

LN XII. 5

Geneva, August 9th, 1937.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK
OF ITS NINETEENTH PLENARY SESSION

INTRODUCTION.

This year, in view of the variety of questions with which the Committee has had to deal and of which it is called upon to give an account in its report, it seemed expedient to divide the Report into three distinct parts.

Part I contains the usual report of the Committee on the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation since the previous session.

Part II contains a special study, with Annex, concerning the utilisation of modern means of spreading information in the cause of peace. The information and suggestions which it contains have been prepared for the Assembly in accordance with the resolution passed by the latter in 1936, requesting the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to carry out a study of this question.

Part III of the Report contains a note prepared by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in conjunction with the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to submitting a draft international act concerning intellectual co-operation.

As this Report is to appear at the same time as the Report on the Work of the League in 1936/37 (document A.6(a)1937), it did not seem necessary to include in the latter report a detailed account of all the activities described in the following chapters.



CONTENTS.

REPORT:	Page
I. " Intellectual Co-operation Month "	5
II. Second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation	7
III. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation	8
1. Permanent International Studies Conference	9
2. Social Sciences	9
3. " Conversations "	10
4. Unemployment among Intellectuals	11
5. Questions connected with Teaching	11
6. Intellectual Agreements	13
7. Exact Sciences	13
8. Literary Questions, and History	14
9. Department of Art and Archæology:	
(a) Draft International Convention on the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Treasures	15
(b) Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War . .	15
(c) International Régime of Antiquities and Excavations	15
(d) International Committee for Folk Arts	15
(e) International Office of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art	16
10. Intellectual Rights	16
11. Structure and Working of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation . .	16
12. Appointments	18
13. Conclusions	18
 <i>Appendices:</i>	
1. Resolutions adopted by the Plenary Commission	20
2. Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation: Report by Professor Gilbert Murray on the Work of the Fourth Session, held in Paris, July 2nd and 3rd, 1937	27
3. Second General Conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation held at Paris from July 5th to 9th, 1937: General Report, Resolutions and Recommendations	28
4. Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions and of the Committee of Scientific Advisers to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, held at Paris on July 9th and 10th, 1937: Resolutions	34
5. Extracts from the Report by the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the International Committee	36
6. Extracts from the General Report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the International Committee	45
7. Report by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the Work of the Institute in 1936	76
8. Report by the Acting Secretary-General of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on the Work of the Institute in the Field of Intellectual Rights	78
9. Representation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Advisory Committee of Professional Workers: Letter-report of M. F. Ostertag, Representative of the Committee	81
10. Declaration regarding the Revision of History Text-books	83
11. International Principles concerning the System of Antiquities and Excavations, adopted by the International Conference on Excavations, Cairo, March 1937	84
12. Rules of Procedure of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, adopted by the Committee	88
13. Rules for the Application of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, adopted by the Committee and transmitted to the Council of the League of Nations	89

Part II.

Page

The Use of Modern Means of spreading Information in the Cause of Peace:

Action taken as a Result of the Assembly's Resolution on October 10th, 1936 93

Appendix. — Special Report by Professor Gilbert Murray on the Use of Modern Means of spreading Information in the Cause of Peace 94

Part III.

Submission to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations of a Draft International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation:

Note 100

Appendix. — Draft International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation 103



Part I.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its nineteenth plenary session at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris from July 12th to 17th, 1937. The session was attended by:

(a) *Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:*

Mr. Gilbert A. MURRAY (*Chairman*); M. M. ANESAKI; M. Czesław BIAŁOBRZESKI; M. José CASTILLEJO; Mme. Virginie DE CASTRO Y ALMEIDA (replacing Dr. Julio Dantas); Count DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG; M. A. FRIIS (replacing Professor Nørlund); M. F. GARCIA-CALDERON; Senator Balbino GIULIANO; M. Edouard HERRIOT (M. Emile BOREL replaced M. Herriot at the meetings which the latter was unable to attend); M. Bedrich HROZNY (replacing Professor J. Susta); M. J. HUIZINGA; M. LI YU YING (replacing Dr. Wu-Shi-Fee) assisted by M. NY TSI ZE; M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. N. Titulesco); Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN; M. G. DE REYNOLD; Mr. J. T. SHOTWELL; Count P. TELEKI.

(b) *As members of the Executive Committee:*

M. Julien CAIN; Mr. Malcolm DAVIS; Sir Frank HEATH.

(c) *For the Secretariat of the League of Nations:*

M. M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General; M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

(d) *For the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation:*

M. H. BONNET, Director; M. D. SECRÉTAN, Secretary-General.

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.

After re-electing Professor Gilbert MURRAY as Chairman and M. G. DE REYNOLD as Rapporteur, and adopting the agenda, the Committee paid a tribute to the memory of Mme. Cecile DE TORMAY (Hungary), who had died since the preceding session. The Chairman, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, pronounced a funeral oration upon Mme. DE TORMAY and the Committee rose and observed a brief silence in her memory.

The Committee was then informed of the appointment of Count Paul TELEKI, Professor of Economic and Political Geography at Budapest University, to fill the seat left vacant by Mme. DE TORMAY.

I. "INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION MONTH".

In response to the gratifying invitation addressed to it by the French Government through M. Edouard Herriot, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its annual session this year, not at Geneva, but at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

Moreover, thanks to the generous assistance of the General Commissariat of the Universal Exhibition of Art and Technique in Modern Life and to the helpful attitude of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, our nineteenth session was accompanied by a series of events, under the title "Intellectual Co-operation Month", which went on without interruption from June 28th to July 28th.

The following is a list of these meetings:

(1) *June 28th-July 3rd:*

Permanent International Studies Conference (tenth session) subject of the Conference: *Peaceful Settlement of International Difficulties ("Peaceful Change")*.

(2) *June 30th-July 1st:*

Joint Committee of Major International Associations.

(3) *July 2nd-3rd :*

Advisory Committee for the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation.¹

(4) *July 5th-9th :*

National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation (Second General Conference).

(5) *July 9th-10th :*

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions and of the Committee of Scientific Advisers of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

(6) *July 15th :*

Meeting of the Directors of National Offices for International School Correspondence and International Exhibition of International School Correspondence.

(7) *July 12th-17th :*

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (nineteenth session). Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (fourteenth session).

(8) *July 20th-23rd :*

Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (eighth Conversation). Subject of the Conversation: *The Immediate Future of Letters*.

(9) *July 26th-28th :*

International Conference on Higher Education, organised by the Société de l'Enseignement Supérieur and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

With the exception of the Permanent International Studies Conference which was held at the Sorbonne, it proved possible to hold all the other meetings at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Each of the events included in the "Month" was brilliantly inaugurated and closed by some of the most distinguished representatives of the French Government.

Those participating in the various conferences, who numbered several hundreds, enjoyed the most cordial hospitality and received numerous marks of attention from the French Government, the General Commissariat of the Exhibition and the City of Paris.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expressed its gratitude to France in the following text, which was conveyed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Extract from the Resolutions of the Nineteenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

" . . . requests its Chairman to convey to the French Government the vote of thanks adopted by the Conference of National Committees, together with the thanks of the Committee itself, for the hospitality which it has received in Paris on the occasion of the Exhibition."

Extract from the Resolutions of the Second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

" . . . The Conference wishes to express its special gratitude to the French Government, whose generosity and support have helped forward the work of Intellectual Co-operation by making possible the establishment of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1926 and the organisation of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month in 1937".

"The Conference attaches the greatest value to the fact that the Government of the French Republic is willing to continue to support the work of International Co-operation.

"It expresses the hope that other Governments, recognising the importance and value of the assistance given by the French Government, will give it the fullest possible support."

The full significance and value of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month" is that, for the first time, it gave the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation an opportunity of

¹ Formerly known as "Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching".

bringing together practically all the institutions which make up the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

While committees and conferences usually succeed one another throughout the twelve months of the year and sit in different towns, they were able this year to meet at the same time and in the same place. The result was a cohesion in the work and personal contacts which were of the greatest benefit to the Organisation, its development and its success.

II. SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The meeting of greatest importance to the future of intellectual co-operation was the Second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which was held under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY from July 5th to 9th.

The opening ceremony was presided over by M. Yvon DELBOS, Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, and the closing meeting by M. Edouard HERRIOT, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The agenda included four groups of questions divided between five general rapporteurs:

1. *Work of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations from 1931 to 1937.*

General Rapporteur: M. Henri FOCILLON, Member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, Professor of the History of Art at Paris University.

2. *Organisation and Activities of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.*

General Rapporteur: H. E. Senator Balbino GIULIANO, Chairman of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. *Structure of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

General Rapporteur: Dr. Peter MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Danish Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

4. *Function of Intellectual Co-operation in the Organisation of the Contemporary World.*

General Rapporteurs: M. J. HUIZINGA, President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Science, and M. G. DE REYNOLD, Professor at the University of Fribourg, both Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

As the second group of questions—namely, organisation and activities of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—was of special interest to an assembly of this kind, the following seven special reports were devoted to it:

1. *Inter-American Intellectual Co-operation.*

Rapporteur: M. Miguel Ozorio DE ALMEIDA, Chairman of the Brazilian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

2. *Intellectual Co-operation between America and Europe.*

Rapporteur: Dr. Antonio AITA, Secretary-General of the Argentine Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. *Part played by National Committees in making known in their Own Countries the Activities of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

Rapporteur: M. LI YU YING, President of the Peiping National Academy, Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

4. *Function of National Committees as a Factor in National Intellectual Life.*

Rapporteur, M. Karol LUTOSTANSKI, Chairman of the Polish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. *Intellectual Co-operation and Mutual Knowledge of National Cultures.*

Rapporteur: M. Saburo YAMADA, former Chairman of the Japanese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

6. *Regional Intellectual Co-operation.*

(a) *Inter-Baltic Intellectual Co-operation.*

Rapporteur: Rector ROEMERIS, Chairman of the Lithuanian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) *Inter-Balkan Intellectual Co-operation.*

Rapporteur: M. G. TZITZEICA, Chairman of the Roumanian Committee.

The National Committees of the following thirty-nine countries had responded to the International Committee's invitation: Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the Catholic Union of International Studies and the permanent Inter-Parliamentary Committee on Intellectual Relations were also represented. The Jewish University of Jerusalem sent an observer.

The Conference embodied in an important Final Act the resolutions and recommendations adopted by it. This act will be found as an annex. (See Appendix 3.)

The Second General Conference of National Committees was important for a variety of reasons and, above all, on account of the extraordinarily large number of National Committees which sent representatives—thirty-nine out of forty-five or nearly the maximum—by the readiness shown by all the Committees to send representatives, whether they belonged to States Members of the League of Nations or not, and by the size and quality of the delegations themselves.

The assembly of the delegates of the National Committees was both an end in itself and a starting-point. The National Committees had spontaneously begun to be formed in 1922 in response to the enquiry instituted by the International Committee on the situation and requirements of intellectual life in the countries in which, owing to the War, it was particularly threatened. Since 1923, and especially since 1924, this new institution has proved an indispensable link between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the intellectual life of the different countries. At the same time, the National Committees, whose number has been continually increasing—there are now forty-five—tended to become the very basis of intellectual co-operation and thus to play an important part in our organisation. In 1929, the League of Nations summoned the First General Conference, which prepared the reform of 1930. During the years from 1931 to 1937, the International Committee made it a rule regularly to invite, at the rate of about five per annum, the National Committees of the countries which have no representatives on the Committee. In 1937, the National Committees met for the second time, and in a fundamental resolution laid down the principle that the Conference should meet at regular intervals.

Here, therefore, we have both an end and a beginning. The second General Conference achieved important results. It constituted the assembly of National Committees as the essential basis of intellectual co-operation. It expressed the determination to establish closer and more regular contacts between the International Organisation and national intellectual life and to aim at universality—*i.e.*, to transcend the political limits of the League of Nations—to “depoliticalise” intellectual co-operation, to place it above political conflicts and to confer upon it, within the framework of the League of Nations and the better to serve the League's cause, the freedom of movement and the autonomy which it needs.

Another essential result consists in the fact that the Conference has given concrete form to an idea which had been put forward previously, that of an international agreement giving a more universal character to the legal basis of the Paris Institute, thus providing intellectual co-operation with a normal existence and regular work.

The Conference offered no criticism of the work done by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation from 1931 to 1937; on the contrary, it formally approved of this work and unanimously recognised that the International Committee's methods were good and the results of its efforts considerable.

III. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Several documents published as an annex to the present report give a general survey of the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the year 1936/37.

We refer in particular to:

(a) The general report submitted to the Committee by M. Henri BONNET, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (see Appendix 6);

(b) the report of M. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation (See Appendix 5);

(c) the report submitted by M. L. DE FEO on behalf of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (see Appendix 7);

(d) the report submitted to the Committee by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (see Appendix 8).

In addition, other annexed documents (resolutions of the Committee, Final Act of the Conference of National Committees, Report of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, resolutions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Scientific Experts, etc.) throw light in each case on a special aspect of the work of intellectual co-operation as it goes on year by year in the various branches of its activities—scientific study of the problems determining foreign policy, social science, education of the various grades, exact sciences, fine arts, letters, libraries, archives and documentation, intellectual rights.

At the same time, special mention must be made here of the Committee's various decisions and especially of those of its resolutions which call for action on the part of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.

I. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

On the invitation of the French " Commission des Hautes Etudes internationales " the tenth session of the Permanent International Studies Conference (first event of the " Intellectual Co-operation Month ") was held in Paris at the Sorbonne from Monday, June 28th to Saturday, July 3rd, under the chairmanship of M. S. CHARLETY, Rector of Paris University. The Conference elected Lord LYTTON, K.G., as Vice-President.

One hundred and fifty persons belonging to twenty-six different nations followed its proceedings.

The Conference took the precaution of reducing administrative questions to a minimum, and only devoted one Committee meeting to the university teaching of international relations, so that it had nearly the whole week to study its central theme " Peaceful Change ". This theme had been adopted in London in 1935, and in the intervening two years had been very thoroughly studied both by the national groups and by international committees specially set up for the purpose.

The formal inaugural meeting was presided over by M. Albert SARRAUT, Minister of State, and the closing meeting by M. Edouard HERRIOT.

The following also spoke at this meeting: M. Maurice BOURQUIN, General Rapporteur of the Conference, Mr. J. F. DULLES, Chairman of the Study Meetings of the Conference, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and Professor Charles RIST.

After a general debate dealing with " Peaceful Change " considered from the philosophic and psychological angle, the Conference divided into five Committees (round tables), each dealing with a particular aspect of the problem:

- (1) Demographic questions,
- (2) Raw materials and markets,
- (3) Colonies,
- (4) Questions relating to the Danube region,
- (5) Legal questions and procedure.

The preparation of the Conference proved to have been admirable, and the Conference itself was the occasion of a valuable exchange of thoroughly considered scientific views. The results achieved are due to the collaboration of the national institutions and groups, of the international co-ordination committees and of the international methods and organisation adopted by the Conference itself. The national study groups, assisted by the rapporteurs, have been working for two years. They have written and published important works, and the Institute has filled in certain gaps in the preparatory work by calling in the assistance of international experts. This preparatory work provides an example of international collaboration on a considerable scale. Efforts will be made to preserve the whole of this preparatory work, one part of which has already been printed and the other reneographed. The documentary material will also include the records of the Conference and the volumes published either nationally in the different countries, or internationally by the Institute.

As a result of the work of a Programme Committee and of correspondence with the Institute, the following subject was chosen for the next Conference: " Economic Policies in relation to World Peace ". This subject will be studied during the next two years. The problems to be dealt with are those of reciprocity, regionalism and self-sufficiency in commercial politics in the modern world, their relation to the problem of national security and their effect upon the economic, financial and political relations between States. The United States delegation laid great stress on the importance and, as it were, topical interest of this part.

The Conference received an invitation from the Czechoslovak Co-ordination Committee to hold its eleventh session in 1938 at Prague.

2. SOCIAL SCIENCES.

(a) *Enquiry into " Man and the Machine "*.

Last year, the general plan of the enquiry proposed on the problem of " Man and the Machine " was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; the Institute has accordingly been engaged in 1936 and 1937 in obtaining the assistance of different countries and of the experts necessary to carry out this enormous task. It has usually been able to obtain the help of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. Nearly all the National Committees

have responded, and in several countries, either on the direct initiative of these Committees or on that of an expert, special committees of enquiry have undertaken the co-ordination of individual work and the preparation of collective monographs on the subject.

The list of experts prepared by the Institute is fairly complete and acceptances, which up to the present number fifty-seven, are sufficiently numerous to ensure a series of monographs dealing with the principal aspects of the subject and providing abundant material for the international rapporteurs appointed to co-ordinate the work.

In this heavy task, the Institute has been fortunate to obtain particularly effective assistance from the International Labour Office.

At its 1937 session, the Committee made a general survey of the work in progress, which it hopes will be carried on and completed.

(b) *National Directories of Organisations concerned with the social sciences.*

Following the publication of the survey of international relations in the United States, prepared at the suggestion of Professor SHOTWELL, the International Committee last year asked the Institute to arrange for the compilation, in the largest possible number of countries, of directories of institutions and organisations concerned with research or with the teaching of the social and political sciences. The Institute was also asked to promote enquiries regarding the principles and methods of the various schools connected with these sciences. This undertaking proved successful in France, where a very complete volume, prepared under the direction of Professor BOUGLÉ, has just appeared; a new work on the United States is in the press, and similar results are now announced from Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Norway, and have been embodied in handbooks.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to pursue its efforts to bring about the publication of similar handbooks in as many countries as possible.

Moreover, Professor SHOTWELL put before the Second General Conference of National Committees a proposal, which was welcomed by the Conference, for the constitution of an Advisory Committee on Social Questions as part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed its Executive Committee to prepare for the discussion of this point at its next session.

3. "CONVERSATIONS".

The eighth "Conversation" organised by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was held in Paris from July 20th to 24th under the chairmanship of M. Paul VALÉRY, of the Académie Française.

The inaugural meeting was presided over by M. François DE JESSAN, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of M. Edouard HERRIOT, M. PAUL-LÉON, Deputy Commissioner-General of the Exhibition, M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following took part in this "Conversation": M. Paul VALÉRY, Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. Johan BOJER, M. Henri FOCILLON, M. Paul HYMANS, M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL, M. Ugo OJETTI, M. Alessandro PAVOLINI, M. J. STRZYGOWSKI, Mlle. Hélène VACARESCO, M. Stanislas WEDKIEWICZ, Mr. Thornton WILDER, M. Masaharu ANESAKI, M. FRANCISCO GARCIA-CALDERON, M. Balbino GIULIANO, M. J. HUIZINGA, M. LI YU YING, M. G. OPRESKO, M. Ikuma ARISHIMA, M. Jean-Richard BLOCH, M. Georges DUHAMEL, M. DUMONT-WILDEN, M. R. FAESI, M. E. M. FORSTER, M. Paul HAZARD, M. Miguel OZORIO DE ALMEIDA, M. Jules ROMAINS, M. TAHA-HUSSEIN, M. André ROUSSEAU, M. STROMBERG.

Mr. Charles Morgan and M. Franz Werfel, who were unable to attend the meeting, had sent written communications.

The theme of the "Conversation", *The Immediate Future of Letters*, was connected with several subjects dealt with at previous "Conversations" and more particularly *The Future of Culture* studied at Madrid in 1933, *The Training of Modern Man* dealt with at Nice in 1935, and especially the question discussed at Budapest in 1936, *Humanities and Humanism*.

For the first time, the Paris "Conversation", enlarging the scope of previous meetings, welcomed writers and artists, not only from Europe and America, but also from Africa and Asia.

This is a further instance of that striving after universality which, to our mind, is one of the essential features of intellectual co-operation, and which we have already emphasised on other occasions.

The central theme was approached during the discussions from three different angles, namely: *the author himself* (material and moral position of the author in the modern world to-day and to-morrow); *the reader* (new habits and needs, journalism, oral literature, evolution of the reader's taste); *language*, the link between author and reader (possible new forms of literature, influence of new means of expression—wireless, the cinema, etc.).

As usual, introductory notes had been prepared by several of those taking part, and the speeches will be collected and published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Although this kind of meeting is not expected to adopt any resolutions, the "Conversation" indicated to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation the main outlines of systematic action to be taken to safeguard literature.

The International Committee, in the resolution which it adopted in regard to the "Conversations", recognised that the latter are one of the most living and expressive forms of intellectual co-operation. On the basis of the experience acquired, methods will have to be improved, and the preparatory work carried out with still greater care.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

In 1936, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, disquieted by the information which reached it from several quarters concerning the situation in regard to employment in numerous countries, approached for the first time the question of unemployment among intellectuals, drew up a plan of action, laid down the essential principles of such action and defined its methods of application.

It asked the Institute to place on its programme various measures intended to bring about a gradual diminution of unemployment in the intellectual professions. As regards the overcrowding of universities and the liberal professions and the guidance of students and young graduates, the Committee asked the Institute to study the practical measures which might be taken to ascertain the situation of the intellectual labour market in the different countries, and even to undertake the co-ordination of action taken in this respect and to endeavour to secure the more general adoption of such action. It is indeed essential to possess as extensive information as possible on the real situation of the various intellectual careers if it is desired to make exact estimates in good time. To achieve this purpose, university intelligence and information bureaux are essential; and the establishment of international co-ordination between them should enable them to improve their methods and activities. International co-ordination alone can provide a basis for international action against unemployment, promote exchanges of intellectual workers and arrange for the emigration of qualified persons to new countries. Hence the Committee contemplated the creation at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of an international centre to provide the links necessary for continuous collaboration between the individual bureaux.

A preliminary enquiry first of all made it possible to supplement the information already obtained on the situation in each country. The Institute then communicated to the qualified authorities and National Committees the main outlines of the programme which had been drawn up and asked them in what manner it could be applied. The results achieved appear to be encouraging. Nevertheless, as happens in many other cases, according to a rule which governs intellectual relations, the international centre of the Institute will have to give proof of adaptability and take into account the special conditions of each country and the diversity of their organisations. The importance of the problem has been nearly everywhere realised, as will be seen from a summary of the results achieved up to the present.

The action undertaken has principally referred to the following European and American countries: the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

In these circumstances, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to urge the utility of international co-ordination between the bodies dealing with the question, and accordingly approved the creation at the Institute of an international bureau together with an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the national bureaux and of the principal international organisations concerned.

5. QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH TEACHING.

(a) *Advisory Committee for the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation.*¹

This Committee met this year in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on July 2nd and 3rd. The session, which immediately followed a meeting of the Joint Committee of Major International Associations, also constituted one of the events of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month".

The session was presided over by Professor Gilbert MURRAY and was specially devoted to the question of *the use of technical means of disseminating information to promote mutual understanding of the institutions and cultures of the various nations.*

At its session of September 1936, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the use of technical means of spreading information to further the exchange between nations of information relating to their respective institutions and cultures. In accordance with the same resolution, the question was to be placed on the agenda of the 1937 Assembly of the League of Nations.

To facilitate consideration of the subject at its next session, the Assembly invited the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, after such consultations as it might deem appropriate, detailed suggestions to form the basis of its discussions.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed its Advisory Committee for the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation to draw up the plan of action asked for by the Assembly.

¹ The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching recommended that its name should be changed, and adopted, with the approval of the Plenary Committee, the above title.

As the principal technical means of spreading information mentioned by the Assembly were the cinematograph and the wireless, the Advisory Committee applied in its turn to numerous experts from different countries particularly conversant with the cinema and broadcasting.

The Committee's report is reproduced in full as an annex to the present document (see Appendix 2). The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has endorsed its conclusions and is transmitting them to the Assembly of the League of Nations in response to the latter's request.

While considering that the Committee's proposals constitute the material asked for by the Assembly, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes to draw the attention of the higher authorities of the League of Nations to the fact that, should they desire to entrust the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the performance of certain of the tasks proposed, that Organisation would have to be provided with the necessary funds for this new work.

(b) *Higher Education.*

One of the most important events of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month" was undoubtedly the *International Conference of Higher Education*, organised jointly by the Institute and by the Société française d'enseignement supérieur.

The fact that thirty-six countries were represented and that some 110 higher educational establishments attended the meeting made of these "States General of Higher Education" the most considerable conference of this kind ever held hitherto.

The Conference, like that of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, was both an end in itself and a starting-point.

It was an end in the sense that it was the culminating point of fifteen years' work carried on by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to establish true international collaboration between the universities. This collaboration in the course of the last fifteen years has successively taken the form of a Sub-Committee on University Relations, of meetings of the National University Offices and of the setting-up of a Committee of Directors of Higher Education.

It was a starting-point in the sense that the participants, some 175 in number, familiarised themselves with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation tasks and that all the work which is being done under the Committee's auspices in the sphere of higher education was thus given a first impetus.

The Conference was opened by M. Jean ZAY, French Minister of National Education, and lasted three days, during which the following four groups of general problems were studied in turn:

- (1) Organisation of institutions of higher learning;
- (2) Teaching staffs;
- (3) Students;
- (4) International university relations.

These four groups were subdivided as follows:

I. (a) *The University in general.* Its rôle in the modern world, the best methods of organisation enabling it to fulfil its function. Rapporteur: Dr. G. F. ZOOK (United States).

(b) *The faculties.* Departure from the traditional system of four faculties, interpenetration of subjects and teaching systems, rôle of institutes, laboratories and other modern working organisations. Rapporteur: University Service of the Institute.

(c) *Other higher educational establishments.* Their rôle and their relations with the regular type of university. Rapporteur: Dr. Arthur ROHN (Switzerland).

II. *Recruiting and status.* Rapporteur: Professor Dante DE BLASI (Italy).

III. (a) *Conditions of admission.* Methods of selection to eliminate those who are insufficiently equipped. Rapporteur: M. Jules TOUTAIN (France).

(b) *Education at the University.* Methods of teaching, relations between teachers and pupils, relations of students with one another, institutions for the benefit of students. Rapporteur: Sir Frank HEATH (United Kingdom).

(c) *Future of young graduates.* Rôle of the University in the campaign against intellectual unemployment. Rapporteur: Professor W. WINKLER (Austria).

IV. *University exchanges.* Reception of foreign students and professors, recognition of studies carried out abroad. Rapporteur: M. Ch. PETIT-DUTAILLIS (France).

An international exhibition of University publications was held during the Conference in the rooms of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(c) *Declaration regarding the Revision of History Text-books.*

The Assembly of the League of Nations having recommended that the numerous States which have already acceded in principle to the Declaration regarding the Revision of History Text-books

adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its sixteenth session should sign that document, the Secretary-General in February 1937 sent the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations and of the non-member States the draft in question, supplemented by final clauses aimed at giving it a more formal character.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after considering the number of replies received, decided to recommend to the Assembly to approve the addition to that Act of clauses permitting of its signature by States and of its registration at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

6. INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

The origin of intellectual agreements goes back to the treaties of establishment which were concluded in the nineteenth century and which, in the process of defining the position of foreigners in another country, settle certain questions such as compulsory school attendance, equivalence of studies, etc.

The conclusion of bilateral intellectual agreements of a general nature—*i.e.*, dealing with intellectual relations as a whole, is one of the features of the post-war period.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in the course of the enquiry which it carried out, noted some forty such agreements. They were concluded, if not under the direct influence of the Committee, at least under that of the ideal of intellectual co-operation.

