONVERSATIONS".

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after hearing M. Paul Valéry, President of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

1. Desires to convey to the Royal Hungarian Government and the authorities at Budapest and the various cultural institutions of Hungary its sincerest thanks for the assistance afforded by them to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its meeting in 1936.

2. Notes with satisfaction the remarkable development of the "Conversations" and expresses sincere good wishes for the success of the exchanges of views, which will take place at the International University of Santander and at Buenos Aires.

Urges that in future "Conversations" the representatives of the civilisations of the Near and Far East should also be invited, so that the discussions may assume a truly universal character.

3. Regards with favour M. Białobrzęski's proposal for the organisation, between scientists, of a "Conversation" on the consequences, in the domain of thought, of the new theories and recent discoveries in physics. In this connection, it expresses the hope that the representatives of the human sciences may see their way to participate in this discussion.

4. Approves the thesis suggested by M. Paul Valéry for the "Paris 'Conversation'" of 1937 : "Literature in the Near Future", and requests the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to draw up the final programme of this "Conversation" and prepare a list of the persons to be invited.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 2 of the present document, page 23.

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, page 26.

It also requests the Bureau to be good enough to prepare at its next meeting a list of the subjects to be dealt with in the course of future "Conversations", in order to ensure the greatest measure of continuity in the Committee's work.

5. It recognises to the full the interesting nature of the proposal for a "Conversation" between students, and hopes that it will be possible to carry out this proposal.<sup>1</sup>

It approves the choice of the subject made by the Committee of the International Students' Organisations, and instructs the Secretariat of the Organisation and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to work out the details.

It hopes that the contemplated "Conversation" will be very carefully prepared, so that the various trends of thought among University students may be duly represented.

#### 4. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having renewed the composition of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in accordance with this Committee's Rules of Procedure ;

Notes that the means at its disposal do not permit of the appointment to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters of representatives of several great cultural systems, and feels that the absence of such representatives is a defect the importance of which cannot escape the leading organs of the League of Nations ;

Accordingly expresses the hope that the Council and the Assembly will consider how the membership of the Committee may be increased in such a way as to provide for the representation of those great cultural systems of the world whose collaboration in the Committee's work is so desirable.

#### 5. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

##### I.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After discussing, in its many aspects, the question of unemployment among intellectuals, and more particularly among university youth ;

Deeply moved by the information supplied to it by several of its members regarding the extent of the distress, and by the particulars contained in the following documents :

(a) The reports of the Committee of the International Students Organisations ;<sup>2</sup>

(b) The recommendations and resolutions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers ;<sup>3</sup>

(c) The report and resolutions of the Joint Committee of Major International Associations ;<sup>4</sup>

(d) The general report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;<sup>5</sup>

Conscious of the fact that university youth as represented in particular by the International Students' Organisations places its confidence in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and is waiting for its lead ;

Expresses its conviction that an endeavour should be made, in the first place, to achieve a solution by means of appropriate measures in the individual countries and that the most effective remedy, as proved by experience in numerous countries, is the creation of intellectual work.

Approves its Executive Committee's action in placing the question on its agenda and endorses the following programme :

1. The Committee draws the attention of the Council and of the Assembly of the League of Nations to this distressing problem and requests them to notify the Governments of its importance, while asking them to take such national measures as may appear necessary, and to associate themselves with international measures already recommended by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers and communicated to the Governments by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as well as with any other steps which may be recommended later.

2. The Committee authorises the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to pursue the work and enquiries in progress, and thanks the International Labour Office for the valuable assistance which it has given and which it is generously offering to continue.

3. The Committee is of opinion that the first step to be taken consists (the actual finding of situations being a matter rather for Governments, universities and professional and other organisations) in obtaining the most comprehensive data possible on the state of unemployment among intellectuals and the opportunities for providing them with employment.

It considers that university information and intelligence bureaux may render the most signal services in this connection.

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document C.127.1936, page II.

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document C.126.1936.

<sup>3</sup> See pamphlet "Industrial and Labour Information", Volume LVI, No. 7, published by the International Labour Office.

<sup>4</sup> See document C.E.202.14/5/36; and the brochure "Le Comité d'entente des grandes associations internationales: Dix années d'activité".

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 48.



It accordingly recommends that the greatest possible number of countries should constitute bureaux of this kind, and that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should establish regular collaboration and co-ordination between them. It approves the creation of an international information centre attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The results of the permanent enquiry which might be set on foot and conducted by the Institute with the assistance of the International Labour Office, the Joint Committee of the Major Associations, the International Student Organisations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation might be published in the bulletin *La Coopération intellectuelle*, in order to provide documentary material which could be consulted by all parties concerned.

## II. *Travelling and Residence Facilities for Intellectuals.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Being anxious to afford effective assistance to scholars undertaking study tours and making stays abroad ;

Being convinced that travel and visits of this kind are in the interests of learning and of international intellectual co-operation :

Draws the attention of Governments to the desirability of taking these interests into serious consideration ;

Hopes that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will continue to collect and publish in the bulletin *La Coopération intellectuelle* information on all the steps taken in the different countries regarding the foundation of hostels for intellectuals, the issue of free visas for study tours, the introduction of a travel card for intellectuals, etc. ;

In the same connection, the Committee draws the attention of Governments and of the competent administrations and learned bodies to the importance of facilitating to the greatest possible extent the service for the interchange of scientific publications.

## 6. REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Recognises that the question of unemployment among intellectuals, and especially the overcrowding of universities and of the liberal professions, raises the problem of a reorganisation of secondary teaching with a view to its readaptation to present circumstances ;

Considers that the administrative measures taken in numerous countries and the scientific studies (vocational selection and guidance) at present pursued might well form the basis of fruitful comparisons and useful exchanges of information ;

Having noted the results of the preliminary enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the measures adopted or planned in different countries ;

Having further noted the very useful information supplied by the International Education Bureau and its offer of assistance in this matter, for which it extends its cordial thanks to the Bureau :

Instructs the Institute to pursue its studies, bearing constantly in mind its ultimate object, which is to discover remedies for unemployment ;

Recommends that the enquiry should be carried on in contact with the administrations concerned and with the qualified bodies, particularly the International Education Bureau, and in co-operation with competent educationists.

## 7. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the information contained in the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concerning the ever-increasing number of cases in which it has been possible to apply the provisions of the Casares resolution :

Sees in the results obtained encouragement to persevere along the lines it has followed from the outset ;

Draws the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the Declaration on the revision of history textbooks which has been open this year for the adhesion of States, and hopes that numerous Governments will avail themselves of the option to sign it ;<sup>1</sup>

Urges the Institute to continue to publish in *La Coopération intellectuelle* any information it may receive regarding the revision of textbooks and the teaching of history ;

Decides that a report on the whole question shall be submitted to the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The attention of these Committees should be drawn to the possibilities of the procedure for revision placed at their disposal by the Casares resolution.

As regards the collection made by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the assistance and on the responsibility of the National Committees, of

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 45.1936.XII and annexes.

impartial passages from school textbooks in use in a number of countries, it is glad to note the results obtained, and urges the Institute to continue the work undertaken, quite apart from the possibility at some future date of publishing this information by any means that may be deemed appropriate.

#### 8. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
In response to a desire expressed by the Committee of International Student Organisations<sup>1</sup>

1. Requests the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to approach the competent authorities in their respective countries with the request that these authorities should grant facilities to the holders of student Press cards, thereby assisting them in the exercise of their profession.

2. In those countries which have instituted a system of exchange control, the National Committees are also requested to take similar action in order that the national student organisations may be in a position, notwithstanding restrictions on the export of capital, to have their contributions paid over to the international organisations of which they are members.<sup>2</sup>

#### 9. WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
Having been informed by its Chairman of the important work accomplished by the Joint Committee of the Major International Associations at its recent meeting:

Notes with keen appreciation the account, in pamphlet form, of ten years of the Joint Committee's activities,<sup>3</sup> and its valuable contribution to the study of unemployment among young university graduates;

Congratulates the Committee on the results it has obtained;

Thanks it for its assistance in promoting the work of intellectual co-operation;

And recognises that the help of the Associations represented by the Committee is a most precious adjunct to the endeavours of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the League as a whole.

#### 10. SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,  
Having made a thorough study of the proposals submitted to it by the Committee of Experts appointed to draw up a programme of work for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the field of science<sup>4</sup>:

Thanks the experts for the very valuable contribution they have made;

Notes that the proposed programme emphasises the importance and practical value of an intensification of intellectual co-operation in the scientific field;

Accordingly asks the Council and the Assembly to render possible the carrying-out of this programme, which would be spread over a period of several years, by authorising the constitution of a scientific committee on similar lines to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

The Committee instructs the Executive Committee,

Should the Assembly approve the proposal submitted to it, to proceed to the constitution of the Scientific Committee it is proposed to set up, taking care to provide for the due representation of the principal scientific schools of thought.

The Committee leaves it to the Executive Committee to decide whether it is preferable for the Scientific Committee to be composed of full members only or, in a proportion to be determined, of full members and assessors.

The Committee also leaves it to the Executive Committee to adapt the composition of the proposed Committee to the terms of any agreement which may be concluded with the scientific unions.

The Committee lastly relies on the Executive Committee to convene the Scientific Committee and draw up its agenda, so as to enable it to submit a fresh report at the next session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

#### 11. JAPANESE COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Tenders to the Japanese Government its warmest thanks for the assistance lent by the latter to the cause of intellectual co-operation by rendering possible the publication by the Paris Institute of a collection of works of Japanese literature;

Is of opinion that this effort of intellectual *rapprochement* between East and West is peculiarly consistent with the objects which Intellectual Co-operation has set before it from the outset;

Approves the programme of publication contained in the report of the Director of the Institute,<sup>5</sup> and expresses the hope that the collection will include, if possible, a certain number of works embodying the theme of the relations of Japanese culture with the West.

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document C.126.1936, page 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, page 13.

<sup>3</sup> See the brochure "Le Comité d'entente des grandes associations internationales: Dix années d'activité".

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix 3 of the present document, page 27.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 48.

## 12. INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report submitted by the Committee of Architectural Experts which met at Paris on April 2nd and 3rd, 1936 :<sup>1</sup>

Thanks the experts for their valuable assistance in making a preliminary study of the proposal submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the United Kingdom Government in 1933 ;

Notes that the question of regularising the organisation of international architectural competitions, including competitions in connection with certain arts associated with architecture, is of interest both to Governments and to professional groups, and that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might, on the lines indicated by the experts, make a useful contribution the nature and scope of which it would have to determine ;

Considers that in this matter the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should devote its attention mainly to remedying the defects in the present situation.

Accordingly, it recommends that the Council of the League of Nations authorise a procedure of consultation and study on the following lines :

(a) The Executive Committee would be instructed to convene in 1937 a select committee of persons qualified in architecture and the associated arts ;

(b) This committee would be asked to prepare a draft model set of regulations for international competitions in architecture and the associated arts ;

(c) With a view to the convening of this committee, the Institute, acting in conjunction with the Secretariat, would invite opinions and suggestions from qualified associations and persons ;

(d) The draft model set of rules thus prepared would be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which reserves the right to submit it to the Council of the League of Nations with such recommendations as it may then deem to be opportune ;

(e) The Committee, noting, moreover, that architecture and the associated arts raise other international problems which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation cannot disregard, expresses the hope that the Institute will also invite suggestions from the Committee of Architects in respect of these further problems.

## 13. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

### I. *Draft Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historic Treasures.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Noting that the draft international Convention for the protection of national artistic and historic treasures drawn up by the International Museums Office has been the subject in the course of the year of a second consultation of Governments ;<sup>2</sup>

Noting further that a large number of Governments have announced their readiness to adopt this Convention :

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to take the requisite steps for the convocation in Paris, in June 1937, of a diplomatic conference of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a view to the adoption of this Convention.

### II. *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.*

The Committee emphasises the importance of the draft text drawn up by the International Museums Office regarding the regulation of international art exhibitions and recommends it to the favourable attention of the Council and the Assembly.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 30.

<sup>2</sup> See annex to Circular Letter 34.1936.XII.

<sup>3</sup> RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering that international art exhibitions are calculated to promote intellectual *rapprochement*, the education of public taste, and the progress of historical and artistic research ;

Being further of opinion that, in order usefully to fulfil this threefold mission, such exhibitions should be governed by international regulations having due regard for the preservation and security of the works of art exhibited ;

Submits to the Council of the League of Nations the following recommendations drawn up with this object by the International Museums Office and requests the Council to transmit them to the Governments of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations for their opinion.

\* \* \*

These recommendations relate to international exhibitions of art, archæology and history, which ask for the loan of objects from public collections, or collections of a public character outside the frontiers of the country in which the exhibition is held.

1. It is desirable that there should be an interval of not less than three years between different international exhibitions of the same kind — *i.e.*, exhibitions relating to the same school, artist or theme.

This recommendation does not apply to exhibitions intended by their organisers, in agreement with the lenders of the works of art in question, to be moved from place to place.

Exceptions may further be admitted, for example, in the event of such exhibitions organised to commemorate anniversaries which concern more than one country at the same time.

2. No object of first-rate interest should, in principle, be borrowed again for an international art exhibition before three years have elapsed.

3. To avoid duplication, the organisers of such exhibitions should register every projected exhibition with the International Museums Office, if possible, six months before the date proposed for such exhibition.

The application for registration should include particulars of the object, period, place, building and probable duration

### III. International Commission on Historic Monuments.

The Committee approves the proposal of the International Museums Office to summon a plenary meeting of the International Commission on Historic Monuments to study problems connected with the preservation of historic monuments from the standpoint of town planning and of modern architectural requirements.

### IV. International Conference on Excavations.

The Committee thanks the Royal Egyptian Government for its invitation to the International Museums Office to hold at Cairo the International Conference to study administrative, legislative and technical problems arising in connection with the regime of excavations on an international basis ;

Approves the agenda of the Conference, and instructs the International Museums Office to make the necessary arrangements.<sup>1</sup>

### V. International Repertories of Collections by Subjects.

The Committee approves the various works of co-ordination suggested by the International Museums Office with a view to the establishment of international repertories of collections and the constitution of drafting committees for the establishment of such repertories.<sup>2</sup>

### VI. International Circulation of Works of Art.

The Committee recognises the desirability of the publication of a summary of comparative studies on the system of commerce in works of art and the international circulation of such works.<sup>3</sup>

### VII. Administrative Studies and Technical Researches.

The Committee, noting the value of the administrative studies and technical researches undertaken by the International Museums Office during the year, approves the programme of its future labours.<sup>4</sup>

## 14. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

### (a) Committee of Representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the proposals adopted by the Committee of Representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights at its annual meeting on May 8th, 1936<sup>5</sup> :

of the exhibition. It should be accompanied by all requisite documents showing the measures taken to ensure the security of the works assembled.

4. Proposals for exhibitions, when registered, shall be brought to the attention of the administrations or conservators of museums through the periodical publications of the International Museums Office.

5. It will rest at all times with the authority responsible for the preservation of the collections approached to decide on his own responsibility whether applications can be accepted. No such applications shall be accepted if they relate to objects the nature or fragile character of which renders them unsuitable for moving.

6. Organisers of exhibitions may substitute a different exhibition for an exhibition already registered in case of *force majeure*, provided the new subject of the exhibition does not coincide with a proposal already registered.

7. When a collection is approached with a view to the loan of a work of art for an international exhibition, it may ask in exchange for the loan of an equivalent work of art for the duration of the exhibition.

Where there are obstacles, of a legislative or other character, to loans of this kind, the collection making the loan may ask for any other form of compensation.

8. The loan of an object by a collection does not involve the relinquishment of any rights of reproduction which may exist, whether for the benefit of the lender or for the benefit of a third party.

Subject to the rights of the lender or third party in such cases, special arrangements may be made between the lender and the borrower regarding the use to be made of the proceeds of the sale of reproductions.

9. In all international art exhibitions, the organisers shall have regard to the scientific and educational character of the exhibitions by providing facilities to render them accessible both to specialists and to the different social classes, as also to scholars and students.

10. International art exhibitions, in particular exhibitions of ancient art, should not be organised in temporary premises such as premises constructed for world exhibitions, or, *a fortiori*, premises situated within the precincts of world exhibition buildings.

11. The premises selected should comply with all requirements for security against fire, burglary, pilfering or any deterioration of the objects exhibited due to external agency or to atmospheric conditions. The special character of the works exhibited must be taken into account in the measures taken.

Packing, transport, unpacking, hanging and repacking must be carried out under the supervision of qualified persons and with the utmost possible precautions.

12. It shall rest with the organisers of exhibitions to ensure borrowed objects against all risks from the time they leave their habitual place of exhibition to the time they return to it.

Estimates of the prices of objects shall be left to the collection by which they are lent : the latter shall be entitled to take account for the purpose of such estimates, not merely of the commercial value, but also of the representative value of the object lent from the standpoint of a particular country or particular district.

Organisers of exhibitions shall obtain from the insurance companies concerned explicit acceptance of the estimates of the value of the objects exhibited.

The objects must be insured with companies of known solvency. In the case of minor risks, recourse may be had to a common insurance fund for all art exhibitions to be constituted by subsequent arrangement through the International Museums Office.

13. It is desirable in the common interest that the organisers of international art exhibitions and the collections lending objects of art should report confidentially to the International Museums Office, at the close of every exhibition, such accidents or other deterioration as may have occurred to the works exhibited, whether during the exhibition itself or in connection with the transport, packing, unpacking, hanging or repacking of the objects concerned.

The International Museums Office shall further be informed as to the methods or practices adopted by the organisers for the transport or packing of objects, and any experiences of a technical character by which other exhibitions might profit.

14. It is desirable that Governments should take all requisite steps in the matter of administrative regulations or the collection of revenue charges to facilitate the importation of works intended for international exhibitions and their subsequent repatriation.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 65.

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, page 68.

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*, page 68.

<sup>4</sup> See Institute document O.I.M.49.1936.

<sup>5</sup> See Institute document E.58.1936.

Approves these proposals and invites the institutions concerned to continue to work in close contact with one another and to provide for the regular co-ordination of their respective activities.

(b) *Universal Statute of Authors' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approving, for its part, the conclusions reached by the Committee convened jointly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law for the purpose of preparing a universal agreement on authors' rights recommended both by the Assembly of the League of Nations and by the seventh Pan-American Conference;<sup>1</sup>

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts made in the same direction by the Brazilian Government and the support afforded by Senator José Antuña on behalf of the Inter-American Commission on Authors' Rights :

Emphasises the moral and practical importance of the results already obtained by close collaboration between the two Institutes and of the decision reached by the Belgian Government to combine with the work of the next Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention a special Conference destined to embody in an instrument of universal application the essential principles already endorsed by the laws of all countries ;

Expresses a hope that the Committee's proposals will be favourably received by the Inter-American Union and will also make it possible for States which have hitherto not applied the two existing international Conventions to accede to a world system for the protection of authors' rights.

(c) *Performers' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

In view of the information supplied to the annual meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Rights by the International Labour Office and by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law concerning the progress of their work in connection with the international protection of performers' rights;<sup>2</sup>

Noting that the moment seems to have arrived when the solution of this problem may be contemplated in the form of an international Convention :

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to be good enough to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of including the question of performers' rights in the agenda of a forthcoming International Labour Conference ;

And invites the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to continue its technical work in close co-operation with the International Labour Office.

(d) *Protection of Discoveries and Inventions disclosed in Scientific Communications.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the draft regulations framed by the special Committee of the Paris 1937 Exhibition, under the chairmanship of Senator Marcel Plaisant, with a view to safeguarding the rights of the authors of discoveries and inventions disclosed in scientific communications ;<sup>3</sup>

Welcomes such action, in which it sees the carrying into effect, in accordance with the precedent already set by certain national laws, of the recommendation of the International Conference on Industrial Property held in London in 1934.

15. AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the opinions expressed by the experts consulted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in compliance with the Committee's own decision and that adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935 ;<sup>4</sup>

Considers that these opinions concord with the views both of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly ;

Thanks the experts for their very valuable assistance ;

Decides to adhere, as regards the size and character of the Collection, to the opinion it expressed last year ;

And thinks that, in these circumstances, the decisions to be taken and the conditions that must be fulfilled to allow the execution of the programme are matters either for the Governments themselves or for the interested institutions ;

Instructs the Executive Committee to take the necessary decisions in the course of the year if the conditions are fulfilled for which the Governments or institutions themselves are responsible.

16. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken cognisance, with the greatest interest, of the report presented by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on the work of the Institute in the matter of intellectual rights ;<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Institute document E.52.1936 (revised).

<sup>2</sup> See Institute document E.59.1936.

<sup>3</sup> See Institute document E.57.1936.

<sup>4</sup> See Institute document F.26.1936.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 7 of the present document, page 45.

Notes the importance of the Institute's contribution towards the efforts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to extend the protection of intellectual rights, and more particularly to bring the Berne and Havana Conventions into closer harmony with one another ;

Welcomes with keen satisfaction the spirit in which the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law is co-operating with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

And expresses the hope that this collaboration will continue and develop in each of the special fields referred to in the Institute's report, which constitute a comprehensive scheme, the execution of which is of very great importance to the progress of the work of intellectual co-operation itself.

#### 17. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the report of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the activities of the latter during the present financial year :<sup>1</sup>

(1) Expresses its deep appreciation of the efforts to develop the activities of the Institute in the various fields in which it has already taken such interesting initiatives ;

Is particularly gratified by the recent accessions to the International Convention to facilitate the Circulation of Films of an Educational Character ;

Hopes that an ever wider application of this Convention, through the endeavours of the Institute, will promote a widespread exchange of films of a scientific and educational character.

(2) Referring to the passages in its resolution of the previous year concerning the Institute's activity in the matter of television :<sup>2</sup>

Notes with satisfaction the progress which has been made in carrying out this programme and, in particular, the forthcoming creation of a station and experimental laboratory open to specialists of all countries ;

Expresses its conviction that the Institute's action in the matter of television, pursued in close co-operation with the various organs concerned, will lead to the co-ordination of various national and international efforts to ensure a rational utilisation of this new medium for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge.

(3) Expresses the hope that the Educational Cinematographic Institute, including its television centre, will play its full part in the manifestation of intellectual co-operation that has been planned to take place on the occasion of the 1937 Paris Exhibition.

#### 18. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the replies given by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the convening of the second General Conference of these Committees at Paris in 1937 :<sup>3</sup>

Draws attention to the large number of replies received and the extremely encouraging terms in which they are expressed ;

Thanks the National Committees for the readiness with which they have accepted the proposal for a general meeting ;

Decides that the Conference shall be presided over by Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

Approves the main outlines of the agenda, as set out in the discussion and in the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;<sup>4</sup>

Instructs the Executive Committee to draw up the final text of this agenda and to appoint a rapporteur for each of the four groups of problems proposed ;

Emphasises the necessity of a careful study, both by the Secretariat and by the Institute, of all the technical and intellectual administrative problems raised by the organisation of the Conference.

Reminding the Council and the Assembly of its previous requests that steps be taken to encourage a wide participation in the General Conference of Intellectual Co-operation Committees, to be held in Paris in 1937 on the occasion of the International Exhibition :

Expresses the hope that the Assembly will recommend that the Governments Members of the League of Nations grant the fullest facilities to enable representatives of the National Committees to take part in the Conference.

#### 19. THANKS TO THE COMMISSARIAT-GENERAL OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having finally approved the programme of events to demonstrate intellectual co-operation on the occasion of the 1937 Paris Exhibition ;<sup>5</sup>

Having noted the material and other facilities granted for this purpose by the Commissariat-General of the Exhibition :

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 43.

<sup>2</sup> See document C.290.M.154.1936.XII, page 16.

<sup>3</sup> See Institute document C.A.46.1936 (revised).

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 73.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 74.

Thanks M. le Commissaire général Labbé and his assistants most sincerely for their kindness and the means they have provided to ensure the success of this demonstration of intellectual co-operation.

20. STATUTE OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND THE COMMITTEE'S RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having, like the other Advisory Committees of the Council of the League of Nations, been called upon to revise its Rules of Procedure ;

Having noted that this work will necessitate the most careful consideration, because the revision of the Committee's Rules of Procedure will entail the revision of the rules governing the activities of all the Organisation's subsidiary Committees :

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to consent to the submission to it of new draft regulations at a later date ;

Decides to appoint a special committee to draw up proposals for the revision and adjustment of the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole. This Committee will consist of Professor Gilbert MURRAY (Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation), M. J. CAIN, Mr. Malcolm DAVIS, M. G. DE REYNOLD and M. J. SUSTA ;

Instructs the Executive Committee, in the interval between the two sessions of the International Committee, to pass an opinion upon the drafts prepared by the Special Committee and, if necessary, to transmit to the Council such texts as should be submitted for its approval without further delay.

The International Committee recommends the Executive Committee to bear in mind throughout this process of drafting and revision all the suggestions regarding the framing of a new statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation such as would be likely to provide the latter with a legal and administrative foundation in keeping with its development.

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Appendix 2.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

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REPORT ON THE THIRD SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 8TH AND 9TH, 1936.

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 third session at Geneva on July 8th and 9th, 1936, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY.

The Committee consists 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 assessors appointed for one session by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The following attended the third 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. Malcolm DAVIS (American) (in place of Prof. J. T. Shotwell), Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris.

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

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

*Assessors :*

Dr. Oskar BENDA (Austrian), Hofrat, Inspector-General of Secondary Education, Vienna ;

Mr. W. FITZGERALD (British), Senior Lecturer at Manchester University ;

M. G. LEGARET (French), Inspector-General of Secondary Education, Paris.

The following were also invited to attend the meetings : Mr. S. H. BAILEY (English), London School of Economics and Political Science, London ; M. J. PIAGET (Swiss), Professor

at the University of Geneva, Director of the International Education Bureau, 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 following representatives of two National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation also attended the meetings: M. L. BERSOU (Belgian National Committee); M. A. PUP, (Estonian National Committee).

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON (Head of Section).

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

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

The Committee discussed the various questions on its agenda in the course of four meetings.

*Instruction in the Principles of the Covenant and the Work of the League of Nations in the History Course of Secondary Schools.*

The Committee considered the memoranda submitted by M. Benda and Mr. Hankin on history teaching in relation to instruction in the aims and work of the League of Nations. It also heard a statement by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work already done by the latter in the matter of revision of school textbooks, and history teaching. The Committee defined its task in the following resolution:

“ I. The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the memoranda of M. Benda and M. Hankin and the suggestions received by the Secretariat on League of Nations teaching in history courses:

“ Desires once again to state its view that the teaching of history offers very frequent opportunities of imbuing the younger generation with the ideals of an international order, the necessity for international collaboration and the ideas of humanity and peace which are at the root of the Covenant;

“ It considers that the fundamental principles of the League of Nations are part and parcel of any study of human development, and particularly of the evolution in modern times of the institutions of law and the State;

“ It recommends that, side by side with instruction in the principles of the Covenant, sufficient time should also be given in history curricula to the concrete work done by the League of Nations both in the sphere of the maintenance of peace and in that of humanitarian, social and intellectual co-operation between States.

“ II. The Advisory Committee,

“ Desirous of assisting teachers in the task devolving upon them under the above paragraphs:

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Secretariat:

“ (a) To continue its consultations of professional and specialised organisations with a view to ascertaining the results of the various national experiments and communicate them in an appropriate form to all the circles concerned;

“ (b) To consider the publication, with a view to their being used by school-teachers, of study plans, bibliographical notices, collections of texts and other documents on the organisation and work of the League of Nations.”

*Geography Teaching.*

The Committee assumed as its principal task at its third session the framing of a programme of work in the matter of geography teaching in relation to the study of the interdependence of nations and the resultant need for international co-operation. For this purpose, several geography teachers were co-opted as assessors. The documentary material available to the Committee consisted of papers submitted by M. Benda, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Roxby, M. Maurette, and M. Schmid, and also suggestions obtained by the Secretariat from professional associations.

In the discussions on this question, the Committee unanimously found that it would be premature to draft any declaration of principle before it had all the necessary information at its disposal. This could be obtained by consulting Ministries of Public Education and specialised organisations. Furthermore, the Committee advocated the preparation by the Secretariat of the necessary documentary material on the work of the League of Nations in connection with geography teaching. The Committee's conclusions are contained in the following resolution:

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the rôle of geography teaching as related to the study of the interdependence of peoples and international co-operation;



“ Having studied the papers submitted on this subject by M. Benda, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Roxby, M. Maurette, M. Schmid, and the Secretariat ;

“ Observing that a knowledge of character and of the necessary relations between human societies and the environment in which they live is essential to the creation of the spirit of peace and international agreement, and that geography teaching, regarded as a means of disseminating this knowledge adapted to all ages, must contribute to the birth and development of such a spirit and to a realisation of the existence of a world order :

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend the following measures :

“ (1) The communication to Governments of an explanatory statement containing the various proposals on, for example, teaching methods, curricula, use of maps, textbooks, and technical methods of dissemination such as the cinema and wireless, student tours, interchanges of pupils and other proposals dealing, *inter alia*, with the place that the League of Nations itself might be given in geography programmes. They might, at the same time, be asked whether the questions mentioned have already attracted the attention of their national administrations as regards the adoption of programmes and methods for geography teaching and whether they do not think that the said statement contains interesting questions on which the opinion of their national administrations might be asked ;

“ (2) The organisation, on the basis of the same statement, of a consultation of the chief specialised international or national associations, which would be asked, *inter alia*, for information concerning their experience regarding this question and for suggestions that might facilitate the further examination of the problem ;

“ (3) The possibility of publishing, for the use of teachers, documentary material on the aims of the League of Nations in connection with the teaching of geography.”

#### *Modern Language Teaching.*

The Committee noted a memorandum communicated by M. Piaget, Director of the International Education Bureau, on the enquiries made by the Bureau from Ministries of Public Education regarding secondary-school curricula for the teaching of modern languages. It was glad to observe that the Bureau had accepted the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's request for collaboration, and that the investigation therefore covered, in addition to the general questions relating to the above teaching, a number of special questions connected with the part played by such teaching in the creation of a spirit of international collaboration. The Committee also noted that the International Bureau of Education proposed to complete its material by consulting specialised organisations, such as the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers and the Modern Languages Committee of the American Council of Education. With a view to making a detailed study of the findings which the International Education Bureau proposes to lay before it, the Committee recommended that this question should be placed on the agenda of its next session.

#### *Publications dealing with the League of Nations.*

The Committee held an exchange of views on the recent publications of the League of Nations intended more particularly for teachers. It also noted a report from the representative of the International Labour Office on a new work which will shortly be issued called “ The International Labour Organisation : What it is and what it has done ”. The various valuable suggestions which were approved by the Committee during this exchange of views are embodied in the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ After an exchange of views on the publications of the Intellectual Co-operation and Information Sections, more particularly the recently published book entitled ‘ The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations ’ and the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching* :

“ Expresses its keen satisfaction at the issue of these publications, which give the general public valuable information and supply teachers with varied material calculated to enlarge and enliven their instruction ;

“ It also draws the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the following suggestions which might improve these publications and widen their circulation :

“ 1. In the case of the book entitled ‘ The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations ’ :

“ (1) Editions should be published in a larger number of languages or help given to countries or associations prepared to encourage such translations ;

“ (2) Addition of an analytical index ;

“ (3) Bibliography (if necessary on the cover) of other League publications of importance to the teaching profession ;

“ 2. In the case of the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching* :

“ (1) Resumption of publication at more frequent intervals, at least twice yearly ;

“ (2) General revision of the character of the book and harmonisation of the title with the contents ;

“ (3) Addition of a permanent introduction stating exactly the purpose and nature of the *Bulletin* ;

“ (4) Resumption of the publication of official or private information regarding progress in League of Nations teaching at schools, summer courses, etc. ;

“ (5) Bibliographical notes on publications (books, review articles) which make a really important contribution to League of Nations teaching.”

“ *Intellectual Co-operation Month* ” at the Paris Exhibition, 1937.

The Committee heard a report from the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the various events which the Organisation proposes to organise in Paris in July 1937. The Committee unanimously stressed the desirability of fitting the Committee's next session into the programme of coming meetings. It recommended that an initial educationists' study tour should be organised for this occasion, and that a report on the work of the Committee should be put on the agenda of the second International Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It further recommended that each of the delegations from National Committees should include at any rate one delegate qualified to deal more particularly with teaching problems coming within the Committee's purview.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Keenly interested in the information given to it regarding the organisation of the ‘ Intellectual Co-operation Month ’ at the Exposition Internationale des Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne, to be held at Paris in 1937 :

“ Considers that the next annual session of the Advisory Committee should form one of the various events contemplated and asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to decide accordingly ;

“ Expresses the wish that a report on the Committee's work should be submitted to the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation summoned to meet in Paris also in July 1937 ;

“ Recalls the resolution passed by the sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations asking Governments to facilitate the attendance at this Conference of the National Committees of their countries, and trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will recommend that the Assembly draw the attention of States Members to the advisability of organising the first tour of educational experts on this occasion.”

*Mr. S. H. Bailey's Report on the Teaching of International Relations in the Various Countries.*

The Committee noted a detailed report on the comparative study which it had asked Mr. S. H. Bailey to compile on the basis of enquiries made by the Secretariat from educational institutions in eighteen countries. It was very gratified to learn that this study would shortly appear in an English edition, and trusted that the necessary steps would be taken to have it circulated to persons interested, and, if necessary, translated into French.

During a discussion on the more general observations made by Mr. Bailey in the conclusion to his report, the Committee considered changing its name, in order to adapt it to the wider field of its activity and to the needs of groups of educational experts who are endeavouring to spread a knowledge of the interdependence of the modern world.

One proposal laid before the Committee in this connection suggested the following new title : “ Advisory Committee for the Teaching of International Relations ”, it being assumed that the Committee would deal with the problems of such teaching in primary and secondary schools. As this proposal was not approved by all the members of the Committee, the latter dropped the idea of submitting a recommendation on the subject to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and decided to leave the matter to the latter's discretion, and ask it to express an opinion as to the advisability of a change of name and, if necessary, give the Committee a new title.

#### *Study Tours by Educational Experts.*

The Committee noted the steps taken by the Secretariat to obtain the assistance of a country which might be prepared to invite a group of educational experts organised under League of Nations auspices.

It also noted its Chairman's explanations of the steps which he had taken in England. It reaffirmed the great value which it attached to this scheme, and expressed the hope that an initial study tour might be made in connection with the “ Intellectual Co-operation Month ” in Paris in 1937.

*Proposal by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation.*

The Committee noted with the keenest interest a proposal from the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, supported by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the national broadcasting stations, and most of the associations for adult education in the Nordic countries. This proposal is that regular co-operation be organised between the competent sections of the Secretariat on the one hand and the wireless broadcasting companies and adult education associations on the other, the idea being to provide study groups for the study of international relations in the Nordic countries with suitable material by means of publications and wireless broadcasting.

The Committee noted that the proposal of the Nordic countries was being studied by the competent sections of the Secretariat, and drew the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to the importance it attaches to this scheme in the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the proposal of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, supported by the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and by the broadcasting companies and adult educational associations of those countries :

“ Stresses the exceptional importance which it attaches to this suggestion, which might open new avenues for the Committee’s work ; and

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should draw the Assembly’s attention to it and recommend that effect be given to the proposal and the possibilities of its general extension be considered.

*Contact with the Joint Committee of the Major International Organisations.*

The Committee heard with great interest Mme. Dreyfus-Barney’s statement on those activities of the Joint Committee which deserved its special attention. She mentioned more particularly the importance attached by the Joint Committee to the Advisory Committee’s work, and its desire to co-operate in the enquiries and consultations made through the various associations belonging to the Committee. In her statement, she emphasised the great weight attached by the Joint Committee to the realisation, in the most suitable form, of the scheme of study tours by educational experts. The organisation of such a tour in connection with the “ Intellectual Co-operation Month ” would be cordially welcomed by the major international associations.

She also drew the Committee’s attention to various suggestions made by the Joint Committee concerning League of Nations publications.

In conclusion, she referred to the note on the “ Choses d’Angleterre ” Exhibition organised by the French National Centre of Educational Information and pointed out in this connection that the first step in appointing such national centres had been taken by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. She stressed the value of such exhibitions from the standpoint of the teaching of history, geography, and modern languages, and expressed the hope that other centres would be able to organise exhibitions similar to that planned by the French National Centre of Educational Information.

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**Appendix 3.**

COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIRST SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 9TH AND 10TH, 1936\*

The Committee of Scientific Experts, set up by the Executive Committee, met at Geneva on July 9th and 10th, 1936.

Its members were as follows :

- M. Blas CABRERA (*Chairman*), Director of the National Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Professor at Madrid University ;
- M. C. BIAŁOBRZESKI, Professor of Physics at Warsaw University ;
- Mr. F. A. E. CREW, Director of the Institute of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh ;
- M. Bohumil NEMEC, Director of the Plant-Physiological Laboratory of Charles University, Prague ;
- M. Paul LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris ;
- M. M. PLANCHEREL, Director of the Federal Polytechnic School, Seminary of Mathematics ;
- M. A. A. J. DE SIGMOND, Professor at the Palatine Joseph University of Technical and Economic Science, Budapest ;

M. E. SPÄTH, Director of the University Chemical Laboratory, Vienna University ;  
Mr. Harry M. MILLER, Professor of Zoology at the University of St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Committee, having concluded its work, submits to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the following resolutions :

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

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Having had referred to it the question of the relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions :

(1) Considers that the conclusion of an agreement between these two institutions, on the basis of the draft submitted to it, would be highly desirable, because such an agreement would enable the foundations of an international and practical organisation of science to be laid ;

(2) Is of opinion, however, that a time-limit should be set for the conclusion of this agreement. If no agreement has been concluded within the specified period, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations should be entitled to carry out its programme of work in the domain of science without subordinating its action to such arrangements as may subsequently be concluded with the Council of the Unions.

2. *Creation of a Permanent Scientific Committee.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Being convinced of the necessity of further developing the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the domain of science :

Earnestly hopes that a Permanent Scientific Committee may be set up within the general framework of the Organisation ; this Committee, whose sessions would be annual, would be instructed to watch the development of the scientific programme of the Organisation and ensure its gradual expansion as new needs are felt and fresh funds become available ;

It believes that only a permanent committee could carry out this task. If the contemplated agreement between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions should be concluded, this resolution must be adapted in accordance therewith.

3. *National Committees and the Scientific Programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Earnestly hopes that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation will collaborate actively in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations in the domain of science.

It suggests for this purpose that the programme of the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which will take place in Paris in 1937, should be so arranged as to allow representatives of the various National Committees to explain the results of the work already accomplished by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the domain of science, and also its programme of future activities.

Further, the Committee is ready to consider any suggestions that might be put forward during the Conference and referred to it for study.

4. *Scientific " Conversations ".*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Having noted the results which the various " Conversations " hitherto organised by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have achieved :

Hopes that similar exchanges of views may be organised between representatives of science. These " Conversations " would be of great utility in providing an opportunity for the discussion, from an international standpoint, of certain theses of general interest which transcend the limits of any one branch of science.

An account of these " Conversations " should, as is customary, be published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

5. *Co-ordination of Scientific Terminologies.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Informed of the results already obtained by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in connection with the co-ordination of scientific terminologies :

Hopes that this interesting work will be pursued and that, for this purpose, the help of the major scientific and technical associations will be sought.

6. *Scientific Bibliography.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the difficulties encountered in the diffusion of scientific works published in the lesser-known languages :

Considers that a request should be addressed to the national academies and scientific councils of the various countries concerned, asking them to prepare a bibliography of these works with a translation into a widely known language.

#### 7. *Transcription of Titles and Names of Authors.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Recognising the difficulties which the transcription of titles and the names of authors involves for countries that do not use the Latin characters :

Considers that it would be useful to appoint a small committee of experts to endeavour to reach an agreement on this subject.

#### 8. *Co-ordination of Assistance for Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Is of opinion that very useful collaboration can be organised between representatives of the great international and national associations concerned in assisting scientific research. With this end in view, a meeting of such representatives should be prepared for and convened in due course.

The task of this meeting would be :

(a) To study the possibility of establishing effective co-ordination between institutions which afford financial assistance to the various branches of research, and

(b) To eliminate overlapping between these institutions.

#### 9. *Co-ordination of Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Considers that, owing to its very nature, scientific research, like all the activities of the mind, cannot be confined within too narrow limits.

It is of the opinion, however, that it would be highly desirable, through the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, gradually to organise meetings of small committees to co-ordinate the efforts of research workers in some particular field of science, in respect both of documentation and equipment and of the research work itself.

These committees would be convened at the request either of the research workers concerned or of international scientific organisations, unions, or special congresses, and after the Scientific Committee of the League of Nations had expressed a favourable opinion.

#### 10. *International Organisation of Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

After hearing Professor Castillejo's statement concerning the possibility of setting up an international organisation of scientific research ;

Recognises that this proposal is a very interesting one, and, without underestimating the considerable difficulties which its realisation may entail,

Considers that an effort in this direction should be made forthwith :

(1) By securing co-ordination of the work of existing research centres in the various countries (Resolution 8) ;

(2) By means of the small committees mentioned in Resolution 9 ;

(3) By encouraging the conclusion of agreements between institutes engaged in specialised research work.

#### 11. *Strengthening of Connections between Branches of Science.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Feels that it would be extremely desirable to consider methods for strengthening the connections between the various branches of science.

For this purpose, it feels that there should be published, with the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, periodical or other reports explaining the progress achieved in each branch of science, particularly with a view to establishing liaison between the various sciences.

The Chairman of the Committee of Scientific Experts, assisted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, would be responsible for the methods of application.

#### 12. *Creation of an International Fund for Science.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the constant difficulties encountered by international scientific institutes in the accomplishment of their tasks and the various scientific activities of an international character :

Expresses the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations to the desirability of granting financial support to certain institutions of recognised scientific utility, and in particular the Baarn Bureau at Leyden.

13. *List of Specialised Institutes.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the great utility of specialised institutes, such as the Low Temperature Laboratories at Leyden, which may be willing to accept applications from research workers desirous of availing themselves of their apparatus and the advice of their specialised staff :

Trusts that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may see its way to prepare a list of institutions of this kind which would be ready to do the same.

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**Appendix 4.**

COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPERTS.

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REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The Committee of Architectural Experts, summoned in consequence of a decision reached by the Council of the League of Nations in September 1933 on the advice of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, held a meeting at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on April 2nd and 3rd, 1936.

1. *Composition of the Committee.*

The composition of the Committee had been decided by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee after consulting certain interested bodies, including the Permanent International Committee of Architects. The Chairman of the Committee of Experts was M. Henry VAN DE VELDE, Director of the Institut supérieur des Arts décoratifs, Brussels.

The experts proposed by the Permanent International Committee of Architects were :

- M. Paul VISCHER, its Chairman (Swiss) ;
- Mr. Cart DE LAFONTAINE (British) ;
- M. Em. PONTREMOLI (French).

Another body, known as " International Meetings of Architects ", was represented by M. Pierre VAGO, General Secretary of its Central Organising Committee. The composition of the Committee was thus as follows :

*Chairman:* M. Henry VAN DE VELDE ;

*Members:* M. Paul VISCHER, Mr. Cart DE LAFONTAINE, M. Em. PONTREMOLI, M. Pierre VAGO.

2. *Object of the Consultation proposed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1933.*

The United Kingdom Government laid before the Council of the League at its seventieth session, on February 3rd, 1933, a proposal to the effect that the League should set up a permanent committee to regularise the organisation of international architectural competitions. The Council referred the British proposal for an opinion to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which considered it at its fifteenth session, in July 1933.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee thought it better merely to state a number of preliminary points, and felt that, owing to the complexity of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved, it could not recommend a decision to the Council, or any particular procedure, until it had consulted a special committee of architectural experts.

The Council, on September 22nd, 1933, discussed the views expressed by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, and granted its request in principle.

Owing to administrative difficulties, the constitution and meeting of the Committee had to be deferred, so that the intended consultation could not take place until April 1936.

3. *Material laid before the Committee.*

The material assembled for the Committee's meeting comprised notes and memoranda collected by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and information provided by the experts themselves. The Committee paid special attention to the note submitted to the Council by the United Kingdom Government in February 1933 and the annexed memorandum from

the Royal Institute of British Architects, and to the special report drawn up by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in July 1933 (document A.14.1933).

The Committee likewise referred to the recommendations of the Ninth International Architectural Congress on the subject of international architectural competitions (Rome Congress, 1911). It had also at its disposal a digest of the opinions of national committees of architects on the same subject, which were submitted to the International Congress of Architects held in the Netherlands in September 1927.

Lastly, the Committee had before it a draft of regulations for international architectural competitions, which was submitted as a suggestion by M. Pontremoli, on behalf of the Permanent International Committee of Architects.

#### 4. *The Committee's Functions and Methods.*

The Committee's terms of reference were laid down in the report submitted to the Council of the League by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in 1933: it was to be "asked to give an opinion on the observations made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, if necessary, to complete and revise them".

The Committee entered upon a preliminary discussion based on the considerations stated in the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's report. Feeling that it would best answer to that Committee's expectations if it provided an outline of the present position of the question, it endeavoured to formulate, on the basis of its preliminary findings, recommendations for future action within the scope of the League, in case the Intellectual Co-operation Committee should find itself able to undertake such action.

In the succeeding sections, therefore, the Committee has given an opinion on most of the points in the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's report, amplifying or adapting certain of that Committee's proposals where it has seemed desirable to do so.

#### 5. *The Committee's Preliminary Findings.*

The Committee was unanimous in recognising that the raising of the question by the United Kingdom Government in the Council had been timely, inasmuch as the organisation of international architectural competitions had at several meetings given rise to serious criticisms, of which those most frequently encountered are considered under a separate heading in this report.

The Committee thinks that regulations to improve and standardise the organisation of international competitions would be highly desirable. At the same time, it observes that the question, important as it is, has become somewhat less acute during the past few years, the number of international architectural competitions having appreciably declined owing to the economic depression and the "self-contained" policy pursued by most Governments.

The Committee is particularly anxious to make it clear that the expression "international architectural competitions" is to be taken in a wide sense; for such competitions involve, in addition to architecture proper, associated arts such as town-planning, civil engineering, sculpture, painting, etc.

A point to which the Committee gave special attention was the necessity of including among international architectural competitions what are sometimes known as "theoretical" competitions, such as competitions for the planning of towns or other areas.

At present, international competitions of this latter type are commoner than strictly architectural competitions, and they involve inordinately delicate problems, to which, in the Committee's view, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should devote particular attention in the course of future work.

The Committee unanimously agreed that any attempt to improve the organisation of international competitions in architecture, including the associated arts, would not merely be of the utmost value from the international standpoint, but might be of great help to individual countries in organising national competitions; for standard regulations would afford guidance to Governments and local authorities in organising even competitions limited to architects, engineers, and artists of their own country.

Lastly, the Committee is inclined to think that, if the international regulation of competitions were improved, they would tend to be held more frequently, despite the unfavourable general conditions now prevailing.

#### 6. *Present Defects.*

On this particular point, the Committee thought it desirable to extract from its material the criticisms most frequently levelled against the organisation of international architectural competitions. Both the organisation and conduct of such competitions and their results provide a target for these criticisms. The dissatisfaction felt by international associations of architects is plainly revealed by the repeated efforts of international architectural congresses to improve the position. Any future League action on the lines suggested by the United Kingdom Government should, in the Committee's view, be based on those defects

which are very generally and frequently complained of, and the Committee has attempted to list them briefly here :

- (a) Insufficiency of the programme and data announced ;
- (b) Insufficient publicity ;
- (c) Insufficient time allowed to competitors ;
- (d) Competitors required to produce too many documents ;
- (e) Prizes disproportionately small ;
- (f) Principle and actual form of certain competitions ;
- (g) Insufficient guarantees of the impartiality and qualifications of the Selection Committees ;
- (h) Awards flatly contradictory to the rules of the competition ;
- (i) Awards sometimes influenced by unprofessional considerations ;
- (j) Sequels to certain awards or to competitions in general, more especially the awarding of the contract to a person other than the first-prize winner.

### 7. *Desirability of International Regulation.*

The Committee thinks it highly desirable that the League, through its Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, should promote the introduction of international regulations for competitions in architecture and associated arts.

It is of opinion that the framing of international rules, and more particularly their acceptance, should be the outcome of a far-reaching collaboration between experts representing architecture and all the associated arts and the official League bodies, together with the national administrations, which should be given an opportunity of stating their views.

The Committee observes that the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, in its report of July 1933, devoted special attention to the importance of drawing up standard regulations. The Committee agrees with this view, feeling as it does that the preparation of such regulations should be a prior condition of any international co-ordinative action in this field ; but it considers that such regulations should be accompanied by other drafts, to supplement them or facilitate their enforcement.

By way of a suggestion, the Committee proposes that a series of drafts should be framed, as follows :

(1) Draft standard regulations.

In framing these regulations, ample account should be taken of all previous studies and drafts, such as the opinions collected at the Rome (1911) and Hague (1927) Congresses and the preliminary draft drawn up by M. Pontremoli and submitted on behalf of the Permanent International Committee of Architects.

(2) Variants of the standard regulations, to enable them to be adapted, for example, to " theoretical " competitions, which are often of a special character.

(3) Rules for the application of these draft regulations, such rules to be very elastic, so that they can be applied to all types of international or national competitions.

(4) Rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising out of the terms of the competition or its results.

(5) A special study on the protection of competitors' copyright, especially in " theoretical " competitions. In this connection, account should be taken of the safeguards provided by the international Conventions on copyright.

(6) A scheme for a future organisation under the auspices of the League, on the lines laid down by the British Government in its memorandum (possible establishment of a permanent committee for the regulation of competitions, or any other international institution capable of securing the desired result ; the fullest possible details of the composition, jurisdiction, and operation of such bodies).

As has been observed, the Committee's intention is to advocate a complex of drafts — *i.e.*, a series of closely linked texts — which should be as clear and concise as possible.

The list given above is offered merely as a suggestion, the Committee being convinced that more thorough investigation will reveal the main questions which should alone be dealt with in drafts properly so called, while subsidiary questions would be relegated to appendices.