The compendium prepared by the Institute, which is about to be published, deals not with all conventions of an intellectual nature, but with those of a general character—*i.e.*, with so-called "cultural" agreements extending to intellectual life as a whole.

However, it is one thing to conclude such conventions and another to apply them. The Committee's intention is to follow regularly their application, and possibly to draw up a model agreement. The Second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation adopted a resolution expressing an idea which had already engaged the International Committee's attention in recent years, that of the desirability of giving the national committees and the International Committee itself a more direct part in the preparation and application of these conventions.

7. EXACT SCIENCES.

(a) *Relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

Several scientists who had been called upon to co-operate in the work of intellectual co-operation expressed the opinion that, in order to render effective the efforts of the two international organisations concerned, their programme should be harmonised and the means of execution at their disposal co-ordinated. The negotiations carried on since 1933 led to the framing of a draft agreement, which was submitted last year to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It had been drafted by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Council of Scientific Unions and of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Having been approved at Geneva, the draft in September 1936 came before the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which assented to it in principle, while reserving it for final acceptance by its assembly, which was held in London in April and May last. The latter unanimously adopted the draft agreement and authorised its President to sign it on the assembly's behalf.

The terms of the agreement fix in detail the collaboration between the two institutions. The International Council of Scientific Unions is to act as an advisory organ to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to all scientific questions. The latter, in its turn, will be consulted by the Council on all international questions affecting the organisation of science. The executive organs of intellectual co-operation will act as the secretariat of the Committees appointed by the Council of Scientific Unions, whose President will be entitled to attend meetings of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation dealing with science; a delegate of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will attend meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council.

The Presidents of the two organisations, Professor Gilbert MURRAY and Professor FABRY, signed the agreement at the meeting of the Scientific Committee held in Paris on July 9th and 10th, immediately after the annual session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The text of this agreement is reproduced as an annex.¹

(b) *Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions and of the Committee of Scientific Advisers of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The first concrete result of the signature of the Agreement on July 9th was a joint meeting, forming part of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month", of the Executive Committee of the Council of Scientific Unions and of the Committee of Scientific Advisers of our Organisation.

This Joint Committee drew up a programme of work, which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation duly approved. This programme has been wisely conceived and shows a determination

¹ See Appendix 4.

to rule out general considerations without practical value and to draw up plans of undoubted value to the progress of science.

This programme provides for the organisation of scientific "Conversations" of the type proposed by Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI; the continuation of the work already accomplished by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with the co-ordination of scientific terminology and in the sphere of bibliography; the continuation of the work accomplished in connection with the transcription of titles of works and the names of authors of countries that have not adopted Roman characters; a certain regulation of the right of translation of scientific works; the pursuit of the investigation into the organisation of scientific research and the resources placed at its disposal; the co-ordination of the activities of research workers in the same scientific field, on the understanding that it should be organised forthwith and refer in particular to plant hormones, vitamins, the nomenclature and terminology of genetics and cytology and the dual electric layer; the collection of material concerning international institutions of recognised scientific value which find it impossible to carry on their work owing to lack of funds; the publication of old scientific manuscripts; the co-ordination of work relating to the determination of physical constants and the publication of its results; and, lastly, the exchange of information in the matter of scientific bibliography and the general adoption of the system of central information bureaux in the different countries.

8. LITERARY QUESTIONS, AND HISTORY.

(a) *Ibero-American Collection.*

The Publication Committee held its annual meeting on November 27th, 1936; on the proposal of Mlle. MISTRAL it formed a Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor RIVET, to collect the material necessary for the publication of a work on Chilian folk-lore; the translation of the texts has already begun.

The second Argentine volume, "Mes Montagnes", by GONZALEZ (translation and preface by Marcel CARAYON), appeared in April 1937. The Peruvian volume "Traditions péruviennes" by Ricardo PALMA (translated by Mathilde POMES), is in the press. The translation of the third Brazilian volume, "Le Mûlatre", by Aluizio AZEVEDO, is now ready for the printers.

(b) *Japanese Collection.*

The first volume of the Haikai of BASHÔ, as soon as it was published, met with a very favourable reception from the critics and the public. The Editing Committee, which meets in Europe, has had the good fortune to get into touch with the Japanese cultural associations, and more particularly with the Nippon Pen Club, concerning the other volumes that had been proposed. Besides the works originally selected for publication—namely, "Koshoku-Itchidai Oann" by SAIKAKU and "L'Art, la Vie et la Nature au Japon", by Professor Masaharu ANESAKI—arrangements have now been made to present "Kokoro" by Sôseki NATSUME, translated by the Japanese poet Daigaku HORIGUCHI and the Japanese scholar Georges BONNEAU.

(c) *American Ethnological and Historical Collection.*

At its 1936 session, the Committee signified its willingness to do what lay in its power to put into effect the scheme for an American Ethnological and Historical Collection, provided that the necessary administrative and financial conditions could be fulfilled.

Various data were submitted to it at its 1937 session, *inter alia*:

(a) The resolution adopted by the League Assembly at its sixteenth session on the proposal of the Argentine delegation;

(b) The result of the consultations carried out since the last session of the Assembly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

(c) The information furnished by the Director of the Institute regarding the financial contribution which the Governments of the Argentine and Mexico, more particularly, are prepared to make, with a view to the publication of the Collection, and by M. GARCIA-CALDERON, a member of the Committee, concerning other possible contributions.

In these circumstances, the Committee considered it its duty to furnish the League Assembly with all the necessary information regarding the question as a whole and with particulars of the future action to be taken.

It also regarded it as important to specify with the utmost clarity the conditions under which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would undertake the publication of the Collection.

These conditions appeared to be of three kinds; (a) general; (b) administrative and financial;

(c) scientific.

As regards the general conditions, the Committee is prepared, in principle, to sponsor the publication of the Collection, and to consider the possibility of publishing out of the available funds, the first part dealing with archæology and ethnology. With reference to the administrative and financial conditions, the Committee decided to instruct its Executive Committee to take such action as may be necessary with a view to the publication of the Collection.

Lastly, as regards scientific responsibility, it decided to appoint a small committee to take full responsibility for the work, whose chairman would edit the Collection.

The Patronage Committee already set up would also be enlarged.

The Committee wishes to recommend these various measures to the Assembly for consideration.

9. DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

In 1936, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to request the Council to convene at Paris in 1937 a diplomatic conference for the conclusion of an international convention on the protection of national artistic and historical treasures.

In view of certain difficulties which arose and of the objections raised by some particularly important countries, the Committee felt obliged to amend Articles 1 and 17 of the Draft Convention, limiting the commitment of the contracting parties to objects belonging to the State or to public entities, and making the extension of this commitment to objects belonging to private persons optional.

The Committee therefore requests the League Council to be good enough to convene the diplomatic conference during 1938.

(b) *Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War.*

The events in Spain have again brought the question, in an acute form, to the attention of national administrations and of public opinion. It was officially submitted to the International Museums Office, following on the adoption of a resolution by the Sixth Committee of the 1936 Assembly. A legal expert, Professor Charles DE VISSCHER, was asked to make a report on the problem as a whole, giving due consideration to earlier labours and initiatives. On examining this report, the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office found that its conclusions agreed on all points with those of M. DE VISSCHER, both as to principles and as to the means of ensuring the desired protection. A report was drawn up following this exchange of views, for presentation to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter has approved the calling of a conference of experts at which the various aspects of the problem would be studied by legal experts and military experts.

The Committee considered it its duty to do its utmost to safeguard monuments and works of art menaced in the course of international conflicts or internal disturbances. It accordingly instructed its Executive Committee to make an exhaustive examination of the experts' draft and, if necessary, to request the League Council to be good enough to arrange for a preliminary consultation of States Members of the League and non-member States.

(c) *International Regime of Antiquities and Excavations.*

The International Conference on Excavations held at Cairo from March 9th to 15th, 1937, on the invitation and with the support of the Egyptian Government, and under the auspices of the International Commission on Historical Monuments, continued the series of big international conferences held at Rome, Athens and Madrid, organised by the International Museums Office.

The conclusions of the Cairo Conference constitute an important final act, divided into five sections:

- (1) Principles of internal legislation;
- (2) System of excavations and international collaboration;
- (3) Suppression of clandestine excavations;
- (4) Principles governing the administrative organisation of services;
- (5) Organisation of an international service of documentation.

The Committee expressed to the Egyptian Government its deepest gratitude for the generous assistance afforded by it to the Conference, which did so much to ensure the success of the meeting.

The Committee submits the text of the international principles concerning the regime of antiquities and excavations, adopted at Cairo, to the Assembly for its approval, with the request that it should give instructions for their transmission to the Governments of States Members of the League and non-member States.

(d) *International Committee for Folk Arts.*

By a decision of the Bureau of the International Committee for Folk Arts adopted in November 1936, the whole of the work connected with the Committee will henceforth be entrusted to the Department of Art and Archæology of the Institute, which had previously been responsible only for the technical secretariat.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation endorsed this decision and decided to incorporate the International Committee for Folk Arts in the Organisation.

It also recommended that a report should be submitted to it each year on the work done by the Committee. This work, which has hitherto dealt with folk music and folk song, folk art and workers' leisure, will now have as its subject an enquiry into symbol in folk-lore and folk art.

(e) *International Office of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art.*

The Committee of Directors of the International Office of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art set up at the Paris Institute in 1932 held a further meeting during the year 1936-37 and drew up the following programme of work: Constitution of equipment for study by the compilation of various handbooks and a polyglot lexicon of terms of art and archæology; technique of documentation—its various methods and spheres of application; and, lastly, the co-ordination of research.

This programme was approved by the Committee.

10. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Rights held its annual meeting at Paris on June 11th, 1937, under the chairmanship of M. PILOTTI. The International Labour Office, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were represented.

The agenda consisted of three items: (a) preparatory work with a view to the revision of the Berne Convention and the World Conference on Authors' Rights; (b) collaboration between the institutions represented with a view to the protection of the moral rights of salaried intellectual workers to their creations in applied art; (c) enquiry into the progress of the work relating to performers' rights.

With reference to the first question, the Committee adopted a resolution expressing the hope that circumstances would enable the Belgian Government to convene at the earliest possible date two conferences—namely, the diplomatic conference for the revision of the Berne Convention and a special conference for the framing of a universal charter of authors' rights.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation made it clear what action it proposes to take with a view to this latter Conference by inviting the Institute to arrange for a further meeting of experts for the purpose of formulating definite proposals regarding the World Conference.

The Committee also expressed the desire that account should be taken in these proposals of the views expressed by the Japanese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by Professor SHOTWELL regarding the need for increasing the reciprocal influence of civilisations by appropriate measures governing translation rights.

Moral rights in regard to applied art.

At its last meeting, the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Office decided to keep on its programme the question of the moral rights of salaried artists in applied art. These rights conflict with certain provisions of a labour contract which deprive the artist of his creative rights.

The assistance of the International Labour Office will be needed in order to define the conditions required for the protection of works of applied art, which is already guaranteed by the Berne Convention, and to extend it, if possible, to industrial designs and models.

Performers' rights.

Technical progress, by creating new means of utilising the interpretation of a musical, theatrical or spoken work, has revealed the necessity for protecting, not only authors' rights, but also the rights of the persons who perform their works.

From an international standpoint, the desired results can be obtained either by a special convention or by extending the scope of the Berne Convention.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights merely suggested the broad outlines of a procedure to ensure liaison in either case between the various institutions concerned.

11. STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

The questions concerning the structure and working of the Organisation submitted to the Committee at its nineteenth session can be grouped under the four following heads:

- (a) Revision of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee;
- (b) Application to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the General Regulations on Committees;
- (c) Framing of a Statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;
- (d) Application of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.

(a) *Revision of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee.*

The Committee has revised its Rules of Procedure so as to bring them into line with the provisions of the General Regulations on Committees adopted by the League Council on January 24th, 1936.

It noted that none of the articles of the new text encroaches upon these Regulations.

(b) *Application to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the General Regulations on Committees.*

On the other hand, as regards the application to the Committee of the General Regulations on Committees, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted the provisions applicable to permanent committees consisting of experts appointed in a personal capacity. It has, however, the honour to draw the attention of the Council to the following observations:

Article 2 of the General Regulations reads as follows:

“Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Rapporteur to the Council in consultation with the Secretary-General.”

If its composition is to be in keeping with the spirit of the Council's and the Assembly's resolutions, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation must include the most authoritative representatives of the main trends of intellectual activity. That is one of the essential conditions of the fulfilment of its mission in the intellectual world. This circumstance obliges it to adopt methods of work which are peculiar to itself and makes it necessary, in its case, to add to the general rule regarding appointments a special clause enabling the Committee, through its Chairman, to submit considerations to guide the Council in its choice.

Such being the case, and without prejudice to such other derogations as subsequent experience may show to be necessary, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends:

“That when called upon, in application of Article 9 of the General Regulations, to nominate in consultation with the Secretary-General candidates for vacancies on the Committee, the Rapporteur to the Council be authorised by a resolution of the Council to seek the advice of the Chairman of the Committee.”

(c) *Framing of a statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

In 1931, the League Assembly drew up the general framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. This framework includes:

- (A) The International Committee itself, and the commissions and committees under its authority;
- (B) The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- (C) The International Educational Cinematographic Institute;
- (D) The National Committees whose representatives may be convened from time to time on the proposal of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The partial revision of the Committee's Rules of Procedure demonstrated the need for the revision of the actual statute of the Organisation, and for assembling in a single document the principles and rules governing the Organisation's practice and procedure, which must at present be sought in a number of texts adopted on various occasions by the League Assembly, the Council or the Committee itself. In this way, certain of the Organisation's regular practices could, as it were, be codified.

This task was undertaken by a special committee set up last year, which met on December 18th and 19th, 1936.

The material at this Committee's disposal did not, however, enable it to frame a complete draft, particularly as regards the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which must be given their proper place in the revised statute of the Organisation.

A great step forward has been taken this year as the outcome of the Second General Conference of National Committees, which unanimously adopted a resolution defining very clearly and in appropriate terms the statute and powers of the essential organ of intellectual co-operation represented by the periodical meeting of the delegates of National Committees.

This same Conference also recommended the study of an inter-Governmental agreement in whatever form appeared to be most appropriate (a convention, a protocol or a declaration) for the purpose of affording other Governments interested in intellectual co-operation the opportunity of associating themselves with the obligations entered into by the French Government, which founded an International Institute to serve as a permanent executive organ of intellectual co-operation.

As a special report drawn up jointly by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute has been submitted to the Assembly on the matter, we need not go more fully into this special aspect of the question.

Reverting, however, to the general statute of the Organisation, the Committee considered it necessary to proceed with its enquiries in the light of the new factors resulting from the constitution

of advisory committees responsible to the Committee itself, and above all from the conclusions of the General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee accordingly instructed its Executive Committee to proceed with the enquiries already in progress, with a view to the preparation of a complete draft statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which would be submitted to the Committee at a future session.

The League Council has been informed of this intention by the resolution adopted on the matter by the Committee.

(d) *Application of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.*

Article 7 of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, and Recommendation No. 7 accompanying that Convention, attribute certain powers to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which has been authorised by the League Council to exercise them.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation accordingly considered it desirable, at its session last December, to prepare draft rules for the application of the Convention with a view to determining the procedure to be followed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to it.

The draft rules for application prepared by the Executive Committee have been revised and completed by the International Committee, which finally approved them at its nineteenth session.

The Committee submits this text to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, with the request that they should authorise its communication to all States invited to take part in the Conference (see Appendix 13).

12. APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee was called upon this year to make certain appointments, or to approve those made by the Executive Committee since the last plenary session of the Committee, under the terms of reference conferred upon it.

(a) As regards the composition of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed M. Balbino GIULIANO to replace the late M. Rocco. M. Giuliano's term of office will expire at the same time as that of the other members of the Executive Committee.

(b) As regards the composition of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Committee approved the following appointments made by the Executive Committee:

M. Stanislas WEDKIEWICZ (Polish);

Dr. KEPPEL (American);

M. Alessandro PAVOLINI (Italian), to replace the late M. Pirandello.

The Committee conferred a further mandate on the Executive Committee to enable it, if necessary, to appoint, in the interval between two plenary sessions of the Committee, a new member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, on which there is still a vacancy, and also another member of the Advisory Committee for Teaching the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Gallavresi, to whose memory the Committee paid a further tribute.

13. CONCLUSIONS.

The present report is necessarily limited by its object, which is to give an account, to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, of the work done by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its nineteenth ordinary session.

In the first part of this report, we indicated the special character of this session. For the first time, a regular series of events connected with intellectual co-operation was organised, in connection with the Paris Exhibition, and these succeeded each other without interruption from June 26th to July 28th.

The Committee's session was part of that series. It was in fact the culminating point, because it was the Committee itself which had planned and created one after the other all the organisations which have been meeting.

* * *

How has intellectual co-operation fared since 1929?

It must be recognised that the work has been consolidated, and has progressed. The "Intellectual Co-operation Month" was proof of this. The "Month" thus marks a definite stage in the development of intellectual co-operation. But the end of one stage should always be the beginning of the next. To note progress and record results is not enough. One must go further, and improve what has already been achieved. Other fields open up before us; although our programme must be limited by our resources, we cannot refuse to lend the assistance which is being increasingly requested of us.

But, for the consolidation and continuation of our work, certain conditions are necessary without which the future, in spite of the promise which it holds—and because of that very promise—may be compromised. It is our duty to say this.

* * *

These conditions are of two categories, moral and material.

Of the moral conditions, the first is a clear independence of politics, and the second, continuous contact with the national realities of intellectual life. These two conditions imply, indeed, one fundamental condition: universality. Without universality, intellectual co-operation cannot find full self-expression. But what does universality mean, and what in practice does it involve? It requires that intellectual co-operation be identified with the ideal League of Nations system, in which the actual system is included. Therefore, if we are to act in accordance with the true intentions of our founders and of the Council itself, we must go beyond the League of Nations as it at present is and find its true completion in the universal plane. It is therefore not sufficient for all the main fields of learning to be represented on our International Committee: no great civilisation should remain unrepresented. Intellectual co-operation should exist wherever people work or think, and there should be contacts with all centres of culture. That is why the National Committees are so important. They represent the decentralisation and the federalism which are further necessary elements of universality.

* * *

After the moral conditions come those of a material nature.

The Committee has given the latter its anxious attention. In conjunction with the Governing Body of the Paris Institute, it prepared for the Council and the Assembly a special separate report containing a draft international agreement intended to strengthen the international position of the Institute and to make the means of intellectual co-operation proportionate to the growing importance of its task.

* * *

In our previous reports, while attempting to deal with the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in three different spheres, we emphasised that it had only one object—namely, to serve—that it placed itself at the service of the various countries, of the League of Nations, and of the cause of culture.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after the “Month” organised thanks to the generosity of the Government of the French Republic, can be conscious of having been faithful to its traditions and its principles, and, in each of its three spheres of action, of having *served*.

It has served the various countries. Representatives from all over the world attended the International Studies Conference, the General Conference of National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation, and the Conference on Higher Education. All who were present felt that the work had been planned and carried out in such a way as to be of help to the various national communities.

It has served the League of Nations, in its highest form as a guiding principle of international life which, independent of political contingencies, leads towards an era of true peace in which all nations and all natural cultures achieve free and sincere self-expression.

It has also served in the sphere of culture and intellect, which is the most difficult of attainment and of which the definition is outside the scope of a report such as this. To place “instruments of work” at the disposal of intellectual workers, to facilitate intellectual life, and to form a link and means of contact between all such, is surely in itself to be serving the cause of culture.

* * *

The Committee saw once more the necessity for adapting its methods to the present exigencies of its work. This “actuality” of its task is felt by every member of the International Committee; they see that intellectual co-operation is extremely difficult in the world of to-day, but for that very reason is more than ever necessary.

The League of Nations had the great—historic—merit of having organised intellectual co-operation; it did not create it. For intellectual co-operation has always existed; is as old as civilisation itself. It upheld civilisation during the eras of disturbance, decadence and darkness that history has known. The new thing to-day, the League of Nations’ new contribution in this age-long process, is that intellectual co-operation is at last carried on with the help of a technical organisation which it never possessed in the past. Such an innovation is vital as recent results have amply proved. It must be admitted, however, that it may also be a cause of weakness. Any material organisation which is placed at the service of culture and enlightenment, must be planned and carried out in such a way as to serve it in the fullest meaning of the term. Otherwise, there is a danger that, by confining it within too narrow limits, it will do the cause of intellectual co-operation not service but disservice.

That is a grave problem for the future—the immediate future—of intellectual co-operation. The Conference of National Committees raised the problem, and, at the same time, pointed out the solution. The Council and the Assembly will surely not permit an activity, which has grown continually in importance and which meets a vital need of the modern world, to fade away into ineffectiveness and weakness.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMISSION AT ITS MEETING OF JULY 17TH, 1937.

I. SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Notes with keen satisfaction the results of the Second General Conference on Intellectual Co-operation as embodied in the resolutions and recommendations unanimously adopted by the Conference;¹

Conveys to all the delegates of the National Committee who took part in the Conference and ensured its success its congratulations and thanks for the contribution which they made to the development of the work of Intellectual Co-operation;

Particularly appreciates the tribute paid by the General Conference to the work accomplished by the International Committee and the unqualified approval given to its programme of work and the principles by which it has constantly been guided in its activities;

Being desirous of taking immediate steps to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, and leaving to the Executive Committee the general responsibility for providing for the progressive execution of these resolutions and recommendations,

Decides as follows:

I.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall continue to invite each year and in accordance with the same system of rotation as many National Committees as the available funds permit to send representatives to take part in the proceedings of its ordinary session. Exceptions shall be made in years when a General Conference takes place.

(b) The Committee shall devote one meeting in the course of its ordinary session each year to hearing the representatives of national committees and to discussing the annual reports on their activities sent in by these committees.

At the same meeting, the Committee shall consider any matters relating to the carrying out of resolutions of the General Conference of National Committees, or to preparing for the next session of this General Conference.

(c) The Committee invites the Institute to continue to publish, in a special section of its *Monthly Bulletin*, the annual reports of National Committees on their activities in the national, regional or international sphere.

(d) The Committee decides that, in drawing up the new Statute of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, due account shall be taken of the proposals of the General Conference of National Committees concerning its functions, the frequency of its meetings, etc.

(e) The Committee agrees that, as a general rule, the Conferences of National Committees shall be convened every three years, while at the same time reserving its right to convene them more frequently should special circumstances make this desirable.

The Committee accepts in principle full responsibility for preparing for and summoning the General Conferences, and for fixing the place and date of their meetings, etc.

(f) The Committee agrees in principle to act upon the Conference's recommendation regarding the periodic publication of revised editions of the List of National Committees. It proposes to publish such a revised list on the occasion of each of its General Conferences, provided always that the Assembly of the League of Nations grants such special credits as may be requested for this purpose.

II.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Noting that, of the final resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, some are addressed to Governments, some to the International Committee, and others to the National Committees themselves:

Decides upon the following procedure:

(a) Requests the Council of the League of Nations to authorise the Secretary-General to communicate officially to the Governments of States Members of the League of Nations and to the Governments of the non-member States which collaborate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation the full proceedings of the Conference and to call their particular attention to the recommendations concerning them;

¹ See Appendix 3.

(b) Requests its Chairman, acting in his capacity as President of the Conference, to convey to the French Government the vote of thanks adopted by the Conference of National Committees, together with the thanks of the Committee itself for the hospitality which it has received in Paris on the occasion of the International Exhibition;

(c) Requests its Chairman, in his capacity as President of the Conference, to address a circular letter to all the National Committees directing their particular attention to those resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference which call for action on their part.

III.

The Committee of Intellectual Co-operation:

In pursuance of the resolution of the General Conference of national committees concerning the study of the obstacles standing in the way of international intellectual relations;

Decides to appoint a Committee, consisting of Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Signor Balbino GIULIANO, Mr. Malcolm DAVIS and M. Paul HYMANS, to assist the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the task which has been entrusted to it, of collecting information on this subject, through the various National Committees;

Decides that the Committee thus appointed shall report on the information collected to the next ordinary session of the Committee.

IV.

The International Committee on Intellectual Organisation:

Taking note of the recommendation of the General Conference of National Committees with a view to the constitution of an Advisory Committee on Social Sciences;

Deems it desirable to collect all the necessary information to enable the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to come to a decision at its next session on that proposal;

Instructs the Executive Committee to do whatever may be necessary in preparation for the Committee's discussions on this subject.

V.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Noting that the General Conference of National Committees has referred to it, for examination, a certain number of special proposals on various subjects submitted by delegations in the course of the Conference's proceedings;

Considers that each of these proposals should be the subject of preliminary enquiries;

Instructs the Executive Committee to consider, in the light of a report which the Institute will submit to it, whether, and subject to what procedure, these various suggestions, or certain of them, might lead to practical action on the part of the Organisation.

* * *

2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Conveys its thanks to the French Committee for the Co-ordination of Higher International Studies, and to all the institutions and individuals who contributed to the success of the tenth session of the Conference held in Paris from June 28th to July 3rd, 1937, and in particular to the General Rapporteur, M. Maurice BOURQUIN;

Expresses its satisfaction at the great authority acquired by the Conference, at the amount and quality of the preparatory material assembled in regard to all the problems studied (Peaceful Change), and at the increasing interest taken in its work in all quarters;

Considers that the subject adopted for the next "study cycle"—"Economic Policy and Peace"—will, thanks to the objective and strictly scientific methods that are characteristic of the Conference, enable a higher valuable contribution to be made to one of the most important problems of the day and will thus enhance the efforts to attain mutual understanding which are being made within the sphere of the League of Nations.

* * *

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES.

(a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with satisfaction that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office have set on foot an international inquiry into the problem of "The Machine in the Modern World", in accordance with the plan approved last year.

The Committee requests the Institute to proceed with its work on this subject in accordance with the proposals contained in the report of the Director of the Institute, and to maintain its relations with the specialist institutions and the experts selected in an individual capacity.

The Committee thanks the International Labour Office for its invaluable aid, and hopes that further such aid will be accorded for the promotion of aims pursued in common, while continuing to receive the most extensive assistance from specialist institutions and experts selected in an individual capacity.

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

After consideration of the chapter dealing with the Social Sciences in the Director's report;¹ Recognises the value of the compilation, in as many countries as possible, of lists of institutions concerned with the social sciences, either from the point of view of teaching, research or documentation; and

Requests the Institute to proceed with its efforts to secure the publication of such lists.

* * *

4. "CONVERSATIONS."

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Expresses its satisfaction at the success of the "Conversations" which have taken place in several cities in Europe, and in 1936 in South America;

Thanks the Argentine authorities and the various individuals in the Argentine who assisted in the preparations for the "Conversation" at Buenos Aires, and reaffirms the interest of that activity, which it regards as one of the most tangible and expressive forms of intellectual co-operation;

Urges the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to develop this activity.

At the same time, it points out the advantage, when the subject selected is of a very general character, of dealing with it in two successive conversations, the first devoted to determining the bases of the discussion and the second to the discussion of the subject itself.

* * *

5. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Recognising the effectiveness of the action taken by the Institute to give effect to the resolutions adopted at the last session, on unemployment among intellectuals;

Requests the Institute to continue its action in accordance with the same methods;

Emphasises the value of co-ordinating, under the auspices of the Institute, the activities of the national and international organisations dealing with this question, and to that end authorises the constitution at the Institute of an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the national bureaux and of the chief international organisations concerned.

* * *

6. EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation to study and report on the following questions:

(a) Means of enabling instruction in the elementary and secondary schools to contribute to the advancement of international understanding.

(b) Means for assuring the school teachers and administrators the necessary training and experience for this purpose, and of providing them with the most appropriate equipment.

The Committee also requests that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation take all such measures as may be most effective for laying before the various international organisations, congresses, conferences, etc., of educators and teachers of the various subjects the importance of international understanding.

* * *

7. DECLARATION ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having been informed that a considerable number of States have accepted the Declaration on the Teaching of History communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to both Members of the League and non-member States;²

Recommends the Assembly to approve the addition to that instrument of clauses to permit of its signature by the States and its registration at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

* * *

¹ See Appendix 6.

² See Appendix 10.

8. INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions, and pointing out how desirable it is that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should keep itself informed of the conclusion and application of inter-Governmental agreements on intellectual matters;

Expresses its satisfaction at the Institute's decision to publish a collection of all such acts concluded since 1919, and approves the preface and plan of this publication, as submitted to it;¹

Recommends the Institute to take all such steps as may be necessary to supply it, at regular intervals, with information on the application of such conventions, more particularly as regards the action taken in this field by International Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

* * *

9. UNIVERSAL STATUTE OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Taking note of the official communication by the Pan-American Union to the American Governments of the two draft universal Conventions for the protection of authors' rights, one of which was prepared by the Special Committee of Montevideo and the other by the Committee of Experts summoned conjointly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law;

Informed, moreover, of the intention of the Belgian authorities to address to all the Governments a memorandum drafted in collaboration with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and containing the whole of the documentation;

Expresses the hope, in accordance with the recommendation put forward at the annual meeting of Institutions concerned with intellectual rights, that circumstances will enable the Belgian Government to convene, at the earliest possible date, the two Conferences contemplated respectively for the revision of the Berne Convention and for the drafting of a universal statute of authors' rights;

Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to arrange for a further meeting of the Committee of Experts for the purpose of examining the possible observations of the Governments regarding the draft Conventions and, on the basis of these observations, of formulating definite proposals in view of the World Conference;

Considers it immediately desirable that, in conformity with the views expressed by the Japanese National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and seconded by Professor SHOTWELL, account should be taken, in these proposals, of the need for furthering intellectual *rapprochements*, more particularly by appropriate measures governing translation rights.

* * *

10. EXACT SCIENCES.

(a) *Conclusion of the Agreement with the Scientific Unions.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Expresses its satisfaction at the signature of the agreement concluded between the International Council of Scientific Unions, on the one hand, and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, on the other hand, the bases of which agreement were laid down by the Committee in 1935;²

Considers that the entry into force of this agreement should mark the beginning of a new phase in the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the exact sciences, and should enable it to be of real practical assistance, both to science and to scientists;

Requests the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations to note the conclusion of the said agreement and thus to make it fully effective.

(b) *Programme of Activities.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having taken cognisance of the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee on Scientific Questions at its meeting in Paris on July 9th and 10th, 1937;²

Notes the practical value of those resolutions;

Emphasises, more particularly, the value of the proposed meetings of small committees to co-ordinate the efforts of research workers in particular branches of Science;

Instructs the Institute to carry the said resolutions into effect;

Thanks the Assembly of the League of Nations for having voted the necessary credits for the constitution of a Permanent Advisory Committee on Scientific Questions, and expresses the hope that it will continue to do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of the programme adopted by the above-mentioned Committee;

¹ See Institute document A.30.1937.

² See Appendix 4.

Hopes that the scheme submitted by Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI for the organisation of "Conversations" on scientific subjects will be carried into effect in the near future;

Thanks Professor ROHN for the report which he submitted to the Second General Conference of the National Committees on the exact sciences, and asks the Institute to take the conclusions of this report into account in carrying out the programme adopted.

* * *

II. ETHNOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTION ON THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN CIVILISATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having taken note of the resolution adopted, on the proposal of the Argentine Delegation, by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its sixteenth session, regarding the publication under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of an Ethnological and Historical Collection on the origins of American Civilisation;

In view of the results of the consultations carried out since the last session of the Assembly;

Noting the particulars given by the Director of the Institute of the financial contributions which the Governments of the Argentine and Mexico, more particularly, are prepared to make;

Considering that, in order to enable the Assembly of the League of Nations to form an accurate idea of the progress already made and of the measures still remaining to be taken in this matter, it is important to specify, with the utmost clarity, subject to what conditions the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation could undertake responsibility for the publication of the Collection, and what responsibilities it would involve:

Is favourably disposed to the publication of the Collection.

General Conditions.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is willing that the Collection should have the benefit of the assistance of its executive organ—the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

While ready to undertake the preparation and publication of the Collection, it considers it necessary to proceed by stages, as and when the necessary funds are available.

It decides to place the question without further procedure on the agenda of its next session.

(1) *Administrative and Financial Responsibility.*

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests its Executive Committee, in the interval between two plenary sessions of the Committee, to deal with all administrative matters that may arise with reference to the Collection.

The Executive Committee shall see that the Institute is not committed to any action until the necessary funds are available.

The Executive Committee shall further be ultimately responsible for the engagement of any special officials by the Institute and any decisions which it may be necessary to take, with a view to the preparation and publication of the Collection.

(2) *Responsibility for Scientific Matters relating to the Collection.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation accepts the suggestion that a beginning should be made with the publication of the Archæological and Ethnological section; it decides to set up a small Directing Committee, comprising a Director of the Collection, to take full responsibility for scientific matters relating to that part of the Collection.

The Committee empowers its Executive Committee to appoint the members of the said Directing Committee, to fix the period of their term of office and to define their duties.

The Directing Committee thus set up shall draw up the final plan of the Collection and shall carry it into effect. The Director of the Collection shall inform the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the choice of the authors of the volumes.

The Committee approves the proposal of the Director of the Institute that the Institute's Department of Art should undertake the secretarial duties in connection with this part of the Collection.

* * *

12. QUESTIONS RELATING TO ART, ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

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

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Approves the amended texts of Articles 1 and 17 of the draft Convention, as proposed by the International Museums Office, the purpose of the said texts being to limit the obligations

of the Contracting Parties to the protection of objects which are the property of the State, or of public bodies, and to make the extension of this obligation to objects which are the property of private individuals, entirely optional;¹

In deference to the wishes of the many public authorities which have expressed the desire that the Convention should be proceeded with, and to the views unanimously expressed by the members of the International Conference of Excavations at Cairo in March 1937;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to summon, in the course of 1938, the diplomatic conference which it has already approved in principle, with a view to the adoption of the said Convention.

(b) *Protection of Historic Buildings and Works of Art in Time of War.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having taken note of the reports submitted to it by the Governing Body and the International Museums Office;²

Considering that, in the present circumstances, it is the duty of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to neglect no means open to it of ensuring the protection of historic buildings and works of art against the dangers to which they might be exposed by internal disturbances;

Approving the proposals put forward by the International Museums Office with a view to providing for such protection on both the national and international planes;

Decides to request the International Museums Office to continue its inquiries with a view to the preparation of a draft Convention and for that purpose to proceed to all such consultations as it may deem appropriate;

Instructs the Executive Committee to give the most careful consideration to the drafts thus prepared and, should it think such a step desirable before the Committee's next session, to request the Council of the League of Nations to proceed to a first consultation of the Members of the League and non-Member States.

(c) *International Co-operation in regard to Antiquities and Excavations.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Warmly thanks the Egyptian Government for its generous assistance to the International Museums Office in the organisation of the International Conference on Excavations;

It approves the conclusions of the said Conference adumbrating a system of international co-operation in the matter of antiquities and excavations calculated to develop archæological research, and to conduce to improved knowledge of ancient civilisations;

It submits the texts of these conclusions to the Assembly of the League of Nations with the request that it will endorse them and give instructions for their transmission to the Governments of Members of the League and non-member States, as a possible basis for national legislation and regulations in regard to antiquities and excavations.³

(d) *International Committee on Folk Arts and Traditions.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, being convinced that comparative studies in regard to ethnology and folk art promote mutual understanding among the nations and reveal their deep-seated affinities:

The Committee decides, on the proposal of its Executive Committee, to incorporate the International Committee on popular arts and traditions in the Organisation and to attach it to the Department of Art, Archæology and Ethnology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will act as its Secretariat-General. The Committee hopes to receive an annual report on the work of the International Committee on Popular Arts and Traditions.

¹ New Text of these articles:

“ Article 1.

“ 1. Each of the High Contracting Parties recognises the right of every other High Contracting Party to claim the repatriation of objects of a palæontological, archæological, historical or artistic nature which are in its territory in consequence of having been lost or stolen or alienated or exported contrary to the laws of the claimant State.

“ 2. Subject to the provisions of Article 17, the claim, in order to be admissible, must relate to objects which, being the property of the State or of public bodies and forming part of their collections, became inalienable in virtue of the laws of the claimant State before they left the country.”

“ Article 17.

“ 1. Any High Contracting Party may declare at the time of signature, ratification or accession, that it extends the obligations assumed to the protection of objects belonging to individuals. The claim shall not, however, be admissible unless the object illegally alienated or exported has been recognised to be of national concern by an official act previous to its leaving the country and having the effect of excluding it from international trade.

“ 2. It may also declare that, so far as the said objects are concerned, it limits its obligations to the case of objects which are in its territory as a result of loss or theft.

“ 3. It may also declare that it intends to make the acceptance of any application for repatriation dependent on fulfilment of the additional conditions regarding the insertion of the notice provided for in Article 3, paragraph 2.

“ 4. Any High Contracting Party may at any time make the declarations provided for in paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of the present Article to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

“ 5. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 19 of any declaration received under the present Article.”

² See Institute document O.I.M.96.1937.

³ See Appendix 11.

(e) *International Centre of Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its satisfaction at the results already obtained, and approves the new programme of work drawn up by the Governing Body of the International Centre of Archæology and History of Art.

(f) *Regulations governing International Art Exhibitions.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with satisfaction that numerous Governments and national authorities have accepted the rules for the organisation of international art exhibition drawn up by the International Museums Office,¹ and thinks it important that the Council of the League of Nations should be apprised of the results of the action taken in this matter with its authorisation.

* * *

13. REVISION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having been requested in common with the other committees of the League of Nations to revise its Rules of Procedure so as to bring them into harmony with the General Regulations on Committees adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on January 24th, 1936;

Having taken note of the advice tendered to it by the *ad hoc* committee which it set up at its 17th session;

Decides as follows:

(a) *Rules of procedure of the Committee.*²

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has revised its new draft Rules of Procedure, confining itself strictly to matters concerning the progress of its work. It notes that none of their provisions affect matters dealt with in the General Regulations on Committees.

(b) *Application to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the General Regulations on Committees.*

The Committee considers that those of the provisions of the General Regulations which apply to permanent committees composed of experts appointed in a personal capacity are applicable to itself. It therefore adopts the said provisions.

Nevertheless, availing itself of the possibility open to it under Article 18, paragraph 3, of the above-mentioned Regulations, it begs to draw the Council's attention to the following considerations:

If its composition is to be in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions regarding its organisation adopted by the Council and Assembly the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation must include the most authoritative representatives of the main trends of intellectual activity. That is one of the essential conditions of the fulfilment of its mission in the intellectual world. This circumstance obliges it to adopt methods of work which are peculiar to itself and which justify in its case the addition to the general rule regarding appointments, of a special clause enabling the Committee through its Chairman to submit considerations to guide the Council in its choice.

Such being the case and without prejudice to such other derogations as subsequent experience may show to be necessary the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends:

"That, when called upon in application of paragraph 9 of the General Regulations to nominate in consultation with the Secretary-General candidates for vacancies on the Committee, the Rapporteur to the Council be authorised by a resolution of the Council to seek the advice of the Chairman of the Committee."

(c) *Framing of a Statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation informs the Council of its intention to proceed with its enquiries with a view to the revision of the statute of the Organisation in the light of the new factors resulting from the constitution of Advisory Committees responsible to the International Committee and above all from the conclusions of the General Conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee instructs the Executive Committee to proceed with the enquiries already begun with a view to the framing of a complete draft statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to be submitted to the Committee at one of its next sessions and for that purpose to carry out any consultations which it may deem appropriate.

* * *

¹ See document C.328.M.205.1936.XII, note 3, page 19.

² See Appendix 12.

14. APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Having regard to the fact that the Convention concerning the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace concluded at Geneva in September 1936,¹ and Recommendation No. 7 accompanying that Convention² assign certain functions in connection with its application to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

Having regard to the fact that, by its resolution of October 10th, 1936, the Council of the League of Nations empowered the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to discharge such functions;

Deeming it desirable to lay down in Rules for the Application of the Convention the procedure which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes to follow in discharging the said functions, and to bring the said Rules to the notice of the States parties to the Convention;

Adopts the Rules for the execution of the Convention drawn up by the Executive Committee and transmits them to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations;³

Requests the Council to take such steps as are necessary to have the said Rules communicated to all the States which it invited to send representatives to the Conference for the adoption of the Convention;

Expresses the hope that this measure may further facilitate the entry into force of the Convention and induce further States to accede to it.

Appendix 2.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF THE PRINCIPLES AND FACTS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION:⁴

REPORT BY PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY ON THE WORK OF THE FOURTH SESSION,
HELD IN PARIS, JULY 2ND AND 3RD, 1937.

I.

In view of the importance and the somewhat specialised character of the chief subject on the Agenda for this session—namely, *The Use of Modern Means of spreading Information in the Cause of Peace*—that matter has been dealt with in a special report.⁵

The Advisory Committee duly performed the task confided to it by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly. At the same time, however, it also considered the programme of studies and consultations which it drew up at its previous session. In this connection, it heard a verbal report on the progress of the consultations set on foot by the Secretariat both as regards the teaching of the principles of the League of Nations as part of the history course in secondary schools, and the teaching of geography.

It also took note of a communication from Professor PIAGET, Director of the International Bureau of Education, on the inquiry conducted by that body into the teaching of modern languages.

The Advisory Committee decided to defer detailed examination of what has been done in these various branches of education until its next annual session.

II.

Two other questions also claimed the Committee's special attention:

Survey by Mr. S. H. Bailey⁶ on the Teaching of International Relations in Various Countries.

It will be recalled that Mr. Bailey was requested by a joint Committee of representatives of the permanent Conference on Higher International Studies and the Advisory Committee respectively, to compile this Survey on the basis of an enquiry conducted by the Secretariat, together with such additional material as he could himself collect.

The Advisory Committee learned with keen satisfaction that the Survey was now complete and expressed its appreciation of the thoroughness and efficiency with which Mr. Bailey had performed the task entrusted to him.

¹ See document C.399(1).M.252(1).1936.XII.

² See document C.399(a).M.252(a).1936.XII, page 8.

³ See Appendix 13.

⁴ New title of the "Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching".

⁵ See Part II of the report.

⁶ Senior lecturer in international relations at the London School of Economics.

Considering it important that this Survey should be published and as widely circulated as possible, the Committee requested its Chairman to take steps to obtain the necessary financial support to permit of the work's being issued in both English and French. The Committee also authorised its Chairman to consult with the author as to how the Committee could best sponsor the publication of his work.

Title of the Committee.

At its third session, the Advisory Committee requested the plenary Committee to change its title. It has since been informed that the Committee of Experts set up to examine the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation proposed that the Advisory Committee be henceforth known as "The Advisory Committee on the Use of the Educational System to increase Knowledge of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation".

After a short exchange of views, the Advisory Committee unanimously recommended that the plenary Committee should authorise the adoption of the following title: "Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation".

Appendix 3.

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION,
HELD AT PARIS, FROM JULY 5TH TO 9TH, 1937.

GENERAL REPORT: RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Second General Conference of the National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation was held in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation from July 5th to July 9th, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee.

The representatives of the National Committees took part as full members in the work of the Conference:¹

The representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the Catholic Union of International Studies and the Permanent Inter-Parliamentary Committee on Intellectual Relations also took part in the Conference in a similar capacity.

There were nine plenary sessions, in the course of which the Conference discussed the following reports appearing on its Agenda:

I. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
FROM 1931 TO 1937.

General Rapporteur: M. Henri FOCILLON, Member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, Professor of the History of Art at Paris University.

II. ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

General Rapporteur: His Excellency Senator Balbino GIULIANO, Chairman of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

A. *Inter-American Intellectual Co-operation.*

Rapporteur: M. Miguel Ozorio DE ALMEIDA, Chairman of the Brazilian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

B. *Intellectual Co-operation between America and Europe.*

Rapporteur: M. A. AÏTA, Secretary-General of the Argentine Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

C. *Part played by National Committees in making known in their own countries the Activities of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

Rapporteur: M. LI YU YING, President of the Peiping National Academy, Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

D. *Intellectual Co-operation and Mutual Knowledge of National Cultures.*

Rapporteur: Professor Saburo YAMADA, former Chairman of the Japanese Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

¹ The following National Committees were represented: Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

E. *Regional Intellectual Co-operation.*

(a) *Inter-Baltic Intellectual Co-operation.* — Rapporteur: Rector ROEMERIS, Chairman of the Lithuanian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) *Inter-Balkan Intellectual Co-operation.* — Rapporteur: M. G. TZITZEICA, Chairman of the Roumanian Committee.

F. *Special Position of National Committees in Distant Countries.*

Rapporteur: Mr. Kenneth BINNS, Australian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. (The report was submitted by Sir Robert Garan.)

G. *Function of National Committees as a Factor in National Intellectual Life.*

Rapporteur: M. Karol LUTOSTANSKI, Chairman of the Polish Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

General Rapporteur: Dr. Peter MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Danish Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

IV. FUNCTION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN THE ORGANISATION OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD.

General Rapporteur: M. J. HUIZINGA, President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Science, and M. G. DE REYNOLD, Professor at the University of Fribourg, both members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference wishes to pay a tribute to the valuable reports, submitted in accordance with the Agenda, both by the general rapporteurs and the assistant rapporteurs.

In the course of its proceedings, the Conference set up two Sub-Committees, one to consider the obstacles to intellectual life and the other to examine the programme of the International Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of the exact and natural sciences.

The reports of these two sub-committees are included as an annex to the resolutions of the Conference, which adopted the conclusions of the reports.

The Conference had before it several proposals suggesting new undertakings on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in different fields. They were submitted to it by the delegations of the National Committees of the following countries: Austria, United Kingdom, Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, the Catholic Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, and the delegate of Yugoslavia to the Institute.

In the resolutions which it voted, the Conference took into account as far as possible those suggestions which, in its opinion, could be accepted without further examination.

It thought, on the other hand, that the remaining proposals, which suggested an extension of the Organisation's present programme of work should, in accordance with the usual practice of the Organisation, be examined in greater detail.

It therefore decided to adopt, on this point, a separate resolution addressed to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference desired to embody in its resolutions and recommendations the conclusions resulting from its discussion of the various reports. It has grouped them under separate headings, corresponding to the different categories of questions dealt with in the course of the debates. These headings are the following:

1. Work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the last seven years;
2. Organisation, activities and functions of the National Committees on International Co-operation;
3. Constitution and powers of the General Conference of National Committees;
4. Constitution and functions of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;
5. Recommendations to Governments of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

Resolution No. I.

The Second General Conference on National Committees pays a tribute to the work done in the years 1931 to 1937, by the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It conveys to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, to its committees, and to the departments forming its executive bodies, its warmest congratulations on their efforts, their activities and the results obtained. It recommends that the work undertaken be pursued and extended along the lines of the programme of progressive development followed hitherto.

It expresses the wish that the National Committees be closely associated with the execution of this programme and invites the Committees to take all useful measures in their respective countries with a view to giving the most active and effective assistance to the general work of Intellectual Co-operation.

Resolution No. II.

(a) *Organisation of the National Committees.*

The Conference, having taken note of the various reports submitted to it on the activities of the National Committees and their functions both in the international and national fields,

Emphasised with special satisfaction the fact that, since this twofold function is becoming increasingly evident, the National Committees are now in a position to constitute the principal foundation for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole.

The Conference notes with the greatest satisfaction the progress made by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the increase in their number and the consequent development of their activities, as shown by the assistance which they have given to the Conference.

It expresses the wish that new efforts may be made to promote the creation of National Committees in countries where such do not exist, and to increase their possibilities of effective work in countries where they are already active.

In accordance with the principles which have hitherto guided the formation and work of the National Committees and their relations with the International Organisation, the Conference is of the opinion that the constitution and functions of such committees should not be governed by any rigid rules.

It considers, however, that it is desirable that National Committees should, without becoming uniform in character, attempt to adopt certain common standards with regard to their work in the international and national spheres.

While leaving to the National Committees themselves the task of defining the character of their relations with their respective Governments, the Conference is of the opinion that close collaboration would be desirable between the committees and public authorities, and considers that, whether the committees be of an official or unofficial character, it is essential for them to enjoy the moral and material support of their Governments.

It expresses the opinion that, if the committees are fully to perform their allotted duties, their membership should be as representative as possible of intellectual life in their respective countries and should include qualified representatives of the principal national intellectual organisations.

It draws special attention to the importance of securing the collaboration of bodies representing the rising generation of intellectuals and of representatives of forces which exercise a direct influence on national public opinion: the Press, cinema and wireless.

The Conference is of the opinion that the National Committees should consider the possibility of establishing means of collaboration with the competent syndical or trade organisations, regardless of political views; similarly, they should remain in constant touch with the national branches of the major international associations represented on the Joint Committee.

It wishes to emphasise the value of collaboration with the National Committees of their respective countries, of persons participating as experts, or in any other capacity, in the committees and institutions connected with the Intellectual Cooperation Organisation.

It notes, without prejudice to any arrangements regarding internal organisation which the National Committees may think fit to make in order to render their work effective, the desirability of establishing a permanent secretariat for the purpose of co-ordinating their national and international activities.

It considers that good-will on the part of individuals will not suffice to ensure the working of such a secretariat, and that a certain minimum of material facilities is indispensable.

(b) *Collaboration of the National Committees with the International Committee.*

The Conference notes with satisfaction the practice followed during the past few years, whereby representatives of the National Committees are invited to participate, in rotation, in the work of the International Committee.

It expresses the hope that this practice may be continued and that the International Committee will each year devote one day of its ordinary session to the examination of questions connected with the activity of national committees with the assistance of their representatives.

(c) *Circulation of Publications on the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The Conference considers that one of the first duties of the National Committees is to make known in their respective countries the publications issued by the International Co-operation Organisation and to bring them to the notice, not only of specialists, but of the appropriate reviews and journals.

It wishes to emphasise the importance of the work done by those National Committees which have had the publications of the International Organisation translated into the language of their respective countries.

It considers that their example should be widely followed in so far as the special conditions of each country allow.

(d) *Annual Reports of the Committees.*

The Conference requests National Committees to send in every year to the International Committee a short report on their activities and it recommends that a summary of these reports be subsequently published under a special heading in the monthly bulletin *La Coopération intellectuelle*.

It notes with satisfaction that the Secretariat of the Organisation has issued a directory of National Committees, and it recommends that revised and enlarged editions of that directory be published at regular intervals.

(e) *Rôle of the Committees in respect of Official Agreements for Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Conference desires to stress the importance of the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded by the Governments for the development of the intellectual and cultural relations of their respective countries.

It wishes to see the National Committees invited to collaborate in the preparation of these agreements and associated with their execution.

(f) *Regional Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Conference warmly welcomed the information and suggestions submitted to it regarding the closer relations already established, or contemplated, between the National Committees, which, as a result of the proximity of their respective countries, have special affinities.

It emphasises the potential value, to the intellectual co-operation in general, of the action taken in this respect by the National Committees of the American, Asiatic, Baltic, Balkan and Mohammedan countries, etc.

It considers it desirable that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should carefully follow and be kept informed of the work of the National Committees within such regional groups in order that the results of their efforts may serve the cause of intellectual co-operation as a whole.

(g) *Special Functions of the Committees in Young and Outlying Countries.*

The Conference feels that account should be taken of the special conditions and requirements of the National Committees in young countries situated at a great distance from the Geneva and Paris centres.

It stresses the special value of these National Committees and the desirability of adapting the relations which the central intellectual co-operation organisations maintain with them to their special needs.

It recommends that either the countries themselves or the competent organisations of the League of Nations should create opportunities for the organisation of visits to these countries by members of the Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, or by officials of the Organisation.

(h) *General Conferences of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.*

In view of the results of its deliberations, the Conference is gratified at being able to declare that the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation are now organised and equipped on a sufficiently sound basis for them to constitute one of the essential bases of the entire activities of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

It believes, therefore, that general conferences bringing together the representatives of all the National Committees should, under the statute of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, become one of the principal working parts in the machinery of this Organisation.

It recommends that steps should be taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with a view to the holding of these conferences at regular intervals of three years and that the preparatory work should proceed without interruption between the sessions.

Without attempting to limit the powers of the Conference and without prejudice to what experience and more exhaustive study may show to be desirable, the Conference believes its chief functions may be defined as follows:

The Conference shall be competent to deal with all questions coming within the field of activity of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and any question concerning the work of the National Committees, either in the international field or as a factor in the intellectual life of their respective countries.

The Conference, without seeking to stereotype the structure of the National Committees, has as its object to assist each of them to acquire an equal degree of authority and effectiveness.

The Conference shall endeavour to determine the obstacles of every kind which impede the development of intellectual relations in the international sphere and suggest those remedies which it thinks most appropriate.

The Conference shall examine the programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and may, in this connection, make any suggestions it considers desirable.

The Conference shall be competent to consider the relations between the various National Committees and the activities of regional groups, within the general framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Conference may formulate its suggestions regarding the statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the adjustments to be made therein, with a view to facilitating the rôle devolving upon the National Committees and to taking into account their attributions and the prerogatives of the Conference itself.

Generally speaking, it shall be the duty of the Conference to safeguard the essentially non-political character of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, to promote its universality and to see that in any action initiated in the international field account is taken of legitimate interests and national aspirations.

The Conference may formulate resolutions and recommendations for transmission to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, through it, to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Conference can make recommendations to the Governments, instructing the National Committees of which it is composed, to transmit them to the authorities in their respective countries.

Resolution No. III.

Statute and Functions of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference, having been informed of the intention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to carry out a revision of its statute, considers that, in this connection, account should be taken of the increased needs of the Organisation, of the necessity for affirming its non-political character and universality, and defining its powers and the relations between its various constituent bodies and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to undertake a study of certain improvements of a legal character likely to further the development and activity of the Organisation.

To this end, the Conference recommends:

(a) That the attributions and rôle of the International Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation should be defined, taking into account the views expressed on this point in resolution II voted by the present Conference.

(b) That consideration be given to the possibility of concluding an inter-Governmental agreement, in whatever form may be thought the most appropriate (convention, protocol or declaration), to enable the other Governments interested in intellectual co-operation to associate themselves with the responsibilities assumed by the French Government, in providing the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with a permanent International Institute to carry on the practical side of its work.

The Conference considers it desirable that, in this international instrument, the Governments, while declaring their sympathy with, and their confidence in, the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, should state their willingness to give it their moral and material support, by undertaking, for example:

- (1) To confirm the international statute of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- (2) To support its activities with regular contributions the amounts of which they would severally fix by common agreement;
- (3) To ensure that the Institute shall receive the assistance of their national authorities and to specify the services which it might be called upon to render such authorities.
- (4) To this end, the representatives accredited by the contracting parties to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would act as a permanent link between the Institute and the public authorities of their respective countries for all questions concerning Government departments.