In the Committee's view, the framing of such drafts under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should constitute both an objective and a starting-point — an objective, because the body responsible for this work should be guided to the greatest possible extent by all previous opinions, recommendations, and experience ; a starting-point, because the Committee feels that the preparation of such standard texts cannot be an end in itself, and that, if the work is to be completely effective, those most directly concerned (Government departments and international and national professional associations) should be associated with it in successive stages.



### 8. *The Committee's Recommendations.*

In order to evolve some practical proposals from the general views set out in the foregoing section, and having regard to the fact that the League will inevitably have to secure the opinions and the approval of Governments, both Members and non-members of the League, for its investigation, the Committee contemplates a procedure divided into three stages :

(a) *Preparation of the Above-mentioned Drafts.*

The first stage would be the preparation of the drafts. For that purpose, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be instructed to assemble all necessary material and carry out consultations on a large scale with a view to the appointment of a drafting committee. That committee should comprise not less than nine members, who should, if possible, be of different nationalities, and should include representatives of the associated arts. A legal and administrative expert might well also be a member, to assist in the drafting of the texts to be submitted to Governments.

The selection of members of this committee might be entrusted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which would obtain proposals from the most suitable bodies and would make its selection from the names put forward.

The committee would be essentially a temporary one. It would have the widest freedom of judgment and would be fundamentally an expert body ; that is to say, it would draft the various texts referred to above, but would not make any recommendations as to future action.

(b) *Second Stage: Examination of the Drafts by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, and Consultation of Governments.*

On receiving the texts and proposals drawn up by the Committee referred to above, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee would forward them to the Council of the League of Nations, together with its observations on the drafts themselves and on the procedure to be followed.

In particular, the Committee would ask the Council to proceed, if it thought fit, to consult all the Governments, whether Members of the League of Nations or not, by sending out a circular letter. The object of this consultation would be to induce the Governments in their turn to consult the interested authorities and bodies in their respective countries and thus to ascertain the various opinions current in each country.

The Governments would be asked, not merely for observations on the drafts, but also for their opinions on the idea of permanent international action in this field under League auspices, and the manner in which such action should be organised. A time-limit should be fixed for replies.

(c) *Third Stage: Further Action after the Consultation of Governments.*

The Committee of Experts does not feel that it can anticipate the results of the consultations which it recommends. Any further League action should depend entirely on the opinions received from Governments. If the great majority of them are in favour of permanent League action, it will rest with the controlling bodies of the League, and, in particular, with the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, to decide what steps should be taken in the light of the preferences that may have been shown.

If, on the other hand, it becomes clear that the Governments are not anxious for the League to assume any continuous responsibility, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might discontinue its action after publishing a volume of material. If it made available to the interested authorities and professional bodies a collection of all the texts drawn up by the drafting committee and all the replies received from Governments, then, although its achievement would be incomplete, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would have made what would, in all probability, be a decisive contribution to the work of international co-operation in this field.

### *Conclusions.*

The Committee's main duty was to give the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation practical advice which would enable it to furnish the Council of the League with further information on the question raised by the United Kingdom Government in 1933 — that of the regulation of international architectural competitions.

The Committee thought it inadvisable to offer any opinion on the questions of principle involved, or to decide among the sometimes divergent views held upon the subject.

It felt that it would best reply to the expectations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by suggesting a method of work devised so as to have regard to the wishes of the chief professional organisations and at the same time to allow of those precautions that must accompany any step taken in such a matter by an official institution like the League of Nations.

The Committee of Experts submits this report to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in the hope of having justified the confidence that that Committee has displayed in granting it so much freedom of judgment and expression.

In the course of its investigations, the Committee has become convinced that the question referred to the League of Nations by the United Kingdom Government is one deserving of the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It cannot better express its views than by quoting a passage from the remarks made in the Council in February 1933 by the Rapporteur, the French representative :

“ International architectural competitions encourage exchanges of ideas between countries and arouse a noble emulation between them in the spheres of art and technique. For this reason, the proposal in question comes within the scope of the studies entrusted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and belongs to a sphere in which the latter can make a very useful contribution.”

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## Appendix 5.

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

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#### SUMMARY.

- I. Submission to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations of the Report on the Seventeenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
  - II. Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
  - III. Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Plan of Work drawn up by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
  - IV. Preparation by the Secretariat of Meetings of Bodies subordinate to the Committee :
    - (a) Executive Committee ;
    - (b) Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters ;
    - (c) Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching ;
    - (d) Committee of Scientific Experts ;
    - (e) Committee of Architectural Experts.
  - V. Educational Information Centre.
  - VI. Co-operation of the Secretariat of the Organisation in the Work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.
  - VII. Relations between the Secretariat of the Organisation and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.
  - VIII. Co-operation between the Secretariat of the Organisation and Various Official and Private Organisations.
  - IX. Participation of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the Paris Exhibition.
- I. *Submission to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Assembly of the Report on the Work of the Seventeenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The report drafted by M. de Reynold was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its eighty-eighth session by the French delegate, Rapporteur of the Council on questions of intellectual co-operation.

The proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were approved as a whole by the Assembly, and very encouraging remarks were made with regard to the work of the previous administrative period.

The Sixth Committee passed on to the Fourth Committee, with its approval, the request for supplementary credits relating, on the one hand, to the summoning of a Committee of Scientific Experts and, on the other hand, to the organisation of tours of educationists. The Fourth Committee granted a credit of 6,000 francs for the meeting of scientific experts, but did not think it possible to accede to the request for credits in connection with the organisation of tours of educationists.

Among the many questions raised during the Sixth Committee's debates, mention should be made of a proposal by the Roumanian delegation advocating the publication, under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of a series of translations into one or more of the world languages of representative classical works from the literatures of the various European regional languages. The Assembly decided to refer this

proposal to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for investigation by the Institute, so that reasoned suggestions might be put forward by the Committee at the next session of the Assembly.

## II. *Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

A seat had to be filled on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the time of its last session, owing to the resignation, for reasons of health, of M. Loder (Netherlands), former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. At its eighty-ninth session, the Council adopted the proposal of its Rapporteur, the French representative, and appointed Professor J. HUIZINGA to replace M. Loder for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

The Committee suffered the loss during the past year of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, His Excellency M. Alfredo Rocco, whose innumerable services to the cause of intellectual co-operation it is impossible to enumerate here.

The seat rendered vacant by M. Rocco's death has not yet been filled.

In addition, the terms of office of five members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expired before the Committee's eighteenth plenary session. The members in question are those appointed by the Council at its sixty-second session, namely :

M. Gösta S. Forssell (Swedish);  
Sir Sārvapalli Radhakrishnan (Indian);  
M. Sanin Cano (Colombian);  
M. José Castillejo (Spanish);  
M. Henry von Srbik (Austrian).

At its ninety-second session (meeting of May 13th, 1936), the Council, guided by two considerations — in the first place, the desire to ensure the continuity of the Committee's work, and, in the second place, the desire to associate successively new members representing other branches of intellectual activity in the work of intellectual co-operation — decided to renew the terms of office of Professor CASTILLEJO and Professor RADHAKRISHNAN, and to appoint the following new members :

Count Ferdinand DEGENFELD-SCHÖNBURG, Professor of Political Economy at Vienna University;

M. FRANCISCO GARCÍA CALDERÓN, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in France, novelist and essayist;

M. N. E. NØRLUND (Danish), Professor of Physics in the University of Copenhagen, President of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

In accordance with the new General Regulations on Committees adopted by the Council on January 24th, 1936, these five members were appointed for a period of three years.

## III. *Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Plan of Work drawn up by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The contribution made by the Secretariat of the Organisation to the execution of common tasks during the past year relates more particularly to the following questions :

### (a) *Draft Declaration concerning the Revision of School Textbooks.*

At its sixteenth session, the Assembly approved a draft declaration prepared by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and requested the Council to communicate the text of this declaration to the States Members and non-members of the League of Nations, asking them to accede thereto. The Council, at its meeting on January 17th, 1936, instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action on the Assembly's resolution. On March 16th, 1936, the draft declaration was forwarded to the Governments Members and non-members of the League in a circular letter (C.L.45.1936.XII), accompanied by an explanatory note.

The following Governments had replied to the Circular Letter :

Four Governments — Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay — acknowledged its receipt, or announced that the draft declaration was being referred to the proper authorities for consideration.

The following twenty-three Governments gave a favourable reply, stating that they were in agreement with the spirit of the declaration or that they would sign it :

1. *United States of America.* — The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over the selection of textbooks used in public or private schools, such matters being controlled by the recognised State and municipal authorities. Nevertheless, constructive influence on the lines advocated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is steadily exerted in the United States by certain non-official organisations, such as the National Educational Association, the American Historical Association and the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In the absence of Federal authority in this field, the Government of the United States does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by its signature of the declaration. The aims and purposes of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation are, however, being steadily pursued in the United States.

2. *Australia.* — The five States of the Commonwealth of Australia declared their agreement with the principles at the base of the declaration, which were already in force in the schools. The competent authorities are devoting special attention to the revision of school textbooks.

3. *Brazil*. — The Ministry for Foreign Affairs sends the text of the rules approved by the Brazilian Commission for the revision of educational texts, in conformity with the agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro on October 10th, 1933, between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. In addition, Brazil has concluded with Uruguay and Mexico bilateral agreements identical with that signed with the Argentine; she is also a signatory of the Pan-American Convention on the subject, approved at the seventh Montevideo Conference.

4. *United Kingdom*. — After noting the deep interest the Board of Education has consistently taken in the instruction of the young in the aims and work of the League of Nations, and the assistance it has given to important institutions engaged in securing that textbooks should be free from tendentious material or a narrow national outlook, the United Kingdom Government's reply explains the systems of educational administration in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, lays stress on the freedom given to educational authorities and teachers, and concludes that :

“ His Majesty's Government feel that they cannot sign the declaration without subsequently calling on the central education authority to assume a direction of affairs which would be inconsistent with, if not repugnant to, the freedom which is deeply embedded in the national institutions and which, in the sphere of education, is treasured alike by the central authority, the local education authorities and the teachers.”

5. *Bulgaria*. — The competent authorities approve the text.

6. *Colombia*. — Views the draft with sympathetic interest, and would like to have further information.

7. *Denmark*. — The Danish Government agrees to Points 1 and 2 of the draft declaration. It proposes, moreover, to set up a special committee for the choice of school textbooks. Pending its appointment, this task will be undertaken by the School Textbooks Sub-Committee of the Danish National Committee.

In 1930, the Danish Government appointed a committee to revise school textbooks. This committee drew up a report expressing the same point of view as that contained in the draft declaration. The Ministry of Education has not yet taken a decision on this report, however.

8. *Free City of Danzig*. — The Senate of the Free City accepts the principle laid down in the draft declaration, and emphasises that it has always endeavoured to carry them out in the Danzig schools. The Senate cannot, however, agree to the proposal to set up a special committee consisting of members of the teaching profession and history masters. It is in favour of making the school authorities responsible for the application of these principles.

9. *Egypt*. — Special importance is attached in Egypt to the teaching of world history, the curricula of both secondary and elementary education giving a large place to the history of other nations. The textbooks already in existence aim at instilling realisation of the interdependence of nations, and the declaration asserts a principle which is already accepted and will be borne in mind in the preparation of the textbooks in question. As regards the choice of class-books, the competent department has emphasised the fact that the national spirit prevailing in the Egyptian textbooks is in keeping with a spirit of friendship and co-operation between peoples, without detracting from the accuracy of the facts. In addition, the competent department has decided to call upon its committees responsible for the revision of school textbooks to put into practice the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and to ask the national group of the International Committee on Historical Sciences to make any proposals likely to promote the objects aimed at, and induce the authors to revise in school textbooks any passages incompatible with the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In these circumstances, the competent department approves the draft declaration.

10. *Estonia*. — Observes that the Estonian school history textbooks have been drafted in accordance with the principles laid down in the declaration. Considerable space is given to the history of other countries, and no ideas are expressed likely to suggest prejudices against other nations.

11. *Finland*. — The principles of the declaration are already applied in the country; the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation of the Baltic States and of Finland having decided to revise their respective school textbooks, the appointment of a special committee to this effect would not be necessary.

12. *France*. — The Government forwards a report of the Ministry of National Education and Beaux Arts, which gives an account of the activity of teachers' associations in this respect, and quotes the text of resolutions adopted at various congresses of the Syndicat national des instituteurs and the Fédération internationale des associations d'instituteurs. The Government considers it desirable that France should associate herself with every initiative towards the modification by bilateral agreements of controversial passages in school textbooks, and quite particularly of history textbooks, so long as fixed rules are not applied for such modifications.

13. *Hungary*. — The Government states that there is already in Hungary a Committee for the examination of school textbooks of the kind contemplated in Point 3 of the declaration. It points out, however, that it will only sign the declaration on a basis of reciprocity.

14. *Iceland*. — When the question of the revision of school textbooks for the elementary schools of Iceland comes up for consideration, the Icelandic Government will take into account the recommendations mentioned in the draft declaration.

15. *India*. — The draft declaration has been circulated to the local Governments of India, which consider that there is little scope for giving practical effect to the main principle of the declaration, as instruction in history is limited to the histories of the United Kingdom and India.

16. *Liechtenstein*. — Points out that foreign textbooks are used in the schools for the teaching of the history of other countries. As regards the textbooks of the Principality, the Government is ready to subscribe to the principles laid down in the draft declaration.

17. *Luxemburg*. — Considers that the setting-up of the special committee referred to in paragraph 3 would be useless in the Grand-Duchy, the history textbooks being at present chosen by the Grand-Ducal Government on the proposal of conferences of history masters.

18. *Mexico*. — Approves the declaration, but proposes an additional provision for the purpose of guaranteeing the use of strictly scientific methods in the interpretation and revision of history. Considers the constitution of the committees contemplated in Point 3 of the declaration desirable.

19. *Monaco*. — Observes that a revision of school textbooks in the Principality has already taken place in 1922, when the French curricula for the preparation of elementary examinations were adopted with modern methods. Moreover, as the instruction given in the boys' and girls' secondary schools is in keeping with the French secondary-school curricula, the Government of the Principality will conform on this point to the French Government's view.

20. *New Zealand*. — The Ministry of Education states that the principles of the draft declaration are to some extent recognised in the fact that the history textbooks authorised for use in the primary schools cover the points mentioned in the draft. In any subsequent revision of textbooks, due prominence will be given to the points enumerated in the draft.

21. *Netherlands*. — The Government accepts the draft in principle. As regards Point 2, it is observed that the Government can only intervene in the choice of class-books in the case of State schools. As regards Point 3, it is not intended to set up a new committee in the Netherlands, since there exists already the Netherlands Commission for the Teaching of History, under the chairmanship of M. ter Meulen. As far as the oversea territories are concerned, the setting-up of such a committee seems superfluous, since in those territories use is made of the textbooks written by Netherlands authors and published in Europe.

22. *Sweden*. — The Government is prepared to co-operate in the efforts made to achieve the purposes aimed at in the draft in question. As regards the revision of school textbooks, in order to eliminate the tendentious presentation of certain historical events, the "Norden" associations (created in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway with a view to the establishment of closer ties between the northern countries) have appointed a committee to examine the history textbooks of all the northern countries and to propose the elimination of any tendentious matter which they might contain. The work entrusted to sub-committees of experts has been concluded, and the "Norden" associations have obtained an assurance from the publishing firms that, when new history textbooks are published, the text will first be submitted to the above-mentioned committees for their observations.

23. *Switzerland*. — The Federal Political Department states that the draft has been submitted to the Swiss cantons, which are competent as regards public education, and that the results of this consultation can only be communicated in a few months' time.

(b) *Draft Convention on the Protection of National Historical and Artistic Treasures.*

On March 7th, 1936, the Secretariat sent a circular letter (C.L.34.1936.XII) to the States Members of the League and to the non-member States, in which it forwarded to them for their observations a new version of the draft international Convention for the Protection of National Historical and Artistic Treasures.

The twenty-three Governments whose names follow have sent in a reply to this communication :

1. *Costa Rica* and *Mexico* acknowledged receipt.
2. The *Union of South Africa*, *Australia*, *Bulgaria*, *Latvia*, *Monaco*, *Norway*, *New Zealand* and *Portugal* have no observations to make.
3. *Egypt* will communicate observations at a later date.
4. The *United States of America* remark that, inasmuch as the United States Government is not prepared to enter into an international agreement of this character for the reasons stated in 1934, that Government does not desire to comment upon the revised draft, nor does it contemplate participating in any conference which may be held in this connection.
5. *Austria*. — The Federal Chancellory considers that Articles 1, 5 and 8 are obscure, and points out that the provisions of Article 9 which do not admit the *bona fides* of the acquirer under circumstances not provided for in paragraph 326 of the Austrian Civil Code are at variance with the principles of Austrian Civil Law.

6. *Belgium* considers that Article 2 might usefully be amplified by a clause stipulating that "the contracting State which is aware of the presence in its territory of an object reported to have disappeared shall immediately notify the claimant State and the International Museums Office thereof". In Article 9, the Belgian Government would like to see the expression "State applied to" replaced by "State in whose territory the object has been acquired", since the State where the object was acquired will not necessarily be the State applied to for purposes of repatriation.

7. The *United Kingdom* Government state that they do not propose to become a party to the Convention in the form in which it stands, since it would involve the introduction of legislation of a complicated and difficult character, which would be likely to meet with vigorous opposition in Parliament. The existing arrangements are, in the opinion of the United Kingdom Government, adequate to prevent all possibility of abuse. They would wish, however, again to examine the text after amendment in the light of the observations received, and submit observations concerning Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the draft text.

8. *Bolivia*, referring to a report by the competent section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, is favourable to the terms of the draft.

9. *China*. — The Government is in favour of the Convention and hopes that a conference will be summoned to conclude such a Convention. A few amendments to Article 14 are submitted.

10. The Government of *India* are of opinion that the scope of Article 1 of the revised draft is more restrictive than that of the original draft; it would be preferable if this article were extended so as to cover "objects of a scientific character". The Government of India attach some importance to the inclusion in the scope of this article of "meteorites", which would be covered by the phrase "objects of a scientific character".

11. *Iraq* points out that it would not be desirable for the International Museums Office to publish lists of objects which have disappeared. It recommends another procedure under which all artistic and historical treasures which are not accompanied by an "exportation certificate" should be restored to the country in which they were found. In this connection, the Iraqi Government draws attention to an agreement concluded on October 11th, 1926, with the Syrian Government for the purpose of preventing the unauthorised exportation of objects of historical value. In virtue of this agreement, the two Governments pledge themselves to see that any object not accompanied by an "exportation certificate" is restored to the country of origin.

12. *Italy* approves the draft, but considers the clause admitting the *bona-fide* acquirer's right to compensation undesirable. It will always be difficult to prove such *bona fides*, and the claimant State would be forced to buy back abroad the object which had illicitly left its territory. Furthermore, the draft Convention should stipulate that the acquirer's *bona fides* cannot be admitted at all when an object illicitly exported is purchased on behalf of public institutions, which should establish the legal antecedents and the origin of the objects acquired by them.

The Italian Government also considers the restriction excessive that the Convention should only apply to objects which have been recognised as valuable by an official notification made prior to their illegal exportation, since this would leave unprotected objects obtained from clandestine excavations, chance finds, discoveries made by private individuals, etc.

13. The Government of the *Polish Republic* asks for the addition of the word "cultural" to Article 1, after the words "remarkable palæontological", which would bring the article more into line with Polish legislation relating to the protection of historic and artistic treasures. As regards Article 11, the Polish Government would like the conditions for the recognition and execution of the arbitral awards referred to in the draft to be defined.

14. The *Sudan* has no observation to make regarding the revised text of the Convention, and further states that the Sudanese Government's accession to any Convention of the kind would be of very little practical value.

15. *Uruguay* is favourable to the conclusion of the proposed Convention.

(c) *Rôle and Professional Training of Librarians.*

On January 7th, 1936, the Secretariat sent the Governments a circular letter (C.L.1.1936.XII), forwarding a volume published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the professional training of librarians. In this communication, the attention of Governments was particularly drawn to the methods recommended for such training.

(d) *Broadcasting.*

On March 17th, 1936, the Secretariat sent a circular letter to the States Members of the League of Nations and to certain non-member States (C.L.44.1936.XII), forwarding a revised preliminary draft of the international Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, accompanied by an explanatory note. At the same time, it communicated the resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting on January 20th, 1936 (ninetieth session), in virtue of which a diplomatic conference was summoned to meet at Geneva on September 3rd, 1936, with a view to the conclusion of the above-mentioned Convention. The Governments were requested to inform the Secretariat whether they would be represented at the Conference, and to submit in advance any observations which the last draft might suggest to them.

The Governments of the following nineteen countries will be represented at the Conference : *Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

The *Union of South Africa* wishes to study the text more closely, which could not be done before the opening of the Conference. The Government reserves the right to adhere to the Convention after its coming into force as foreseen in Article 10 of the text.

The *United States of America* will not take part in the Conference, but Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Chief of the International Section of the Federal Communications Commission, would like to attend in an unofficial capacity.

The following will communicate their decisions later as to representation at the Conference : *Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela.*

The following will not be represented at the Conference : *Australia, China, Estonia, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Japan.*

(e) *International Students' Organisations.*

As in previous years, the Secretariat convened the annual session of the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Associations. This Committee met at Geneva on April 27th and 28th, 1936, under the chairmanship of Professor Oscar de Halecki.

(f) *Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and Rules of Procedure of the Committee.*

The General Regulations on Committees adopted by the Council on January 24th, 1936, lay down in Article 18, paragraph 2, that Committees already possessing a Statute or Rules of Procedure shall submit them to the Council, in order that their provisions may be brought into line with the new provisions of the General Regulations.

In accordance with the instructions received on this subject from the Executive Committee, the Secretariat prepared a preliminary draft of revised Rules of Procedure, which is now under consideration by the Committee. It also undertook to frame a new Statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

After its preparatory studies in this connection, the Secretariat found that the framing of a new draft Statute would involve more detailed study and possibly the consultation of qualified experts. Hence the draft already submitted to the Committee is to be regarded as preliminary, and will no doubt enable the Committee to afford the Executive Committee guidance for the continuation of the work next year.

IV. *Preparation by the Secretariat for Meetings of Bodies subordinate to the Committee.*

(a) *Executive Committee.*

The Secretariat prepared the work of three sessions of the Executive Committee during the past administrative period — namely, the seventeenth session, held in Paris on December 19th and 20th, 1935 ; the eighteenth session, held in the same city on April 6th and 7th, 1936 ; and the nineteenth session, which immediately preceded the plenary session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and was held at Geneva on July 11th, 1936.

(b) *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.*

On the invitation of the Hungarian Government and in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters organised from June 8th to 12th, 1936, in Budapest, a "Conversation" on the following subject : "The Rôle of the Humanities in the Training of Modern Man".

Those taking part in the "Conversation" belonged to two categories : some formed part of the delegation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters constituted with a view to the "Conversation", and consisting of members of the Committee or substitutes ; others had been invited direct by a Hungarian Organising Committee, in agreement with the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and with the Paris Institute.

The following is a list of those who took part in the "Conversation" :

Members of the Delegation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

M. Paul VALÉRY, *Chairman* (French), poet and philosopher, Member of the Académie Française ;

Professor Viggo BRÖNDAL (Danish), Professor of Romance Languages and Literature at Copenhagen University ;

Professor Béla BARTOK (Hungarian), composer, orchestra conductor, and musicologist ;

M. Karel ČAPEK (Czech), dramatist and publicist ;

Professor Dietrich VON HILDEBRAND (Austrian), Director of the review *Der Christliche Ständestaat* ;

M. Georges DUHAMEL (French), Member of the Académie Française, Director of the *Mercure de France* ;

Sir Richard Winn LIVINGSTONE (English), President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford ;

M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA (Spanish), former Ambassador, former Professor of Spanish Literature at Oxford University ;  
M. Thomas MANN (German), man of letters ;  
M. Ugo OJETTI (Italian), man of letters, Member of the Royal Italian Academy ;  
Professor ROHN (Swiss), President of the Board of the Federal Polytechnic School ;  
Mr. Royall TYLER (American), archæologist, author of several publications on Byzantine art ;

Mlle. Hélène VACARESCO (Roumanian), woman of letters.

Foreigners invited by the Hungarian Organising Committee :

M. DORSCH (Austrian), Chairman of the Austrian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

M. USSANI (Italian), Professor of the University of Rome ;

M. HUIZINGA (Netherlands), Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

M. IBROVACS (Yougoslavia), Chairman of the Yougoslav National Committee.

M. DE HALECKI (Polish), Professor in the University of Warsaw ;

M. OPRESKO (Roumanian), Professor in the University of Bucharest ;

M. J. ESTELRICH (Spanish), Member of Parliament, Member of the Board of the Bernart Metji Foundation, Barcelona ;

M. PIAGET (Swiss), Director of the International Bureau of Education at Geneva.

Hungarians invited by the Hungarian Organising Committee :

M. André ALFÖLDI, Professor in the University of Budapest ;

Baron Béla BRANDENSTEIN, Professor in the University of Budapest ;

M. Alexandre ECKHARDT, Professor in the University of Budapest ;

M. Jules GLATTFELDER, Bishop of Csanad ;

M. Jean HANKISS, Professor in the University of Debrecen ;

M. Joseph HUSZTI, Professor in the University of Budapest ;

M. Joseph IMRE, Professor in the University of Szeged ;

M. Charles KERÉNYI, Professor in the University of Pecs ;

M. Jules KORNIS, Professor in the University of Budapest ;

M. Albert SZENTGYÖRGYI, Professor in the University of Szeged ;

M. Béla ZOLNAI, Professor in the University of Szeged ;

Mme. Cécile DE TORMAY, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Of all the " Conversations " organised by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, that of Budapest was one of the most interesting and most carefully prepared. Many written contributions had been sent in advance by some of the persons invited. These contributions served as a basis of discussion, and allowed the debates to be conducted, if not in a strictly methodical, at any rate in a consecutive manner. The teaching of the humanities and the present value of that teaching were dealt with in a very large number of statements. Nevertheless, the discussion, particularly at the end, assumed a wider scope, and dealt with the more general theme of the " training of contemporary man " and with the definition of a modern humanism.