The Conference is convinced that these new undertakings assumed by the Governments can largely contribute to the Organisation's development.

The Conference leaves it entirely to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take such steps as it may deem most appropriate with a view to giving effect to this recommendation and invites the National Committees to do everything possible to induce their respective Governments to give favourable consideration to the suggestions that will later be submitted to them in this connection.

Resolution No. IV.

Barriers to Intellectual Contacts among Nations.

The Conference,

While noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to lessen the obstacles to international intellectual co-operation:

Registers its sense of the importance of continuing this work with renewed vigour and suitable organisation;

And, taking note of the observations offered in this regard during the discussions of the Conference, recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation request the Institute to collect, through the good offices of the National Committees, precise information concerning the situation in various countries;

It further recommends that a Special Committee be appointed to study, together with the National Committees, the obstacles to intellectual co-operation and appropriate measures for their elimination or mitigation.

V. FINAL RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Conference pays a tribute to the States represented in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations for their sympathetic interest in the work of intellectual co-operation, and for their understanding and generosity in extending the field of its activities.

It declares that the International Co-operation Organisation and the National Committees belonging to it must serve, and undertake to serve, the principles on which the League of Nations

is based, thereby helping to foster a spirit of good understanding and mutual comprehension amongst the peoples of the world, which is essential to international justice and peace.

It is convinced that the Assembly and the Council of the League, realising as they have done in the past how necessary it is that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should develop its activities with a view to achieving universality, and in a spirit free from all political considerations, will continue to give it their support and make adequate financial provision for the normal development of its work.

The Conference makes a similar appeal and is equally grateful to the States non-members of the League of Nations for the interest they have shown in the work of intellectual Co-operation and the support which they have given to their respective National Committees.

The Conference again tenders its congratulations and thanks to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its activity, for the prestige which it has acquired, and for the spirit in which it supports the activities of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference thanks the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for their devoted and efficient help in the general work of the Organisation and, in particular, in the work of the Conference.

The Conference wishes to express its special gratitude to the French Government, whose generosity and support have helped forward the work of intellectual co-operation by making possible the establishment of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1926 and the organisation of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month in 1937".

The Conference attaches the greatest value to the fact that the Government of the French Republic is willing to continue to support the work of international co-operation.

It expresses the hope that other Governments, recognising the importance and value of the assistance given by the French Government, will give it the fullest possible support.

The Conference therefore makes the following recommendations:

(a) That, in view of the importance of the work of intellectual co-operation, the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations and the non-member States may see their way to recognising the special needs of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It recommends, in this connection, that appropriate means be sought to ensure that the appointment of members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be governed by the need for ensuring the representation of the main national cultures, and chief branches of learning, and for making the Committee truly representative of the main trends of thought;

(b) That the development of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation be encouraged, that their need for independence and freedom of action be recognised, while allowing them to play an effective part in the national and international spheres, and giving them, for this purpose, all the moral and material support which they may need.

(c) That due recognition be given to the importance of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation by means of periodical general conferences, with clearly defined powers, and by laying down the part which they should play in the general work of the Organisation.

(d) That a new statute of the Organisation be formed and put forward by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(e) That, on the occasion of the revision of the statute, the relations between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its permanent Advisory Committees should be defined, and that these Committees should severally correspond to the various categories of questions dealt with by the Organisation.

(f) That, in the same connection, the possibility be considered of providing for the formation of a new Advisory Committee to deal with questions relating to the social sciences.

The Conference further expresses the hope that the Members of the League of Nations, and States non-members interested in intellectual co-operation, will support the efforts to be made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, with a view to making the work of the Organisation and its results better known. It also recommends that the Press, the national broadcasting services, and the broadcasting service of the League of Nations give the fullest and most effective assistance possible with a view to making the efforts and achievements of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation better known, not in a spirit of propaganda, but with the object of providing objective information.

The Conference recommends the Governments Members of the League of Nations—and invites the National Committees to transmit this recommendation to their respective Governments—regularly to include in their delegations to the Assembly qualified representatives of the National Committees of their respective countries, so that these Committees may thus be closely associated with the examination by the Assembly of the League of Nations of questions connected with intellectual co-operation.

The Conference expresses the hope that steps will be taken to ensure the participation, in whatever form and subject to whatever conditions may be deemed most appropriate, of qualified representatives of States which, though not members of the League of Nations, nevertheless collaborate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the proceedings of the Committee of the League Assembly dealing with questions relating to the activities of the Organisation. It recommends the National Committees of the Members of the League of Nations to urge this recommendation upon their respective Governments, and hopes that the States non-members of the League of Nations which collaborate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will receive favourably any invitation extended to them in accordance with the foregoing recommendation.

The Conference recommends each of the National Committees to use their influence with the executive and legislative authorities of their respective countries with a view to hastening the ratification and application of the conventions or agreements concluded under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation—in particular, the international Convention to facilitate the Circulation of Educational Films, concluded in October 1933, of the Declaration relating to the revision of school text-books, signed in September 1936, and of the International Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, concluded at Geneva in September 1936.

The Conference considers it of the greatest importance that, in their annual reports to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the National Committees should indicate the results of their effort to secure the application of these Conventions, or the results of such application where this has taken place.

Appendix 4.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION HELD AT PARIS, JULY 9TH AND 10TH, 1937.

RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.

The Committee is of opinion that the agreement signed by the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation marks the beginning of a period of effective collaboration between these two organisations, and is convinced that such an agreement will enable them to achieve practical results in the course of their future activities.¹

No. 2.

The Committee approves the proposal that exchanges of views should be promoted between the various representatives of the sciences, and expresses the hope that the number of "Conversations" on scientific subjects may be increased.

¹ Text of the agreement concluded between the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation:

"The International Council of Scientific Unions, represented by its President, and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, represented by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Recognising the close connection which exists between their respective activities;

"Noting that experience has demonstrated the necessity of establishing the fullest possible co-ordination between these activities;

"Agree to regulate their mutual relations on the following principles:

"1. The International Council of Scientific Unions shall act as an advisory organ of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations. In this capacity, it shall be consulted by the said Organisation regarding the scientific problems referred to the latter.

"2. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations shall be consulted by the International Council of Scientific Unions on all international questions affecting the organisation of scientific work. Should the examination of such questions entail practical work for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, the manner of carrying out this work shall be determined in each case by a special agreement. Should the Organisation not feel able to undertake the work proposed, it shall be the duty of the International Council of Scientific Unions to take such measures as it may consider appropriate.

"3. Committees may be set up by the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions in accordance with Article XIII of its Statutes to study the questions forming the subject of collaboration between the said Council and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations.

"4. The Committees referred to in paragraph 3 shall perform their work on their own responsibility. They shall appoint their own bureau and in the organisation of their secretariat make use of the executive organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations. Meetings shall be held when convened by the Chairman of each Committee in agreement with the League of Nations. Meetings shall be held when convened by the Chairman of each Committee in agreement with the League of Nations, which shall bear the cost of such meetings within the limits of the credits voted for such purpose and subject to the financial regulations applying to the said Organisation. As an exception, the first meeting of each Committee shall be convened by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations.

"5. In order to ensure permanent contact between the two institutions, the President of the International Council of Scientific Unions or his deputy shall be entitled to attend the plenary meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

"Similarly, a representative of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

"6. The proceedings of the Committees and the proposals adopted by them shall be embodied in a written report which shall be sent by the respective Chairmen to the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

"7. The present agreement is concluded for an unlimited period. Each party reserves the right to denounce it any year by notifying the other party accordingly before July 1st.

"In such case, an agreement between the two institutions shall determine the conditions for the completion of the work jointly undertaken.

"For the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation
of the League of Nations:
Professor Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman of the International Committee
on Intellectual Co-operation.

For the International Council of
Scientific Unions:
Professor FABRY,
President of the International Council
of Scientific Unions."

The Committee considers, however, that the latter should be organised in two stages. The first stage would be confined to meetings of specialists in a single branch of the science while during the second stage the representatives of cognate sciences would be admitted.

No. 3.

The Committee, having taken note of the work accomplished by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with the co-ordination of scientific terminology, fully approves that work and considers that it should be continued in collaboration with the Scientific Unions concerned.

The Committee, moreover, invites each of the International Scientific Unions to appoint a delegate to assist the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in making the technical arrangements for the meetings to be held on the subject of scientific terminology.

No. 4.

The Committee, having taken note of the efforts made by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with scientific bibliography, is of opinion that this work should be continued, particularly as regards the efforts to be made to induce the national academies and scientific unions of the countries speaking less widely used languages to prepare a bibliography of the scientific works published in those languages, together with a translation in a worldwide language.

No. 5.

The Committee, having noted the work accomplished by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in connection with the transcription of titles of works and the names of authors of countries that have not adopted Roman characters, considers that that work should be continued, and expresses the hope that a small committee may be set up to examine the question and to approach the editors of the various scientific journals with a view to the application of these recommendations.

No. 6.

The Committee recommends that no translation of scientific works should be published without the authors having been previously consulted and afforded an opportunity of making the necessary amendments in the interests of science.

The Committee also recommends that the present resolution should be communicated to the various academies and to the Diplomatic Conference on Authors' Rights.

No. 7.

The Committee considers that the investigation into the organisation and resources placed at the disposal of scientific research, which has already been begun by the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, should be continued.

It recommends that this resolution be submitted to the Conference on Higher Education, and that attention be drawn to the desirability, from the point of view of scientific research, of completing the above-mentioned investigation.

No. 8.

The Committee, having noted the successful efforts which have been made to form small Committees for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of research workers in the same scientific field, considers that this work is highly desirable, and recommends that it be continued and extended.

Having examined the various suggestions already put forward, the Committee considers that such meetings should be organised forthwith, and should deal with such subjects as " Plant Hormones ", " Vitamins ", " The Nomenclature and Terminology of Genetics and Cytology ", and " The Dual Electric Layer ".

No. 9.

The Committee, requests the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation to collect, in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, documentation concerning international institutions of recognised scientific value which find it impossible to carry on their work owing to lack of funds;

And considers that steps should be taken to bring the position of such institutions to the notice of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and, through the Assembly, to the notice of the appropriate Ministries in the different countries.

No. 10.

The Committee, having noted the proposal of the Czechoslovak National Research Committee, put forward by Professor NEMEČ, concerning the publication of old scientific manuscripts; Appoints a Committee consisting of MM. NEMEČ, BIAŁOBRZESKI and HUNGER, for the purpose of drawing up a list of works the publication of which would be desirable;

And considers that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should approach the countries concerned with a view to their publishing the manuscripts in question.

No. 11.

The Committee, having noted the proposal put forward by Professor CABRERA concerning the co-ordination of work relating to the determination of physical constants and their publication:

Considers that this activity should be pursued in collaboration with the International Union of Physics,

And recommends, in particular, that an investigation be undertaken by the various reviews dealing with physics with a view to obtaining from their readers information concerning omissions which the latter may note in the course of their work with regard to physical constants.

No. 12.

The Committee, having noted the proposal of Professor PLANCHEREL on the exchange of information in the sphere of scientific bibliography:

Considers that that proposal should be submitted to the Committee of Library Experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation,

And recommends that the system of central bureaux of bibliographical information be generally adopted.

Appendix 5.

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

SUMMARY.

	Page
I. Introduction	37
II. Submission to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations of the Report on the Eighteenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. New Duties entrusted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation by the Assembly	37
III. Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation	37
IV. Contribution of the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the Execution of the Plan of Work drawn up by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:	
(a) Draft Declaration concerning the Revision of School Textbooks	37
(b) Unemployment among Intellectual Workers	38
(c) Recommendations regarding International Art Exhibitions	38
(d) International Student Organisations	38
(e) Draft Convention on the Protection of National Historical and Artistic Treasures	39
(f) Performers' Rights	39
(g) Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and Rules of Procedure of the Committee	39
V. Preparations made by the Secretariat for meetings of bodies subordinate to the Committee:	
1. Executive Committee	39
2. Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters:	
(a) Composition of the Committee	39
(b) Paris "Conversation"	39
3. Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching	40
4. Committee of Architectural Experts	40
5. Committee of Scientific Experts	40
VI. Co-operation between the Secretariat and:	
(a) the International Educational Cinematographic Institute	41
(b) the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	41
VII. Relations between the Secretariat and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation	41
VIII. Inter-Governmental Conference for the conclusion of a Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace	41
IX. New Tasks entrusted to the Organisation by the Assembly:	
(a) Use of modern means of spreading information	42
(b) Ethnographical and Historical Collection on the Origins of American Civilisation	43
X. Missions and Publications	44
XI. Work of the Educational Information Centre	44

I. INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with precedent, the Secretary of the Organisation is reporting to the Committee on the measures taken to ensure the efficient working of the Organisation during the interval between one session of the Committee and the next. He briefly surveys the Secretariat's contribution to the performance of the tasks undertaken by the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute under the Executive Committee's supervision. He also gives an outline of the work of the Educational Information Centre.

II. SUBMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION. NEW TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION BY THE ASSEMBLY.

The report, drafted by M. DE REYNOLD, was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its ninety-third session by M. PAUL-BONCOUR, delegate of France, Rapporteur to the Council on questions on intellectual co-operation.

The Assembly, at its seventeenth session, referred the report to its Sixth Committee. The latter devoted four meetings to a full debate on all the questions on the programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. M. PARRA-PÉREZ, delegate of Venezuela, kindly consented to act as Rapporteur to the Assembly.

The Sixth Committee passed on to the Fourth Committee, with its approval, the requests for supplementary credits in respect of:

1. An increase in the number of members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters from 15 to 18 (5,050 Swiss francs);
2. The formation of a Permanent Scientific Committee (10,000 Swiss francs).

The Fourth Committee, while calling attention to the drawbacks attaching to too general an increase in the number and size of League Committees, was not inclined to oppose the unanimous wish of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and granted the credits asked for.

III. COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

At its ninety-third session, the Council of the League of Nations appointed Professor Balbino GIULIANO to be a member of the International Committee in the room of M. Alfredo Rocco, deceased.

The Committee has suffered a severe loss by the death of Madame Cecile DE TORMAY, a distinguished author whose assistance had been of the greatest value. At its ninety-seventh session, on May 27th, 1937, the Council of the League filled the vacancy caused by the death of Madame de Tormay. Its choice fell upon Count Paul TELEKI, Professor of Economic and Political Geography in the University of Budapest, who was appointed a member of the Committee for the remainder of Madame de Tormay's term of office.

In his report to the Council proposing the appointment of Count Teleki, the French delegate added: "I think I shall be voicing the views of all my colleagues in stating that, when vacancies occur on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1938, the Council will not fail to appoint one or even several women members."

IV. CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO THE EXECUTION OF THE PLAN OF WORK DRAWN UP BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The work of the Secretariat dealt more particularly with the following questions:

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

The Assembly of the League of Nations having expressed the hope that the numerous States which have already approved the principles of the Declaration on the teaching of history adopted by the Assembly at its Sixteenth session will sign that document, the Secretary-General, in February 1937, transmitted (C.L.35.1937) to the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations and non-member States the draft in question, completed by final clauses designed to give it a more formal character.

The position with regard to replies was as follows on June 15th, 1937:

(1) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland,¹ Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the Union of South Africa, and Venezuela state that they agree to the draft and the final clauses.²

(2) The United States of America have acknowledged receipt.

(3) Ecuador, Egypt and Mexico have referred the Assembly's recommendations to their official authorities for consideration.

(4) Canada states that it is in favour of the declaration, but does not think that there would be any object in signing it at present.

(5) Monaco leaves the matter to be dealt with by the French Government's reply.

(6) Bulgaria has appointed a Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the Declaration.

(b) *Unemployment among Intellectual Workers.*

Having approved the measures contemplated by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the purpose of solving this problem, the Secretary-General, on January 25th, 1937, communicated the proposals in question (C.L. 10.1937) to the Governments Members of the League and the following non-member States: Brazil, Costa Rica, Free City of Danzig, Germany, Japan, United States of America.

The position with regard to replies was as follows on June 15th, 1937:

(1) Colombia, Egypt, and the United States of America state that they are prepared to collaborate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in reducing unemployment among intellectual workers.

(2) Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics state that unemployment has not made itself felt among intellectual workers in those countries.³

(3) India, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, and Venezuela have referred the Committee's recommendations to the appropriate official authorities for consideration.

(4) The Irish Free State intimates that it already has offices similar to those proposed in paragraph 3 of the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(5) Peru acknowledges receipt.

(c) *Recommendations regarding International Art Exhibitions.*

By circular letter dated November 23rd, 1936 (C.L. 207.1936) the Secretary-General sent the Governments Members of the League of Nations the text of the recommendations of the International Museums Office regarding exhibitions of this kind, together with the text of the Assembly's resolution expressing the hope "that the competent national administrations will be guided in practice by the principles laid down in these recommendations". The following Governments have so far replied:

(1) Mexico and Panama have acknowledged receipt.

(2) Belgium, the United Kingdom, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Venezuela have intimated that they will conform to the recommendations and have referred them to the appropriate authorities for study.

(3) The Irish Free State observes that, as the appropriate authorities agree to these recommendations, the Free State is prepared to accept them, but points out that, according to recommendation 5, no obligation to participate in all art exhibitions is implied.

(4) The Government of the United States of America says that it cannot put the recommendations into effect because it has no jurisdiction in the matter, which, in the United States, is in the hands of private enterprise.

(d) *International Student Organisations.*

The Secretariat has remained in touch with the international student organisations, and an attempt has been made to establish this contact more firmly by an international students' "Conversation", which was considered in outline by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its eighteenth session, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on International Organisations. The Secretariat of the Organisation and the Institute have endeavoured to secure the participation of the majority of the national student organisations, especially German, Italian, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and American organisations.

Negotiations regarding the arrangements for this conversation are in progress.

The Secretariat of the Organisation has secured, in this connection, the valuable assistance of the Luxemburg National Committee and the Luxemburg Government.

¹ Renews its reservation concerning the appointment of a special committee.

² Since June 15th, the Argentine Republic, China and France have signified their agreement with the draft.

³ Since June 15th, similar replies have been received from Australia and the Union of South Africa.

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

This Convention has on several occasions been examined by the Governments of the States Members of the League and non-member States.

The reception they have given to the successive drafts laid before them bears witness to their keen interest in the question.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation accordingly asked the Council to summon an international diplomatic conference for the purpose of adopting the Convention.

At the request of certain members, who wished to study the text more carefully, the Council's decision was postponed to a later session.

(f) *Performers' Rights.*

At its eighteenth session, the Committee passed a resolution requesting the Council of the League of Nations 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. On September 25th, 1936, at its ninety-third session, the Council of the League of Nations adopted this recommendation and instructed the Secretary-General to transmit it to the International Labour Office for information.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office took up the question at its seventy-seventh session (November 1936), and passed it as suitable for inclusion in the agenda of the 1938 session of the International Labour Conference. It also requested the Director to make suggestions at the next session of the Governing Body as to the procedure for the further consideration of the question.

At its seventy-eighth session, the Governing Body approved the Director's proposals. The contemplated procedure would be as follows: the International Labour Office would summon a meeting of experts in 1938 to make a preliminary examination of the question and furnish a basis for a discussion in the International Labour Conference at its 1938 session.

The Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law deals with this question in a document submitted to the Committee,¹ to which reference may be made for any further particulars. The Secretariat has remained in constant touch with the Institute on this matter.

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

On January 24th, 1936, the Council of the League of Nations adopted a series of General Regulations for Committees of the League. The Secretariat of the Organisation has made preliminary enquiries with a view to bringing the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Rules of Procedure² of the International Committee into line with the text adopted by the Council. It was represented at a meeting held in Paris on December 18th last by a Special Committee appointed for this purpose.

V. PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARIAT FOR MEETINGS OF BODIES SUBORDINATE TO THE COMMITTEE.

I. *Executive Committee.*

The Secretariat prepared the work of the sessions of the Executive Committee held between the International Committee's two plenary sessions. They took place in Paris on December 20th and 21st, 1936, and April 12th and 13th, 1937.

2. *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.*

(a) *Composition of the Committee.*

As soon as the Council and Assembly of the League had complied with the request of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that the membership of the Committee on Arts and Letters should be increased to eighteen and that the additional funds required should be granted, the Secretariat of the Organisation asked some of the countries not represented on the Committee for the names of the persons most representative of their respective cultures. As the outcome of these negotiations, M. Stanislas WEDKIEWICZ, Professor of Romance Philology in the Joseph Pilsudski University (Polish), and Dr. Frederic KEPPEL, President of the Carnegie Corporation (American), were appointed members of the Committee. It is hoped shortly to secure the co-operation of a new representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Last December, the Committee lost one of its most distinguished members, M. L. PIRANDELLO. His place was taken by M. Alessandro PAVOLINI, President of the Fascist National Confederation of the Liberal Professions and the Arts.

(b) *Paris "Conversation".*

At the invitation of the French Government, which was accepted by the Council and Assembly of the League, and in agreement with the Secretary-General, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, like the other Committees belonging to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, held a meeting in Paris from July 20th to 23rd, 1937.³

¹ See Appendix 8.

² See Appendix 12.

³ See page 9 on the report.

3. *Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.*

A summary of the Committee's meeting is given in a separate document.¹

4. *Committee of Architectural Experts.*

At its session held in September 1936, the Council of the League of Nations approved, in principle, the procedure contemplated by the International Committee in regard to the regulation of international competitions in architecture and the associated arts, and the Assembly granted the necessary credits for a meeting, during 1937, of a small drafting committee, as suggested by the International Committee.

On the basis of the proposals made to it, the Executive Committee fixed the programme of work to be carried out during 1937. It was in two stages:

(i) Consultations on the basis of the documents in the possession of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, with a view to preparing for the meeting of the small drafting committee;

(ii) The convocation of that committee, whose composition, together with the date and place of its meeting, was to be determined later.

In accordance with a division of work already arranged, the Secretariat of the Organisation proceeded to consult the international organisations and institutions concerned, while the Paris Institute consulted individuals.

In execution of this decision, the Secretariat consulted the following organisations:

International Housing Association;
International Meetings of Architects;
International Congresses on Modern Architecture (C.I.A.M.);
Permanent International Committee of Architects;
International Federation for Housing and Town-planning.

The replies were as follows:

(a) *The International Meetings of Architects* are prepared to co-operate in the work of the various Committees entrusted with the study of the regulation of international architectural competitions.

(b) *The Permanent Committee of Architects* has sent in a draft model programme framed by M. PONTREMOLI, on behalf of the Committee of Experts of the Permanent International Committee of Architects, at the meeting in Paris in April 1936. It would be delighted to see the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's enquiry bear fruit in the near future.

(c) *The International Federation for Housing and Town-planning* stresses the importance of the housing question and the necessity for organising competitions; proposes that an engineering expert be added to the Committee; offers to assist the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in its enquiry concerning the regulation of international architectural competitions.

Encouraging though these replies are, it would be premature as yet to propose a date for the Committee's meeting.

5. *Committee of Scientific Experts.*

For two years, negotiations had been in progress between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League and the International Council of Scientific Unions with the object of arriving at an agreement to establish close and constant collaboration between the two bodies.

Last year, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in anticipation of the conclusion of the agreement, had convened in July a Committee of Scientific Experts, whose function was to frame a provisional programme.

In addition, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had instructed the Executive Committee to continue negotiations with the International Council of Scientific Unions on the bases laid down in 1935 and revised in 1936.

In anticipation of the conclusion of the agreement, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had asked the Assembly of the League for a credit of 10,000 francs to meet the cost of setting up a new Committee in which the Organisation's scientific advisers and the representatives of the Scientific Unions would collaborate. This credit having been granted by the Assembly, it remained for the Executive Committee to await the decision that the International Council of Scientific Unions was to reach at a meeting convened in London for the end of April last.

The International Council of Scientific Unions having approved the draft agreement and empowered its President, Professor FABRY, to sign it, it seemed best to regard the agreement forthwith as being virtually in force, and to place the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in a position to examine this same year the proposals and opinions of a Committee working in the spirit of the agreement.

¹ See Appendix 2 and Part II of the Report.

Accordingly, by arrangement between the Institute and the Secretariat, and with the approval of the Chairman of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, a joint committee, provisionally entitled "Advisory Committee for Scientific Questions", is to hold a meeting in Paris on July 9th and 10th, 1937, as part of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month".¹

VI. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND:

(a) *The International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

The Committee will find in the report of the Director of the International Institute, which is on its agenda, a survey of the Institute's work during the past year.²

(b) *The Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.*

The Secretariat of the Organisation has kept in constant touch with this Institute in regard to all the aspects of its work. M. PILOTTI, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, attended the tenth session of the Governing Body, held on April 4th, 1937. For further particulars, reference may be made to the report of the Secretary-General of the Institute, which is submitted to the Committee.³

VII. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Secretariat has endeavoured to make its contacts with the various National Committees more active and direct, and to secure the creation of new Committees in countries where they do not yet exist.

It has been in constant touch with the Committees and representative personalities in the various countries, for the purpose of completing the preparations for the Second General Conference of National Committees.⁴

VIII. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE FOR THE CONCLUSION OF A CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

(a) *Conference.*

In accordance with the decision reached by the Council of the League of Nations on January 20th, 1936, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly at its sixteenth session, the Inter-Governmental Conference summoned to conclude an international Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace sat in Geneva from September 17th to 23rd.

The Secretariat of the Organisation, which had assisted the Deputy Secretary-General, M. PILOTTI, in preparing the draft Convention, was responsible, together with the Paris Institute, for the secretarial work of the Conference, both in plenary session and in the drafting Committee.

The Governments of the following countries were represented: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, United States of Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The Governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Siam sent observers. Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, of the United States Federal Telecommunications Committee, attended unofficially.

The work of the Conference led to the establishment of the text of an international Convention which has so far been signed by the following Governments: Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, India, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

The text adopted differs little in substance from that which had been prepared under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Both provide, first, for a series of negative measures whereby Governments undertake to prevent all transmissions which might harm good international relations, and secondly, for a series of positive measures for the use of broadcasting as a means of bringing peoples closer together.

The Convention, supplemented by a recommendation in the Final Act, calls upon the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to afford its good offices in certain cases, thereby opening to it a fresh sphere of activity.

¹ See Appendix 4, page 34.

² See Appendix 7, page 78.

³ See Appendix 8, page 80.

⁴ See Appendix 3, page 28.

Article 7 of the Convention provides that:

"Should a dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the present Convention for which it has been found impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement through the diplomatic channel, it shall be settled in conformity with the provisions in force between the Parties concerning the settlement of international disputes.

"In the absence of any such provisions between the Parties to the dispute, the said Parties shall submit it to arbitration or to judicial settlement. Failing agreement concerning the choice of another tribunal, they shall submit the dispute, at the request of one of them, to the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided they are all Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, regarding the Statute of the Court; or, if they are not all Parties to the above Protocol, they shall submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal, constituted in conformity with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

"Before having recourse to the procedures specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the High Contracting Parties may, by common consent, appeal to the good offices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which would be in a position to constitute a special committee for the purpose."

This article is supplemented by Recommendation 7 of the Final Act, which affords the Committee some guidance in performing its mission. It reads as follows:

"With a view to facilitating the application of the provision contained in Article 7 concerning the functions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Conference recommends that the latter constitute a small committee for the settlement of any dispute referred to it.