Those taking part in the " Conversation " received a warm welcome from the authorities and intellectual circles of the country. They emphasised that this meeting was the first which had been held in Hungary under the auspices of the League of Nations. The atmosphere in which the Budapest " Conversation " took place was an extremely stimulating one, and the method recommended by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters once more proved its practical importance and value.

(c) *Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.*

(See Appendix 2.)

(d) *Committee of Scientific Experts.*

(See Appendix 3.)

(e) *Committee of Architectural Experts.*

(See Appendix 4.)

#### V. Educational Information Centre.

The main purpose of the Educational Information Centre is to act as executive body of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching. Its chief function, therefore, is to carry out the Committee's decisions and to set on foot enquiries and consultations with a view to collecting the material required by the Committee in the performance of its duties.

" *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching* ".

A second number of this periodical was published by the Information Centre in December 1935. The favour with which the first number was received in a great many countries induced the Centre to proceed with its new programme, and to include in it an increasing



number of articles on the League's various activities, for the information of the teaching profession. As the English edition of the second number is already exhausted, the Centre proposes to print a larger number of copies in future. Arrangements have also been made to resume publication of two numbers annually instead of one.

*Publication of a Work on the League of Nations for the Use of Members of the Teaching Profession.*

During the past year, the Information Centre, in conjunction with the Information Section, brought out a publication of two hundred and forty pages, entitled: "The Aims, Methods and Activities of the League of Nations". On a final revision of the text, the Centre was careful to see that account was taken of the principles laid down by the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching at its second session. The Centre has entered upon an extensive correspondence to ensure the circulation of this work among all those likely to be interested. From the letters and newspaper-cuttings which have reached it, it is clear that this new publication has been most favourably received. Already a new English edition is contemplated for this year. Negotiations have been begun with various countries with a view to the publication of this book in languages other than the official languages of the League.

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

In agreement with the Executive Committee of the Permanent Conference, it was decided that new proposals for co-operation between that body and the Advisory Committee should not be put forward until the latter had examined Mr. S. H. Bailey's analysis of the present state of the study of international relations, based upon the particulars collected by the Secretariat in twenty-two countries. The text of this report will be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its third session. It will be for the Committee to decide what action is to be taken in the matter.

*Contact with the Joint Committee of the Major International Associations.*

The Secretariat has regularly followed the meetings of this body, which for the first time held one of its plenary bi-annual meetings at the Secretariat in July 1935. This meeting marked the beginning of closer co-operation between the Information Centre and the international organisations members of the Joint Committee.

VI. *Co-operation of the Secretariat of the Organisation with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

Questions relating to the cinema are dealt with in the report of the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

It should be noted that the Rome Institute has maintained its close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Organisation, and that during the period under consideration the latter has done everything it could — in accordance with its instructions — to further the extension of the Institute's activities and contacts.

In regard to the cinema, and more particularly its recreational possibilities, the Secretariat of the Organisation has also been called upon to assist the League of Nations Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People.

At its recent session, that body subjected the question to a most thoroughgoing examination.

For this purpose, it had obtained the assistance of two experts — Mr. Cameron, former Director of Education for Oxfordshire, representing the British Film Institute, and Mr. Edgar Dale, Assistant Professor at the Bureau of Educational Research of the Ohio State University, representing the Payne Fund of New York.

The discussions of the Child Welfare Committee on the recreational aspects of the cinema made it clear that this particular aspect of the general problem which has long engaged the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation must also receive its consideration.

The problem is so vast and complex that the co-operation of all interested bodies would appear to be both necessary and opportune.

The recreational possibilities of the cinema must of necessity be considered in the light of its educational and cultural possibilities. A programme of work common to the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People and the International Institute at Rome — which is attached to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation — would appear to be highly desirable. Such is certainly the Institute's own view, and during the coming year it proposes to draw up a — to begin with, not too ambitious — programme of joint action for the consideration of the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People. Thus methodical and well-considered co-ordination in this field will make it possible to increase the efficacy of the work of the various organisations concerned.

In agreement with the Rome Institute, the Secretariat of the Organisation has continued its efforts to obtain new accessions to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. This Convention, which came into force on January 15th, 1935, has so far been ratified by twenty States (Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt,

Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, Roumania, Switzerland). The following States signed, but have not yet ratified, the Convention : Albania, United States of America, Finland, France, Greece, Panama, Poland. It is still open to signature by thirty-seven other States.

VII. *Relations between the Secretariat of the Organisation and National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation.*

Relations with the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation were strengthened as far as possible during the past year.<sup>1</sup>

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

The Secretariat of the Organisation is in constant touch with a variety of international organisations. It endeavoured during the past year to extend the collaboration with these bodies established in previous years.

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

With a view to establishing even closer contact between the Institute and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Executive Committee instructed the Secretariat to invite the Secretary-General of the Institute to take part in the seventeenth session of the Committee and to present a report to that body. The collaboration thus established did not fail to yield good results ; in particular, it associated the Institute more closely with the work of the Organisation in connection with copyright, etc.

(b) *International Bureau of Education at Geneva.*

In accordance with the Executive Committee's instructions with regard to the forms of possible collaboration between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Bureau of Education, the Secretariat endeavoured to strengthen the connection with the latter, taking every opportunity that occurred to collaborate with an institution whose objects are so closely related to those of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

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

The permanent Education Committee of the Union follows with close attention the work of intellectual co-operation, particularly in connection with the instruction of the young in the aims and activities of the League.

The Secretariat of the Organisation was represented at a number of sessions of that Committee during the past year. It was also represented on the Organisation Committee instructed to prepare for the World Congress of Youth to be held at Geneva from August 31st to September 7th next.

Special attention may be drawn to the very favourable reception by the Education Committee of the new publication entitled "Aims, Methods and Activities of the League of Nations", as also of the numbers of the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching*. A number of education committees of the national branches of the Union have assisted the Secretariat in the preliminary consultations with regard to the teaching of history and geography.

(d) *Miscellaneous.*

The Secretariat of the Organisation was represented during the past year at the following meetings :

Annual Congress of International Student Service, at Woudschoten (Netherlands) ;

Synchronised Educational Conferences of the World Federation of Education Associations, International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers, and International Federation of Teachers' Associations, at Oxford ;

Annual Congress of *Pax Romana*, at Prague and Bratislava ;

Annual Congress of the International University Federation for the Principles of the League of Nations, at Geneva ;

Federation of International Semi-official and Private Institutions established at Geneva.

In the case of other meetings of organisations whose activities are directly or indirectly of interest from the point of view of intellectual co-operation, the Secretariat has been able to maintain other connections either through other Sections of the Secretariat or through the Institute. Certain members of the Secretariat of the Organisation were invited to give accounts of the work of intellectual co-operation at summer courses organised at Geneva by various organisations.

<sup>1</sup> See Report of the Director of the Institute, Appendix 8.

IX. *Participation of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the Paris Exhibition of 1937.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its last session, when it accepted the invitation addressed to it on behalf of the French Government by M. Edouard Herriot, decided, in principle, to take steps for extensive participation on the part of the Organisation at the Paris Exhibition in 1937. It accordingly instructed the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Paris Institute to draw up a programme of administrative action to be undertaken with a view to giving effect to the Committee's intentions.

The Secretariat of the Organisation submitted a complete programme for the participation of the Organisation in the Paris Exhibition to the Executive Committee at the seventeenth session of the latter in December 1935.

It included the following meetings :

1. Permanent International Studies Conference.
2. General Conference of National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation.
3. Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.
4. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Provision was made for the inclusion in the provisional programme of a demonstration of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, and also for a demonstration of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which latter had been invited to give a demonstration of educational cinematography and television.

If the proposed programme is accepted, all the Committees and Commissions which ordinarily meet at Geneva will be invited to Paris, where each will be asked to contribute to the operation of the general scheme.<sup>1</sup>

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Appendix 6.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

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

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute has actively pushed on towards the completion of certain current work, especially its great *Cinematographic Encyclopædia*, and has revised its publications generally and reorganised its services and offices.

*The "Cinematographic Encyclopædia".*

The *Encyclopædia* is practically completed. The Institute will soon be able to announce the publication of this extensive work, which deals exhaustively with everything connected with the cinema and its relations with other intellectual, technical and social activities — the history and antecedents of the cinema, its artistic evolution, and the manner in which it has drawn upon other arts (architecture, literature, music, choreography, etc.); its special technique, and what it has derived from other techniques (mechanics, optics, electricity, etc.); its applications to science and education; the film industry, the film trade, cinema legislation, etc. A few figures will illustrate the importance of this production. It consists of five large volumes, containing over 3,500 pages in all, with some 3,000 articles and notices contributed by more than 150 recognised authorities in various countries, and several thousand illustrations.

At the same time, these figures illustrate the important part played by the cinema in several aspects of modern life, and reveal how much labour and money the Institute has had to expend in the completion of this great enterprise. Released from this claim upon it, the Institute will be able to extend and intensify its activities as soon as a general improvement permits.

*The Reorganisation of Documentation.*

The completion of the *Encyclopædia* will make the Institute's work much easier, because it has afforded a deeper insight into the relations between the cinema and other intellectual, social, and technical activities.

*The New Review of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

A few months after its foundation, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute brought out the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, which was published in five languages (French, Italian, German, English, and Spanish) down to the end of 1934. In January 1935, it gave place to *Interciné*, a monthly review on more comprehensive lines, embracing all the intellectual, æsthetic, technical, and social problems connected with the cinema. At the beginning of 1935, however, the increasing uncertainty of the international

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 8, page 8.

situation, especially in its economic aspect, began to affect the budget of the Institute's publications more seriously than in the past. The resources of *Interciné*, and its circulation, were rendered more and more precarious by the restrictions placed by many countries on the exportation of currency. The Spanish edition was the first to be sacrificed. Subsequently, in August, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute was compelled by cogent economic reasons to discontinue all except the Italian edition (the only one which, thanks to advertisement revenue and subscriptions, had paid its way) and an international edition. It was possible to continue on this footing until the end of 1935, but, at that point, a complete reconsideration of the position in regard to publications became imperative. The problem has been partly solved by arrangements between the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and a big Italian publishing house — the same that is publishing the *Encyclopædia*. In the first fortnight of July next, the first number of *Cinéma*, a fortnightly review which is expected to have a wide circulation, will be put on sale. It is the International Educational Cinematographic Institute's intention to co-operate unreservedly in this attempt to popularise the educational cinema.

For the present, *Cinéma* will be published only in Italian, but it will none the less be an *international* review, because it will be open to contributions from all countries, and its news, reflecting the whole of the film world, will be drawn from the material impartially assembled by an international institute.

### *International Co-operation in the Social Sphere.*

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute contributed to the proceedings of the twelfth session of the Child Welfare Committee (Geneva, April 30th, 1936) by submitting a report examining the possibilities of making the cinema as an entertainment innocuous to the young and taking the fullest advantage of it on the educational side. This report was a survey of the investigations conducted by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute since its foundation — directly, among schoolchildren and teachers in a number of countries; in conjunction with educationists, the heads of great civic associations, psychologists, physiologists, and sociologists of various nationalities; and also with the help of the worldwide material collected regarding censorship in general and child welfare legislation in particular. It examined various proposals in a critical spirit, emphasising their advantages and their drawbacks, and concluded that the subject should be exhaustively investigated in three aspects — social, legal, and technico-industrial.

### *The Customs Convention.*

The solution of these problems will doubtless be largely assisted by the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films. Its entry into force was conditional upon ratification by five States, but its efficacy will be proportionate to the number of ratifications secured. It is the extension of the "open door" to educational films that will stimulate their production and arouse among producers in different countries a spirit of rivalry by which the cause of good films cannot but gain. During the last few months, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has had the satisfaction of learning that further ratifications have been received from Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, and Nicaragua, so that twenty countries are now open to the best educational films. There is every reason to hope that more ratifications will be received shortly.

### *Television.*

It was at the beginning of last year that the Institute, at the request of its Governing Body, decided to take action in a new field — that of television.

Whether the film is employed as a medium (and it will certainly have to be so employed for a long time to come, for technical reasons and owing to programme considerations), or whether living pictures are recorded and transmitted direct, 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, etc.; in the latter case, there is a new special photographic apparatus capable of recording actual scenes, to project them immediately through space on to screens set up anywhere.

Whether the means of projection be light or electric waves is immaterial. The important thing from the Institute's standpoint is to endeavour, in concert with the other organisations interested, to contribute to the development — more especially for cultural and educational needs — of this new and potent instrument for the diffusion of ideas.

In February 1935, the Institute devoted a special number of its review *Interciné* to the various problems arising out of the practical use of television. In April, at the Institute's instigation, the first International Television Congress, under the presidency of M. Louis Lumière, was held at Nice.

It was decided at the Congress to endeavour to secure the harmonious development of television on a basis of international co-operation.

In accordance with the Nice recommendations, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute decided, in May 1935, to set up an Advisory Committee on Television Questions and an International Centre, attached to the Institute, for the study of such questions.

The Centre, which began its work on July 1st, 1935, is not intended merely to act as the executive of the Advisory Committee. It also undertakes to collect all possible material dealing with the following points :

- Technical information (patents, applications, etc.);
- Experimental information (reports of experiments and tests in different countries);
- Information regarding practical applications and information concerning the chief stations working, the way in which they work, etc.;
- Information as to public and Press interest;
- Information as to the technical relations between television, the cinema, and broadcasting;
- Information as to the use of television for cultural and educational purposes and its place in international life.

All this material is at the disposal of any bodies or private persons (scientists, journalists, etc.) that may be interested.<sup>1</sup> The Centre is endeavouring to establish contact between the principal scientific and industrial bodies and persons concerned with television in various countries, and between these bodies and those concerned with the cinema and broadcasting.<sup>2</sup>

On the financial side, the future of the Centre is secure, thanks to the generosity of the Italian Government. It will also have an experimental television broadcasting station and an experimental laboratory (now being fitted up).<sup>3</sup>

The station and laboratory will be at the disposal of scientists from all countries, who may find them of assistance in their investigations and experimental research work.

Through its activity in collecting material, as an intermediate link, and as an experimental station, the Centre hopes to contribute to the development of television.

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## Appendix 7.

### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

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#### REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

From the beginning of 1935, the Institute was able to consider intensifying its activity in the field of intellectual rights. It was particularly essential that it should devote its attention to these problems, in view of the preparations for the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, at which the Belgian Government had invited the Institute to be represented.

The Institute has continued to take part in the annual meetings of representatives of international institutions concerned with intellectual rights.

Following its scheme of work, it has appointed a Committee of Experts consisting of M. D'AMELIO (Chairman), M. BONNET (Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation), M. CAPITANT (France), M. DE FEO (Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute), M. DESTRÉE (Belgium),<sup>4</sup> M. OSTERTAG (Director of the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), M. PIOLA-CASELLI (Italy), M. RIGHETTI, and M. FARNER, together with M. CABRINI, representing the International Labour Office.

The Committee met at Rome for the first time on April 27th and 28th, 1935, and again on September 28th and 29th, 1935.

At its first meeting, it decided that the Institute should study the following questions :

- (a) The possibility of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into harmony;
- (b) Translators' rights;
- (c) Performers' rights;

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<sup>1</sup> Some of it is also given in the monthly *Le Cronache della Televisione*, published by the Centre since January 1936.

<sup>2</sup> In this connection, notwithstanding the delicacy of the international situation, the Centre has, to its gratification, been consulted by various bodies in Germany, France, and Australia.

<sup>3</sup> A Technical Committee, including several distinguished Italian scientists, is at present engaged in working out the detailed plans for the laboratory.

<sup>4</sup> M. Destrée died in January, 1936.

(d) Rights of persons co-operating in the creation of cinema films ;

(e) Measures for the preservation of artistic works in case of removal and while on exhibition in museums or other public places.

At its second meeting, the Committee considered what had been done in consequence of this decision.

(a) *Possibility of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into harmony.*

By a resolution dated September 28th, 1935, the Assembly of the League of Nations asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law "to promote, by bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions, the conclusion of a general agreement affording effective protection to intellectual works in the countries of both continents".

In consequence of this resolution, the two Institutes formed a Committee of Experts, which met on the premises of the Intellectual Co-operation Institute in Paris on April 1st and 2nd, 1936, the Institute being represented by M. Asquini and M. Capitant.

It is gratifying to learn that the Commission appointed by the Brazilian Government has taken up the work of the Pan-American Commission set up to frame a preliminary draft convention for the purpose of reconciling the demands of the American Governments with the principles laid down in the Berne Convention, as revised at Rome. The Brazilian Commission held a meeting at Rio de Janeiro in October 1935, which was attended by M. Weiss, M. Ostertag, and M. Valot, and also by M. Asquini, as representative of the Institute.

(b) *Translators' Rights.*

On the subject of translators' rights, a preliminary report, the broad lines of which were agreed to by the Committee, had been drawn up. The Institute is preparing the final report, with the valuable assistance of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(c) *Performers' Rights.*

The failure of the attempts made at the Rome Conference in 1928 to solve the problem of the protection of performers made it even more obvious that the question must be settled as soon as possible. It will be remembered that the matter was referred to the International Labour Office by the Congress of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers at The Hague in September 1929, and the Labour Office has since been dealing with it. During the last few years, it has prepared several reports embodying information of the utmost value as to the manner in which the question of the protection of performers has been dealt with in different countries. The Labour Office's conclusion is that it should be secured by an international labour convention.

The Belgian administration suggests, in the "Proposals, with explanations, drawn up by the Belgian Administration and the Berne Bureau", that, at the very least, an assertion of principle should be made in favour of the protection of performers in a new Article 11 (d) in the Convention.

In a preliminary report, the Institute surveyed the present situation and outlined the manner in which the problem can be solved. In the endeavour to reconcile the widely divergent interests involved, it attempted to find the quickest way of arriving at a just and equitable solution.

The Institute pointed out that the Belgian proposal would give rise to objections. This was confirmed by the opinions expressed by the congresses of various national and international associations and confederations. The Institute felt that the amendment proposed by the Belgian administration would have no chance of being adopted unless it were limited by the stipulation that no national laws should be passed making exceptions to the legal principle of the Berne Convention, more especially in regard to authors' exclusive rights. If that principle were laid down, the Institute thought that it could overcome the hostility displayed by most authors' societies to the introduction of any form of protection for performers into the Berne Convention. Such an article would impose on national laws certain fundamental limits which would put a stop to their constantly increasing divergence and would represent a first step towards the international protection of performers.

The Institute also came to the conclusion that a real international regulation of performers' rights would most probably be more quickly arrived at by an international labour convention than by a revision of the relevant clauses of the Berne Convention. It may be observed, moreover, that in such a matter as labour, which is regulated on different lines by States with a free and States with a controlled economic system, the model of labour conventions is preferable, because they merely lay down general principles, leaving the application of them to national legislation.

The Institute, in complete agreement with the conclusions of the International Labour Office, which are identical with those set out by the Berne Bureau in the "Proposals for the Brussels Conference" (page 44, No. 1), is of opinion that performers' rights should be based upon the principles of the right to remuneration and the right to respect.

The postponement of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference has altered the position, and the Institute feels that the solution of the urgent problem of performers' rights would be unduly delayed if it were decided to await that Conference before concluding an international labour convention. The question is now ripe to be submitted direct to the next International

Labour Conference. This is the more essential because hostility to the Belgian proposal to insert a new Article 11 (*d*) in the Berne Convention is almost unanimous.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights expressed the same view at its meeting on May 8th, 1936. It found that "the time would seem to be ripe for envisaging the solution of this question by means of an international convention", and asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation "to call the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of placing the question of performers' rights on the agenda of the International Labour Conference".

The Institute will continue its technical work in close touch with the International Labour Office. It is glad to observe that this work has been proceeding in concert with the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the International Labour Office, and that both those institutions have endorsed the Institute's conclusions.

(d) *Rights of Persons co-operating in the Creation of Cinema Films.*

This is an equally urgent problem. After careful study, the Institute, in collaboration with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and with the assistance of a lawyer, M. de Sanctis, of the Italian Authors' and Publishers' Society, drafted a proposal for submission to the Brussels Conference. It asked the Italian Government to introduce the proposal on its behalf, and the Government agreed to do so.<sup>1</sup>

The formula is as follows :

"That the following paragraphs be added to Article 14 of the Berne Convention :

"1. The film, when exhibited to the public, must bear on the strip the producer's name, the place of production, and the names of the composer of the music, the writer of the scenario, the director, and the principal actors. In the case of a work adapted for the cinema, the name of the author of the original work must also be given. These indications in themselves do not in any way affect the question whether the persons mentioned are entitled to claim rights in the film or to regard themselves as joint authors.

"2. The producer of the film, whose name appears on the strip, is presumed to be the holder of the rights for the purposes of the legal defence of the film against third parties."

In framing this proposal, the Institute was chiefly guided by the consideration that, in present conditions, if a first step is to be taken to provide protection under the Berne Convention itself for persons who co-operate in the creation of a film, the problem must be dealt with gradually. For the time being, it would be sufficient to obtain an international agreement on two special points closely connected with the protection of the rights of the persons in question.

The first point is to establish as a minimum the obligation to show, when the film is exhibited to the public, the names of the producer and certain of his collaborators (*e.g.*, the scenario-writer, the composer, the director, and the principal actors), without the effect of entitling the persons mentioned to claim rights in the film, or at any rate to regard themselves as joint authors of it.

This proposal is not meant to prejudice in any way the relations between the producer and the other persons named. Its sole object is to safeguard the right of the principal collaborators in the film to be named, whether or not they are regarded as intellectual creators from the standpoint of authors' rights; and this also makes it easier to identify the country of origin of the film.

The second point is to establish a legal formula that will meet the needs to which attention has already on several occasions been called by the categories of people affected and by institutes and organisations concerned with authors' rights.

Indeed, apart from the question that has already been discussed at length, is the producer of the film to be regarded as the holder of author's rights in it, or not? It is really necessary to eliminate certain factors that make the legal defence of the film difficult, owing to the fact that it is hard to establish what persons are to be regarded as the authors of the film.

This necessity has become plain in course of time to the various institutions and to the International Bureau at Berne, and the latter has put forward specific proposals accordingly (see "Le Droit d'Auteur", 1935, pages 15 and 77).

To meet these requirements, it seems desirable to adopt a formula whereby the producer of the film (whose name must appear on the strip) is presumed to be the holder of the rights necessary for the legal defence of the film against third parties.

The formula proposed by the Institute would make it possible to eliminate the difficulties which were present to the Berne Bureau and the Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies when they submitted their first proposals. Those proposals are too far-reaching, involving as they do the legal transfer of the rights of the direct collaborators in the film to the producer — a solution which would have very injurious results for the authors.

<sup>1</sup> Volume III, page 60, of the Preparatory Documents for the Conference.

The present proposal, on the other hand, merely establishes presumptive rights, which can consequently be disputed, and limits their effect to the legal defence of the rights in the film against third parties.

(e) *Measures for the Preservation of Artistic Works in case of Removal and while on Exhibition in Museums or Other Public Places.*

On the proposal of M. Destrée, the Institute had contemplated making a study of this problem.

It was at the Conference of the International Museums Office at Rome in 1930, which was convened for the sole purpose of considering problems relating to the preservation of paintings, that the question was first raised. At the desire of the Conference, the Secretariat of the International Museums Office instituted an enquiry, the results of which have been published in various issues of *Mouseion* (on the technique of packing and transporting objects of art — Volume 15, page 76 ; Volumes 23 and 24, pages 211 to 231 ; and an article on the technique employed in packing works of art and transporting them to Paris for the Italian Exhibition — Volumes 29 and 30). That enquiry was confined to questions affecting museums, and to firms specialising in removals and packing.

The International Museums Office informed the Institute that it had decided to enlarge the scope of the question to include administrative and legislative problems arising in connection with the packing and transport of works of art consigned to international art exhibitions. The Office accordingly entrusted the study of those problems to its Managing Committee. The Institute's Committee therefore agreed to refrain for the moment from making any suggestions on the subject. The Managing Committee of the International Museums Office, at its session in March 1936, declared in favour of the conclusion of an international convention on the subject. A draft Convention has already been framed by the Office, and will this year be laid before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, together with the report on the general activities of the International Museums Office during the period 1935/36. The draft has also been submitted to the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law for its opinion.