"If necessary and in order to save time, the Bureau of the Committee might appoint this special committee.

"The Conference is of opinion that, among the persons selected by the International Committee, one should be chosen on the proposal of the International Broadcasting Union and another on the proposal of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The International Committee might attach to the Committee—in addition to the representatives of the two parties—persons proposed by the Bureau of the International Union of Telecommunications and by the International Federation of Journalists.

"The Committee should submit its findings as soon as possible, and in any case within six weeks from the day when the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been informed of the dispute."

The Council of the League of Nations, at its ninety-third ordinary session, authorised the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to afford its good offices as desired by the Convention.

(b) *Draft Executive Regulations.*

In order to assist the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in performing the task which will in certain eventualities devolve upon it in consequence of the Convention, the Secretariat of the Organisation thought it desirable to submit to the Executive Committee draft executive regulations defining the procedure to be followed in cases in which the Committee might be called upon to discharge its new functions. The reasons for this draft are two:

In the first place, since it is to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that the task of settling certain disputes by conciliation is entrusted under the Convention, it is the Committee's duty to accomplish that task, or at all events keep itself informed of the manner in which it is accomplished.

Secondly, attention must be paid to Recommendation 7, which provides for a special committee to be appointed by the International Committee, and room should be found in this special committee for representatives of the various specially-qualified international organisations which the Conference recommended that the Committee should bear in mind in making its selection.

In the draft regulations which are now submitted to the Committee, an attempt has been made to reconcile these two ideas by conferring the chairmanship of the small committee *ex officio* on the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or any other member delegated by him for the purpose, and at the same time providing for the presence of representatives of the international organisations named in the Recommendations, and in any case of the persons designated by the International Broadcasting Union and the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

IX. NEW TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE ORGANISATION BY THE ASSEMBLY.

(a) *Use of Modern Means of spreading Information.*

One of the questions most fully discussed by the Sixth Committee of the Assembly was that of modern means of spreading information and their use in the cause of peace. On the basis of an Anglo-Danish proposal, the Assembly invited the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, after such consultations as it might deem appropriate, suggestions as to the possibilities which these means of spreading information offer of furthering international co-operation and mutual understanding between nations by the mutual exchange of information relating to their respective institutions and cultures.

(i) *Decision of the Executive Committee.* — In December, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation laid before the Executive Committee proposals as to the form to be taken by the consultations entrusted to the International Committee.

The Executive Committee decided upon the method by which it proposed to perform the task entrusted by the Assembly to the International Committee, and divided the work between the Rome and Paris Institutes and the Secretariat of the Organisation. The Institutes were asked to obtain all necessary opinions and take stock of all that had been done in the sphere of the cinema and in that of broadcasting by official and by private bodies to further the mutual exchange of information referred to by the Assembly.

The task of the Secretariat of the Organisation was to secure new proposals and suggestions from bodies or persons of recognised authority on the subject.

All these documents were to be communicated to the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, which had instructions, at its fourth session, to frame proposals and suggestions as a basis for the general plan that the Committee will have to submit to the Assembly.

(ii) *Consultations.* — In the execution of the task entrusted to it, the Secretariat of the Organisation consulted the following bodies and persons:

International Broadcasting Union;
International Bureau of Telecommunications, Berne;
South-American Broadcasting Union, Montevideo;
International Catholic Broadcasting Bureau, Amsterdam;
International Rural Broadcasting Centre, Rome;
United States Commissioner of Education, Washington;
National Council on Education in America, Washington;
National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, New York;
Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

In the field of cinematography, the Secretariat asked for the co-operation of the following bodies and persons:

International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome;
Experimental Cinema Centre, Rome;
National Educational Documentation Centre, Paris;
M. Henri LANGLOIS, Cinémathèque française, Paris;
M. J. BENOIT-LÉVY, Paris;
M^{me} Germaine DULAC, Paris;
M. Alexandre DE HUEBSCH, Paris;
British Film Institute, London;
Miss LOCKETT, British Gaumont Instructional Films Co., London;
Mr. G. T. HANKIN, Board of Education, London;
Mr. CAVALCANTI, Realist Film Units, London;
M. VAN STAVEREN, Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Culturele Films, The Hague;
National Council on Education, Washington;
Soviet organisations, through M. SOKOLINE, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations;
Avvocato CHIARINI, Director of the Experimental Cinema Centre, Rome;
M. L. J. JORDAAN, Amsterdam;
M. Otto VAN NEYERHOFF, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

The replies received from these persons and bodies have been numerous and interesting.

It has been decided to add to that Committee a few persons or representatives of organisations specially qualified to advise on the educational and cultural rôle of modern means of spreading information, such as broadcasting, the cinema, and television.¹

In a memorandum dealing with the consultations as a whole, the Secretariat has endeavoured to define the general principles which should, in its opinion, govern the subject.

(b) *Ethnographical and Historical Collection on the Origins of American Civilisation.*

The Assembly, at its seventeenth session, passed a resolution approving, subject to its acceptance by the Committee, the revised plan for an Ethnographical and Historical Collection on the Origins of American Civilisation, submitted by M. LEVILLIER.

In its resolution, the Assembly warmly thanked the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela for their offer to afford material support to the plan, and the Argentine Government for its offer to contribute a sum of 25,000 Argentine pesos for the establishment of the Collection. It also asked the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to examine, as soon as possible, the plan and the conditions in which it was to be executed. The Secretariat of the Organisation at once endeavoured to define its contribution to this new task, one of the essential elements of which—financial aid from Governments—seemed to be forthcoming.

The Secretariat was represented at the meeting held on October 28th and 29th by the experts to establish the plan.

Prospects for the execution of the plan are good, as the Argentine Parliament has just lately voted a credit of 20,000 pesos for the establishment of the Collection. The execution of so extensive a plan, and one of such a special character, involves an entirely new task for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

¹ See Part II of the Report.

X. MISSIONS AND PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *Missions.*

The Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was represented at the following meetings:

- Semaine sociale de France, July 25th-27th, 1936, Versailles.
- Conference of International Student Service, July 28th-August 8th, 1936, Sigtuna, Sweden.
- Congress of Pax Romana, July 29th-August 6th, 1936, Salzburg.
- Meeting of the Committee of International Student Organisations, November 19th, 1936, Paris.
- International Exhibition Bureau, November 26th, 1936, and May 4th and 5th, 1937.
- Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, December 18th-19th, 1936, Paris and March 5th, 1937, Geneva.
- Meeting of Experts under the auspices of the Geneva Research Centre, February 8th-11th, 1937, Geneva.
- Meeting of the Education Committee of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, February 13th, 1937, Geneva.
- Ninth session of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, March 5th, 1937, Geneva.
- International Conference on Excavations, March 8th-14th, 1937, Cairo.

The Secretariat of the Organisation has endeavoured to increase its contacts with the various international organisations, both by active correspondence and by personal interviews.

(b) *Publications.*

During 1936/37, the following publications have been prepared, circulated to the organisations and persons interested, or placed on sale:

1. The third number of the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching*, surveying the work of the League in numerous fields, especially that of the teaching of history, geography, and modern languages, and also in the economic and financial sphere and in connection with the protection of refugees and with nutrition. The *Bulletin* contains an article by Professor Gilbert MURRAY on the function of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
2. A *Handbook of National Committees*, giving a summary of the organisation and work of 42 National Committees.
3. A *Handbook of International Organisation*, in French, containing particulars of the activities and structure of 654 international federations and organisations.
4. Two numbers of the *Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations*, which summarises the proceedings of meetings of over 400 organisations.
5. The Section has collaborated with the Information Section in preparing a new edition of *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations*.

XI. WORK OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE.

Since the Committee's last session the Educational Information Centre has devoted its attention, apart from its general functions of liaison and information, more particularly to the following activities:

- (1) Putting into effect the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee in 1936 concerning the teaching of history, geography and modern languages.
 - (2) Contributing to the study of the use of modern means of spreading information in the cause of peace.
-

Appendix 6.

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

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	46
II. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:	
1. <i>International Studies Conference</i> :	
(a) Work of the National Groups	46
(b) Preparation of the Paris Conference—June 28th-July 3rd, 1937	47
(c) Documentation of the Conference	48
(d) Programme of Work and Discussions	49
2. <i>Social Sciences</i> :	
(a) Enquiry into the Use of Machinery in the Modern World	49
(b) National Directories of Organisations concerned with the Social Sciences	50
III. " CONVERSATIONS ":	
1. Buenos Aires " Conversation "	50
2. " Conversation " on the Future Destiny of Letters	50
IV. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS:	
1. Organisation of National Bureaux of University Information and Statistics	51
2. Conditions governing International Collaboration	51
3. Rôle of the International Bureau of University Statistics (I.I.I.C.)	52
V. EDUCATION:	
A. International University Relations:	
1. Committee of Directors of Higher Education:	
(a) Organisation of Higher Education	53
(b) International Conference on Higher Education	53
2. Committee of International Student Organisations:	
(a) International " Conversation " for Students	54
(b) International Student Press Card	55
(c) Unemployment among Young Intellectuals.	55
3. University Exchanges:	
(a) Holiday Courses in Europe	55
(b) " Students abroad "	55
(c) International University Documentation	55
B. National Educational Documentation Centres and School Questions:	
1. Co-ordination of Secondary Education Systems	56
2. International Educational Bibliography	57
3. Revision of School Text-books	57
4. International School Correspondence	58
C. Liaison with the Major International Associations	59
VI. UTILISATION OF THE TECHNICAL MEANS OF DIFFUSION IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION:	
(1) Broadcasting	60
(2) Cinematography.	61
VII. ORGANISATION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL HYGIENE:	
Rural Broadcasting — The Cinema — Rural education in general — Rural life and Libraries — Artistic Questions	62
VIII. BILATERAL INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS	62
IX. EXACT SCIENCES:	
1. Relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions	63
2. Co-ordination in the Matter of Financial Aid and Scientific Research	64
3. Scientific Bibliographies	65
X. LIBRARIES — ARCHIVES — DOCUMENTATION:	
1. Libraries and Archives	65
2. Documentation	66

XI. LITERATURE — HISTORY:	Page
1. Literary Questions:	
(a) Ibero-American Collection	66
(b) Japanese Collection	66
(c) <i>Index Translationum</i>	66
(d) Enquiry into the Educational Rôle of the Cinema	66
2. History:	
Collection of Ethnographical and Historical Works on the Origins of American Civilisation	67
XII. FINE ARTS:	
1. International Agreements:	
(a) Draft International Convention on the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Possessions	67
(b) The Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War	68
(c) International Charter of Antiquities and of Excavations. The Cairo Conference	68
(d) Regulation of International Art Exhibitions	70
2. Co-ordination:	
(a) International Committee for Folk Arts	70
(b) International Office of Institutes of Archæology and History of Art	70
3. Administrative Studies and Technical Research	71
XIII. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS:	
1. Authors' Rights:	
(a) Jurisdictional Clause	71
(b) Translators' Rights	71
(c) Universal Charter of Authors' Rights	73
2. Protection of Scientific Thought	74
3. Collaboration with the Other Institutions interested in Intellectual Rights	74
XIV. NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION — SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE	74
XV. PUBLICATIONS	75
XVI. CONCLUSION	76

I. — INTRODUCTION.

To claim that the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have this year been pursued in a more favourable atmosphere than heretofore would convey an impression of studied optimism. Nevertheless, there would be a great deal of truth in such a statement. Is it due to the steady development of this work, which, by giving greater publicity to the facilities offered to intellectual collaboration and to the results obtained, appears to create new needs and to set up a movement conducive to the exchange of ideas or joint research into problems which everywhere present the same characteristics? Or is it, on the contrary, the symptom of a spontaneous reaction against the causes underlying these same problems, through a clearer and more widespread comprehension of the power that international collaboration provides? It is difficult to decide which of these two suppositions is the correct one, for both of them, no doubt, furnish a true explanation of the facts. The general conditions governing international activity are, indeed, no better than they were last year: political misunderstandings of undiminished gravity continue to arise; economic uncertainty remains unchanged, attended by all its consequences, so disastrous to international relations in the material as well as in the spiritual field, and, within each country, to the development of intellectual life itself. For the latter continues to be threatened by budgetary restrictions, the depressed conditions in the book world and the difficulty of finding employment for intellectual workers. The conviction that international collaboration is—to use an expression sanctioned by the League of Nations—the normal method to be followed for the conduct of world affairs, is still a live conviction, however; it is spreading to an ever-increasing number of fields and is inspiring persistent efforts. At the same time, the real need for contacts is asserting itself in every kind of intellectual activity. The advancement of the different branches of science and the desire to see the equipment placed at their disposal improved, demands co-ordination of these efforts and, regardless of frontiers, the organisation of concerted work. Furthermore, none who, in the different countries, shoulder administrative responsibilities or whose duty it is to protect intellectual interests can disregard the facilities provided by a regular system for the circulation of information, meetings and exchanges of views; the complexity of present-day problems and the need for dominating and keeping ahead of realities constitute powerful motives for international action.

II. — SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I. *International Studies Conference.*

(a) *Work of the National Groups.*

The report for last year emphasised the influence which the work of the Conference, and indeed its very existence, have had on the development of economic, political, and social research in a great number of countries, and the active international collaboration in these matters which the

Conference has aroused. Without repeating this information, it is encouraging to note that the movement which has already been pointed out has since been accentuated. The centres or study groups formed last year have all taken part with great enthusiasm in the preparations for the various meetings held during the year and for the general Conference convened in Paris for June 28th, 1937; the first-hand work they have done bears comparison with that of the oldest-established institutions. Moreover, promises of collaboration tentatively offered a year ago have been confirmed. The Brazilian group, for instance, has started work and has provided the Conference with memoranda on the question of raw materials and on certain demographic problems from the Brazilian point of view. The collaboration of the Argentine and of Uruguay can be counted upon in the near future; prospects are favourable in Greece and in Egypt, and experts from these two countries will probably attend the next session of the conference as observers.

For this development of national institutions, a tribute should be paid to the Rockefeller Foundation, which, in addition to the generous contribution granted to the Institute for the Conference, has, over a period of years, supported a large number of national committees and centres by supplementary contributions to enable them to cover the expenses of secretariat, travel and translation, and to pay fees to young research-workers. This valuable support has enabled many groups to obtain funds in their own country; and this too is a most encouraging sign.

Among the activities of each national group which do not directly concern the preparation of the Studies Conference, last year's report drew particular attention to the work of providing information which many of them undertake, and stressed its importance for the formation of an enlightened public opinion. Besides their long-term scientific work and the publication of the results of individual or group research, several institutions publish booklets, written in a spirit of impartiality, on the main topics of the day in foreign affairs, both economic and social. This practice now extends to an ever-increasing number of national institutions: the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies has recently decided to begin the regular publication of a series devoted to contemporary problems; it has already drawn up a programme of six publications; which should begin to appear in May; the International Studies Centre recently established at the Roumanian Social Institute has included the same kind of booklet in its programme of work and has just informed the Institute that it should be able to publish the first pamphlets in the course of the present year. In Sweden, negotiations are in progress for the formation of an organisation to produce similar publications, in collaboration with other Scandinavian institutions. To facilitate these undertakings, the Institute has been invited to promote, among the national centres affiliated to the Conference, an exchange of information and suggestions as to their plans for booklets dealing with topical problems. It has already received several lists of subjects chosen by some of the national groups, and a first example of the kind of mutual service which they can render one another is provided by a request which the Centre d'études de politique étrangère in Paris asked the Institute to transmit to the Centre in Bucharest—namely, that the latter should prepare booklets on the following subjects: Roumania, the Little Entente and the Balkan Union; and the economic and political relations of Roumania with the principal European Powers. This proposal has been favourably received by the Roumanian Centre, which is examining the possibility of carrying it out.

The Institute is trying gradually to develop in general its liaison service between the national groups. It continues to undertake the regular distribution to them of bibliographies, valuable to research-workers in international affairs, as well as a number of documents and publications placed at its disposal by the Library of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and various national institutions, especially the Council of Foreign Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Moreover, members of the Institute's staff have had occasion during the year to enter into direct contact with numerous national centres; one of them is specially charged with this work, which tends to facilitate the exchange of information, and to keep the groups informed on the progress of studies undertaken in other countries, and on the methods employed.

In the session which it will devote to administrative questions, the Conference will take note of the reports drawn up by the various institutions on their year's work; it will also have an opportunity to discuss, in the light of the experience gained, its own organisation, the relations between the national groups and the machinery of liaison which the Institute is trying to set up. The very great activity developed since the London Conference of 1935, the increase in the number of centres participating in the Conference, and the immense amount of work they have done for it, will certainly enable the Institute, which acts as the Conference's Secretariat, to draw most valuable lessons for the future.

(b) *Preparation of the Paris Conference to be held from June 28th to July 3rd, 1937.*

Besides the work of the national groups, upon which the success of the Conference depends, its preparation has involved numerous meetings of experts during the year. It will be remembered that four international study groups had been set up to deal with the principal aspects of the subject chosen by the Conference: colonies, population, raw materials, and Danubian questions, seen from the point of view of "Peaceful Change". Since the Madrid Conference, these groups have held a new series of meetings necessary to ensure the co-ordination of national work, to fill in gaps, and to draw up a plan of discussion for the Conference. Before each of these meetings, the four Secretary-Rapporteurs attached to Professor BOURQUIN, the General Rapporteur, drew up detailed surveys summarising the information they had obtained, either directly in the course

of their liaison journeys, or through the staff of the Institute, and indicating the progress made in the work. It was these memoranda which formed the basis of the discussions and showed whether the problems had been studied in sufficient detail; to estimate the value of the research methods employed; and to ensure that each study was carried on in direct relation to the main problem.

Several meetings have been held at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, but it has also been happy to accept outside invitations. The two meetings of the Danubian group were held in Vienna. One meeting of the colonial group took place in London; and, as will be seen later, two important committees have met in Geneva, where they enjoyed the hospitality of an institution associated with the Conference through the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Geneva Research Centre.

The list of experts who have taken part in this series of meetings includes a great number of persons particularly well equipped to deal with the questions to be studied, specialists in research in international affairs; the high order of this collaboration has made it possible to co-ordinate satisfactorily the preparation of a complex and difficult subject for a session which will include considerably more participants than preceding Conferences. The international study groups have in particular succeeded in elucidating a certain number of problems of capital importance in each class of questions: in colonial questions, the definition of the term "colony", the economic value of colonies, the problem of the Open Door, and the kinds of solutions proposed for present difficulties; in demographic questions, the notions of over-population and optimum population and important aspects of the problem of migration; the establishment of a statistical documentation on the production, importation, exportation and consumption of raw materials; the obstacles to their distribution, the economic advantages and disadvantages resulting from different methods of procuring raw materials; and the influence of the possibilities of armed conflicts upon the problem. The Danubian group, at its two meetings, has revised the minimum programme it had adopted; this programme covers a cycle of two years, during which it has prepared a first-hand documentary study of the economic life and conditions in the six countries represented in the group.

When, in the course of discussions, gaps have been revealed which might be detrimental to the debates at the Conference, a special piece of work has, on the advice of a study group, been entrusted to an expert acting in an international capacity.

Besides the meetings mentioned above, the Institute organised a meeting of the economists engaged in the preparation of the statistical documentation on the economic value of colonies. Their work, which met with complete success, diminished the uncertainty and technical controversy which might have stood in the way of successful research by the national groups; it also drew up a plan for the presentation of the statistical documentation on the value of colonies in the report of the study group.

It should also be noted that a large part of the Paris Conference will be devoted to the study of solutions and procedures for Peaceful Change. The four Secretary-Rapporteurs will duly emphasise in their reports the proposals of this kind appearing in the memoranda which they have to summarise. But there remain important general questions, of a more strictly juridical nature, which have already been touched upon at the Conference on Collective Security and which will be dealt with at the plenary meetings to be held at the end of the session. A preliminary discussion of these questions took place at a meeting of experts held at the Institute last February on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference. They also formed the subject of a special preparatory debate, summoned on the 21st and 22nd of May by the Geneva Research Centre, in which no fewer than twenty experts took part.

(c) *Documentation of the Conference.*

The greater part of the documentation prepared for the Conference, which forms an imposing collection, is provided by the work of national Centres—the results either of study-group or of individual research—and by the reports of international experts who were asked by the Institute, on behalf of the Conference to deal with particular questions. In addition, there is the documentation directly compiled by certain international groups: in particular, that on the economic value of colonies and on certain economic problems of the Danube basin.

Together these memoranda cover practically the whole of the Conference's field of study.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to give in this report a complete list of the memoranda so far received. Such a list would not be of interest unless it were accompanied by a brief commentary on each document, but the high standing of the authors and the quantity of first-hand information catalogued in it would itself be the best commentary on the work that has been done. It would be necessary to include in it the eight reports prepared by international experts at the request of the Institute. Some of these reports reach the length of a volume.

The very existence of this documentation raises two problems: how it is to be utilised to the fullest possible extent by the Conference, and how it is to be placed at the disposal of the public.

The first will be solved, largely by means of the very complete report that has been drawn up by Professor BOURQUIN (Belgium) and his four assistants, Professor DENNERY (France) for raw materials, Dr. CHRISTOPHERSEN (Norway) for colonies, Mr. CROMIE (U.S.A.) for demographic questions, and M. Major WRIGHT (Denmark) for Danubian questions. It will be of the size of a small volume, constituting a handbook for the discussions at the Conference, and will in due course be printed by the Institute. A programme Committee, to meet two weeks before the opening of the Conference, in order to draw up a detailed programme, will have this essential report at its disposal.

Furthermore, it is important that none of the valuable elements, collected in the course of two years' scientific work on a problem which is of the highest interest to all who devote themselves to foreign affairs in its many aspects or who desire to study and understand them, should be allowed to be lost. A list of the volumes on the work of the Conference will be brought to their notice. It will include, on the one hand, the works already printed by the national centres (these can be obtained by applying to those centres), and, on the other hand, the volumes printed by the Institute. Of the latter volumes, one will be made up of the introductory reports of the General Rapporteur and his four assistants, a résumé of the discussions of the Conference, and the final report. The others will contain the documentation which has not been printed by the national groups, or at least its essential parts. They will be devoted to the four main problems dealt with by the Conference, and will be placed at the disposal of the public, either as separate pamphlets or in a single volume.

(d) *Programme of Work and Discussions.*

Apart from an administrative session, and a short meeting to prepare the debates which will take place next year on the University Teaching of International Relations, the week of the Conference will be entirely devoted to the discussion of Peaceful Change. The number of the questions to be discussed will necessitate both meetings of committees and plenary sessions. After a first meeting in which the General Rapporteur will present his proposals, the Conference will divide up into committees or "round tables" corresponding to the four divisions of the subject. The necessary arrangements have been made to enable two of these committees to sit simultaneously. Owing to the common aspects presented by the different subjects dealt with, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the committees will meet at the end of each session to compare the general co-ordination of the work. They will thus prepare the three final plenary sessions, at which the whole subject will be discussed in full, using as a basis the results obtained in the round tables. A detailed discussion will there be devoted to the solutions and procedures for Peaceful Change which have been proposed in the memoranda and reports, or studied during the preceding days.

2. *Social Sciences.*

(a) *Enquiry into the Use of Machinery in the Modern World.*

Last year, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the general plan for the projected enquiry into the problem of mechanisation. The Institute accordingly gave its immediate attention to securing the necessary collaboration of a number of countries and the support of experts, so that the study of the four main divisions of this vast problem might be successfully undertaken. In general, it secured the collaboration of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, sending to some of them a preliminary list of the scholars of their country who seemed particularly qualified to participate in the enquiry, and asking others to furnish it with the names of suitable specialists. Practically all the National Committees responded to this invitation; in fact, in several countries, either on the initiative of the Committees themselves or at the suggestion of an expert, special study committees have been formed to co-ordinate the individual work and to prepare joint monographs on the subject. In Italy, for example, the Chairman of the National Committee has decided to convoke, not only the experts, but also representatives of the Corporations (industry, agriculture, etc.). In Luxemburg, the Chairman of the National Committee has had a special committee appointed, which is now engaged in a collective study. Similar action has been taken in Czechoslovakia, where the committee set up in this connection has already held two meetings and allotted different sections of the investigation to its members. The Mexican and Argentine National Committee have each instructed a specially appointed study group to prepare a memorandum.

The list of experts drawn up by the Institute, moreover, was sufficiently complete, and the fifty-seven acceptances so far received are sufficient to ensure a comprehensive collection of monographs dealing with all the main aspects of the question. In view of the vastness of the subject, it has not seemed possible to accept the suggestions made by certain collaborators who would have liked to see the investigations extended to the historic development of mechanisation in the leading industries considered individually.

For this important enquiry, the Institute has been fortunate enough to receive particularly valuable support from the International Labour Office. Several officials of this department, noted for their competence in these matters, are helping in the organisation of the investigations, and joint meetings of the two institutions have been held at Geneva to decide along what lines the work should be conducted. The collaboration of the International Labour Office, however, will not be confined to the administration of the enquiry, for twelve of its members have also promised to help in a scientific capacity.

At its 1937 session, the International Committee will already be able to form a general idea of this work, if, as there is every reason to hope, the preliminary draft studies now in preparation have been collected by that date.

The enquiry, however, is to extend over a period of two years, and all the texts contributed will not be in the hands of the Institute until next year. They will probably warrant the publication of a series of volumes, each of the four main divisions being entrusted, on the basis of the reports received, to a rapporteur-editor specialising in the question dealt with. One of these editors has already been appointed, Professor RICHARDSON having consented to draft the section that is to deal with the effects of mechanisation on working conditions.

It is also probable that the enquiry will necessitate the calling of meetings of experts and that the results will later serve as a basis for an international conference. The investigation of these questions has, indeed, awakened considerable interest, and it should be mentioned that,

at the suggestion of the International Labour Office, the collaboration of experts has, whenever circumstances permitted, been provided through the agency of the principal national organisations belonging to the four following groups:

- (1) National institutions for the scientific organisation of labour;
- (2) Principal employers' organisations;
- (3) Principal workers' associations;
- (4) Technical scientific organisations.

Thanks to their support, the Institute hopes to achieve its chief object in this field—namely; to establish close collaboration, for the study of an urgent problem, between specialists representing the two spheres of thought and technique.

(b) *National Directories of Organisations concerned with the Social Sciences.*

Following the publication of the survey of international relations in the United States, prepared at the suggestion of Professor SHOTWELL, the International Committee last year asked the Institute to arrange for the compilation, in the largest possible number of countries, of directories of institutions and organisations concerned either with research or with the teaching of the social and political sciences. The Institute was also asked to promote research regarding the principles and methods of the various branches issuing from these sciences.

The task of the Institute was facilitated by the distribution it was able to make of the survey that had been prepared in the United States; the aim of the undertaking was thus made clearer and the work of the other countries, the range of whose study has, moreover, generally been broadened so as to include all the social sciences, was provided with a sound basis.

The first results are now materialising: in the United States, in France, in Japan, in Czechoslovakia, in Belgium and in Norway.

III. — “CONVERSATIONS.”

Last year, the Committee was informed of the results of the Budapest “Conversation”, which were recently published in book form and which completed a series of meetings devoted to the defence of culture and the problem of the aims of education. The Budapest discussions, on “Contemporary Humanism”, were held as a continuation of those which had taken place at Nice on “The Training of Modern Man”, and at Madrid on “The Future of Culture”.