That the Institute has been able, during the year, to increase its activities in the field of intellectual rights is due, in part, to the constant support of the International Labour Office and the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and more particularly to its close collaboration with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

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**Appendix 8.**

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

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The rôle assumed at the present moment by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the field of international relations may appear at once difficult and secondary. Difficult, because the confused state of political affairs implies a lack of mutual understanding among Governments and among the peoples that they represent, and because doctrinal conflicts and lack of agreement on fundamental principles seem to render any hope of bringing about spiritual harmony remote. Secondary, because existing international rivalries involve such high stakes that everything else seems to be inevitably subordinated to immediate political action, for swift but limited efforts to avert war. It is impossible to question the necessity of taking measures to preserve peace, or to deny that this problem is the most urgent of all. But no solution that can be found for it will endure without solid support from public opinion. And, however bewildered that opinion may seem, it would be wrong to ignore the powerful forces which it is capable of placing at the service of the idea of peace; it would be wrong not to try to combine those forces and use them as effectively as possible. The work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation brings it into constant relations with these forces of *rapprochement* and understanding, with all who stand for international collaboration and realise the need for it; and through those relations, it finds support in more quarters and experiences fewer difficulties than might be supposed. It also finds opportunities to render services and to meet needs; and, although obliged to restrict itself to a limited field, it is thus enabled to take an active part in the organisation of international relations.

This report will show that, in all fields of technical activity, the participation of the Governments themselves and of the official bureaux is available whenever a general organisation seems to open prospects for the solution of the problems which have arisen. Furthermore, official circles are aware that only by an effort of understanding can the complexity of new situations be controlled and order be brought into the general life; more and more Governments are seeking to conclude agreements which are now often described as "agreements for intellectual co-operation", thus affording clear proof of the headway that this idea is making; more and more of these international treaties cover every aspect of intellectual life; they postulate the recognition of common principles, and thus serve to strengthen the action carried on in recent years at the international meetings called at the instigation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the purpose of defining and upholding the moral rules on which international relations should be based.

But it is not only by the adhesion of official bureaux that this renewal of international life is marked; in a reaction against the effects of nationalism and economic difficulties, the desire for collaboration is spreading to ever broader sections of the public, and is becoming

more strongly organised. It is not limited to intellectual co-operation, but in this sphere of activity, proofs of this gradual extension are numerous; the great associations which collaborate in our work are gaining new adherents, are extending their fields of activity, and are placing the problem of the *rapprochement* of the peoples among their foremost concerns. There has never been so much study or so much discussion of great international problems. This report will furnish many examples; and it may further be observed that the sense of world unity, and of the force of the principle of universality, is more clearly marked than ever before. At the same time, all these co-ordinated activities on behalf of education, the protection of the professions, spiritual propaganda and solidarity represent a triumph of organisation. Generally convinced that they represent major currents of thought, common to several continents, and that they acquire vigour and expansive force in these contacts with different peoples and cultures, the associations do not lose sight of the need for definite achievement; they utilise the wealth and variety of the elements which they attract, find support in regional movements, and apply in their own fields the soundest principles of international organisation. A close network of voluntary collaboration thus extends throughout the world, and it would be a revelation to enumerate the activities which that network supports, the conferences and congresses devoted to international questions, the collective studies carried through by its aid. Directly or indirectly, these enterprises are inspired by a desire for intellectual co-operation, and they often participate in the general execution of the programme of the international organisation; the present report can do no more than give examples, but it affords encouraging testimony on this point.

Thus, in spite of obstacles which are, unfortunately, only too numerous and hard to surmount, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations continues to grow. Only major political difficulties could endanger its existence; and the widespread support which it encounters proves that it might be an effective weapon against those very difficulties.

## II. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

### 1. WORK OF THE NATIONAL CENTRES AND OF THE INSTITUTE ON QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The scientific study of international relations, within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, has developed considerably within the past year. By way of collaboration between the scientific circles of the various countries, a new international organisation is in process of creation, provided with a common secretariat, and well equipped, thanks to the constant growth and steadily improving organisation of national institutions. Its field of activity takes in the whole group of questions which dominate foreign policy and the mutual relations of States, without neglecting those great problems which, although they do not, properly speaking, fall within the category of international relations, are nevertheless of common interest, politically or socially, to the majority of peoples — monetary, agricultural, internal economic, and unemployment problems, to mention only a few. The need for constant collaboration is felt in this field quite as much as in other branches of intellectual activity, if not more. The centres specialising in this type of activity need to be kept informed of what is being done beyond their national boundaries; they need a convenient means of exchanging information and material; they must keep abreast of foreign opinion; and personal contacts must be established as regularly and easily as possible.

The interdependence of international problems and their threatening aspect are bringing this type of disinterested research more than ever into the foreground. To say that no other period has felt to a like degree, in this field, the need for studies carried on according to the best methods is more than a mere platitude, such as statements of this sort generally are. To contribute, in this domain, to the progress of science, by improving methods and equipment and by creating new institutions; to increase the general information possessed by all those who, in various capacities, are engaged in these activities; to educate public opinion; to contribute to a better understanding of the facts, and to combat the wrong conclusions that are so commonly drawn from them and the false interpretations that are always so widely circulated; all this, if feasible, will represent an important service, and at the same time a tangible achievement, in the field of intellectual co-operation.

It would be wrong to conclude from these remarks that the study of international relations, within the scope of our activities, has already reached the stage of perfection. On the contrary, much remains to be done. The first experiences of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation are recent; they date from the Milan and London Conferences, at which the first studies on "The State and Economic Life" were undertaken. But, as often happens in international affairs, the development of the facts has profoundly modified the terms of the problem to be solved. Although a better conducted experiment in these collective activities was completed last year with the conclusion of the researches on "Collective Security", the Institute finds itself faced with a much greater task than before. The difficulties, indeed, are gratifying and encouraging, being mainly due to the growing interest which, on all hands, is being taken in this type of activity, to the birth of new study-centres, and to the need for work; but because of them, the experimental and essentially constructive period is still far from its end.

The Institute has been so fortunate as to receive substantial aid in meeting its new obligations; the Rockefeller Foundation has made a generous grant for the expansion of the



Service of International Relations, while also devoting large sums to the development of national institutions specialising in the study of these contemporary realities.

#### *Development of National Institutions.*

One of the most striking features of the enterprise we are examining is the development of organisations which seek to elucidate the different aspects of the always controversial problems of foreign policy — old institutions which have been perfected, new ones just established. As all these establishments meet in the "International Studies Conference", a more elastic formula for collaboration has been worked out, ensuring contact, not only with the regular members of this permanent organisation, but also with institutions or committees which, though pursuing the same ends, are not yet fully qualified for actual membership.

The relations of the Conference have thus expanded most satisfactorily. Co-ordinating committees for the study of international relations, embracing research work on political economy, international law, history, sociology, and geography, have been formed in Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; in Hungary, a similar committee has been set up to prepare for the 1936 and 1937 meetings; and a like organisation is coming into existence in Belgium. At limited meetings called by the Institute to study certain problems relative to Central Europe, representatives of scientific circles in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have met those of the neighbouring countries. In Finland, Portugal, the Argentine, Brazil, and Mexico, negotiations are being carried on to associate the scholars of those countries with the Conference. We are counting also on the participation of representatives of Chinese and Japanese institutions.

No less remarkable are the development of older institutions and the increase in the number of study-centres which, in any given country, are associating themselves in international work. The Council on Foreign Relations, of New York, which may be said to have been one of the charter members of the Conference, has given place to an American Co-ordinating Committee, in which the Council remains one of the most active members, and which embraces the best qualified institutions in the United States. A similar step has been taken in Austria and Czechoslovakia, where the number of professorial chairs and institutes collaborating in the international undertaking has notably increased. Measures have been taken to broaden the composition of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee, which now includes several scientific institutions of established reputation. The new *Centre d'études de politique étrangère*, the forthcoming creation of which was announced last year, has now begun its work, and adds strength to the French Co-ordinating Committee. Needless to say, the Conference also continues to receive the collaboration which it already enjoyed in Europe and overseas.

#### *General Activity of National Institutions.*

A glance at the special tasks carried out by these institutions, apart from their studies for the Conference, reveals a remarkable variety and wealth of methods. It would be a mistake to suppose that all these establishments and committees are conceived on a uniform model. Consequently, the international relations which are being established between them have the advantage of leading to all sorts of improvements as a result of comparisons and borrowings; and equal value attaches to the effort at understanding which the Conference indirectly stimulates within each country. Indeed, even the best organised institutions frequently turn for help to specialised establishments in their own country, and profit by what the latter can offer in the fields of statistics, colonial studies, public law, or economic and financial research.

The particular tasks of each institution are thus greatly facilitated; a large number of establishments and bodies which are members of the Conference naturally continue to make use of the studies of research workers and scholars, and often to instigate those studies. Thanks to the national connections we have just mentioned, these institutions are able to provide research workers with the most complete documentary material; and they can also sometimes ensure them the necessary independence to carry on protracted labours.

But there is another method that has developed greatly — that of the study-group, in which the advantages of co-operative research are combined with those of individual work. This method is well adapted to the complexity of contemporary subjects, in which there is an advantage in concentrating the resources of various techniques. It ensures the maximum of objectivity, by making possible, even in the national phase of the enquiry, the comparison of different theories and convictions. Certain institutions have carried this new mode of collaboration to considerable lengths. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs at present counts no fewer than thirteen study-groups; the *Centre d'études de politique étrangère* of Paris has seven; others have been organised by the Royal Institute of London, the Institute of History and Economics of Copenhagen, the Roumanian Social Institute, and the Council on Foreign Relations of New York.

Turning to the subjects studied by these various methods, we observe that large contributions are being made to all the problems of the age. A report drawn up by the Institute for the Madrid Conference, on the activity of the members of the Conference during the year, furnishes an imposing list. National questions, problems concerning relations from country to country, international problems proper, important subjects of common interest are dealt with. Among the activities of the American and Canadian institutions, for example, are numerous studies on the various aspects of commercial and financial policy

in the New World, and on relations between the American countries. The same is true for the European institutions. All of them take up the most burning issues of international policy : new forms and new conceptions of government ; claims voiced in this or that part of the world, overseas as well as in Europe, wherever relations are difficult. Finally, they deal with the main questions of general interest relative to monetary policy, the investment of capital, security and sanctions, and social difficulties.

To make this brief sketch complete, we should have to give abundant details of the publications brought out by these national enterprises : yearbooks, of which the *United States in World Affairs* of the Council on Foreign Relations and Professor Toynbee's *Survey of International Affairs* are the best known ; volumes of documents bringing together the essence of the important texts which have been made public during the year ; more and more numerous periodicals, the list of which is no longer limited to the excellent New York and London reviews *Foreign Affairs* and *International Affairs*, but now includes many equally interesting reviews issued by national or international institutions in America, at Paris, at Vienna, in Holland, in Roumania, etc. Particular mention must be made of the books that represent the final product of the study-groups we have mentioned, and of monographs and studies embodying individual research. Many establishments also publish information leaflets. This is one of their most useful forms of activity ; it is already well developed, and makes it possible to substitute for the too often hasty or biased information offered to the public an easily accessible documentation, established in a spirit of objectivity and based on careful study. Some of these series, such as that of the Foreign Policy Association, are already well known ; others have lately made their appearance, like those of the Paris Centre d'études ; their editors almost always display a foresight or a power of quick decision that enables them to provide information on the most immediate and controversial subjects.

Thanks to these combined efforts, regular information centres are being developed, provided with well-chosen libraries, rich in working materials, and already very often capable of responding to any possible requests relating to problems of international relations.

#### *International Connections.*

Thanks to the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, already mentioned, the Institute has been able to put into execution the plan which it worked out last year for developing its work of co-ordination and liaison among the institutions, or groups of institutions, which are members of the Conference. It has assumed a twofold task : to facilitate the joint study of a large problem, carried on through two successive years and leading to a general meeting in which the results of the researches carried out and the different opinions held are set out ; and to build up machinery for permanent collaboration, for the exchange of information, for contacts, and to promote, whenever necessary, the growth or creation of national institutions.

We shall have occasion to return to the first of these two points in speaking of the preparations for the Madrid Conference and for the 1937 Conference. The liaison service of the Institute, which has only begun to function this year, has already enabled its members — one of them in particular — to visit a large number of countries which have institutions belonging to the Conference, and especially countries in which special committees intended to collaborate with the Conference were in process of formation. The complexity of the new subject chosen for common study ("The Peaceful Solution of Certain International Problems"<sup>1</sup>) has inevitably led the staff to devote its first efforts primarily to that subject. Nevertheless, the bases for a continuous administrative connection have also been laid. By sending one of its members into the countries in question, the Institute has played an active part in the establishment of those new committees ; and it has thus been possible to organise them in the light of the experience already acquired on an international scale by the Conference in the course of its several years of existence, and in the light, also, of the results achieved in various fields by the older national institutions : for example, the utilisation of individual research, the method of study-groups, the constitution of special collections of documentation and of information departments, and the organisation of conferences followed by discussion. The best equipped establishments, in fact, already possess a highly developed organisation, and are mostly anxious to have a liaison service maintained in all the fields of activity in which they are engaged, even from the viewpoint of administration. Judging by the results obtained after a few months of an experiment which is necessarily still far from complete, there is reason to hope that this service will meet existing needs.

Needless to say, there is also room for practical collaboration between the national institutions in the special studies which they have selected on their own initiative ; many of them are dealing with kindred questions, and ought to keep one another informed of the progress of their researches. It is even conceivable that regional collaboration might be organised in some cases. The only sphere in which this has yet been attempted is that of the study of methods of peaceful settlement ; but other contacts might be arranged in the future between the committees of neighbouring countries interested in the same problems. Indeed, geographical propinquity is not always a necessary condition for this type of study ; meetings can be arranged for the examination of problems of common interest to various countries, even though the latter are distant from one another. The Institute's first attempts have, in fact, been crowned with success ; a regional meeting, to which we shall refer again, brought together at Vienna, in March, the representatives of the Institutes of Economic and Statistical Studies of six Danubian countries. Again, small international groups of experts, brought together in this case without regard to geographical considerations, met in the course of the

<sup>1</sup> "Peaceful Change".

year to discuss various specific subjects submitted to the Conference. There is no doubt that this method is capable of extension beyond the limits of the Conference and can be applied to the examination of the varied and numerous international problems that hold the attention of specialists in these matters.

## 2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE : MADRID MEETING.

### A. *Period of Preparation: Studies on Methods of Peaceful Settlement with Reference to Colonies, Population, Markets, and Raw Materials.*

The preparations for the Administrative Conference to be held in 1936 have afforded an opportunity of effecting notable improvements in the method of collaborative work which is the distinctive feature of this institution. As we have seen in the previous chapter, the work of the affiliated groups has acquired such a scope that, during the period 1936/37, the Conference and the Institute must carry through an experiment which is largely new in character. It is necessary also to bear in mind the great importance and the difficulty of the subject chosen for study (methods of peaceful settlement as applied to certain special cases; difficulties of principle and of procedure; application to the peaceful solution of economic, social, and territorial problems, with special reference to the following questions: (a) population, migration, colonisation; (b) markets and the distribution of raw materials). No problem is more urgent, or arouses more general disquietude; but, on the other hand, it is infinitely more complex than the last subject dealt with — “Collective Security”; it has been less explored, and requires the gathering of a large amount of fundamental documentary material; at the same time, attention must not be so taken up with the collection of that material that the real subject — Methods of Peaceful Settlement — is forgotten.

Accordingly, much attention has been devoted to methods of preparation, which have been appreciably improved. First of all, a general rapporteur has been appointed, as on previous occasions; M. Maurice Bourquin, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, who acted in that capacity in connection with “Collective Security”, has agreed to do so again. He was asked to draw up a general plan of work to be done by the national groups, basing it on the proposals which the Institute had asked those groups to submit to it. In view of the complexity of the subject, however, an interesting innovation has been introduced: several small meetings of experts have been called during the year to help the General Rapporteur in his task of co-ordination. These committees met on November 15th; on January 17th, in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference; and on March 13th. The following members were present at the largest of these meetings, that of January 17th: Professor Bourquin, Mr. Malcolm Davis, Professors Ehrlich, Eisenmann, Gascon y Marin, M. de Michelis, Professors Toynbee, Verzijl, Demangeon, Hauser, M. Maurette, Mr. Kittredge.

Again, small international groups have been formed to keep in touch with the progress of the work in the four questions specially singled out by the General Rapporteur, in agreement with the experts and the national groups, as constituting the framework of the common programme of research: the colonial problem; raw materials and markets; questions of population and migration; and, finally, a typical regional problem, that of the Danube region. Rapporteur-Secretaries have been appointed for each of these four international study-groups: M. Christophersen (Norwegian) for the problem of colonies; M. Dennery (French) for raw materials and markets; Mr. Cromie (American) for population and migration; and Major Wright (Danish) for the problem of the Danube. Finally, it has been arranged to have special monographs written by international experts; we may cite, by way of example, a subject already decided on in this connection: the habitability of different parts of the world by different peoples.

To complete this machinery of collaboration, it was agreed that the Rapporteur-Secretaries of the international groups, as well as certain Secretaries of national groups and representatives of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, should visit the different institutions which are members of the Conference, in order to facilitate their work. All the groups were asked to submit preliminary reports in time for consideration by the Madrid Conference. Moreover, a great effort was made to enable the groups, as soon as they received Professor Bourquin's first “commentary”, to express their opinions on certain essential questions, indicating, for example, what aspects of the problem they wished to take up themselves, or, on the contrary, to have discussed specially by one or more foreign institutions; what parts of the programme seemed to them to call for collaboration from the outset between several national groups; and what additions they had to propose.

The Institute was directed to provide the Conference with an international bibliography on methods of peaceful change; all the experts stressed the importance of a knowledge of the rich resources contained in the publications of the International Labour Office and the Secretariat of the League of Nations. With the help of M. Maurette, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, M. de Montenach, and M. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, it was possible to prepare an initial collection of material for the use of the Madrid Conference.

Finally, it may be mentioned that, independently of the meetings of experts already spoken of, which were held to aid the General Rapporteur in his task, the Institute had already called together the international groups whose formation was decided upon during the year. The specialists on colonial questions and on questions of population and migration

— Lord Lugard, Mr. Manning, M. Gaspare Ambrosini, M. Labouret, Baron van Asbeck, M. Galzio, M. Smolenski, M. Landry, M. Martinez Ramon, and M. Berber — met on March 13th and 14th.

Another international group, that concerned with raw materials and markets, met at the Institute on April 24th and 25th. Its Secretary-Rapporteur, M. Dennery, submitted a very complete plan, which the group discussed, adopted, and transmitted to the members of the Conference. The fourth group, which was to deal with Danubian questions, has not yet met, for it seemed necessary to begin by calling a small meeting of expert economists, who have been asked to prepare a scientific and statistical study of the most important economic and demographic problems in regard to six Danubian States : Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. It will not be possible to hold a meeting of a larger group until this indispensable documentary material has been collected.

## B. *The Madrid Meeting.*

### (a) *Study Sessions on Scientific Questions.*

The Conference, profiting by the generous invitation extended by the Federación de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios Internacionales, sat at Madrid from the 27th to the 30th of May, under perfect conditions, which enabled it, in a four days' session, to accomplish a very large amount of work. It is the Institute's duty to express to the Spanish organisers its sincere gratitude, not only for their material aid, but also for the care with which they had prepared this meeting, for the atmosphere with which they succeeded in surrounding it, and for the facilities of every sort which were placed at its disposal. These expressions of gratitude must be extended also to the Spanish Government, whose reception was deeply appreciated by all the participants ; and particularly to the President of the Federation, Professor Gascon y Marin, and his colleagues and fellow-workers.

The inaugural session was opened by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. M. Augusto Barcia. At the closing session, M. Salvador de Madariaga spoke in the name of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Conference was presided over by Professor Gascon y Marin, President of the Federación de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios Internacionales ; the study sessions devoted to methods of peaceful change were held under the direction of Professor James T. Shotwell, and those at which the university teaching of international relations was discussed were under that of Professor Ehrlich, President of the Committee of Polish Institutions.

Although the essential purpose of the Madrid Conference was to prepare for the discussions of 1937, it brought together as large a number of delegates as the previous study conference ; the new national groups, the formation of which has been mentioned above, were represented. The Conference was an impressive assembly of professors and scholars.

The main lines of the programme adopted are as follows : it is divided into two parts, one — the more important — relative to the difficulties of the problem and to the solutions contemplated ; the other relative to the methods which might be applied to the peaceful settlement of those difficulties. A very detailed plan has been prepared for the first part, subdivided into chapters : (1) Demographic questions ; (2) Raw materials ; (3) Markets ; (4) Colonial questions ; (5) National and racial questions ; (6) Questions relative to the Danube region ; (7) Other questions the study of which may later be decided on.

### (b) *The University Teaching of International Relations.*

It will be recalled that a very interesting discussion on the university teaching of international relations took place at the London Conference. It was decided to maintain this question on the agenda of the Madrid Conference ; and the Institute was directed to prepare the programme for the debate, taking as a basis the result of the London deliberations.

In preparation for the debate at Madrid, the Executive Committee of the Conference and the Institute decided to make a concise collection of material from the different national groups. It was agreed that this should bear on the most general aspects of the problem to be studied, that two whole sessions should be devoted to it, and that detailed discussion should be reserved for the 1937 Conference, after further preparation covering, in addition, this time, the administrative side of the problem — everything concerning the organisation of this particular field of education.

Sir Alfred Zimmern, who had already served as General Rapporteur last year, and had introduced the discussion on that occasion by a remarkable report, consented to perform this task again. The following agenda was decided on :

- (1) Nature and scope of international relations ;
- (2) Place of international relations as a scientific discipline ;
- (3) Purpose of the university teaching of international relations.

Two sessions of the Madrid Conference were devoted to the discussion of this subject, Professor Ehrlich presiding.

The Institute will publish the results of the Madrid debates in the *Bulletin of Intellectual Co-operation* ; it will, in addition, arrange for the systematic preparation of further discussions. Various as were the suggestions put forward at Madrid, it may at once be remarked that all the university professors who spoke agreed in considering the teaching of international relations as a scientific study of contemporary facts, and that no one considered it too near to our time

or too political in character to be treated by scientific methods ; the general opinion was that interdependence and collaboration ought to exist among the different branches of knowledge and teaching which deal in various ways with present-day international relations. Finally, very interesting suggestions were made regarding the consequences, from the standpoint of university organisation, of this need for new studies, which will undoubtedly develop further.

(c) *Administrative Meetings.*

A large number of questions relative to the organisation of the Conference were on the agenda of the administrative meetings. The latter led to a discussion of the Institute's methods of liaison and of the technical co-operation of the members of the Conference — for example, the exchange of bibliographical data and of copies of publications, and the preparation of an international bibliography of international relations.

The conditions of admission to the Conference, which were drawn up last year, were given final approval ; as we have seen, they allow of an increase in its membership. The Conference had, further, to designate a new President for its Executive Committee ; it unanimously elected Professor Gascon y Marin in place of Professor Eisenmann, whose term had expired, and who was chosen Honorary President of the Committee. Finally, it accepted the French Committee's invitation for next year, and will meet in Paris from June 28th to July 4th, inclusive.

### 3. ENQUIRY ON MAN AND THE MACHINE.

Professor Shotwell's proposal for extending the activity of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the field of the social sciences, with a view to furthering their progress and developing additional contacts among their representatives, led, among other things, to a project for studying the effects of mechanisation on modern life. This undertaking, which was to be carried on in entire agreement with the International Labour Office, provoked a very interesting discussion last year, in the course of its examination by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The result was that the subject was enlarged to embrace the principal consequences of technical progress, the recent tendencies in its evolution, and the possible human attitudes to the machine.

It is obvious that a study of this nature offers a particularly favourable field for collaboration with the International Labour Office, since the latter has already accumulated abundant material on this subject, maintains regular relations with organisations and experts thoroughly versed in the matter, and is called upon, in virtue of its functions, to deal with some of the consequences of mechanisation. On the other hand, the psychological, sociological, and moral effects of technical progress offer a vast field for the disinterested study of scholars ; and here the Institute may play its part.

In order to define the subject more precisely, a first study has been prepared in two parts, the one by two members of the International Labour Office, M. Dubreuil and M. Méquet, and the other by an expert designated by the Institute, M. Luigi de Simone, who dealt more particularly with the economic and social consequences of technical progress. On the basis of these studies, a small editorial committee, including the member of the Institute staff in charge of this work, met at Geneva last April, at the headquarters of the International Labour Office. It laid down the general lines of the study to be undertaken jointly by the two institutions. The committee has endeavoured to trace a general tableau both of what might be called the philosophical problem raised by mechanisation and of the practical consequences it entails ; it is thus bound to call upon persons qualified to deal with the ideological aspect of the question, as a problem of present-day humanism, and also upon experts familiar with the special study of its technical and practical aspects.

After the technical definition of mechanisation already adopted last year, this summary takes up mechanisation as a sociological phenomenon, as one of the universal characteristics of modern civilisation. Mechanisation is to be studied as an effect of man's efforts to conquer natural forces ; its consequences in the economic, political, and moral fields are to be examined ; and it is to be considered as an aspect of community policy. Another chapter will be devoted to mechanisation and society : the effects of mechanisation on the national, racial, and other characteristics of peoples ; tendencies toward standardisation and uniformity ; the attitude of man to the machine.

After the study of mechanisation and society will come that of mechanisation and man : the machine in the service of man ; the physical, physiological, and psychological effects of the mechanisation of work on the worker ; the adaptation of mechanisation to the worker, and of the worker to mechanical work ; the effects of mechanisation on the worker as a member of the workers' community ; quantitative and qualitative distribution, and variations of the labour market. A sort of explanatory questionnaire has been appended to the plan. It calls attention to the particular points whose study is especially desirable with a view to obtaining an answer to the question so often and so superficially raised : do the advantages of technical progress outweigh its drawbacks, in view of the unheard-of facilities it brings to mankind, the new media and art-forms it creates, the industries and activities it engenders — all this mass of riches undreamed of by earlier civilisations ? More generally, how does contemporary life seem destined to evolve under the pressure of these factors ?



Before turning to experts and organisations, a complete list of which has been drawn up, together with a bibliography of the question, the Institute and the International Labour Office have submitted the plan which they have worked out to a few persons of recognised competence for their opinions. As soon as their replies are received, the enquiry can begin. The problem will naturally not be submitted as a whole to each of the persons consulted; the opinion of each will be solicited only on a limited number of questions. These studies can then be brought together and published as a series of monographs, perhaps with the aid of special committees. It is to be hoped, furthermore, that at the conclusion of the enquiry it will be possible to organise a Conference.

### III. "CONVERSATIONS".

#### 1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE "CONVERSATION" METHOD : PROGRAMME OF SUBJECTS TO BE TREATED.

When the Committee on Arts and Letters decided to institute " ' Conversations ' between qualified representatives of high intellectual activity ", its aim was to bring the support of the intellect to the organisation of international relations, and to supplement the patient labours of specialists by the examination of the general problems which dominate our age. It considered that an effort at mutual understanding needs to be supported and directed; that intellectual agreement, while it may find expression in technical achievements, ought also, and primarily, to take the form of the recognition of principles.

Since then, a series of experiments has been made, which the Committee on Arts and Letters and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have studied and discussed, and the results of which have been presented to them in an already large collection of volumes. It does not seem an exaggeration to say that this series of works constitutes a valuable body of material on the problems which concern our age, and one which it will be impossible to neglect; it is original in that it confronts the viewpoints of men equally accustomed to reflection and study, but coming from different countries, trained in the most varied branches of study, representing traditions and doctrines which are sometimes opposed; all of them, nevertheless, concerned about what the morrow holds for us. Criticisms have, indeed, been formulated; there is sometimes a certain hesitation as to the proper character of these debates. Ought they to be limited to the examination of general problems — to an attempt to discover, step by step, the principles which would ensure the future harmony of human societies, to-day so chaotic; to the discussion of international relations; to defining a contemporary humanism, adding to the teachings of the past the wealth and the infinite variety of present resources? Or should they, on the contrary, be concentrated on limited subjects, not, indeed, so as to convert them into debates among specialists, but rather to determine the significance of the international collaboration which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute are seeking to base upon solid achievements by technical workers? The majority of the subjects chosen by the Committee on Arts and Letters correspond rather to the first of these definitions. Apart from the Venice " ' Conversation ' on Art and Reality ", which is to be followed by a discussion of the same nature on the teaching of the arts and the training of public taste, it is clear from the very titles of the volumes containing the results of these " Conversations " that the Committee on Arts and Letters has given its main attention to " questions of a more general character which, in the present state of world affairs, are of direct interest to the future of human culture ". In so doing, it has acted in accordance with the terms of the charter under which it was constituted.

The discussions which have taken place this year, however, notably in the Bureau of the Committee, have brought to light a desire to draw up a general plan, as coherent and orderly as possible, for the successive exploration of the various, but clearly defined, aspects of the problems of international collaboration — a plan that will give the intellect a guiding rôle in the search for the necessary solutions, in their definition, and in the discovery of the means of reaching them. The Committee, in taking this position, has remained faithful to the mission which it assumed several years ago: it wished to ensure to the intellect its rightful place in life, to prevent man from being overwhelmed by technical progress and by the growing complexity of events. The Committee at that time indicated some of the questions which seemed to it to deserve attention — the aim of education, the new forms of humanism, the relations between the intellectual order and the technical order.

#### 2. THE BUENOS AIRES "CONVERSATIONS".

On the occasion of the Congress of the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, which is to be held in Buenos Aires next September, a meeting between Latin-American and European writers has been arranged, on the initiative of M. Antonio Aita, General-Secretary of the Argentine P.E.N. Club.

The theme chosen will afford an opportunity of ascertaining the present state of intellectual relations between America and Europe; comparing the influences that they exert on one another at the present time with the influences exerted in a past which, though recent, was nevertheless very different; and perhaps determining the direction of future collaboration.

#### 3. PLANS FOR "CONVERSATIONS" ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS : SANTANDER MEETING : M. BIAŁOBRZESKI'S PROPOSAL.

The Institute has also received an invitation from the Universidad internacional of Santander to lend its aid in the organisation of a " Conversation " to take place at the end of the month of August<sup>1</sup> next, with the help of the facilities offered by the meetings arranged by

<sup>1</sup> The meeting was postponed.

the Universidad itself for that period. In this case, it is proposed that distinguished scientists should examine a subject which directly concerns them : the future of scientific research and of science in modern societies, and its rôle in the life of the community. The Institute has had the good fortune to prevail upon Professor José Ortega y Gasset to prepare an introduction which will develop the theme of the debate and guide the discussion.

At a meeting of the Committee, Professor Białobrzęski had taken the initiative of proposing the organisation of a "Conversation" on a scientific theme. He considered that the progress of contemporary physics, its discoveries, and the transformation of theories about matter had upset the old conceptions, and that it was desirable to explore the immediate consequences, for thought and the conception of life, of these recent conquests of previously unknown territory. This initiative has met with the warm approval of the various personalities of the scientific world whom M. Białobrzęski has since consulted. He has prepared an explanatory note demonstrating the wealth of suggestions to be discussed among the representatives of the scientific world and of other branches of intellectual activity which likewise profit by the progress of the human mind represented by the results obtained in one of the branches of research. It is apparent that preparations for the projected meeting must be made with care ; in the opinion of M. Białobrzęski himself, they should take about a year, after which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be invited to organise the "Conversation".

#### 4. "OPEN LETTERS".

The Institute was unable to publish the volume of "Open Letters" which is to follow "Civilisations", and which should have appeared in the course of the year. Contributions have been received from Professor Radhakrishnan and Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah ; other letters have been promised, and will complete this series.

### IV. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

#### 1. CONVOCATION OF A DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING AND PEACE.

Preparations for the diplomatic conference which will be called to examine the Convention drawn up under the auspices of the International Committee have reached the final stage.

The Council, at its meeting of January 20th, 1936, decided to call a conference. It will meet at Geneva on *September 17th, 1936*. At its session of last May, the Council appointed M. Raestad, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, President of the Drafting Committee of the Convention, to be President of this Conference.

#### 2. BILATERAL INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

A study was submitted last year to the Committee on the intellectual agreements reached between a number of countries. After examining this, the Committee asked the Institute to see whether it would be possible to publish a collection of these agreements, with statements, where possible, of the results obtained. A large body of documentary material has been brought together with the help of the National Committees and of the Government delegates, in pursuance of this request. It has thus been possible to verify the completeness of the list, and also to ascertain whether the agreements concluded have been ratified and applied. An effort has also been made to find out what have been the results of these agreements — a somewhat delicate task. In spite of the good will of the government offices to which questions have been addressed, this work of documentation and verification is not yet quite complete ; but it is proceeding satisfactorily, and the Institute will certainly be in a position to publish in the course of next year the collection requested, which will provide a large amount of valuable information.

It will include only the intellectual agreements concluded since the war.

It may be that, among these pacts, some trace is also to be found of political considerations and of international difficulties ; none the less, they afford a striking testimonial to the part played by the representatives of the mind in the preparation of peace, and to the desire to base international relations on mutual understanding ; they can also furnish solid support to the work undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; and it should be possible to draw valuable conclusions in this connection from the collection now being prepared.

### V. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

#### 1. PROBLEMS OF THE CREATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORK AND OF PLACEMENT : STUDY OF THE EMPLOYMENT MARKET IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

I. It is obvious that the support of the International Labour Office is indispensable in dealing with this problem, because of its recognised competence in such matters, its experience in unemployment questions, and the work which it has accomplished for the International Commission of Intellectual Workers.

II. The question of the creation of additional intellectual work has already been studied by the Institute, notably in the enquiry which it conducted last year, for the Committee of International Students' Associations, on the measures taken in all countries to combat the

shortage of work in the intellectual field. The regular activities of the Institute, moreover, tend in a large measure to stimulate the improvement of intellectual equipment, to develop new enterprises of interest to numerous categories of intellectual workers, and to defend their rights.

None the less, there is room for more systematic activity, the more so because a movement for the creation of work for unemployed intellectuals is taking shape in various countries. It is also important to look ahead; and the investigations which the Institute is pursuing or contemplates pursuing, by means of international collaboration, with a view to securing the better preparation of young people for the tasks of life, aim at devising durable solutions for the unemployment problem.

Great efforts seem to be in prospect in various countries to create strictly intellectual work. Steps have already been taken in France, for example, to employ a fairly large number of intellectuals in statistical work, in compiling inventories and catalogues — in a word, in completing, on several essential points, the intellectual equipment of important administrations or organisations.

It would be wrong, certainly, to neglect the relief projects which are supported by public budgets. In this field, a considerable number of plans have already gone into effect.

III. There remain the two other aspects of the problem : the placement of intellectuals abroad and the distribution of intellectual work within countries affected by unemployment.

In this connection, attention may be called to the recent creation, in various countries, of centres of university and professional information, whose essential aim is to provide particulars of the national situation in regard to employment.

These centres, thus far, appear to be organised on various plans; and, although they have the same ends in view, they do not all seem to meet existing needs in the same degree.

A rapid review of the international documentation which has been assembled at the Institute reveals the possibilities offered by these new creations, and also the desirability of co-ordinating these different activities, if it can be done. A systematic and effective concerted campaign for the placement of intellectuals cannot be undertaken lightly, and it would be well to begin by perfecting all the agencies which make it possible to ascertain, in the various countries, the supply and, especially, the demand.

The initiatives taken in various countries seem to herald a general movement for which it is desirable to ensure the greatest possible chances of success. The opening of national centres of university and professional documentation in the majority of countries is the necessary first step; its result would be to make available all the information required for a policy of intellectual work, from the national and international viewpoints.

The study of the present situation of the labour market and also of its possible variations; supply and demand; technical and practical training of intellectuals seeking employment abroad; action calculated to promote legislation as favourable as possible to foreign intellectual workers; extension of the measures adopted in various countries to reduce unemployment of university graduates: such are the principal elements of the programme.

Its application presupposes, not only a considerable effort of co-ordination, but also an improvement of the statistics of the intellectual professions, as well as of university statistics; the adoption of thoroughly worked-out methods which will yield comparable results; and a number of other measures of organisation.

Most of the practical results already achieved have been obtained in Europe or in a limited number of oversea countries. When we talk of unemployment among intellectuals, we cannot help thinking, in view of the sufferings caused by this new calamity, that work could perhaps be found for intellectuals in new countries and colonisation areas. This problem, to be sure, raises many difficulties; but it should not be neglected. That there are at least limited possibilities is proved by the employment of a certain number of European refugees who have left their own countries. Numerous private organisations are thus engaged in finding work for certain categories of intellectuals. But, it is impossible to recommend effective remedies for the unemployment of intellectual workers unless the recommendations can be based upon accurate documentation and firmly established national organisations. There can be no question of arranging for the emigration of intellectual workers to certain new territories without first making sure that work is available for them and that they will be assured of possible living conditions. Such arrangements are already being made, in a certain measure, through private organisations, public administrations, and even legations, consulates, and embassies abroad. It is to be hoped, however, that, with a better organisation of information and statistical services, all opportunities may be utilised to the full. The extension to the largest possible number of countries, especially overseas, of the measures already taken to ensure a more effective investigation of present and future possibilities is therefore highly desirable; it is by this means, it would seem, that concrete results might be obtained in the near future. Needless to say, in pursuing this urgent task of solidarity, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should make a point of seeking the support of all the private organisations whose activity is already directed towards the same goal, and giving them its support in return.

## 2. OVERCROWDING IN THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The question of the overcrowding of universities and of unemployment among intellectuals has already been thoroughly studied by the International Labour Office, in collaboration with the Institute. The latter proposes to take up the problem of adapting secondary-school pupils to the conditions of life and finding schools for them where they will receive a training suited to their talents. With the approval of the Executive Committee, it has collected some preliminary information on this question, which is occupying the attention of the school authorities of a large number of countries. It would be desirable to carry this study further, giving due consideration to experiments now being tried; most of these are essentially practical, and some are also based upon broad theoretical studies.

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For a long time, the overcrowding of the secondary schools, and consequently of the advanced institutions, did not present the grave character which it assumes to-day in many countries; partly because they were accessible only to a limited number of children, a situation which to-day is tending to change completely; and partly because economic conditions were more satisfactory. More recently, however, educationists have been faced by very grave problems; they have partially solved them, while preserving the traditional framework of secondary education, by broadening the curriculum, to an extent which, indeed, has often been considered excessive, and by allotting more space to scientific studies. But it does not seem sufficient to "modernise" the humanities; the problem has grown more complex under the pressure of facts; there is a risk, in the long run, of depriving secondary education of its character of general training without in the least remedying the evil of overcrowding in a number of occupations. It does not appear that anything is to be gained by depriving young minds of the culture which is their right.

On the other hand, it seems necessary to adapt secondary education in such a way that children can receive the sort of training which is best fitted to their capacities. Thus arises the very delicate problem of selection. We shall not here consider it from the point of view of pedagogy — we shall leave that aspect to experts — but in relation to the administrative organisation of secondary education. There is, indeed, a link between these two aspects of the problem.

It is from the standpoint of the requirements of this selection that the problem of the reorganisation of intermediate education should first be approached. The general tendency of the reform would be to co-ordinate the different existing types of secondary education, so as to create an educational system including a sufficient number of variants, with possibilities of reorientation at different stages.

It would be necessary likewise to provide, for pupils who have gained the secondary-school leaving certificate, but who do not seem specially fitted to go on to the university, courses in technical schools, where they could acquire practical professional knowledge.

The information gathered by the Institute shows that many further questions of detail arise, such as the simplification of the entrance requirements and of the instruction offered in technical schools, which are often extremely diversified, and the introduction of practical exercises in the general culture sections.

The information collected, which, of course, needs to be completed, already covers a certain number of countries where more or less comprehensive measures have been taken to try to meet, in a certain degree, the new needs described above, where theoretical studies and enquiries have been carried out.

Certain general conclusions already emerge from the whole body of measures which have been taken or recommended. There are also very important points on which the experts consulted by the Institute are strikingly unanimous. The Institute might be authorised to carry farther the comparative enquiry which it has begun and to arrange on these bases, with the aid of qualified educationists, exchanges such as may lead to conclusions helpful to all those who are concerned with this problem.

## VI. EDUCATION.

### I. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES.

#### A. *Organisation of Higher Education.*

The Committee of Directors of Higher Education has not met during the year, but its members have remained in constant touch with the Institute for the final work on the first volume, just published, which deals with the following eight countries: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

The various chapters devoted to these eight countries allow of a comparison of the different university systems.

#### B. *University Exchanges.*

##### (a) *Holiday Courses in Europe.*

The ninth annual list of holiday courses in Europe was published last January. It contained practical information concerning 154 advanced courses for foreigners which will be given during the summer of 1936 in nineteen countries

(b) *Students abroad.*

Since the autumn of 1935, the half-yearly bulletin *Students Abroad* (in the French edition, *L'Étudiant à l'étranger*) has developed and has become, partly through its readers' active collaboration and friendly encouragement, a source of information on all matters connected with those international travels which are to-day a feature of student life in every country.

C. *Committee of International Student Organisations.*

The Committee of International Student Organisations has just completed its tenth year of existence. The first meeting was held at Geneva from April 8th to 10th, 1926, with M. G. de Reynold presiding, and with the participation of the seven organisations which still compose the Committee : the International Confederation of Students, International Student Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Student Christian Federation, the International Universities League of Nations Federation, *Pax Romana*, and the World Union of Jewish Students. The small committee which met in Paris at the end of 1935, as it does each year, to discuss routine matters and questions of common interest to the affiliated associations, and to prepare the agenda for the plenary meeting of 1936, felt that the completion of the first decade could not be better celebrated than by a general review of the activity displayed during that period by the members of the Committee and by the Committee itself. It seemed desirable, if not indeed necessary, to weigh, on the basis of documented studies, the experiences, successes, and failures of the past, to draw up a balance-sheet of the results obtained, and to work out from it conclusions with whose help the methods followed could be adapted to changed conditions. Consequently, the 1936 meeting, held at Geneva, in the new palace of the League of Nations, with M. Oscar de Halecki presiding, had as the principal subject on its agenda : Students and International Co-operation.

D. *Collaboration with China.*

The Institute has just published a study by M. Jean Escarra, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Paris, on "La science et l'enseignement du droit en Chine". The general conclusions of this remarkable work have already been brought to the notice of the Committee and of the Chinese Government. They confirm the conclusions reached by the educational experts sent to China four years ago. Apart from their general significance, they will be valuable to the Institute when the time comes for it to help the Nanking Employment Bureau for Intellectual Workers in its task of vocational guidance for Chinese students abroad.

Relations with China have been greatly facilitated, as in former years, by the Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which has taken an active part in the various activities of the Institute.

2. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES : SCHOOL MATTERS.

A. *International Educational Bibliography.*

The first attempt at an international educational bibliography, published last June by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, has been very favourably received by educationists, who recognise the value of this new documentation, which is published with the collaboration of the national centres and will present an authorised selection of books and articles.

This year, the Institute, in agreement with the experts, has extended the field of its information ; it has established a list of general headings bearing also on questions of pedagogy proper and on the philosophy of education.

B. *Teaching of History : Revision of School Textbooks.*

In the course of the past few months, several memoranda have been submitted to the Institute by the Italian Committee, which has examined 25 Dutch school textbooks, 80 French, and 14 Spanish. It is now examining 80 Swiss, Russian, Brazilian, and Chilian textbooks. The Italian Committee has, in turn, received observations on Italian textbooks from the Polish and Dutch Committees. It has transmitted these observations to the authors, asking them whether they were willing to rectify the passages indicated, or whether they preferred to discuss the points raised with their Dutch and Polish colleagues.

The French Committee has communicated the observations of the Italian Committee to the French publishers involved. It has since been informed that the authors of the textbooks were considering those observations and would take account of them in all cases in which they seemed justified from the viewpoint of science and pedagogy. The results will be reported to the Italian Committee.

The French Committee, for its part, has examined a large number of German textbooks, and has assembled its criticisms in an ample memorandum. A sub-committee of the Polish Committee has made a thorough study of 12 French geography textbooks and 145 German books, including textbooks and works recommended by libraries. Out of 96 books reserved for special consideration (about 12,000 pages), most of them dealing with geography, history, and civics, 63 have been singled out as particularly dangerous to international understanding. The report on this work fills 116 typewritten pages. The Polish Committee is further

examining 27 Latvian books, chiefly used in minority schools, and 24 books used in the Free City of Danzig. It has also, as we have already noted, submitted observations on two textbooks to the Italian Committee.

An interesting step has been taken by the Baltic Conference, at which the National Committees of Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania were represented. It suggested that the National Committee each of these countries should set up a committee of history and geography teachers, which should arrange for the passages in the textbooks of that country concerning the other countries in the group to be translated into one of the world languages. Each of the other committees would then examine the passages relative to its own country, basing its examination on the principles laid down by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and would indicate to the National Committee of the country in which the book had been published the improvements which it would like to see made in a new edition of the book or in a similar book intended to supersede it. The four committees together would further constitute an inter-Baltic committee which would be called together when necessary.

Finally, outside the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, attention should be drawn to the very interesting meeting of German and French professors of history which was held in Paris; it ended in the adoption, subject to some reservations, of general resolutions on the spirit in which authors in the two countries ought to write the passages relative to the most controversial periods of their common history.

#### C. *Educational Broadcasting: School Broadcasting.*

Following the enquiry the results of which were published two years ago, the Institute has endeavoured to keep educationists informed of new initiatives and progress made in the field of school and post-school broadcasting in various countries.

#### D. *International School Correspondence.*

The Permanent Committee for International School Correspondence, whose Secretariat is provided by the Institute, has had the satisfaction of recording this year the formation of two new bureaux, one in Scotland and the other in Switzerland; this will enable it to meet a greater number of the constantly increasing requests for correspondence between English, French, and German members.

The *Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale* published in January last describes the recent progress of this movement in sixteen countries.

#### E. *Travel and Exchanges of Young People.*

The Institute has maintained its contacts with the national centres for exchanges and travel of young people, which form a network extending to fourteen countries. It has kept them informed of current activities, and has endeavoured to call attention to possibilities of adjustment to the present difficulties.

### 3. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Particular attention may be called to the work of the Joint Committee of the Major International Associations in educational matters, notably in support of the decisions of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching; to its work on the teaching of history; to its collaboration in the Institute's enquiry into the social mission of libraries; and especially to the great activity which it has displayed in helping to secure the application of the recommendations on unemployment among young people voted by the International Labour Conference in June 1935.

The Committee has elected new officers: Mgr. BEAUPIN has been chosen President, in succession to M. Waltz, deceased; M. MILSOM has been elected Vice-President; Mr. Malcolm DAVIS, M. GUÉRIN-DESJARDINS, and Mr. Malhon HARVEY, members of the Executive Committee, which includes in addition M. BOUGLÉ, Miss BUTTS, and Mlle. VAN VEEN.

## VII. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

(See report of Committee of Scientific Experts, Appendix 3, page 29.)

## VIII. LIBRARIES: ARCHIVES: DOCUMENTATION.

### 1. LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.

#### A. *Library Planning and Equipment.*

Last year, the Institute was asked to arrange for a study of the building and equipment of libraries.

The sources of information are very abundant, because of the numerous and highly diversified building and equipment projects which have been carried out in a large number of countries, and because of the constant study of the problems of library science, the discussions of specialists on the equipment of libraries, and the numerous experiments carried on in this field. The very variety of these sources greatly enhances the usefulness of the work in contemplation.

### B. *Social and Intellectual Rôle of Popular Libraries.*

This study seems likely to make a very useful contribution to the great problem of popular education, which is so important for the future of society and culture and which has always commanded the attention of the Committee. The latter will probably be obliged one day to take up that problem as a whole; and it will then be very helpful to have approached it already in some of its special aspects, such as that of workers' leisure or that of which we are speaking here. The present problem, like that of workers' leisure, is complex; the information needed must be sought in various quarters, in some of which the difficulty of the task is increased by a shortage of workers and money. The Institute has nevertheless found devoted helpers in numerous countries.

### C. *Compulsory Deposit.*

This enquiry will shortly be completed, being already finished in regard to thirty-three countries. It has shown that in many cases, notably in South America, compulsory deposit exists only in connection with authors' rights and literary property, and consequently touches only a very limited part of the production of the country.

### D. *Archives.*

The first volume of the "International Guide to Archives" was highly appreciated by the administrations concerned, and by specialists and libraries. The information to be contained in the second volume will relate to oversea countries.

## 2. DOCUMENTATION.

It had not been foreseen, at the outset, that the preparation of a study on documentation would present so many difficulties. Last year, most of the chapters had been submitted to the Committee; all that remained to be done was to revise them and write a few remaining parts of the book. But this task of revision turned out to be a delicate one. We have only to think of the variety of documentation which is necessary nowadays to realise the difficulty of establishing guiding rules for those who are called on to deal practically with the question of documentation, and at the same time to grasp the necessity of introducing order and method into this field.

Wishing to obviate, so far as may be, the criticisms likely to be provoked by an attempt to clarify a controversial question, the Institute has secured as many opinions as possible before concluding this task. Last April it called together a Drafting Committee whose members were: M. J. Alingh Prins, President of the International Institute of Documentation; M. P. Bourgeois, Chef de Service at the Maison de la Chimie; Mr. John D. Cowley, Director of the School of Librarianship; M. Jean Gérard, President of the Union française des Organismes de Documentation; and Mlle. M. Rothbarth, Secretary at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The editorial board carefully examined the observations formulated by the Institute's correspondents, and, after making the suggested modifications in all cases where it seemed desirable to do so, requested the Institute to prepare the final text. It will appear under the collective responsibility of the Committee, which has agreed to abandon the plan of signed articles.

## IX. LITERATURE : HISTORY.

### 1. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

#### A. *Ibero-American Collection.*

Three new volumes have appeared or will appear in 1936 :

(a) "Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis, translated by Francis de Miomandre, with a preface by M. Afranio Peixoto, of the Brazilian Academy, was published in April. M. Francis de Miomandre's translation has been revised throughout by the Brazilian writer Ronald de Carvalho.

This volume is the second in the Brazilian series. Two other works in this series, "O Mulato", by Aluizio Azevedo, and "Essais", by Joaquin Nabuco, have already been translated. One of them will be published at the beginning of 1938.