I. *Buenos Aires “Conversation”.*

The Buenos Aires “Conversation” was held shortly after the Budapest meeting, from September 11th to 16th, 1936. At the suggestion of M. Antonio AÏTA, Secretary of the Argentine P.E.N. Club, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had been invited to organise this meeting, taking advantage of the fact that several writers from different countries would be attending the P.E.N. Clubs Congress. The subject of the Conversation was “Present Relations between European and Latin-American Culture”. It brought together eleven European writers: M. Diez CAMEDO, M. Georges DUHAMEL, Mr. W. J. ENTWISTLE, M. ESTELRICH, M. LUDWIG, M. MARITAIN, Mr. R. H. MOTTRAM, M. PIÉRARD, M. Jules ROMAINS, M. UNGARETTI and M. Stefan ZWEIG; and ten Latin-American writers: M. ARGUEDAS, M. Sanin CANO, M. DE FIGUEIREDO, M. HENRIQUEZ UREÑA, M. IBARGUREN, M. Afranio PEIXOTO, M. Alfonso REYES, M. Carlos REYLES, M. ROMERO and M. J. B. TERAN. Count KEYSERLING, who was unable to undertake the journey, submitted a written paper.

The Conversation was held under the chairmanship of M. Sanin CANO, a former member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The secretarial duties were in the hands of M. Dominique BRAGA, representing the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; the Argentine P.E.N. Club not only rendered very valuable assistance, but also facilitated the publication of the volume reproducing the debate by purchasing a number of volumes. Special thanks are due to the Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires for their courteous and generous support. Their co-operation made it possible to organise the first meeting of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to be held outside Europe, and helped to establish new ties between the literary centres of two continents, which feel that they have a common responsibility in defending intellectual and moral values. Views of the highest interest were exchanged on the influence which the discovery of America exerted on the European mind, on present cultural relations between the Old and the New World, on future prospects and the possibilities of collaboration; and, in addition, throughout the extremely interesting stages of the debate, it was most gratifying to note a deep-seated unity of thought.

2. *“Conversation” on the Future Destiny of Letters.*

The eighth “Conversation” will be held in Paris, from July 20th to 23rd, 1937, during the “Intellectual Co-operation Month”. The chair will be taken by M. Paul VALÉRY, who last year proposed the theme of the debate to the International Committee. Since then, the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters has decided, in the course of a preliminary discussion, to treat the subject chosen, “The Future Destiny of Letters”, from three main aspects: from the standpoint of the writer (material and moral position of the writer of to-day and of to-morrow in the modern world); from the standpoint of readers (new customs and needs, journalistic literature, oral literature, evolution of readers' tastes); and, lastly, from the point of view of language—that is to say, the link between writer and reader (new forms which literature can assume; influence

of new means of expression: radio, films, etc.). It was also agreed that the debate would be confined to letters properly so called—that is, to creative literature, including essays but excluding drama, history and philosophy. The participants have been invited to send in preparatory reports. Besides the titular members of the Committee, some fifteen writers representing different countries have received invitations to take part in the Conversation, and the acceptances already afford a guarantee of a most successful meeting, in which famous names in the literary world of to-day will figure.

IV. — UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

For several years past, during a time of budgetary crises and economic difficulties, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has constantly been hearing of conditions which constitute a danger to intellectual work. Such problems were serious for some countries immediately after the war; but the period which has just gone by has seen a further increase in the number of complaints and a growing anxiety regarding the development of the intellectual equipment of workers in all fields. Among the questions, some of them new and all of them urgent, which have thus arisen, none has given more widespread and justifiable cause for apprehension than that of unemployment among intellectuals. Due in part to the same causes as those which have given rise to the difficulties of all kinds encountered in the course of the development of intellectual life, and connected, as the investigations of the International Labour Office have proved, with unemployment in general, this type of unemployment has also other causes bound up with the rapid changes in living conditions, and the inadequacy of the old organisations, which formerly gave complete satisfaction and were capable of meeting every need, but have now become out of date and yet are difficult to renew and to transform. Many of the improvised remedies which have been applied under the pressure of circumstances are in practice useless and seriously hamper the development of intellectual activities. While it is not forgotten that steps should be taken without loss of time, the need for adopting far-reaching measures and undertaking thorough-going reforms has been generally recognised.

As the result of suggestions submitted to it by the international student organisations and the Liaison Committee for Major International Associations, and of work done in collaboration with the International Labour Office, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in possession of proposals which had already been very carefully worked out and which embodied the results of long research, requested the Institute to add to its programme various measures intended to pave the way for a gradual diminution of unemployment in the intellectual professions. Those dealing with the reorganisation of secondary education are given in another chapter of this report. With regard to overcrowding at the universities and in the liberal professions, and the vocational guidance of students and young graduates, the Committee asked the Institute to study what practical measures might be adopted to ascertain the state of the employment market in different countries, and to embark on the work of co-ordinating the steps taken in this direction, and also to be instrumental in making them more general. The conclusions submitted to it last year had shown that the first essential was to have the fullest possible information on the actual position in the various intellectual professions, so as to be able to make accurate forecasts in good time. If this object is to be attained, university information offices are indispensable; a system of international co-ordination between them should enable them to improve their methods and activities; and such co-ordination alone can provide a basis for international action against unemployment, and promote the exchange of intellectual workers and the migration to new countries of those who are properly qualified. The Committee had also contemplated setting up an international centre at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, for the purpose of furnishing the various independent offices with the means of liaison necessary for continuous collaboration.

1. *Organisation of National Bureaux of University Information and Statistics.*

First of all, a preliminary investigation was held to complete the information already collected on the position in each particular country. The Institute then communicated with the proper authorities and the National Committees, in order to explain to them the main lines of the programme which had been drawn up and to ask their opinion regarding its method of application. The results obtained appear to be very encouraging; but, as is often the case, the International Centre of the Institute will, in accordance with a rule governing relations in intellectual matters, be obliged to allow a certain amount of latitude in taking into account the conditions peculiar to each country, and the diversity of their organisations. Nevertheless, the importance of the problem has been almost everywhere realised, as a survey of the results hitherto obtained clearly shows.

The work has dealt mainly with American and European countries.

2. *Conditions governing International Collaboration.*

It is evident, from the information which has thus been collected from a large number of countries, and the first contacts which have been made, that general agreement has already been reached on the need for organising the search for professions, the nature of the measures to be taken to achieve this object, and the value of international collaboration in this sphere.

In order to obtain this collaboration, it should be noted that, on the basis of the information received, the countries mentioned can be divided into three groups:

(a) Countries in which university information bureaux already exist or are being organised.

(b) Countries in which various bodies already include in their respective activities, though without permanent co-ordination, the functions which the information bureaux are intended to perform, or at any rate some of them.

(c) Countries in which no organisations of this kind exist at all, but where they would be welcomed.

The Institute's task appears to be easiest in the case of the countries in group (a), which belong almost exclusively to Europe. They are already imbued with the idea of a national organisation for collecting information and studying the intellectual employment market, and the principal work remaining to be done is essentially one of international co-ordination. The Institute has endeavoured to promote such co-ordination, the value of which will be still more evident when the network of national bureaux has spread to the countries in groups (b) and (c). Not only will the field of experiment then be wider, but new possibilities will arise for mutual assistance in the fight against unemployment. The Institute will therefore make a special effort to encourage the organisation, in the last two groups of countries, either of information bureaux or of institutions combining similar activities already carried on by other bodies.

It must be emphasised, however, that the Institute will not attempt to recommend a uniform formula applicable to all countries. The activities of a university statistical bureau cover a sufficiently wide field for its work to have many different aspects. Statistics of education and of the professions, for instance, have attained a very unequal standard of development in different countries. Moreover, in some cases, work done in this sphere follows the principle of centralisation in a single body, while in others use is made of specialised bureaux. It can therefore be seen that, in some countries, the work might be done by the same office which would afterwards make use of the statistics for the purpose of studying the employment market, and that in others it would be carried on with the help of the central statistical office.

This variety of method applies equally to other parts of the programme. For example, where a central authority controls the universities, that authority may include in its organisation the bureau advocated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whereas in cases where universities enjoy full independence they may organise on their own account a complete service for information and even for appointments.

3. *Rôle of the International Bureau of University Statistics (I.I.I.C.).*

The classification indicated above must not therefore be taken in too strict a sense. The main point is that full advantage must be taken of information and statistics, and that in some cases these are lacking or are not being used for the purpose of combating intellectual unemployment. But, though in the general action account must be taken of the special position of each particular country, international effort in this sphere must not be allowed to slacken. A great deal has still to be done before definite agreements can be arrived at. Some countries, too, have declared that the problem does not affect them because their intellectual professions are not overcrowded, and these countries will have to be persuaded; the example of Sweden, to which we have already referred, cannot fail to help in this connection. Several of those countries can make an effective contribution to the general movement to combat unemployment, and may also in some cases obtain useful assistance from foreign bureaux, or from the International Centre of the Institute, in solving their own national problems.

Further, the Institute is already confronted with a number of technical tasks concerning, in particular, the various activities of each national centre. The *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* gives the main results of the permanent enquiry, the purpose of which is to place the International Centre in a position to give the assistance required of it, to deal with the problems which arise, and to decide on the necessary solutions.

In this matter, the Institute is able to count on useful support from various quarters. It was glad to have the opportunity of participating in the International Conference on Unemployment among Students who have graduated from Universities and Higher Schools, organised by the *Bureau universitaire de Statistique* of the French Ministry of Public Education last December. Very interesting reports were prepared for the meeting, and they formed the subject of most instructive debates. Two of them were drawn up by the Institute with the object of explaining and illustrating the International Centre's methods of action and its collaboration with other private or official international bodies interested in the problem, and also in order to draw attention to the importance of the work still to be done to develop the use of statistical data in connection with the universities and intellectual professions. The resolutions which were adopted cannot fail to facilitate the task of organisation entrusted to the Institute. The latter will also participate in the international meeting in Paris on July 18th and 19th, 1937, which has been arranged by the International Student Service in order to provide an opportunity for discussing the contents of the report drawn up by M. KOTSCHNIG, as a result of his investigation into overcrowding at the universities and the position of unemployed graduates. The Secretary-General of the Service has informed the Institute that the primary object of the meeting would be to determine by what method university circles can most effectively collaborate with the official international organisations, which, by drawing the attention of the various Governments to the problem of unemployed graduates and by insisting that certain measures be taken, have brought the problem into the field of practical realisation. There is no doubt that the exchange of ideas and suggestions which will take place at the meeting will be of considerable value.

Permanent collaboration should be planned between those who are responsible for making decisions in these matters and have practical experience. The numerous technical problems which are continually arising could with advantage be dealt with directly by the people encountering them or those responsible for solving them, who would certainly gain by such contacts. These

would be still more valuable for those undertaking similar administrative responsibilities in new countries. It thus appears that the moment has come to appoint, in accordance with a wish often expressed, an advisory committee as part of the Centre established at the Institute. The Centre might be called the *Bureau international de Statistique universitaire*, and the Committee would consist of representatives of the national offices and the main international organisations interested in the matter. Sub-committees of experts would deal with the various categories of questions to be studied.

V. — EDUCATION.

A. — *International University Relations.*

I. *Committee of Directors of Higher Education.*

(a) *Organisation of Higher Education.* — Having successfully terminated its work in connection with the publication, last year, of the first volume of the series which is to appear under the main title "Organisation of Higher Education", the Institute, continuing the work that has been proceeding since 1932 under the auspices of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education with a view to the presentation of a comparative survey of university systems, has been led to extend its investigations gradually to other countries of high cultural development. This second enquiry, like the first, is being conducted amongst Government officials responsible for the central administration of higher education and scientific research, or, in countries where the State does not directly concern itself with these matters, amongst the directors of national committees exercising a similar control over university institutions. As soon as the results of the enquiry are available, they will be published in a second volume in which the following countries will very probably be considered: Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) *International Conference on Higher Education.* — This task of assembling the requisite documentary material, however, represents only a part of the programme laid down by the Committee of Directors. The object of the enquiry itself is to prepare, for the future, an exhaustive study of certain problems relating to university organisation, for which task the members of the Committee agree that its membership should be increased and a number of representatives of the universities and other institutions of higher learning should be associated with its work. An opportunity has just arisen to establish these new contacts forthwith, by organising, in concert with the *Société de l'Enseignement supérieur*, Paris, which endorsed the proposal put forward by the Committee, an International Conference within the framework of the Paris Exhibition and with the moral and material support of its General Commissariat. An Organising Committee has been formed at the Institute, with M. Sébastien CHARLETY, Rector of the University of Paris, as Chairman, and Sir Frank HEATH, Chairman of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education, and M. Jules TOUTAIN, Secretary-General of the *Société de l'Enseignement supérieur*, as joint Secretaries-General. The Conference will be held on July 26th, 27th and 28th, 1937, and invitations have been sent to professors of universities and other institutions of higher learning in all countries, as well as to the heads of the central departments of higher education. The success of this gathering was assured from the very outset; two months before the opening of the Conference, directors of higher education in sixteen countries and some 110 professors, representing seventy-nine institutions in twenty-eight different countries, have accepted the invitation to participate in the proceedings. It is no exaggeration to say that, as regards the number and competence of the participants, this Conference will be the largest assembly that has ever concerned itself with questions relating to university organisation.

The questions which the Conference is to discuss deal with certain aspects of the organisation and life of modern universities, which are specially affected by the remarkable development of learning and the radical change in social conditions: ever-increasing specialisation; the complexity of the training demanded by modern professions, and the constantly growing army of students, with their present claims and their concern for the future. Generally speaking, the universities have adapted their organisation to new requirements by giving more flexibility to the complement of professorships in the Faculties and to teaching staffs, by increasing the number and variety of institutes, laboratories, libraries and working instruments, and, lastly, by organising and guiding the student world more systematically. Their delegates to the Conference will have an opportunity of describing the experiments that have been made in the different countries and indicating the conclusions to be deduced therefrom with a view to a better organisation of higher studies and of the students themselves.

It is from this standpoint that the Conference will discuss the following questions:

- I. Organisation of institutions of higher learning:
 - (a) Universities.
 - (b) Faculties: relationship one with the other; interpenetration of subjects of study and teaching systems; institutes, laboratories, libraries and other working facilities.
 - (c) Other higher education establishments.
- II. Teaching staffs: training, recruiting, grades and statutes.
- III. Students:
 - (a) Recruiting (methods of selection).
 - (b) Living and working conditions, associations and student welfare organisations.
 - (c) Measures taken to assure their future.

Lastly, an international conference on higher education could not but take advantage of the presence of university authorities belonging to so many countries to consider a fourth question:

IV. International university relations.

Relations between the universities of different countries. Exchanges of professors and students. Facilities granted for study abroad. Recognition of studies abroad.

Each of the eight questions figuring on the agenda will be analysed in a preliminary report, which will serve as a guide to the discussions.

Lastly, an international exhibition of university publications will be held during the Conference in the meeting-rooms; participants will thus have an opportunity of examining a representative collection of documentary material concerning the present organisation of universities and institutions of higher learning, study courses and other manifestations of university life. The exhibits will include, for example, annual and half-yearly lists of courses, annual reports on the activities of these institutions, guides for national and foreign students, regulations regarding studies and examinations, periodicals devoted to actual university life, and a number of booklets, folders and posters relating to courses, lectures, vacation courses and other regular and incidental features of university activity. This exhibition, the first of its kind to be organised, will add still further interest to the Conference.

2. *Committee of International Student Organisations.*

During the past year no plenary meeting of the Committee of International Student Organisations was held. Nevertheless, the liaison between the Secretariat of the Committee and its seven affiliated federations has never been closer or more sustained. Their activities have been co-ordinated, and the next plenary session of the Committee has been prepared by correspondence, by personal contacts and by two meetings of the delegates of the international organisations, held on November 19th, 1936, and July 1st, 1937, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(a) *International "Conversation" for Students.* — The principal question that has engaged the attention of the Committee has been the preparation of the International "Conversation" for Students. It will be remembered that it was at its plenary session held in April 1936, at Geneva, which was devoted to the celebration of its tenth anniversary, that the Committee took the initiative of organising this international gathering. It felt that, as the representative organ of the whole of the student world, it should contribute to a better orientation of minds by comparing the movements of ideas which inspire intellectual youth in the different countries. At its 1936 session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recognised the advantages for students of a "Conversation" conceived along these lines, and expressed the hope that it would be possible to give effect to the proposal. It also expressed the wish that the suggested "Conversation" should be carefully prepared and that it should be representative of the different tendencies that are being manifested among university youth; it particularly stressed the need for bringing this gathering to the notice of students who are still attending the Faculties.

A decision as to the subject of the "Conversation" has been reached after prolonged discussion by the sub-committees appointed for this purpose and by the Committee of International Student Organisations at its limited meeting of November 19th, 1936. It was suggested by those directly concerned—namely, the most active members of the international student organisations, and therefore constitutes a theme in which they are most keenly interested. The title is as follows: "Intellectual youth and the problems of the rights and limits of authority in political and social life".

Under this title, the "Conversation" was to have included:

(1) A historical survey of the conceptions of authority in social and political life which have led to the introduction of contemporary social and political systems (introductory statement by a professor);

(2) A comparative study of contemporary doctrines, based on the authority of the State;

(3) A more exhaustive debate on the rights and limits of State authority according to these doctrines:

- (a) In its relations with persons;
- (b) In its relations with the university;
- (c) In its relations with the Church;
- (d) In its relations with international society.

With a view to the methodical preparation of the discussions to be held on points (2) and (3), memoranda were to be prepared and circulated by the participants before the "Conversation".

The Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg was good enough to sponsor the "Conversation", which was to have been held from May 5th to 8th, 1937, in Luxemburg, and the Luxemburg Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, with M. BRAUNSHAUSEN, Minister of the Interior, as Chairman, had promised its valuable support to the Student Committee and the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, to which a substantial grant had been made.

The organisations affiliated to the Committee had been asked to nominate two students each, under 25 years if possible and chosen in such a way that the greatest number of nationalities would be represented at the meeting. The note attached to the letter of invitation pointed out that these students would take part in the debate in a personal capacity. In order, moreover,

that every trend of opinion and the countries having no organisation affiliated to the Committee might be represented, some ten invitations were addressed to non-member associations representing, in particular, German, Italian and Russian students.

The difficulties which arose in the course of these negotiations convinced the Organising Committee that the projected "Conversation" could not, unfortunately, take place at the appointed date. In fact, four weeks before the date at which it was to open, the Committee was notified of the refusal of the German student group which had been invited to attend, and it had not yet received a reply from the groups representing Italian and Russian students. In these circumstances, the Executive Committee of the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, duly informed by the Institute, felt that the success of the "Conversation" was not sufficiently assured to justify the maintenance of the date originally fixed. The Executive Committee took the view that its obligations towards the Government of the Grand-Duchy and the Luxemburg National Committee, and the interests of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, demanded a longer period of preparation; it considered that it would require a few more months to resume its consultations and readjust the plan which had been drawn up for the debate. The new date of the meeting will be fixed, before the summer vacation, by the Committee of the International Student Organisations in agreement with the Luxemburg Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. With regard to the subject of the "Conversation", the reactions that have taken place in quarters representing the various currents of opinion seem to indicate that it would be preferable to limit its scope if the "Conversation" is to retain the character originally envisaged and if the collaboration of representatives of every shade of opinion is to be secured.

(b) *International Student Press Card*. — During the first twelve months that have elapsed since it was introduced, the International Student Press Card has been issued to over 350 correspondents of student journals, most of which are responsible to the Press Secretariat of the International Confederation of Students or to the International Catholic University Press Secretariat affiliated to Pax Romana. In this connection, the Committee is at present concentrating its attention on the facilities and advantages which it is sought to grant to the holders of the card. Last year, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asked the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation to get into touch with the competent authorities of their respective countries and to urge them to grant facilities to the holders of the press card, thereby helping them to carry out their journalistic work. At its meeting of November 19th, 1936, the Committee of International Student Organisations reviewed the facilities that had so far been granted and the measures contemplated for extending them. This preliminary examination showed that, during this first year, real advantages had been definitely obtained. Holders of the card have, in fact, had no difficulty in obtaining substantial reductions on certain railway systems; they have been admitted to meetings on the same footing as professional journalists, etc. A more searching enquiry is being conducted by the different student press secretariats; the results of this enquiry, which are to be communicated to the Committee when it meets on July 1st, will help to increase the utility of this card.

(c) *Unemployment among Young Intellectuals*. — The Committee of International Student Organisations was gratified to note the resolution, voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July 1936 session, approving the setting up of an International University Statistics Office at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It expressed a wish to be associated—in the manner deemed most appropriate—with the work of this Office. The Committee has, indeed, no intention of relinquishing its interest in the problem of unemployment among young university graduates. Several of the member organisations, notably the International Student Service and Pax Romana, have placed the study of this question on the programme of their forthcoming meetings.

3. *University Exchanges*.

(a) *Holiday Courses in Europe*. — The annual list of holiday courses in Europe, which the Institute has published since 1928, appeared, as in previous years, in January. The total number of courses announced for 1937 is 148, distributed among the following countries: Austria 15; Belgium 4; United Kingdom 35; Bulgaria 1; Czechoslovakia 2; Denmark 3; Finland 1; France 26; Germany 22; Hungary 4; Italy 11; Latvia 1; Netherlands 3; Poland 5; Roumania 2; Sweden 5; Switzerland 7, and Yugoslavia 1. The subjects taught are practically the same as those hitherto announced. The study of the language, literature, civilisation and history of the country in which the courses are organised generally predominates, but the arts (music, drama, folk dances, painting, etc.) and the political, technical and medical sciences also figure in the programmes.

(b) "*Students Abroad*". — The bulletin of the organisations which concern themselves with students in foreign countries, published under the title of *Students Abroad* (French edition: *L'Étudiant à l'étranger*), has continued to appear twice a year. Readers are given a half-yearly review of the efforts that are being made in all parts of the world to facilitate the international circulation of university youth in spite of unfavourable conditions. These efforts of goodwill on the part of the different organisations find their expression in a great variety of ways: reception of foreign students by committees and hostels; university courses specially planned for foreigners, travelling studentships; exchange of students and student-apprentices; exchanges "au pair"; international camps; university travel bureaux, etc. The aim of the bulletin is to give increasingly detailed information on these activities, thanks to the means of investigation at the disposal of the University Service of the Institute and the constantly growing number of its voluntary contributors.

(c) *International University Documentation*. — The persevering efforts of the Institute have enabled it to collect sufficient documentary material concerning the universities and other institutions of higher learning in the different countries for it to reply to any request for information.

This work should now be carried a step farther. The systematic analysis of this valuable material would be of the utmost service for any comparative study which might be undertaken regarding university life—the starting-point for a rational organisation of international university exchanges. More favourable conditions must, however, be awaited before it is possible to guarantee that the funds required for the execution of such a programme will be available.

B. *National Educational Documentation Centres and School Questions.*

I. *Co-ordination of Secondary Education Systems.*

The reform of secondary education systems has been suggested as one of the remedies which would ultimately relieve unemployment among intellectuals, prevent the entry of too many students into the universities and check the overcrowding of the liberal professions. In the majority of countries, educators have recognised that adolescents should be guided towards the careers for which they are best qualified before attaining the age at which they are fit to enter the field of higher studies. If they could be advised in good time and as a matter of course, without there being any possibility of provoking a feeling of humiliation, and recommended to take up studies that will not necessarily lead them to one of the liberal professions, a notable step forward would be made towards a more balanced distribution of youth among the occupations open to them. There are, of course, other circumstances that militate in favour of a certain reorganisation of intermediate education, but the desire to ensure better vocational guidance would itself be sufficient to justify it.

Having been instructed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to conduct a comparative enquiry on this question, the Institute, in December 1936, called a meeting of a committee of experts, who drew up a plan of the studies to be made, after a discussion in which they defined and established the principles on which the reforms to be introduced should be based. As a result of this exchange of views, qualified experts have been invited to contribute studies on the following subjects:

- (1) Specific character of secondary education systems;
- (2) Vocational guidance;
- (3) The problem of selection and the influence of home and social life on the choice and guidance of pupils;
- (4) Organisation of higher primary courses;
- (5) Liaison between primary education and the first-year programme of national vocational training colleges;
- (6) Organisation of periods in secondary education programmes;
- (7) Organisation of adaptation or linking-up classes;
- (8) Training of technical teachers.

Several of the experts consulted have already sent in their reports to the Institute, and a comprehensive survey will be prepared with the help of these individual contributions, taking into consideration the observations made at the December meeting. At present, this joint study is still at the stage where ideas occasionally come into conflict; they are being brought into line, however, and it is already possible to discern a number of interesting conclusions and concordant opinions which may be briefly summarised as follows:

The economic and social conditions of modern life demand that scholastic studies be so organised as to afford children an opportunity of acquiring, in the best possible conditions, the knowledge that they will need in life and receive the soundest advice as to the choice of a career. This guidance should in no case be made a measure of compulsion; it is generally agreed that selection should be conceived not as a barrier which will, once and for all, close certain channels to the pupil and, by an act of authority, direct him towards a given career, but as the beginning of a process of continuous guidance. The pupil should be kept under observation as long as possible, so that account may be taken of the greatest number of pointers regarding his personal inclination, his physical and intellectual aptitude.

It has been generally recognised also that all the methods of investigation should be employed concurrently: examinations, tests of school knowledge, index-cards and average marks, and that the results recorded should be regarded as provisional throughout the period of childhood and as being of value only for the initial stage of the studies to follow. The greatest importance should be attached to the methods of observation spread over a long period, such as index-cards and average marks. A number of recommendations have been formulated as to the continuous collaboration that should be established between teachers and parents, consultation of doctors with a view to obtaining their diagnosis of sensorial deficiency and consequent inaptitude for certain occupations and professions. They refer also to the case of children who, at about 11 years of age, already show themselves unfit for a course of secondary education and for whom arrangements must be made for an extension of elementary studies with a low-density syllabus.

On reaching the level of secondary school education, it is suggested that teaching should be conducted along two distinct paths: on the one hand, there would be programmes aiming at an earlier termination of studies and more directly applicable to the pupil in view of the occupation chosen; on the other, attention would be given chiefly to general scientific and literary tuition to prepare the pupil for higher studies. It is desirable, however, that these two systems should be co-ordinated and that, in the pupil's interest, during the first few years of secondary technical training, a substantial part of the programme should be devoted to general culture—that is to say, not only the classics, but everything of a nature to ensure (apart from any form of professional specialisation) a proper balance and the means of developing the individual intellectually and

morally, without overlooking the question of physical education. In this way, it would be possible to establish a community of culture favourable to the co-ordination of studies and calculated to fortify social harmony, one of the principal aims of culture.

The experts consulted have thoroughly considered the problems arising out of this alignment of the two main systems of intermediate education: character of the general culture courses to ensure a training of the mind in the initial period of technical and vocational tuition; means of ensuring a certain correlation between the two forms of teaching during this period, after which the pupils would be definitely guided towards studies of a more specialised nature; training of teachers and the question of their unity of origin; measures to be taken to ensure a certain community of the mind, penetrating into the different grades of teaching and facilitating their co-ordination, both by the similarity of methods and by the elimination of rivalry; advantages offered, whenever this solution is possible, by institutions practising the two forms of teaching concurrently, to facilitate direct relations between pupils and to dispel the prejudices held by a great number of parents.

It is the Institute's intention to call next November a further meeting of a delegation of the Committee of Experts in order to enable their work and findings to be finally adjusted, with a view to the publication of a report in the "Cahiers" series. Documentary material has, moreover, been assembled concerning the action taken in a large number of countries for the co-ordination of secondary education systems. This material already includes statements regarding Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. *International Educational Bibliography.*

The Institute has continued to publish the International Educational Bibliography which it has issued for the last three years, thanks to the help received from the National Centres responsible for the selection of entries. The last volume announces the notable works and articles that appeared in 1936 on questions relating to education in the strict sense of the term and educational science, besides certain points dealing with administration. The bibliography, which was compiled from the index-cards sent in by twenty-nine National Educational Documentation Centres, is divided into the following sections:

- A. General works: Year-books, bibliographies, biographies, encyclopædias and dictionaries.
- B. Works on education: general problems of education, methodology and didactics, psychology.
- C. National education systems.
- D. International relations in the field of teaching.

This bibliography, although still incomplete owing to the fact that certain countries continue to abstain from collaborating, constitutes a source of authoritative information the recognised value of which will increase as more National Centres decide to give it their support.

3. *Revision of School Text-books.*

The section of the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* devoted to the teaching of history and to the revision of school text-books has been supplied with an abundance of material, several fortunate developments having confirmed the progress which had been made in this field and which was announced last year.

(a) A great number of Governments signified their adhesion to the Declaration on the revision of school text-books, after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations had communicated to them the final clauses which had been drafted to complete it and which would be open to them for signature. The International Committee will be called upon to examine this text and the replies received, so that the Declaration thus completed may be submitted to the 1937 Assembly for final approval. The document will be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as two Governments have subscribed to it and it will then come into force.

(b) The Casares resolution is being applied in an ever-increasing measure by the National Committees; several of them have continued, this year, their examination of the text-books in use in other countries and have forwarded their comments to the National Committees concerned, which have communicated them to highly qualified historians and educators in their own countries.

The Pan-American Peace Conference, which was held at Buenos Aires in December 1936, passed a number of resolutions regarding the revision of school text-books and civic instruction, inspired by the same spirit as that which guided the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in its treatment of these questions. Mention should also be made of the outstanding work accomplished by the Committee for the Teaching of History of the Norden Association: each of the five sub-committees which it appointed for the revision of text-books has examined the school-books in use in the other four Scandinavian countries, and a system of practical collaboration has been introduced to ensure a satisfactory improvement of all the books used by school pupils. The remarkable results of these efforts were recently published, and the Institute will endeavour to give publicity to the essential passages of the volume in which they are announced. The initiative of the Norden Association is one that should be followed either by countries speaking a common language or by countries whose history presents many common features, the details of which should be made a matter of general knowledge. The enquiry which the Institute is conducting regarding the best passages of text-books used in the different countries would thereby be usefully supplemented.

Another example of collaboration, in a particularly difficult case, was recently given: it will be recalled that a group of French and German professors, who met at the end of 1935, drew up forty recommendations concerning certain controversial questions in the history of France

and Germany, with a view to indicating the general lines to be followed by the authors of text-books in the two countries. Final agreement has just been reached and the resolutions adopted were recently published; they will appear in the next issue of the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*. On many of the most controversial points, the two groups of teachers came to an agreement; it is true, however, that reservations were formulated on many other points by one or other of the delegations or by the two groups together, but the texts adopted none the less represent constructive work of the highest value.

(c) For the purposes of the enquiry that is being conducted into passages of school text-books which can be cited as being satisfactory, the Institute recently received a detailed report from America; this report, together with the documents previously received, already make it possible to draw several conclusions from this work. The object of the enquiry was not to obtain the opinions of different countries on the manner in which their own history is dealt with in the text-books of other countries; in this respect, therefore, the enquiry differed from many previous experiments in this field. From the psychological standpoint, it constituted an interesting experiment, since it sought the views of the National Committee on books which, in the country of that Committee, distinguished themselves by their impartiality. It is true that, up to the present, with the exception of France (which cited seventy-four passages taken from nineteen books), and the United States (thirty-seven passages from eleven books) it is chiefly the countries which remained neutral during the Great War that supplied material for the enquiry: Denmark (five passages from one book), Finland (eight passages from three books), Netherlands (five passages from five books), Norway (eleven passages from three books), and Sweden (thirty-two passages from seventeen books). The International Committee had decided, however, that the first experiment would cover a limited number of countries. Apart, moreover, from questions of such a controversial nature as the origins of the Great War, there are a number of events in history which might give rise to misleading statements, for example, the break between Norway and Sweden. These two countries called attention to the manner in which this question is dealt with in their respective text-books and pointed out that it is presented tactfully and with the utmost impartiality. The most voluminous and most complete report, that of the United States, has just reached the Institute. It deals with books in current use and recently published, and gives a general survey of a question which is of the highest interest from the educational point of view: the influence of the World War on history text-books in the United States. In an introductory chapter are given the reasons why attention has been concentrated on this recent period of history, showing the evolution that has occurred in the judgment of the authors of text-books on this subject. It is interesting to compare, for instance, the books which appeared immediately after the war with later editions based on the official European records and documents on the origins of the conflict. Another question discussed is that of immigration; extremely clear explanations and well-chosen examples are given to show the part it plays in the United States and how important it is, for future generations, that it should be treated objectively. The report also stresses the prominence which American text-books give to intellectual and social matters, and quotes a few remarkably well drafted pages by way of illustration. It also shows that a question such as that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which gives rise to acute discussion amongst the general public of the country, has been very fully treated in school text-books. The conclusion reached by the author of the report is that American text-books are fairer in their treatment of international relations than they were a few years ago.

These first results of the enquiry, although incomplete, are worthy of attention; the Institute will continue to collect fresh information of the same kind, which should prove no less interesting for educators.

4. *International School Correspondence.*

The Standing Committee for International School Correspondence which has been functioning at the Institute since 1929 has, this year, been able to record the organisation of several new school correspondence bureaux, more particularly in Estonia, Scotland and Switzerland. It hopes to see the activities of the bureau recently formed at Rio de Janeiro steadily develop. The Standing Committee has taken an active part in the organisation of the *International Exhibition of School Correspondence* which is being held under the auspices of the French Bureau for International School Correspondence as a section of the International Exhibition of 1937, and for which several national bureaux have contributed material consisting of posters, postcards, drawings, photographs and other objects sent by school-children to their young foreign correspondents to give them information on their town, locality and country. The Exhibition will furnish an opportunity to arrange a meeting of the Directors of the National Bureaux for International School Correspondence; this meeting will be held on July 15th, at the Institute, under the chairmanship of M. Charles-Marie GARNIER. The agenda will include the following items:

- (1) Technical questions: simplification of the methods of distribution; postal facilities.
- (2) Social aspects of International School Correspondence.
- (3) Exchange of visits between I.S.C. members; holiday camps.
- (4) Extension of International School Correspondence outside the schools.

These conversations will be all the more useful because the Standing Committee has not met in plenary session since it was formed. The number of National Bureaux has doubled since the first meeting of the Committee, and personal contact between the Directors has become indispensable.

The widespread activities of the School Correspondence Bureaux are being admirably supported and, however unpretentious they may seem to be, they are having a far-reaching effect; for nothing can exercise a more decisive influence on the training of man or contribute more to the broadening of his outlook than a knowledge of foreign countries.

C. — *Liaison with the Major International Associations.*

The Liaison Committee, which continues to collaborate with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in many fields, particularly in connection with such subjects as broadcasting, the cinematograph and the teaching of history, has this year devoted special attention to educational problems and the training of public opinion. Its second meeting will not be held until the day immediately preceding the session of the International Committee—that is, during the “Intellectual Co-operation Month”; it met in plenary session, however, on February 19th and 20th, 1937, at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva, when a number of definite questions were examined. One of these questions clearly indicates that its primary concern is the “education of the international mind”.

Through the agency of its affiliated federations and their national branches, representing several million members in every part of the world, the Liaison Committee is able to exert a far-reaching action in the cause of peace and mutual understanding. The bulletins which many of its members publish make a special endeavour to increase public interest in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and in the activities of the International Labour Office relating more specifically to the welfare of the younger generation. The questions examined by its study groups include: workers' leisure and the cultural aspirations of the working community; literature for young people, and relations between the West and East. As the outcome of the enquiries it has conducted, reports have been drawn up on the unemployment of young university graduates, on the visits and lectures of educators, and on the results of the work accomplished by the Federation of Secondary School-Teachers in the matter of history teaching. The Liaison Committee has decided to submit a recommendation to the International Labour Office urging the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15.

VI. — UTILISATION OF THE TECHNICAL MEANS OF DIFFUSION IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.

At its October 1936 session, the Assembly of the League of Nations asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up a plan for placing the new technical means of diffusion at the service of international collaboration and mutual understanding.

The Institute had already taken up this question some years before, and had presented an annual report to the International Committee setting forth the conclusions it had arrived at and the results obtained. The Convention signed last year on the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace now provides a legal basis for action in this field; one of its articles lays down that each of the contracting parties shall place at the disposal of the other signatory States any information “which would facilitate the broadcasting, by the various broadcasting services, of items calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and conditions of life of its own country as well as of the essential features of the development of its relations with other peoples and of its contribution to the organisation of peace”. There is a recommendation in the Final Act urging the contracting parties to reserve a place in the programmes broadcast in their respective territories for transmissions of such a character as to promote a better knowledge of the life of other peoples, their relations with those peoples and of international work undertaken in the cause of peace. Similar recommendations have on various occasions been made at meetings of teachers or technicians concerned with broadcasting methods. Last year, the Swedish Broadcasting Company proposed that national associations for adult education and national broadcasting corporations should organise programmes on international peace under the auspices of the League of Nations. This proposal, which was endorsed by the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish Ministries for Foreign Affairs, formed the subject of a recommendation adopted on July 2nd, 1936, by the Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching. The Assembly itself took note of its contents and asked that the project be put into effect in the largest possible measure.

With regard to the cinematograph, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has also endeavoured to place this powerful source of influence at the service of international understanding. Definite suggestions have been formulated in this connection by the Committee on Arts and Letters, the League Assembly and a committee composed of film producers and educators who met at the Paris Institute in April 1932. The Institute, for its part, had prepared a detailed memorandum for the International Cinematograph Congress held at Rome in 1934, and the International Committee approved the conclusions drawn from this memorandum by the Director of the Educational Cinematograph Institute, after discussion at the Congress, and communicated to it in a special report.

Undoubtedly, however, many obstacles stood in the way of the firm establishment of a rational and regular system of international collaboration in these fields, although such collaboration was manifestly indispensable. Results have certainly been obtained in regard to educational films and school broadcasting; there is no need to recall in this report the numerous enquiries and activities of the Rome Institute, or the conclusions which the Paris Institute has been able to draw from its work in connection with school broadcasting and the intellectual rôle of wireless and the cinematograph. Nevertheless, although notable progress has been realised in this field of international intercourse through regular transmissions and by means of films, thanks to the rapid strides these new techniques have made, and although favourable legal conditions are now assured by the Broadcasting Convention, no systematic plan has so far been devised, still less brought into operation. A statement affirming the determination of the League of Nations Assembly in this matter and indicating the moral and material support it could forthwith give to a plan drawn up and approved by experts seem to be, not only determining factors, but also the indispensable conditions of success.

I. *Broadcasting.*

The studies on the educational rôle of broadcasting confirmed, amongst other conclusions, the value, of informing wireless listeners, by means of programmes specially planned for their benefit and intended to make known the various activities of foreign countries, their ways of thought, their interests, their difficulties and their successes. This type of broadcast figures in the programmes of every country; as the interdependence of nations becomes closer and closer so the opportunities for improving mutual knowledge are increased. There exists, however, only a small number of agreements between countries to stimulate this new form of international talks, and the general opinion is that they should be multiplied and provided with more abundant material. The various countries should, instead of remaining more or less indifferent to each other, be given an opportunity of speaking directly to one another, openly, sincerely and without having to rely on the agency of third parties. The comparative study conducted by the Institute, of the attempts made in each country to improve the national organisation of broadcasting and to render programmes more varied and attractive, led to many other conclusions; but that recalled above derived from the same considerations which, last year, led the League of Nations Assembly to take up the question of the use of wireless and to call for definite proposals in this connection.

It must not be assumed, however, that the limited success so far recorded in this direction is due to lack of interest in the question. Apart from the political difficulties of recent years, which do not make concerted action any easier, there are other obstacles, more particularly difficulties of organisation, which, before they can be overcome, involve a great deal of work and the setting up of suitable machinery, conceived along simple lines perhaps, as it always must be when dealing with international problems, but designed to fulfil a definite task.

In order that intellectual intercourse between nations may be improved by the use of broadcasting, a number of conditions must be fulfilled. It will suffice to give a brief review of those which are of a technical nature and which the existing organisations could progressively introduce:

(a) Technical conditions: telephone lines of a quality that would be scrupulously maintained; strict control of the short-wave bands used for international relays, as suggested by the Columbia Broadcasting System, owing to the extensive use made of such bands for international transmissions.

(b) Financial conditions: adoption of relatively cheap rates for telephonic communication. International radio-telephone systems should be regarded as media for intellectual exchange and not necessarily intended to yield commercial profit to Governments. This new means of communication would seem to give rise to the same problems as those met with in connection with the more usual channels of exchange: roads, railways, river, sea and air lines.

Facilities would also have to be obtained—particularly in respect of Customs—for the circulation of gramophone records and sound films, and of apparatus and cars required for outside broadcasts.

(c) Special emphasis, however, must be laid on the really intellectual aspect of the question; there can be no doubt that, especially in this field, international organisation must necessarily be developed and reinforced.

The experts consulted and the directors of national programme committees all agree that, in order to obtain results, it is strictly necessary to rely primarily on the national broadcasting services and to make use of the results already obtained in different countries with national transmissions. In many cases, the system of organisation peculiar to a country offers remarkable facilities for the communication of information and for establishing relations by radio. While, for example, considerable latitude is left to the regional programme committees in choice and treatment of subject, there is now a steadily growing tendency to appoint a programmes board. Notable progress would be made if, following the practice of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a section of these boards were permanently charged with the special task of planning or selecting regional or national programmes for relay to a foreign country, and also with the task of deciding what foreign programmes should be relayed in their own country.

But in order to ensure a really satisfactory employment of the countless resources that intellectual activity can place at the disposal of broadcasting organisations, a certain co-ordination would seem to be indispensable. The question then naturally arises: Would it be possible to delegate to an international organisation, either existing or to be set up for the purpose, the task of facilitating contacts, and—a service which would be no less important for a great number of countries—the duty of helping the broadcasting organisations of these countries to find material for part of their programmes?

When the question was first raised, it was perhaps a mistake to speak of international exchanges of programmes. The expression had the merit of indicating very clearly that there was a desire for direct conversations between nations and for a broadening of the usual range of information broadcasts; but it also led to misunderstandings. Most of the directors of national broadcasting organisations are of opinion that, in view of the natural affinities that exist between certain countries, it would be preferable—apart from certain manifestations which are unlikely to provoke political ill-feeling—to leave the national organisations or the official authorities spontaneously to arrange these exchanges and to conclude bilateral or plurilateral agreements. Support of this argument is found in the very promising results obtained in a large number of countries. Moreover, there already exists a body which seems quite qualified to handle questions of this kind—namely, the International Broadcasting Union, whose membership is composed of representatives of all the national broadcasting concerns in Europe and, as associate members, the organisations

functioning outside Europe. There has always been complete agreement that, on the international plane, technical problems relating to broadcasting can be dealt with only by the Union and by the organs it has created for the purpose: the Technical Commission and the Supervising Centre at Brussels. It has also displayed no little activity in regard to programmes through its Rapprochement and Programmes Committee, which works in close touch with the Relays Committee. At the meeting which the Council of the Union recently held in Berlin, arrangements were made to give more continuity to these activities. The Union has, moreover, declared that certain questions could be settled only by its members, either by individual or collective decisions.

There is every reason to believe that the development of these resolutions and the good-will of the Governments would be stimulated by a request formulated by the Assembly of the League of Nations; that the relief of political tension would enable the results already obtained to be made generally available, and that the number and the value of international contacts through the medium of broadcasting would steadily increase. The numerous requests that have been made prove, however, that an effort should be made to carry this action still further. Among the suggestions which the Institute received in the course of its consultations with the experts, special mention should be made of that put forward by M. Arnold RÆSTAD, President of the Intergovernmental Conference convened for the adoption of the International Convention for the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace; and by M. Sem SÆLAND, Chairman of the Programmes Board of the Norwegian State Broadcasting Service and former Rector of the University of Oslo. In their opinion, consideration should be given to the establishment of a central organisation provided with a specially qualified staff which would follow the progress of scientific life, in the broadest sense of the term, and, to a certain extent, of literary and artistic life. This organisation would become an information and reference centre for the national broadcasting concerns. It would be able to furnish them with concise papers, translated into the different languages or drafted in one of the commonly spoken languages; it might even make gramophone records and answer the enquiries addressed to it by national programme committees or councils. This work could be done under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The idea is both appropriate and interesting; it could with advantage be discussed by the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching and by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The conditions governing its application would of course need to be studied very carefully. Various material questions arise. Some of the difficulties encountered in the past prove, moreover, that this machinery would have to be set in motion with caution and developed slowly; in conformity with the principles observed by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, it would have to be assured of the support of the different countries and allowed to share the advantages offered by the network of scientific and artistic contacts which the Organisation has established.

Lastly, mention should be made of a proposal which, though of limited scope, is none the less definite in its aims: in view of the growing use that is being made of sound-recording processes, the Institute has undertaken the study of the question of gramophone record exchanges, for which it might perhaps be appropriate to obtain the signatures to an international agreement similar to the Convention on the Free Circulation of Educational Films.

2. Cinematography.

Several proposals have already been laid before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and they should be taken up again in the projects which are to be submitted to the Assembly of the League of Nations. Apart from the questions relating to educational films, which come within the province of the Rome Institute; the application of the Convention on the free circulation of educational films—the text of which was drafted by that Institute and subsequently adopted; and the production of films on the League of Nations and international collaboration, which that organisation has also studied and which has, on many occasions, been considered by the Geneva Secretariat itself, brief mention should here be made of the questions which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation submitted to the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography which sat at Rome in 1934. These questions fall into three main categories:

(a) The problem of using the cinema to promote intellectual concord and mutual understanding among nations. The problem of making the fullest use of the varied resources it affords, in order to supply the public with the indispensable means of forming an opinion on life generally.

(b) The problem of preventing this instrument of *rapprochement* from being misused, more particularly through ignorance of another nation's mentality or civilisation.

(c) The problem of making the best possible use of the cinema to raise the intellectual level of the public, to develop its taste for beauty and to accustom it to appreciate the masterpieces of the mind.

Various suggestions were formulated regarding (a) news films; (b) films and animated cartoons designed to make international relations more intelligible; (c) films calculated to promote mutual knowledge among peoples and to enable a country's productions and the part it plays in the general work of civilisation to be appreciated abroad; (d) general culture films and high-grade films on literary, artistic, or intellectual subjects. This latter part of the problem has since been the subject of an enquiry which the Institute, in collaboration with producers, technicians of cinematographic art and critics, has conducted into the educational rôle of the cinematograph. The articles contributed are to appear in a volume containing numerous valuable suggestions and practical recommendations. They will be preceded by an historical survey of the development of the cinema.

To the projects referred to above may be added the following three definite proposals:

(a) Drafting of an agreement to facilitate the international circulation of films between State and private film libraries. The creation of film libraries constitutes the sole means of preventing the destruction of valuable films, sometimes of the highest moral and intellectual standard. Steps should also be taken, however, to encourage the use for various purposes of films which might be called "classics of the screen".

(b) The initiation of measures of intellectual protection for the circulation of films worthy of this privilege. This is a particularly delicate question, for it is not so much the Customs barriers as the censorship exercised in the different countries which hampers the diffusion of these works. The question whether this object could be achieved by the preparation of a convention should be studied.

(c) Compulsory deposit of author's copies. Films are the least protected of productions of the mind. At various stages of its life, a film may be mutilated or modified. The making up of a film—a particularly delicate operation—may depart very considerably from the original plan. In all cases, however, there exists a copy, known as the working copy, which is the film such as the author intended it to be, the compulsory deposit of which could easily be obtained once the negative has been completed. The depositing of this copy in a film-library should be made compulsory. Such a measure would mark a red-letter day in the history of the cinema.

On the whole, and subject to the conclusions reached by the Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching at its next meeting, it would seem that there is ample scope for fruitful and extensive work in the field of cinematography. For various reasons, advantage has not always been taken of the opportunities for international action; the request expressed by the Assembly now makes it possible to seize these opportunities. In order that it may be in a position to direct this work, however, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should have at its disposal a technical committee working directly under its authority and composed essentially of members representing the three categories of cinema specialists: producers, film technicians and authors. This committee would have the assistance of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

VII. — ORGANISATION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL HYGIENE.

As the result of a proposal put forward by the Bureau of the League of Nations Health Committee, the Council, at its session held in January 1937, examined a plan for the holding of a European Conference on Rural Life and envisaged the collaboration of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the preparatory work. The Institute, after obtaining the authority of the Executive Committee, sent the Health Section of the League of Nations a preliminary outline of questions that might be placed on the agenda.

In the decisions taken by the Health Committee, it was stated that the Conference would not confine itself to health questions proper, but would also discuss all the conditions governing the improvement of rural life, "without which it was impossible to conceive of any fruitful health work". The plan drawn up by the Institute is based on these considerations. An attempt is made therein to define the improvements to be introduced in the educational system, in the equipment of rural recreational centres and in all undertakings of a nature to raise the intellectual level of rural life. The records of the work which the Institute had already carried out in connection with libraries, workers' leisure, films, broadcasting, art and teaching, furnished it with abundant material which enabled it rapidly to prepare a very complete statement of the questions to be examined; on certain specific points, it was possible to send detailed notes immediately to the Health Section of the Secretariat.

Nevertheless, when the Health Organisation enters upon the final stage of its preparatory work, the Institute will confine its attention to questions which are strictly within its competence, the Council having already arranged for the collaboration of other organisations, in particular that of the International Labour Office and the Institute of Agriculture. It is not certain, moreover, that a Conference on Rural Life would be able to discuss all the questions which, from the educational point of view for example, are likely to arise; but it was desirable to call attention to them, since the investigations previously conducted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have revealed certain needs which, in the opinion of many educators, were urgent.

VIII. — BILATERAL INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS.

The compendium of bilateral intellectual agreements is now finished and will be published in the autumn. It reproduces the texts of some forty intellectual agreements, all of which have been concluded since the war, although it is strictly limited to treaties covering a fairly wide range of subjects and concerning the intellectual life of the countries which have signed them. No account has been taken, for example, of agreements relating exclusively to equal treatment, not merely when they formed part of commercial treaties, as is frequently the case, but even when they were specially drawn up to regulate this question. Similarly, any agreement which is not incorporated in international law has been excluded: for example, agreements concluded between universities or between official or semi-official organisations of two countries, such as certain broadcasting agreements. On the other hand, the Pan-American Convention of 1933 on the Teaching of History, the Broadcasting Convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, various regional conventions signed by some of the South-American States, and the intellectual conventions initialled at the Buenos Aires Conference held in December 1936,

are given in the appendix to the volume. Although these conventions are not of a bilateral character, it was thought desirable to reproduce their contents in this compendium since they deal with the same subjects as the other agreements. Certain particulars have been obtained—not without some difficulty—regarding the application of these treaties. They will serve to give a preliminary indication of the importance and future of intellectual agreements. This is the first attempt of this kind to have been made.

The interest attaching to these instruments lies in their novelty; they differ very considerably from intellectual agreements concluded before the war; they are much fuller in their provisions and cover every branch of intellectual activity. Some of them are now referred to as “intellectual co-operation agreements”, a fact which testifies to the influence that is being exerted, even indirectly, by the work of the Organisation. It is true that, in some instances, they have accompanied the signing of political agreements; the Press has recently announced the signing of bilateral agreements of this kind, regarding which no evidence can be adduced that they have been concluded solely because the political relations between certain States had improved. On the whole, however, they prove that intellectual relations are assuming a more and more prominent place in this period of political confusion.

In 1930, when the Institute published a brief survey of these agreements, it was suggested that they would naturally not figure in the major public law treaties, since they were of little importance to international life. But it would seem to have been proved, on the contrary, that they are a sign of the times and that they represent one of the outstanding features of the evolution of international relations.

IX. — EXACT SCIENCES.

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

(a) *Approval, by the General Assembly of the Council of Scientific Unions, of the Draft Agreement with the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.* — It was in 1925 that the proposal for the co-ordination of the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the International Council of Scientific Unions was first put forward by the International Union of Mathematicians. In a recommendation which this body submitted to the General Assembly of the International Council, it was suggested that an agreement should be drawn up with a view to concentrating effort and preventing unnecessary duplication of work.

At that date, it was not possible to give effect to the proposal. It was taken up again, however, when the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in executing the decisions taken by the International Committee, turned its attention to establishing, in the scientific field, contacts similar to those which it was organising in connection with other branches of study. Several savants who had been invited to collaborate in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and the Presidents or General Secretaries of some of the Scientific Unions, were of opinion that, in order that the efforts of the two international organisations concerned might yield valuable results, it was desirable to co-ordinate their programmes and in due course to combine the means at their disposal for carrying them out. Negotiations were therefore resumed in 1935, the outcome of which was a draft agreement, that was submitted last year to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This draft was prepared by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the Council of Scientific Unions and of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Having been approved in Geneva, the draft was submitted in September 1936 to the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which accepted it in principle and referred it for final adoption to the Assembly which met in London in April and May last. The Assembly unanimously adopted the draft agreement and authorised its President to sign the document on its behalf.

The agreement lays down in detail the manner in which the two institutions are to collaborate. The International Council of Scientific Unions will henceforward act as the advisory body to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for questions of a scientific character, while the latter will be consulted by the Council on all international matters concerning the organisation of scientific work. The executive organs of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will provide the secretariat for the committees to be appointed by the Council of Unions whose President will *ex officio* attend plenary meetings of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at which the sciences are discussed; a representative of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will take part in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council.

It would seem, therefore, that an elastic and practical procedure has been devised. The sole great international organisation concerned with science, whose members are representatives of national learned societies and of international unions founded for the benefit of research workers in the same field, is eminently qualified for the task of making known the requirements of science. Thanks to the machinery at the disposal of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the secretariat of the Council of Scientific Unions will be usefully reinforced for the carrying-out of a programme of work to be undertaken by the two institutions in collaboration. The Institute will, more particularly, provide the secretariat for the committees responsible for the study and execution of this programme. Its negotiations will be greatly facilitated by the new contacts offered to it in the scientific world and by the position of authority occupied by the members of the Council of Unions and the bureaux of the Unions themselves.

If this new work develops in the same way as the other efforts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the field of co-ordination, a notable step will have been made towards dispelling the hesitation that has arisen in the past regarding the choice of subjects to be studied in connection with the sciences and towards removing all possibility of overlapping.¹

¹ See Appendix 4.

(b) *Signing of the Agreement.* — The signature agreement by the Presidents of the two organisations, Professor Gilbert MURRAY and Professor FABRY, would mark the beginning of the practical collaboration established with the Council of Scientific Unions. The meeting would be attended by the members of the Executive Committee of the Council and by the scientific experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, sitting in joint committee in accordance with the terms of the agreement approved by the two organisations and as required for the bringing into line of their programme and for mapping out the procedure to be followed.