(b) The "Essais" of E. M. de Hostos, a Porto-Rican writer, who died in 1903, were published in June. They were translated by M. Max Daireaux, with prefaces by M. Pedro Henriquez Urena (Dominican Republic) and M. A. S. Pedreira (Porto Rico).

(c) Finally, a second volume in the Argentine series — "Mis Montañas", by Gonzalez, translated by M. Marcel Carrayon — will be published in November.

The Publication Committee for the Ibero-American Collection met on December 19th, 1935. It decided on the issue of the following works: March 1937, "Traditions péruviennes", by Palma (Peru); June 1937, "Théâtre choisi", of Florencio Sanchez (Uruguay); November 1937, "Essais", by Montalvo (Ecuador); March 1938, "O Mulato", by Aluizio Azevedo (Brazil); June 1938, "Folklore chilien" (Chile).

In addition to the countries which have already provided funds for the publication of one or more volumes (Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico, Peru), Ecuador has officially announced a subsidy, while negotiations with Uruguay and Mexico have made considerable progress.

#### B. *Japanese Collection.*

With the approval of the Executive Committee, a new series of translations has been inaugurated, representative of Japanese literature. It rests upon the same principles as the Ibero-American Collection : to make a civilisation better known in its past, and also in its more recent developments ; to render accessible to a wide public the masterpieces of Japanese thought, notably those which have contributed most largely to the moulding of the national mentality and which are a characteristic expression of the culture of a people. With the funds placed at the Institute's disposal by the Japanese Government, a beginning can be made with three or perhaps four volumes.

With the aid of several professors of Japanese literature, and of Japanese writers visiting Europe, a preliminary list has been drawn up and submitted for the approval of Japanese men of letters, whose replies the Institute is awaiting.

After the first volume, " Haikai ", by Basho and his disciples, which appeared in May, a novel of the Meiji period, Ichiyo Higuchi — Soseki Natsumé, and a novel of the Tokugawa period, by Saikaku, will probably be published. It has been thought desirable to publish, without further delay, relatively recent works of the Meiji era and the preceding period.

Then would follow, in alternation, earlier works, Japanese classics which have not been translated into any world language, and contemporary books.

As to the classics, a first list, which is already very full, has been prepared by the specialists in Japanese literature who have been consulted.

#### C. *Plan for the Diffusion of Regional Literatures.*

In spite of the growing number of translations, countries whose languages are not widely known experience real difficulty in making their intellectual achievements known outside their own boundaries. In order that mankind may not be deprived of this intellectual contribution, M. Pillat, delegate of Roumania at the Sixteenth Assembly, is anxious that a collection should be made of representative and classic works of the European literatures written in regional languages. Many remarkable works of the past, which have become an integral part of the national heritage of some one country, are unknown to most of the other peoples ; and even in recent times books of real value have met with the same fate. M. Pillat would like the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to make them known through the medium of the world languages. It is not only the greater countries that would thus be reached ; it would be easier for the small countries themselves to become acquainted with the literature and thus understand the spirit of their neighbours ; and this cannot but help them to a mutual understanding.

#### D. " *Index Translationum* ".

The *Index Translationum* continues to appear regularly. In the course of the present year, efforts have been made to obtain direct from publishers additional information about translations published by them, notably the titles of the original works.

As to the Russian list, which presented difficulties in connection with the transliteration of the authors' names from the Cyrillic into the Latin alphabet, the Central Book Office, of Moscow, has agreed, at the request of the Institute, to collaborate regularly with the latter.

#### E. *Enquiry into the Educational Rôle of the Cinema.*

As had been announced, the Institute, with the consent of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has undertaken an enquiry into the educational rôle of the cinema. Circulars have been sent to writers, scenarists, directors, critics, and technicians of the cinema in the principal film-producing countries — Germany, Austria, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The outline of a study accompanied these circulars. The object is to ascertain the influence exercised by this new art on the public taste, culture, and tendencies. At the same time, the Institute asked these persons to indicate by what means, in their opinion, this social action of the cinema could be accentuated.

Thus far, the following have replied to the enquiry : M. Elie Faure (France) ; M. Alberto Consiglio (Italy), M. Rudolf Arnheim (Germany), Mr. Paul Rotha (England), Mr. Walt Disney and Mr. Boris Morkovine (America).

M. Pudovkin and M. Eisenstein (Russia), M. Alexandre Arnoux (France), Mr. Alistair Cooke (England), Mr. Bromfield (America), and M. Pabst (Austria) have also agreed to reply.

The Institute is urging a number of other persons to answer, so as to be able to publish the replies as a volume in the course of 1937. It has, in particular, solicited the aid of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in view of the importance of the cinema in the United States and the wealth of experiments which have been carried out in that country.



## 2. HISTORY : SERIES OF AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS.

The plan for this series, drawn up last year with the aid of a Committee of Americanists, has already been discussed at length by the Committee. It is unnecessary to review this discussion in detail ; it was agreed in principle that the Institute should promote the execution of this plan, which, it will be recalled, is due to the initiative of M. Roberto Levillier. The Committee, however, considered that, if the series was to serve the end of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation — namely, to make it easier for peoples to know one another — it should fulfil the following conditions : it should comprise a smaller number of volumes ; while it should be strictly scientific and should follow the most scrupulous historical method, it should not take on the aspect of a work of erudition, but should appeal to the enlightened public ; it should offer to this public what is at present known regarding the origins of Iberic America and the characteristic elements of its formation.

Since then, the preliminary documents prepared by the Institute, including the plan drawn up at M. Levillier's suggestion by a Committee of Americanists, have been submitted, along with the findings of the Committee, to the plenary Assembly last September. The Assembly likewise thoroughly discussed this project. The majority of the delegates of the South-American countries, as well as many European delegates, expressed their opinions and contributed many facts and suggestions. In general, they declared themselves entirely favourable to the proposal, and stressed its interest both for America and for Europe. They asked, however, that the plan should be subjected to further examination by historians, and that the latter should be commissioned to reduce the proportions of the collection. The Assembly further declared that it rested with the Governments and the learned societies concerned to provide for the execution of the plan by special contributions.

The Institute would have very much liked to present to the Committee the restricted plan whose preparation the latter recommended. Before undertaking this task, however, it had to find out whether the material conditions for the publication of the collection would be fulfilled. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. Although the Institute laid the matter before the Governments last year, it has not yet received any definite replies. M. Levillier, who has himself dealt with the question in America, reports that he has obtained a certain number of promises ; in particular, attention may be called to the generous offer of the University of Buenos Aires to translate the books written in French or in English into Spanish. But the financial basis of the enterprise, which must, according to the decisions of the Committee and of the Assembly, be independent of the budgets of the Institute and of the League of Nations, is not yet secure. The fourteen hundred letters addressed by the Institute to Government delegates, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, libraries, academies, and learned societies, and members of the International Society of Americanists, have indeed brought a certain number of positive replies in the form of promises to subscribe. But the number even of these promises is still very limited.

It will not be possible to undertake a further systematic effort along this line until the prospectus of the collection, containing the list of the volumes finally decided on and the names of the authors, has been prepared. This is a considerable task, which will fall to the Managing Committee for the collection, provided for by the Assembly ; and it will obviously require a certain time. For the moment, the Institute has undertaken only to gather the material. For the first part of the collection (Native Cultures of America), M. Paul Rivet has presented a plan comprising four points, which he considers adequate. For the second part (Discoveries and Conquests), M. Levillier has submitted a new plan calling for thirty volumes. The Institute has also received a new project by M. Ots Capdequi, calling for twelve volumes. It is awaiting the opinion of a Portuguese historian ; of a North-American historian, consulted by Mr. Leland, who himself carefully studied the project during his participation in the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session ; and of M. Almagia. Another historian of the period to be studied, M. Henri Hauser, while entirely accepting the organisation of the Levillier plan, has proposed a considerable reduction in the size of the collection. He believes that it would be possible to cut it down to ten or twelve volumes. These various documents are submitted to the Committee in the volume of annexes ; they will provide it with necessary information, and will also facilitate the task of the Managing Committee for the collection. The latter will also be presented with the further opinions transmitted to the Institute, particularly from South America. The Managing Committee should not, perhaps, be formed until all the decisions calculated to ensure the success of the project have been made ; but it might well be composed, in line with the methods employed by the Institute in gathering the materials which have just been enumerated, of M. Levillier himself and of five or six other persons, including one or two historians from Latin-American countries.

## X. FINE ARTS.

### 1. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

As in previous years, we shall confine ourselves to presenting the essential activities of the International Museums Office and of its International Commission on Historic Monuments, which can rely henceforth, thanks to the designation of new Government delegates, on the co-operation of all the administrations concerned.

It is our unhappy duty to refer at this point to the cruel loss of M. Jules Destrée, who gave the Office its original impetus and remained to the end, not only its President, but its

enlightened leader. His death leaves a vacant place which cannot be filled ; but his thought lives on, and will remain an inspiration to the work of an institution which bears the indelible mark of his personality.

#### A. *International Agreements.*

##### (a) *International Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Possessions.*

It will be recalled that a preliminary draft Convention, drawn up by the International Museums Office, was communicated to the Governments. The new text, taking into account the remarks submitted and the modifications proposed by the different administrations, was submitted to the Governments by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on March 5th, 1936.

At its first session of 1936, the Directors' Committee of the Office subjected this new text to careful examination and took pains to clarify certain provisions of the draft, so as to avoid all possibility of dispute as to its meaning. In particular, two important amendments,<sup>1</sup> in harmony with the spirit of the Convention, were introduced. It will be possible to present them to the diplomatic conference which will be called to consider the draft Convention and to discuss the final observations of the Governments concerned. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should now request the Council to approve the summoning of this Conference.

##### (b) *Agreement on International Art Exhibitions.*

The following conclusions were reached by the International Museums Office and by its Directors' Committee, meeting at Paris on March 20th and 21st, 1936. It should first of all be recalled that there exists at Paris an International Exhibitions Bureau, set up by the Convention of November 22nd, 1928, but that Fine Arts exhibitions are formally excluded from its jurisdiction. Since art exhibitions differ sharply in character and purpose from those for which the Paris Bureau is responsible, it is the International Museums Office that would be called upon to fill this gap. The functions to be performed are clearly in perfect harmony with the scope and nature of its activities. The designation "international art exhibitions" would be reserved for exhibitions of art, archæology, and history, all these fields being excluded from the Convention of November 22nd, 1928.

A certain number of criteria were next set up, relative to the nature of these exhibitions and to their scientific and educational interest. It will be readily understood that international regulation must be limited to exhibitions of a certain importance, and, naturally, to those which seek loans from public collections. In view of the risks involved in moving unique works of art, it is necessary to consider how far the educational and scientific value of these temporary loans really outweighs the dangers incurred. In attempting to harmonise the interests of preservation with the educational and scientific rôle of works of art, the emphasis must be laid on preservation. It has been recognised, for instance, that large paintings on wood should never go into international circulation when, in the opinion of the curator, moving them would involve a radical change of atmospheric environment ; objects made of fragile materials should likewise be excluded, especially when they have already been restored ; so should objects made of lead, which can transmit certain deteriorations peculiar to this metal ; and, in general, art objects whose precarious state of preservation exposes them particularly to the dangers of transportation.

But, apart from these special cases, it is unwise to move any single work too frequently. Consequently, certain principles have been proposed for limiting the number of such removals. No important object of art which has figured in an international exhibition abroad should, in principle, be included in another such exhibition until after a lapse of, say, three years. International exhibitions devoted to the same school, master, or subject, and displaying the same masterpieces, ought not to be organised more than once a year, except in special cases and under conditions specified in advance.

The actual details of the proposed regulations seek to avoid duplication and to eliminate material risks as well as the æsthetic drawbacks inherent in any hastily prepared exhibition. The Directors' Committee unanimously recognised the necessity of having plans for international exhibitions of any great importance registered in advance with the Museums Office. The curators of the public collections of a country requested to participate in such a manifestation would not be permitted to accept the invitation unless this advance registration had been effected a certain time — say six months — before the exhibition, and unless they had been advised in time to make all necessary arrangements. No request for co-operation could be considered without this preliminary formality ; if it were complied with, acceptance would, of course, depend, as in the past, solely on the authorities responsible for the preservation of the works in question.

Through its periodical publications, the International Museums Office would inform the Fine Arts and Museum administrations of the exhibition projects registered with its

<sup>1</sup> *Amendment to Article 1.* — Each of the High Contracting Parties recognises the right of every other High Contracting Party to claim the repatriation of objects which, in the terms of an official document drawn up prior to their expatriation, are of remarkable palæontological, archæological, historic or artistic interest and which are in its (the former's) territory.

*Article 17, paragraph 4 (new text).* — Any High Contracting Party may also declare that, in the event of a substantial modification in the legislation of another State regarding this question, it will continue to refer to the legislation in force in that State at the date at which it ratified or acceded to the present Convention, the other State having the right, in case of refusal, to denounce the present Convention within a period of six months as from the promulgation of the new legislation ; the Secretary-General shall then give notification of such denunciation as provided for in paragraph 2, Article 23.

Secretariat. In order not to place any difficulties in the way of the organisers, only certain essential facts would be so published : place and approximate date ; subject, with the scientific, educational, or commemorative reasons determining its choice ; quarters to be occupied by the exhibition. Various exceptions of a practical nature have been exactly defined.

One of the grave objections which have been formulated against international exhibitions concerns the gaps left in museum collections by the loan of works of art. In order to meet this situation in a certain measure, the Directors' Committee has suggested the principle of reciprocity and compensation. When a museum is asked to lend a work of art for an international exhibition, it might require in exchange the loan of an equivalent work for the duration of the exhibition. In case this were impossible for material or other reasons—legislation, for example—other forms of compensation, including even financial ones, might be resorted to ; and the draft Agreement deals with these in detail. All expenses entailed by the exchange of works of art would be defrayed by the borrowing museum or institution. Specific provisions are included governing rights of reproduction, when these rights are the property of the lending museum. In view of the scientific and educational character of these exhibitions, special facilities would be provided for specialists, as well as days on which admission would be free.

Next come detailed recommendations relative to the security of the works of art exhibited, both during transit and during the exhibition, and to insurance against various risks.

As soon as the exhibition was over, the organisers, as well as the lending museums, would communicate to the International Museums Office, in strict confidence and purely for information, a statement of any damage done to the works exhibited through accident or other cause. This data would enable the Office to study the means of reducing or avoiding such damage. The organisers would likewise report on the methods used for packing and transporting works of art, and on any other technical experience that might be useful to their colleagues or to the builders of museums.

Finally, the Directors' Committee of the Office expressed the wish that the administrations should take all necessary measures to facilitate the importation and return of works destined for international art exhibitions.

#### B. *Co-ordination.*

##### (a) *The Preservation of Historic Buildings and the Requirements of Modern Town-planning.*

In view of its composition and its programme, the International Commission on Historical Monuments, whose functions have been explained in previous reports, ought to possess from the outset exact information concerning the working of the bodies responsible, in each country, for the preservation of artistic and historical monuments. The Secretariat of the Office has accordingly undertaken a comprehensive enquiry, addressed to all the members of the Commission, the results of which will make it possible to prepare and publish in the Office's organ studies giving an exact idea of the administrative and technical services which watch over the upkeep and utilisation of the national artistic possessions. This basic documentation will be founded on administrative and legislative texts ; it will thus provide a highly accurate view of the activity expended in this field, and will enable Fine Arts bureaux undertaking reforms, improvements, or the creation of new services, to make useful comparisons. This work will be supplemented by an enquiry addressed to the private institutions which co-operate, directly or indirectly, with the national administrations—by influencing public opinion, for example—in the protection of urban areas, monumental vistas, and various vestiges of the past.

There is no need to mention for the moment the different questions of international importance or national interest which will confront the International Commission on Historical Monuments. The Office is already studying some of them, such as the protection of châteaux and privately owned historic buildings, which the economic depression has made more difficult both for the impoverished owners and for the State, which sometimes hesitates to accept the responsibility of scheduling a building as an historical monument. After the completion of the comprehensive enquiry now being conducted by the Office, when the members of the Commission are familiar with the different elements of the organisation thus created, it would be desirable to summon a plenary session of the Commission to begin the collective task.

The preservation of historical monuments has become, since the nineteenth century, a social as well as a cultural concern of all States ; in most cases, these monuments have been entrusted to the care of official or semi-official administrations. Formerly, when the administrations, more or less conscious of their responsibility, acted according to circumstances, and frequently under the pressure of public opinion, the work of upkeep and restoration did not constitute so heavy a burden on Fine Arts budgets as it does to-day. But little by little the excessive indifference of the State has given place to the contrary tendency to preserve everything. Now this new principle of the general and complete preservation of all the evidences of the past comes into conflict, not only with the new conditions of social life—with the needs of hygiene and traffic—but also with the interests of present-day creative activity in the field of architecture and town-planning. Other criticisms have been voiced : the excessive zeal for preservation, it has been said, leads to the utilisation for this purpose of funds which are thus diverted from other socially useful artistic tasks ; financial and spatial limits are imposed on the possibilities of expression of the present generation ; this hinders the creation of the works which, taken as a whole, will constitute for future generations the image of our time. Thus arises this curious contradiction : we reserve our respect chiefly for the works of the past, many of which were in their own day revolutionary

and which are in any case the expression of the *milieu* in which they were created ; while we are less willing to acknowledge the right of expression of the genius which seeks to manifest itself to-day on the same footing and with the same liberty as that of the past, whose witness we respect. Certain old monuments which we rightly admire to-day were born of the destruction, natural or deliberate, of earlier edifices.

It cannot, however, be denied that excesses may be committed in both directions. Judging from the opinions obtained by the Secretariat of the Office, both from official administrations and from various artistic circles, it would be desirable to seek a middle ground between these two hostile tendencies, neither sacrificing the interests of preservation nor hindering contemporary production, bearing in mind the demands both of town-planning and of artistic activity.

The proposal submitted to the Commission on Historical Monuments would have the advantage of possessing great interest for public opinion, and in particular for a whole professional group which is more directly affected by this unfortunate conflict between preservation and creation.

(b) *Excavations and International Collaboration.*

The complex question of excavations has been a matter of concern to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation from the outset. The studies made by the Office have shown the necessity of applying the tried and tested method of international collaboration in this field also, choosing specific problems whose solution would facilitate the work of the administrations concerned and the researches of scientists. These solutions might henceforth be more easily applied thanks to the International Commission on Historic Monuments, and in addition it would be possible to appeal to the experience of the scientists associated with the Office for Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art.

The problem of excavations presents three aspects — legislative, administrative, and technical. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has already approved, in principle, the idea of a conference of experts on this subject. Through the generous invitation of the Egyptian Government, it will be possible to hold this Conference in Cairo in February 1937, in a peculiarly appropriate setting. To complete its documentation and to define the nature and the scope of the questions to be discussed, the Museums Office has consulted numerous persons and has drafted an agenda, which has been approved by the Directors' Committee of the Office.

This agenda includes the following points : (1) Legislation concerning excavations ; (2) Administrative organisation of the services ; (3) Excavation technique and equipment ; (4) Preservation of archæological groups *in situ* ; (5) Technique of the preservation of excavated material ; (6) Museographic utilisation of excavated material ; (7) The regime of excavations and international collaboration.

(c) *International Repertories of Collections.*

With the aid of international editorial committees, the Office is pursuing the preparation of international repertories for certain special collections of works of art.

This work of co-ordination will make it possible to fill a considerable gap in the field of the history of art and archæology and will provide urgently needed equipment.

(d) *International Circulation of Works of Art.*

A further study of the laws governing the commerce in works of art from the international viewpoints (Customs legislation, importation and exportation of works of art, valuation by experts, public sale of works of art), the results of which will be published in the form of a comparative repertory of the laws of the different countries in this field, will make it possible to work out later a programme of international activity and co-ordination.

C. *Administrative Studies and Technical Researches (Museums ; Preservation of Antiquities and Objects of Art ; Historical Monuments).*

Whereas a theory of the construction and equipment of museums of painting and sculpture, and also of museums of ethnography, history, and the decorative arts, has already been to some extent developed, the curator meets with great difficulties when he attempts to organise a museum of objects whose use, purpose, or type is more special. Thus it often happens that these collections remain in store-rooms, where they are inaccessible to students, or at least hard to use for serious, systematic studies.

The Office has therefore undertaken, with the help of specialists, a successive study of different categories of collections which had hitherto often been left to private collectors. The monograph on museums of musical instruments, mentioned in last year's report, has already cleared the way for a better presentation of these specimens, whether as sections in large museums or as isolated collections ; the numerous requests received by the Office prove the value of this publication.

The major problems of museography have not been neglected by the Office, which has given adequate treatment to the recent technical achievements of the new museum at The Hague, the Portland Museum of Art, the Museum of the Louvre in its reorganised rooms, the Art Museum of Catalonia, the Pinacoteca Vaticana, the Cabinet of Prints in the National Library at Warsaw, and the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, in their new premises.

In another field, that of the preservation of works of art, the Office has carried out several special enquiries the results of which, added to the numerous documents collected in the course of several years, already constitute a large body of material ; of this it has been possible to publish only a portion — that relative to paintings.

#### D. Documentation and Publications Service.

Apart from the information which the Documentation Service of the Office furnishes through the Office's publications, it receives an increasing number of requests for information.

#### 2. INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

This enterprise has been warmly welcomed in the scientific world ; and the majority of establishments in Europe and elsewhere have joined in it. Thus the *Bulletin* of the Office has been able to secure a quantity of valuable documentation. This has been presented, according to the importance of the different laboratories of archæological and artistic research, in the form either of extended studies accompanied by illustrations or of notes grouped together to bring out the most interesting facts.

Some thirty studies of the first type have already been published. They deal with the most important institutions in Europe and overseas, describing their structure, their principal completed and uncompleted tasks, the excavation expeditions and campaigns which they organise, and the instruction which they offer, as well as their publications and programmes for the future. About as many reports on a smaller scale have been made on institutions whose means are more limited, or which, being of more recent origin, are still obliged to restrict themselves to a more modest activity. When this series of studies is complete, it might provide the material for a publication which would afford access to sources of information not at present available.

For certain countries which are specially favoured from an archæological standpoint, such as Greece and those of the Near East, the Office, with the help of the national and foreign schools established in these regions, has begun the presentation of as complete a picture as possible of archæological problems and of the present state of scientific research. The reports of the American, British, French, and Italian Schools at Athens, the Greek Academy of Archæology, the Istanbul School of Archæology, the Italian Institute at Rhodes, and the Oriental Institute at Chicago furnish a general survey of the subject. It was also felt to be desirable to help to give wider publicity to the work carried on in the Far East by several scientific organisations. Such was the object of the studies contributed by the Far Eastern Archæological Society of Tokio, by the Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient at Hanoi, by the Madras Archæological Service, and by Professor W. Percival Yetts, of the Courtauld Institute of London, who has explained the new problems raised in the field of Chinese art and archæology by the lessons derived from the recent Exhibition of Chinese Art in London.

Another project of the Directors' Committee was that the Office should prepare documentary and scientific studies bringing up to date certain great problems of archæology or the history of art, with the collaboration of the most competent scholars. Various questions of this order have been treated in the *Bulletin*: the Etruscan problem, the origin of Romanesque sculpture, the problem of the pointed arch, excavations in Asia Minor, archæological activity in Mexico, the penetration of Greek art in Asia, and the latest results of the discoveries of Slavonic archæology.

In some cases, regular discussions have been conducted between scholars through the Office, as, for example, in consequence of the studies of M. Focillon and M. Pol Abraham on the function of the pointed arch ; and again, on the university teaching of archæology and the history of art — a question which has been much discussed at recent international congresses, and on which an enquiry has begun, following a general exposition by Professor L. Venturi. It has taken the form of a sort of "Conversation" by correspondence, in which M. Déonna, M. Ph. MacMahon, M. E. Schaub-Koch, and M. Lalo have already taken part, and in which M. Tatarkiewicz, Mr. G. Price, Mr. Jones, and M. Ch. Argan will also engage. We may mention also the question of the new methods recommended for archæological field expeditions, on which the Office is trying to collect information in the countries with the most experience in this domaine. The first study, on the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum, was prepared by the late A. Colasanti.

#### 3. FOLK ART.

The Institute has just completed the second volume of the repertory devoted to folk music and song ; it will reveal the present state of research and scientific collection in the following countries : South Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Switzerland, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia. Information concerning the great international collections of folk music at Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, together with an index to the two volumes, will complete this work.

### XI. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

#### 1. A UNIVERSAL CHARTER FOR AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

##### A. Participation in the Experts' Mission to Rio de Janeiro.

Last year, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation received, through the Brazilian delegate, an invitation from his Government to share in the preparation of a draft world Convention on authors' rights, in accordance with a decision reached in 1933 by the seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

In view of her peculiar position as the one State which is a member both of the Berne Union and of the Pan-American Union, Brazil asked the Pan-American Union to entrust her with the task of drawing up the draft Convention referred to, taking into account the studies carried out in Europe in execution of the resolutions voted by the League of Nations. Having set up a special Commission for this purpose at Rio de Janeiro, it decided to call in the help of an International Mission, including the Legal Adviser of the International Institute, the Director of the Berne International Bureau, an expert designated by the Rome International Institute, and the General Secretary of the International Federation of Journalists. These four persons were the guests of the Brazilian Government, which generously defrayed the expenses of the voyage. It had been specified that they were selected in their personal capacity and did not commit the institutions to which they belonged.

The Commission, presided over by Attorney-General Azevedo, included several Brazilian jurists and high officials, among them M. João Hermes da Fonseca, one of the Brazilian delegates to the Rome Conference. At the first meeting, the President called attention to the significance, both moral and practical, of the effort undertaken by Brazil to secure the creation of a universal charter for authors' rights. He pointed out that, in the discussion to which the European experts had been invited, his country was obliged to bear in mind, not its own position as a member of the Berne Union, subject as such to the same obligations as the European countries, but the position of the other American countries, which are not bound by the same treaty obligations.

These remarks confirmed a conclusion to which the Institute's previous investigations already pointed. In the present question, it is the countries of the Old World that are in the position of "appellant". Those of the New World, Brazil excepted, may consider, since their intellectual production is smaller in quantity than that of the Old World, that the intercontinental protection of authors' rights would impose a sacrifice upon them. Against this purely commercial conception, which, indeed, is already disavowed by the legislative evolution of countries like the Argentine, the intervention of Brazil brings powerful aid to the cause of authors. In present circumstances, however, Brazil cannot obtain from the other American countries an unqualified acceptance of the regime of the Berne Union. The words of the President of the Commission make it clear that any formula of universal agreement must undoubtedly be in the nature of a compromise. The attention of the European experts was called, moreover, to the almost solely theoretical value of the Havana Convention, which has been ratified by only three countries — Colombia, Guatemala, and Panama. This circumstance, already stressed both in the deliberations of the seventh Pan-American Conference and in those of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, made it impossible to reduce the problem to a mere comparison of texts. On the contrary, it necessitated the examination of the problem on the basis of a study of the legal principles in force in the two continental groups.

Three roads to the desired compromise were examined by the Brazilian Commission. The first would consist in renewing oft-repeated efforts to persuade the American countries to join the Berne Union. The second, suggested by the Brazilian Administration, would be to arrive at a new text superseding the international Conventions which protect authors' rights in the two continents. Finally, the Brazilian Commission had received the draft treaty, distinct from the Berne Convention and from the Pan-American Convention, which was prepared by the International Institute and submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last plenary session. Another project on similar lines had been prepared by the Berne International Bureau.

The Brazilian Commission ended its deliberations without coming to a final decision on any of the solutions discussed. However, its work provided the Brazilian Government with the bases for two proposals. One of these is for the optional maintenance of the system of formalities under the conditions which we have indicated. The other is that at a later date a special Conference, composed of delegates armed with full powers and technical experts from all the countries belonging to the Berne Union and from the American republics, should be called, by virtue of a decision of the Brussels Conference, for the purpose of placing the protection of literary and artistic works on a world-wide basis.

#### *B. Work of the Committee of Experts jointly constituted with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.*

The Paris and Rome Institutes, carrying out the decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, have set up a Committee of Experts to consider and prepare a universal charter of authors' rights. In addition to representatives of the other institutions and organisations concerned — the Berne International Bureau, the International Association of Letters and Art, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — the organisers invited the participation of delegates of the Belgian administration and of a number of American representatives, among them Senator José Antuña, President of the Pan-American Commission on Authors' Rights.

The Committee held its first meeting in Paris in April 1936, with Professor Capitant, one of the representatives of the Rome International Institute, in the chair. In addition to the studies made by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, by the Rome International Institute, and by the Berne International Bureau, and to the contribution made by the Brazilian Commission, the Committee found a valuable basis for its work in a report by Senator Antuña — a sequel to that which he had already prepared in 1933 on behalf of the Sixth Commission of the seventh Pan-American Conference.

This report expressed complete approval of the effort undertaken by the League of Nations to achieve world-wide uniformity in regard to authors' rights. Senator Antuña rightly denounced the "so-called interests of American civilisation" which had been invoked to justify certain acts of piracy consisting in publication, translation, or performance in violation of authors' rights. He further dwelt upon the eminently international character of the products of the intellect in an age in which science is so rapidly improving the means of intellectual expression. Retracing step by step the work accomplished in the field of authors' rights by the Pan-American Conferences, Senator Antuña showed the incessant development and progress in the New World of tendencies in favour of placing authors' rights on a world-wide basis. Founding his demonstration on the results of the seventh Pan-American Conference and on the recent deliberations at Rio de Janeiro, he demonstrated the existence, in America, of a current of opinion entirely in harmony with the generous aspirations of the advocates of the Berne International Union. This attitude was expressed in concrete form in the final resolution of the seventh Pan-American Conference, which contains a declaration of principles in twelve points, covering the most important aspects of authors' rights, as they have been brought out, in terms which are in some cases identical, by the Convention of the Berne Union.

The examination of these twelve points occupied an important place in the discussions of the Committee. From the beginning of its deliberations, it decided that, if it was to accomplish practical results, it must take as the basis of the future universal agreement the solutions already adopted by the two international systems now in force. Consequently, in its analysis of the three principal compromise formulas, which constituted the essence of its deliberations, it was guided by one dominant concern — namely, to ask neither of the two continental groups to sacrifice any of its essential principles.

(a) *The Committee's Conclusions.*

It was the Committee's task to put together, from the various proposals before it, a constructive formula for a universal agreement. Since the work entrusted to the two Institutes by the League of Nations had no other object than to prepare the way for the decisions of the Governments, the Committee did not reject any of the three solutions which it had examined. However, it felt justified in making a special recommendation in favour of the third — namely, a preliminary draft for a world Convention, of which it established the text, distinct from the Berne Convention and from the Pan-American Convention, and preserving the fundamental principles of the protection of authors' rights which are common to both systems.

Two special features mark this preliminary draft. In the first place, according to the terms of its preamble, it is open, not only to the countries belonging to the two present Unions, but also to those which, while they follow rules approximating to those contained in the text proposed by the Committee, have not yet seen their way to join in a system of international protection of authors' rights. The case of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was considered particularly. Even if it should not prove possible to persuade that country to join the Berne Union, to secure which result the professional groups have on various occasions bespoken the good offices of the League of Nations, it may be hoped that it would accept the less elaborate text of the new treaty.

In the second place, the proposed text has taken over from the Institute's preliminary draft a provision reserving the application of the Conventions already in force between the contracting countries, whenever those Conventions would accord to authors more extended rights and whenever they include other stipulations not contrary to the supplementary act.

As appears from the brief commentary accompanying each of the articles of the draft, the latter incorporates, with few modifications, the twelve points of the declaration of Montevideo, adopted by the Pan-American Union: content of the concept of authors' rights, presumption of authorship, publication and nationality of the work, translations, moral rights, duration of authors' rights, borrowings, mechanical adaptation, cinema, freedom to reproduce political and judicial discourses, reservation in favour of measures of public interest. In addition, thanks to the conciliatory spirit of the American experts, it was possible to include in the draft several further clauses which were considered to be in harmony with the principles of American law, such as an enumeration of the works protected, among which appear two types of work for which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has always desired wider protection — newspaper articles and oral productions. Similarly, broadcasting was dealt with in a provision granting to authors, in that connection, guarantees similar to those conferred upon them by the Rome Treaty.

In harmony with the point of view which had already prevailed in the Brazilian Commission, the Committee likewise provided for assimilation between nationals and foreigners in the mutual relations between the contracting countries. It wished thus to make a further addition, by the acceptance of a rule whose value has been tested within the Berne Union, to the essential guarantees which authors will derive from the minimum protection instituted by the other articles of the draft world Convention.

Again, the Committee did not hesitate to incorporate in its draft a provision permitting the American countries to maintain a regime of formalities if they so desire; but these formalities are to be fulfilled once for all by registration at the Berne International Bureau. This registration is to be governed by special regulations, which have been worked out by the Director of the Berne International Bureau and confirmed by the Committee.

The draft carries with it a certain number of arrangements for its application. One of them provides for the settlement, with the assistance of the Permanent Court of International

Justice or an arbitral tribunal, of differences which may arise between the contracting States relative to the interpretation or application of the Convention. This solution, strongly advocated in Senator Antuña's report, is in harmony with the proposals already urged by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at the Rome and London diplomatic conferences and in the course of the deliberations preparatory to the Brussels diplomatic conference.

(b) *Ways and Means.*

Finally, the Committee was confronted by two questions of procedure. First, through what channel should the draft be submitted to the States concerned, and in particular to the American countries, on which the fate of the project for a world-wide agreement principally depends? Secondly, what method should be adopted in order to secure the examination of the project by a world conference and to establish the necessary connection with the Brussels Conference?

The first point was easily settled, thanks to a spontaneous offer from Senator Antuña, who undertook, as President of the Pan-American Commission on Authors' Rights, to transmit the draft Convention prepared by the Committee to that Commission without loss of time. The Commission, under its mandate from the Pan-American Union, will then forward the project to the Governments of the different countries belonging to the Union. The two Institutes can then convene the Committee once more for the purpose of amending the draft as may seem desirable in the light of the opinions and remarks obtained from those Governments.

As to the diplomatic course to be followed, the representatives of the Preparatory Commission for the Brussels Conference, M. Coppieters de Gibson and M. Folie, held out the prospect that the Belgian Government would agree to facilitate it, and would itself convoke a special conference for the world-wide protection of authors' rights. In view of the close connection between this world conference and the revision of the Berne Convention, which has been stressed in previous reports of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Belgian Government has manifested its willingness to defer the Brussels Conference as long as may be necessary to consult the American Governments.

The procedure thus recommended by the Committee will lead, if ratified by the Belgian Government, to the almost simultaneous convocation of two Conferences — one to revise the Berne Convention, the other to conclude a world-wide agreement on the fundamental principles of authors' rights. This method will have the advantage of allowing of the participation in the world conference, without much additional expense, of the delegates of the countries belonging to the Union and of those which do not, who are invited to the Conference on revision under the statutes — the former officially, the latter unofficially.

## 2. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The joint Committee of these institutions held its annual session at Geneva on May 8th, 1936, M. Pilotti presiding. In addition to an exchange of views on the results obtained by the Committee of Experts for the world charter of authors' rights — leading to the adoption of a resolution the text of which will be found, with others, in an annex to this report — the meeting discussed the rights of artistic performers, the protection of discoveries or inventions disclosed in scientific communications, and, finally, the protection of national artistic possessions. We shall not return to the last-named question, which has already been dealt with in the chapter on the Museums Office.

(a) *Rights of Artistic Performers.*

The chief object in placing this question on the programme of the meeting was to give the International Labour Office and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law an opportunity to co-ordinate their respective activities in the field in question.

Several years ago, at the request of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, the legal position of artistic performers was considered by the Advisory Commission of Intellectual Workers.

The Rome International Institute, in turn, has begun a scientific examination of the question, and has requested M. Piola-Caselli to prepare a report on it for submission to a meeting of its Governing Body in the near future.

Finally, the official programme for the revision of the Berne Convention includes a proposal leaving to the domestic legislation of each country in the Union the task of protecting the interpretation of a work, whether or not copyright in it has lapsed.

In its session of October 1935, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office considered placing the international protection of the rights of performers on the agenda of an International Labour Conference in the near future, with a view to the possibility of dealing with it in a convention or an international recommendation. Circumstances have unfortunately prevented the inclusion of this question in the programme of the next conference, although everyone agrees in recognising the legitimacy of the claims made by the representatives of professional interests, and in wishing to see those claims satisfied in one way or another.

The probable postponement of the Brussels Conference might, however, provide the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with an argument in favour of submitting the problem of performers' rights to an International Labour Conference prior to the revision of the Berne Convention. The Committee on Intellectual Rights has therefore asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to urge the Labour Office to seek a prompt international solution of the problem. At the same time, it has invited the Rome Institute to continue the technical work already begun with a view to such a solution.



(b) *Protection of Discoveries and Inventions disclosed in Scientific Communications.*

In accordance with the recommendation addressed to it last year, the Institute has endeavoured to secure the introduction into the laws of the various nations of provisions giving effect to the resolutions voted by the Diplomatic Conference of London in 1934 concerning the protection of discoveries and inventions disclosed by their authors.

XII. *DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT* AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

I. RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE WITH THE *Délégués d'Etat* AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The International Committee has had occasion to observe, from the preceding chapters of this report, the importance of the contribution made during the year by the *délégués d'Etat* and the National Committees to the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. All these forms of collaboration are growing steadily closer. They will be facilitated, as to the *délégués d'Etat*, by the decisions made last year by the Committee; and as to the National Committees, by their growth, the improvement of their methods of work, and the increase in their number.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has often expressed its desire to see a national committee set up in each country. Informed of the gaps which still remain, not so much in Europe, but in America (there are Committees in but one North-American country — the United States — and in only six of the nineteen Latin-American countries — namely, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Salvador), it adopted, in 1935, a resolution directing its Executive Committee to keep in touch with the efforts of the League of Nations Secretariat and the Institute to further the creation of new committees. Within the past year, negotiations have been begun or continued in Europe with Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; in North America, with Canada; in Latin America, with the Argentine, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela; in Africa, with Egypt; and in Asia, with Iran, Palestine, and Turkey.

Certain Committees have been reorganised, such as those in Chile and Portugal. The Institute has published in *La Coopération intellectuelle* the information supplied to it regarding the plans of reorganisation worked out at Santiago, as well as the Decree of June 26th, 1935, reorganising the Portuguese Committee.

A very interesting movement has been initiated by the first conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation of the Baltic States — Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. It was held at Kaunas on October 29th and 30th, 1935, and the chairmen of the four Committees — M. Köpp, M. Langförs, M. Adamovics, and M. Roemeris — took part. Several resolutions were adopted, providing for the formation of an inter-university committee for the Baltic States; the creation, in each of those States, of a committee for the revision of school textbooks, and the possible formation of an inter-Baltic committee constituted by the union of those committees; systematic exchanges of scientific works; and systematic collaboration between art institutions, museums, and institutes of archæology and the history of art, ethnography, and folklore.

Generally speaking, the National Committees are improving their equipment. More of them are bringing out publications, in the form of periodicals or of books, including translations of books published by the Institute, and also original works. Among those which have done so are the American, Chinese, Japanese, French, Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish Committees. The 1937 General Conference will give the Institute an opportunity to bring together all these publications and exhibit them during the meeting.

2. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1937.

The total number of acceptances thus far received is thirty-two: Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, the United States of America, and the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Executive Committee was directed by the International Committee to decide the date of the general conference, which will open on July 5th, and to draw up the agenda. It has commissioned two of its members — its President, Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Julien Cain — to examine the many proposals of the National Committees and to make suggestions to the plenary Committee.

It would seem that the discussions might be grouped in four main divisions. The first would comprise the debates on the work accomplished since 1931 by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole, including the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute, and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Next would come exchanges of views on the work of the National Committees themselves. In this connection, a series of problems arises: relations between the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and their own National Committees; collaboration between the Committees and the national experts who sit at Geneva, Paris, or Rome; relations of the Committees among themselves (regional intellectual co-operation: inter-American, Balkan, Baltic, etc.); relations between the National Committees and Government administrations; permanent secretariat and resources; circulation of the Institute's publications.

The third group of subjects would comprise everything relative to the structure of the Organisation, its functions, and its policy. The Disarmament Conference produced a draft Convention on moral disarmament, many of whose provisions have lost none of their interest; the number of intellectual agreements is increasing, and the International Committee itself feels that the National Committees should take part in their preparation and application.

Finally, a central problem ought to be chosen by the International Committee, a problem at once of very general and of immediate interest, which might be debated in a plenary, perhaps in a public, session.

The Conference will last five days, two of which will be reserved for the inaugural and closing meetings and for conducted visits to the Exhibition, and three to actual work.

As time will be very short, careful preparations will have to be made for the debates. At least one rapporteur should be designated for each group of questions, from among the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the presidents of the National Committees.

The International Committee might already appoint the president of the 1937 Conference, and perhaps certain of the rapporteurs; decide definitely on the agenda, on the basis of the suggestions of Professor Murray and M. Julien Cain; and direct the Executive Committee, aided by the Secretariat and the Institute, to make the intellectual, technical, and administrative preparations for the Conference.

### XIII. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AT THE 1937 EXHIBITION.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided, at its December session, to organise a series of manifestations of Intellectual Co-operation in connection with the Exhibition. M. Edouard Herriot last year extended to his colleagues, on behalf of the French Government, an invitation to hold their nineteenth annual session at Paris. It seemed to the Executive Committee that it would be desirable to arrange for a number of other meetings before and after this session. Accordingly, it took up with the Commissariat-General, and particularly with the Head of the Division of Congresses, the organisation of an *Intellectual Co-operation Fortnight*, which would include :

- (1) The annual session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
- (2) That of the International Studies Conference;
- (3) A "Conversation" under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters;
- (4) The second General Conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

Thanks to the hearty and generous support of the Commissariat-General and the Division of Congresses, the Intellectual Co-operation Fortnight will be held during the month of July 1937.

The French Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would like, for its part, to present a synthesis of intellectual exchanges throughout the world, calling upon the other National Committees to take part. It has drawn up a detailed project, which was presented in March 1936 to the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition. This project would require ten rooms and a substantial appropriation, which, unfortunately, the Committee is not sure of obtaining. The project of the French National Committee would not duplicate the work of certain sections of the Exhibition devoted to artistic manifestations, books, teaching, and various forms of the expression of thought. Its object would be to exhibit in visible form, as strikingly as possible, by modern methods of photographic presentation, lighting effects, sculpture, drawings, and paintings, the chief common currents of thought which are abroad in the world, and to give expression to the constantly increasing, though often unrecognised, need for collaboration. The rooms would be devoted to the great forerunners of international co-operation, the *rapprochement* of peoples through youth, beliefs, common features of folklore and folk art, scientific exchanges in the educational field, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, and the major international organisations; rooms would be set apart for the realisation of proposals sent in to the French Committee by fourteen other National Committees, in which those Committees would collaborate. It is unfortunately impossible to guarantee that this project can be carried out.

### XIV. PUBLICATIONS.

In spite of budgetary restrictions, a great effort has been made in support of publications, in order to maintain contact with the different circles interested in the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Fifty-two numbers of periodical publications and twenty new booklets and volumes were issued between August 1935 and July 1936.

#### 1. PERIODICALS.

All the periodicals without exception have appeared regularly : *Coopération intellectuelle* (monthly); *Mouseion* (quarterly); *Mouseion* (monthly supplement); *Index Translationum* (quarterly); *Scientific Museums*, French-English edition (monthly); *Students Abroad*

(half-yearly); *L'Étudiant à l'étranger* (half-yearly); *Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale* (yearly); *Bulletin de l'Office international des Instituts d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Art* (three numbers a year, illustrated).

Two of these publications now appear in an appreciably improved form : (1) *L'Étudiant à l'étranger* and the English edition *Students Abroad*, which, up to last year, were merely reprinted, have been issued since November 1935 (No. 1 — new series) in the form of printed booklets of 32 pages 8vo; (2) *Informations mensuelles*, which supplements the quarterly review *Museion*, has appeared in its definitive form since October 1935 under the title *Museion. — Supplément mensuel*.

## 2. COLLECTIONS.

This series has been extended by the addition of a sixth collection entitled "Collection japonaise", which will contain French translations of classical and modern works of Japanese literature.

### A. "Conversations" Series.

Publication of a 232-page volume : "La Formation de l'Homme moderne", recording the "Conversation" held in Nice from April 1st to 3rd, 1935, and the views expressed by nineteen persons.

Arrangements are now being made for the publication of three further "Conversations" — namely, those of Budapest, Buenos Aires, and Santander.

### B. "Open Letters" Series.

In course of preparation : Letters contributed by Professor Radhakrishnan, Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah, and M. Anesaki, on the *rapprochement* between East and West.

### C. "Cahiers".

In preparation : "The Educational Rôle of the Cinematograph".

### D. Intellectual Co-operation Series.

In course of preparation : "Musique et Chanson populaires", Volume II. Extra-European countries and the European countries not dealt with in Volume I, published in July 1935.

"Mission intellectuelle et sociale des Bibliothèques populaires".

### E. Ibero-American Collection.

Three new volumes have been published :

"America", by José Martí; translated by F. de Miomandre; prefaces by Jorge Mañach, Juan Marinello, and Félix Lizaso. 254 pages.

"Dom Casmurro", by Machado de Assis; translated with preface by F. de Miomandre. 340 pages.

"Essais", by J. M. de Hostos; preface by Pedro Henriquez Ureña; translated by Max Daireaux.

### F. Japanese Collection.

In preparation : "Haikai", de Bashô et de ses disciples. About 200 pages. Illustrations by Foujita; translation by K. Matsuo and Steinilber-Oberlin. (A limited edition, numbered, will be printed on *de luxe* paper.)

## 3. VOLUMES.

### A. Propaganda Booklets and Catalogues.

Published :

(a) The two annual editions (French and English) of the booklet containing a descriptive review of the work accomplished during the year 1934/35 in all fields by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;

(b) The three annual editions (French, English, and American) of the Catalogue for 1936. The form of this catalogue has been still further improved.

### B. International Relations.

Two volumes : "La Sécurité collective", 528 pages, and the English edition : "Collective Security", 500 pages, giving the proceedings of the last two sessions (Paris, May 24th to 26th, 1934, and London, June 3rd to 7th, 1935) of the Permanent International Studies Conference, in which more than a hundred and fifty European and American savants directly collaborated. This work defines the theoretical bases of the principle of collective security and its practical applications for the prevention and repression of war.

### C. University Relations.

The booklet "Holiday Courses in Europe", 76 pages (trilingual edition : French, English, and German), was published on January 15th, 1936.

In preparation : " Organisation of Higher Education and Scientific Research in the Different Countries ". Volume I : Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Proceedings of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education, No. 1).

#### D. Education.

(a) " International Education Bibliography ", 150 pages, giving a list of notable educational works and articles published in the different countries during 1935 ;

(b) As the result of an understanding reached with the publishing firm of Vetch, Peiping, the Institute has incorporated in its own publications a volume by Professor Jean Escarra entitled : " L'Enseignement et la Science du Droit en Chine ", a valuable study taken from a monumental treatise on Chinese law. This contains numerous references to the volume on " The Reorganisation of Public Education in China ", the report of the League of Nations mission of educational experts, published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1932.

#### E. Libraries and Archives.

In preparation : " Guide international des Archives ". Volume II : Extra-European countries.

#### F. Bibliography.

In preparation : " La Documentation. Introduction à l'Etude de ses divers aspects ".

#### G. Art.

The following have been published :

A treatise entitled " Muséographie ". The planning and equipment of art museums. Two large 4to volumes, 562 pages of text, 407 photographic illustrations, 8 coloured plates, and 79 plans and diagrams.

*Rapport annuel de l'Activité de l'Office international des Musées, 1934/35.*

" Relevés topographiques des Champs de Fouilles en Italie ", 1935.

In course of preparation : " Manuel de la Conservation des œuvres d'art ". The first volume will be devoted to the conservation of easel paintings.

#### H. Intellectual Rights.

In preparation : " La Protection internationale du droit d'auteur " (Contribution to the proceedings of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention). Two booklets : (1) The International Jurisdictional Sanctions of Authors' Rights ; (2) The Possibilities of a World Charter of Authors' Rights.

### CIRCULATION AND SALES.

#### A. Circulation.

The Institute's publications still appear to be the best medium for making known the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the services it is rendering. The Institute, however, sent out thousands of *communiqués*, circular letters, booklets, catalogues, leaflets, specimen copies, complimentary copies, review copies, exchange copies, etc. The new booklet recording the work accomplished by the Institute in 1935, and its new catalogue of publications, prefaced by an explanatory note on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and issued in three editions, were extensively circulated to the general public.

The Institute also addressed to the leading libraries in all countries of the world a copy of the appeal signed by all the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was drafted in accordance with a recommendation voted by that Committee at its July 1935 session on the motion of M. Edouard Herriot. The results so far seem to be highly promising.

#### B. Sales.

The proceeds of the sale of publications in 1935 amount to 108,000 francs. The receipts for the first few months of 1936 are appreciably more than those for the corresponding period of the previous year.

### XV. CONCLUSION.

As the body responsible for the conduct of the general programme of work, the International Committee has chosen, in the various fields of intellectual activity, those problems which it thought needed the most urgent attention. In dealing with these problems, its executive organs can rely, in most countries, on the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which form a sort of assembly, universal and permanent, although it seldom meets in general session ; and also on the " *délégués d'Etat* ". Meetings on a large scale are

organised for the study of specific questions ; during the past few years, many European cities have been chosen for these assemblies, which bring together specialised scholars and the most highly qualified representatives of the intellectual world. As this report has shown, moreover, collaboration, organised studies, and experiments in the field of joint action are steadily increasing ; never before has the Institute convened so many National Committees as in the past year. Thanks to the support met with, and in view of the interest that the proposed questions offer to Governments — the South-American Governments in the matter of intellectual rights, for example — and to official departments and major organisations, most of these Committees have been able to reach valuable conclusions. Two inter-governmental Conventions are about to be opened for signature ; others are being prepared ; a number of meetings of experts discussed international relations in their most topical and most delicate aspects ; new questions which have arisen in connection with teaching, the fine arts, and documentation make it possible to co-ordinate efforts, the dispersion of which would weaken their efficacy. Specialised international secretariats consequently ensure continuity of work, and the impetus imparted by the International Committee is being communicated to a network of organs which brings its decisions into practical operation.

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