When drawing up a plan of work last year, the Committee of Scientific Experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation agreed that, in the event of an understanding being reached with the Council of Scientific Unions, it would be desirable—before undertaking the work envisaged—to take this new situation into account and to obtain the Council's agreement on points of detail. The Council, for its part, will have an opportunity of making fresh proposals, and there is every reason to hope that, as a result of these exchanges of views, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will have before it a definite programme for the ensuing months.

2. *Co-ordination in the Matter of Financial Aid and Scientific Research.*

(a) *Financial Aid.* — At its meeting in 1936, the Committee of Scientific Experts suggested that very useful collaboration might be established between the representatives of major international and national institutions which provide financial aid for scientific research. The Committee thought that in due course it would be well to call a meeting to examine the means whereby this co-ordination might be arranged.

The consultations carried out by the Institute show that it would be desirable to broaden the scope of the proposed meeting. Several of the persons approached on the matter were of opinion that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should immediately obtain suggestions from scientific circles regarding the attitude to be adopted towards research in the different countries, and that, on the basis of comparative studies, it should recommend the measures to be taken to maintain this activity, which was essential, not only for the furthering of science, but also for the economic and social future of every nation.

It will therefore be necessary to collect documentary material indicating, in addition to the efforts already made, the requirements of the scientific world in this connection, and furnishing concrete proposals regarding the development of the aid granted to research. The aim of this documentation will be not to collect detailed statistics but to stress general tendencies, indicate the branches of science that should be more specially encouraged and the new research programmes which should be planned; it would serve as a guide for the discussions to follow between the representatives of the leading international and national institutions.

(b) *Small Co-ordinating Committees. Collaboration with the Scientific Unions for the preparation of these meetings.* — The Committee of Scientific Experts had advocated the holding of small meetings for the study of certain definite points concerning either a specific case of research or the correlation of several sciences regarding a given problem. Other branches of study have on many occasions been assisted in this way by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with good results. Many of the international centres at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ensure permanent liaison between technicians engaged in the same specialised field of research.

A number of proposals have already been submitted to the Institute. The first was made by Professor NEMEČ, of Prague, who urged the need of defining, in the sphere of biology, a problem whose study had hardly been begun—namely, that of vegetable hormones. The few scientists who have taken up the study of this subject would find it advantageous to compare the results of their investigations.

This plan has made it possible to introduce a system of practical collaboration with the Scientific Unions, the technical preparation of the proposed meeting and the conditions in which it is to be held having been examined with the Secretariat of the International Union for Biological Sciences. Thanks to the support given by this Union, a detailed agenda has been drawn up and a Committee of Specialists will meet in Paris; a report submitted by Professor NEMEČ and various studies drafted by the specialists themselves will be taken as a basis for discussion; these documents, the conclusions reached and the work which may subsequently be undertaken will probably provide the material for a publication to appear under the responsibility of a small committee.

Another proposal has been made by Professor SPÄTH, of Vienna. Instead of confining the question to collaboration within one single branch of science, it deals with the necessary points of contact between the different fields of research. The proposal is that a joint meeting of chemists, biologists and physicians should be called to discuss the study of newly discovered vitamins. The collaboration of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations might very well be contemplated. The Institute is at present collecting the necessary preliminary documentation; it will seek the opinion of the Science Committee which will bring together the Executive Committee of the Council of Scientific Unions and the Scientific Experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

This Committee will also be invited to express an opinion on the third proposal, submitted by Professor CABRERA, of Madrid, who called attention to the desirability of holding a meeting devoted to "ultra sound frequencies".

(c) *Publication of Reports on the progress made in each Branch of Science.* — The science programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation includes the examination of the publication of a series of works with the object of making known the progress recently achieved

in each branch of science; these publications would be confined to questions of the relations between the different fields of science.

It would seem indeed that, from the scientific point of view, the need for mutual information, liaison and collaboration is making itself more and more insistently felt in connection with problems which are of common interest to the different branches of research.

The Institute has approached a number of physicists, chemists, biologists and mathematicians on this matter, and it would seem that, very shortly, it will be possible to publish the reports suggested. Since, however, certain scholars have pointed out that it would be desirable to define the subject of these studies and to confine them to certain essential points, the final negotiations will not be opened until the Science Committee has been consulted. The views of this committee will be communicated to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July session.

3. *Scientific Bibliographies.*

The Institute has been asked to undertake two tasks in connection with scientific bibliographies. One consists in transcribing the titles and the names of authors of scientific works written in a language that does not use roman characters; the other consists in compiling a bibliography of scientific works published in such languages.

With a view to complying with the first of these requests, the Institute has communicated with the National Committees and Academies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Japan and several other countries, and has asked Professor NEMEČ, the author of the proposals, to prepare a report which, as soon as the necessary documentation has been assembled, could be referred to a group of experts for study. It has also communicated to the Academies and National Scientific Councils of countries which do not use roman characters the recommendation of the scientific experts that these organisations should prepare an analytical bibliography of their scientific work, to which would be added a translation in a widely spoken language.

The International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation will in due course be informed of the results of these negotiations. It may be some time before they can be brought to a successful issue, but there is reason to hope that they will not have been undertaken in vain. In a similar sphere of activity and by adopting more or less the same procedure, the suggestion made by Mme. CURIE, following which the rules for drafting abstracts were established, has after prolonged negotiations yielded valuable results.

4. *Scientific Conversation.*

During 1938, the Institute will also have to organise and send out invitations for the "Scientific Conversation" for which Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI has drafted an introductory note, already in the possession of the Committee, which will indicate the course to be followed in the preliminary consultation of the participants and serve as a guide for the debate. The subject of the "Conversation" will be: the consequences, for contemporary thought, of the radical changes that have been brought about by recent discoveries in the field of physics regarding the very principles by which natural phenomena are explained.

X. — LIBRARIES — ARCHIVES — DOCUMENTATION.

I. *Libraries and Archives.*

(a) *Libraries.* — Two enquiries have been concluded during the year, one on the compulsory deposit of publications, the other on the social and educational rôle of popular libraries. The results of the first enquiry will be published early enough to be used as a basis for the work of the section concerned with the Congress on Documentation to be held in Paris next August. Stress is laid on the importance of compulsory deposit, and the conditions in which it is applied are explained. A description is also given of the method by which it would be possible, in the absence of legislation, to secure copies of all literary works appearing in the different countries by collaboration between publishing firms and libraries. This new departure would serve the interests of the publishers themselves, since the depositing of copies would enable better and more complete bibliographies to be compiled.

The results of the second enquiry were submitted for observations to a limited committee composed of the following five members: M. Marcel GODET, President of the Federation of Librarians' Associations, Director of the Swiss National Library, and M. Julian CAIN, Administrator-General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, representatives of the Committee of Library Experts; M. Ch. DEPASSE, Inspector-General of Belgian Libraries; Mr. F. SEYMOUR SMITH, Assistant Librarian at the Hornsey Public Library, London; and M. H. VENDEL, Librarian at the Municipal Library, Chalons-s/-Marne, specialists in matters relating to popular libraries. This committee examined the report submitted to it, adjusted the text and, in view of the great amount of information it contained and the importance of the question, especially for countries where working-hours were being reorganised, asked that it might be published at an early date.

The Library Service has, moreover, continued to assemble material for its investigation of the question of library planning and equipment, a study that will need some time to complete and which may later lead to the preparation of a general handbook on the subject.

(b) *Archives.* — The Institute is still collecting the studies required for the second volume of the *Guide des Archives*, which will be devoted to extra-European countries. The work of compilation has encountered certain difficulties because many of these countries have not yet organised a central archives department. In some cases, each Ministry has set up its own archives service, without any arrangements being made to ensure co-ordination with the others. Up

to the present, replies have been received from the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico. The British expert on the Committee, Professor JENKINSON, and the Colonial Office, London, have promised information concerning the British Dominions and Colonies. The Institute has also received a few particulars of the central records services now being organised in the United States and, as soon as he is able to do so, the Director of this service will send information for publication in the *Guide*.

2. Documentation.

Last year, after having made the final adjustments to the manuscript of the *Guide internationale de la Documentation*, with the help of a Drafting Committee, under whose responsibility this booklet was to appear, the Institute began to meet with certain difficulties regarding its publication, as a result of which the original plan was modified. The fear was expressed in library circles that this booklet might overlap the *Guide* intended for the use of librarians. There was also a marked, not to say lively, difference of opinion as to what should be recognised as the limits within which "documentalists" should work.

Many of the criticisms expressed were due to a misunderstanding of the scope and purpose of the work undertaken by the Institute. The aim was to furnish practical advice in the matter of documentation, on the functioning of documentation centres and the methods employed, and to give information concerning existing organisations. There was no intention of giving a complete nomenclature on the subject, or of presenting, as seemed to be thought in many quarters, a directory of all that is being done throughout the world in this field. Nevertheless, in these circumstances, it appeared wiser to allow the matter to wait, and the Executive Committee—sharing the views of the Institute—authorised the latter to abandon the chapters that had given rise to the controversy and to publish, in a special issue of the bulletin *La Coopération intellectuelle*, only the results of the enquiry which it had directly conducted. This enquiry deals simply with facts and gives the results already obtained by documentation centres. As regards the remaining chapters, which the members of the Drafting Committee had kindly consented to prepare, the essential information which they contain will, with the permission of the authors, appear in the documentation section of ordinary numbers of the bulletin.

XI. — LITERATURE — HISTORY.

I. Literary Questions.

(a) *Ibero-American Collection*. — While in South America, where he was responsible for the secretariat of the Buenos Aires "Conversation", the Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Collection was able to arrange for further agreements with Argentine and Uruguay. A plan was drawn up for the publication of the third and fourth volumes in the Argentine series; with regard to Uruguay, the Publication Committee for the Collection having proposed the translation of some of the works of the playwright Florencio SANCHEZ, the Uruguayan Government was good enough to vote a grant of 30,467 francs for this purpose, and this sum was recently forwarded to the Institute by the Ministry of Public Education.

The Publication Committee held its annual meeting on November 27th, 1936; on the proposal of Mlle. MISTRAL, it appointed a sub-committee, with Professor RIVET as chairman, to collect the material for the publication of a volume on Chilean folk-lore; the translation of the texts selected was entrusted to M. SOUSTELLE, and this work has already begun.

The second Argentine volume, "Mes Montagnes", by GONZALEZ (translation and preface by Marcel CARAYON), appeared in April 1937. The Peruvian volume, "Traditions péruviennes", by Ricardo PALMA (translated by Mathilde POMÈS), is in the press. The translation of the third Brazilian volume, "Le Mulâtre", by Aluizio AZEVEDO, is now ready to go to press.

(b) *Japanese Collection*. — The first volume of "Haikai", selected from the works of the poet BASHÔ has been published and has met with a very favourable reception by critics and the public. The Editing Committee, which meets in Europe, has had the good fortune to get into touch with the Japanese cultural associations, and more particularly with the Nippon P.E.N. Club, concerning the other volumes that had been proposed. Besides the works originally selected for publication, namely "Kôshoku-Itchidai Onna", by SAIKAKU, and "L'Art, la Vie et la Nature au Japon", by Professor Msaharu ANESAKI, arrangements have now been made to present "Kokoro", by Sôseki NATSUME, translated by the Japanese poet Daigaku HORIGUCHI and Georges BONNEAU, the expert on Japan.

(c) *Index Translationum*. — The *Index Translationum* continues to appear regularly. It is interesting to note that, in spite of the crisis in the book-selling world, the original subscribers, and particularly the libraries, have all remained faithful to this periodical.

The organisers of the Paris Exhibition have asked the editors of the *Index Translationum* to display, in one of the halls devoted to books, a panel giving detailed statistics taken from this bibliography.

(d) *Enquiry into the Educational Rôle of the Cinema*. — The results of this enquiry will be submitted to the International Committee in book form. The first chapter will consist of an historical survey of the development of the cinema, followed by articles expressing the opinions of authors, scenario writers, critics, producers, directors, technicians and heads of the great film-producing concerns, amongst which may be mentioned the names of Elie FAURE, Alexandre ARNOUX, Alberto CONSIGLIO, Paul ROTH, W. G. PABST, Rudolf ARNHEIM, Walt DISNEY, Boris MORKOVINE, and the Motion Picture Productions.

2. *History.*

Collection of Ethnographical and Historical Works on the Origins of American Civilisation. — Last year, after the session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution on the proposal submitted by Ambassador LEVILLIER. The Assembly had noted the revised plan presented by Ambassador LEVILLIER, which it approved subject to its acceptance by the International Committee. It also noted, with satisfaction, that the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela had promised their material support to the plan, that the Argentine Government had offered to contribute a sum of 25,000 pesos and that the Faculty of Philosophy of Buenos Aires University had agreed to take charge of the Spanish edition. Furthermore, the Assembly asked the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its Executive Committee to examine as soon as possible the plan and the conditions in which it was to be executed. It then gave certain instructions concerning the publication of the volumes and referred to one of the conditions previously laid down by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, namely, that the costs of the Collection, which would serve as an intellectual link between America and the Old World, should be covered by the contributions already promised and by other contributions from Governments or institutions. An urgent appeal to that effect was addressed to the Governments and institutions concerned.

In order to give effect to this resolution, a committee—whose appointment was therein provided for and which was composed of members of the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of Americanists—met at the Institute at the end of October. Its conclusions, which were communicated to the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, were that a Directing Committee for the Collection should be set up, composed of a small number of ethnographers, historians and other scholars specialising in this subject. As soon as the financial and administrative conditions governing the preparation and publication of the collection had been fulfilled, this Directing Committee would be authorised to examine the preliminary documents assembled by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and, in particular, the exhaustive study which Ambassador LEVILLIER had submitted to the Assembly in 1936. Following this examination, it would draw up the final plan for the collection, together with a detailed programme of work (proposals as to the choice of authors, distribution of the subjects to be treated, etc.).

The Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation approved these proposals in December and set up the Directing Committee. The latter, however, has not yet met, since the material conditions provided for in the previous resolutions have only recently begun to be fulfilled. In a letter dated May 26th from the Argentine Ambassador in Paris, the Institute was informed that the Argentine Parliament had voted a sum of 20,000 pesos for the Collection. This sum, it was stated, constituted a single and final grant towards the preparation of the collection, on condition that 165 copies were delivered to the Chamber of Deputies and 35 to the Senate.

This contribution, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by several others, enables the work to be started, but does not yet provide an assurance that the collection can be produced. Consequently, the appropriate course to adopt would seem to be to limit the undertaking for the time being to the ethnographical section dealing with the Pre-Columbian period. Conversations to that end have been held in Paris, with Ambassador LEVILLIER, who attended a preliminary and semi-official meeting of archaeologists and ethnographers in Paris on June 5th. Its secretariat was provided by the Institute's Department of Archaeology, which, on various occasions, has already handled work of this kind, has numerous contacts with archaeological and ethnographical circles and is eminently qualified to bring this task to a successful conclusion. There is, however, one essential condition that must be fulfilled: a young specialist conversant with the questions to be dealt with should be added to the staff of this department, since its present personnel is not sufficient for it to undertake any fresh work. An arrangement of this kind had, moreover, been contemplated both by the International Committee and by the Assembly when, in view of the interest and importance which this undertaking presented for relations between the two Continents it approved the plan, subject to certain financial and administrative conditions.¹

XII. — FINE ARTS.

I. *International Agreements.*

(a) *Draft International Convention on the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Possessions.* — It will be recalled that the Council of the League of Nations, at its ninety-third Session, had approved in principle the calling of a diplomatic conference for the adoption of this Convention. In order to give the Governments ample time to examine this project, the meeting of the conference, originally set for the month of June 1937, was temporarily postponed. The Geneva Secretariat has received a large number of replies, following the second consultation of the Governments, the great majority of which accept the Convention in principle. At the same time, the International Museums Office has been strongly urged from various quarters to hasten the solution of a problem which is a matter of great concern to conservators and to fine arts administrations. These considerations make it desirable that the calling of the diplomatic conference should be no longer deferred. In this connection, it may be noted that the delegates and members of the International Conference on Excavations, which met at Cairo in March 1937, unanimously recognised the expediency of the provisions contained in the draft Convention.

¹ See resolution No. 11, page 24.

In the meantime, in order to give due weight to the observations of certain administrations, the Secretariat of the International Museums Office modified Articles 1 and 17 of the draft Convention, so as to avoid all ambiguity as to the exact extent of the commitment involved. The observations of these administrations arose from the fact that the original wording could not easily have been harmonised with their municipal law. The new text of Article 1, while it still enables the commitment to be extended to objects belonging to private persons—as is provided by Article 17—limits its application from the outset to objects belonging to the State or to public legal entities and listed as part of their collections. Thus Governments, when they sign, ratify, or adhere, will have the opportunity, instead of limiting their commitment, to consider the possibility, on the contrary, of extending it if they so desire.¹

(b) *The Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War.* — The International Museums Office has several times been urged to investigate means of protecting monuments and works of art menaced in the course of wars or civil strife. It may be observed that the suggestions and view-points which were formulated on these occasions were the expression of an idealism which, though highly laudable, was all too frequently out of touch with practical considerations, the importance of which cannot be neglected in this matter.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has likewise had occasion to define its attitude towards a systematic organisation of this safeguard. At its suggestion, the Assembly of the League of Nations, in 1932, addressed a number of recommendations to the various States, urging, *inter alia*, educational action by the Governments as the surest means of ensuring that the remains and evidences of past civilisations would be respected in all circumstances. The Committee did not, however, feel that it could recommend to the Assembly the proposal formulated by the Athens Conference in 1931, providing for recourse, by the institutions and groups concerned, to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in cases where masterpieces were threatened with destruction.

Finally, it may be recalled that the principle of an International Convention for the Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War did not then meet with a favourable reception on the part of the Committee. It was, in fact, both difficult and inopportune for it to raise this question at a moment when all the efforts of the League of Nations were being devoted to bringing about a situation calculated to eliminate war, and when the Disarmament Conference was actively working to that end.

The International Museums Office did not abandon the question, however. It continued to pay particular attention to the organisation of the defence and protection of monuments and works of art, chiefly on the national plane. In 1934, being urged from different quarters to give its opinion on the matter, it formulated a certain number of recommendations, inviting the responsible administrations to prepare by their own means the defence of their artistic and historical heritage: the construction of places of safety within the museums; the acquisition of equipment for the transport of works easily moved, and of material for the protection of objects which it would be hard to transport. For architectural monuments, a system of partial protection should make it possible to shelter or remove fragile elements, and a plan was prepared to protect certain monuments of great artistic importance from the presence in their immediate neighbourhood of any work or building which might serve a military purpose. In the third place, to facilitate the conclusion of an international agreement, the Office recommended that shelters or depots be constructed in the open country and in places which could not be mistaken from the military point of view; that one or more places should be designated in each country to which movable works of art might be transported in case of danger.

The events in Spain have again brought the question, in an acute form, to the attention of national administrations and of public opinion. It was officially submitted to the International Museums Office in 1936, following the adoption of a resolution by the Sixth Commission of the Assembly. A legal expert, Professor Charles DE VISSCHER, was asked to make a report on the problem as a whole, giving due consideration to earlier labours and action, and in particular to the proposals of the Committee of Jurists, set up in 1922 by the Washington Conference, and to the inquiry carried out in 1919 by the Netherlands Archæological Society. On examining this report, the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office found that its conclusions agreed in all points with those of the Office, both as to principles and as to the technical means of ensuring the desired protection. A report was drawn up, following this exchange of views, for presentation to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.² It has already been submitted to the Executive Committee, which has approved the calling of a conference in which the various aspects of the problem would be presented by legal experts and by military experts.

(c) *International Charter of Antiquities and of Excavations. The Cairo Conference.* — The International Conference on Excavations, held at Cairo from March 9th to 15th, 1937, at the invitation and with the support of the Egyptian Government, and under the auspices of the International Commission on Historical Monuments, continued the series of great international conferences at Rome, Athens, and Madrid, organised by the International Museums Office. As it had stated to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in its 1936 session, the Secretariat of the Office, in organising an international exchange of views on the regime and the technique of excavations, met the long-expressed wishes of the national administrations of antiquities and excavations, as well as of archæological missions, research institutes, and museum conservators. It likewise contemplated the preparation, on the basis of the work

¹ See resolution No. 12, footnote 1, page 25.

² See document O.I.M.53.1936.

of this Conference, of an international treatise, following the methods applied in connection with the Museographical Conference of Madrid.

Thanks to the documentation collected by it and to the consultations which it had carried out, the Secretariat of the Office was able to bring together a considerable body of material, which it divided into three sections: *juridical and legislative problems*, *technical problems* and *international documentation*.

Twenty rapporteurs were designated from among the most eminent archæologists of the different countries and from among jurists particularly qualified to deal with the complex problems connected with the legal regime of antiquities and excavations. Their preliminary reports, prepared with the help of the documentation placed at their disposal by the Office, were intended to serve as a basis for the discussion of the Conference. But they were further planned in such a way as to form the chapters of a "Manual on Excavations", similar to the "Treatise on Museography" prepared following the Madrid Conference. The twenty reports presented at Cairo met with the approval of the members of the Conference.

Legal problems formed the subject of a comparative study of national legislation concerning antiquities and excavations, to which was annexed a large mass of documentary material collected and classified by the International Museums Office. It consists of a collection of the laws of all countries relative to the regime of excavations. The text of this collection is to be published in the original languages, or in a French and English translation in the case of the less-widely-known languages. Another study was devoted to the administrative organisation of the national services responsible for archæological research. It was very fully discussed, as was also a third report on the international problems raised by excavations.

The conclusions of the Cairo Conference¹ fall into five sections. The body of recommendations forms a veritable international charter for antiquities and excavations and will be submitted to the Governments and Departments concerned. Some of the recommendations call for new commitments among administrations, and supplement the legal prescriptions contained in the draft International Convention on the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Possessions. The attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is therefore especially called to this part of the conclusions of the Cairo Conference, in view of the importance of this new form of collaboration among collections of antiquities.

The Conference sought first of all to establish a very sharp distinction between the type of objects designated by the International Convention on the protection of national artistic and historical possessions, and objects taken in the course of clandestine excavations. The Convention was designed to secure the acceptance of the principle, in international relations, that the inalienable character and the prohibition of exportation which are attached to certain objects continue to follow them on foreign soil. But if Governments consent to this extension, it is because it applies to objects which are public property. The claim of the State for their repatriation is therefore justified because it aims at the reparation of an offence committed to the detriment of a specified public body. Like a claim in ordinary law, it implied that the thing claimed has been the object of a regular and clearly individualised act of appropriation or possession on the part of the institution which demands its return. Possession implies, furthermore, that the objects claimed were known to that administration and inventoried by it. The character of *restitution* forms the essential and also the most solid basis of the proposed convention.

This is not the case with objects discovered in the course of clandestine excavations or even with those stolen in the course of regular excavations, since the administration was ignorant of their very existence. To seek to make the convention applicable to this type of objects would compromise the basis of regulation which it is intended to set up; for prior possession, in the sense just defined, which is the indispensable condition of the claim, has not been exercised in these cases, for want of opportunity.

For these reasons, the International Conference at Cairo preferred to seek a direct agreement among the museums embodying the principles growing out of its work relative to the protection of excavated objects. It also believed that it would obtain more immediate results on this point by appealing to the direct collaboration of these institutions than by seeking to secure undertakings from the Governments.

However, this agreement, the importance and the justness of which was readily apparent both to the competent administrations of the countries in which excavations are made and to the conservators of museums dependent on archæological research, might well be endorsed by the Assembly and transmitted both to States Members of the League of Nations and to non-Members States. Meanwhile the International Office will receive the accessions of museums.

The endorsement of the Assembly might, indeed, be extended to the other conclusions of the Cairo Conference. They are divided into five sections, only one of which deals with clandestine excavations.

The first section proposes a certain number of principles which should be embodied in national legislation relative to the protection and preservation of archæological property: recognition of uniform concepts concerning the definition of an "antique object" and the ownership of the archæological subsoil; establishment of a certain regulation of the trade in antiquities by all States, in the higher interest of a common heritage; creation of zones of protection; introduction of legislative provisions on the regime of archæological excavations and of their products, in countries where such do not yet exist.

Section II, referring to the resolutions of the Assembly of the League of Nations of October 10th, 1932, which recommended exchanges on a large scale between public collections,

¹ See appendix II.

tends to conciliate the interests of the State on the soil of which excavations are undertaken with the requirements of international collaboration. Consequently, the recommendations relate to the regime of excavation concessions: guarantees of control and of competence; duration of work; division of the objects discovered, etc.

Section III deals especially with clandestine excavations and with means of suppressing them. In addition to the agreement summarised above, it contains a number of recommendations regarding the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon museums acquiring archaeological specimens. It also mentions means of facilitating exchanges between museums (cession of duplicates, publication of specimens or parts of available collections, etc.).

Section IV proposes certain principles which should govern the organisation of the administrative services responsible for excavations, in order to ensure the proper conduct of the work, its safety, its continuity, and the formation of collections on sufficiently broad bases to enable comparative studies, which are essential in archaeological questions, to be made.

Section V concerns the organisation, in the interest of excavators, by the Department of Art of the Institute, of an international service of documentation and information, and also of a list of members of archaeological missions and of experts in this field, grouped by their specialists. It recommends the organisation of courses on excavation technique in institutes of archaeology and history of art; the constitution of ceramic archives in large museums, etc. An information service for young archaeologists, on work in progress and possibilities of appointments as probationers, is suggested. Finally, the Institute's Department of Art and Archaeology is invited, in order to ensure the continuation of the work done at Cairo, to consider the creation of an International Committee on Excavations.

These conclusions, taken as a whole, thus constitute a veritable international charter of antiquities and excavations, which should receive the endorsement of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

(d) *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.* — The recommendations prepared by the International Museums Office regarding the regulation of international art exhibitions, which were transmitted to the Governments by decision of the Assembly, have met with a most favourable reception from national administrations and museums. Seeing that they were well adapted to guarantee the necessary diffusion of works of art, while at the same time paying due regard to the requirements of preservation, the Department of Art has decided to publish the text in five widely-used languages, so as to make it available not only to the national administrations, but to such museums as might be called upon to organise or to collaborate in displays of this nature.

2. Co-ordination.

(a) *International Committee for Folk Arts.*

The work of the International Committee for Folk Arts consists in research, study, and the classification of documents relating to folk art, in order to establish scientifically the popular sources of æsthetic and affective expression, and to inform the nations concerning their distinct or common origins. In this field, international co-ordination takes the form of comparative research for the purpose of discovering the essential lines of popular æsthetics.

On assuming the responsibility for these extensive and complex tasks, the Department of Art took care to draw up a programme of systematic studies: listing of available documentary resources; studies of techniques; studies of traditions; synthetic studies; and, in connection with the educational rôle of folk arts, the means of employing the manifestations and the different expressions of folk art to make known to the public the specific characters of the different races, regions, or localities and their common traits, and to familiarise it with the technical and æsthetic principles of the handicrafts. This activity of the Committee will also be correlated with the utilisation of workers' leisure.

All these activities will lead to the development of the series of publications which the Institute has already devoted to this subject, and which are veritable tools for research. This series includes the two volumes of "L'Art Populaire", consisting of a classified and annotated body of documents, grouped by countries, regions, and localities, and by technique and subject-matter; "Musique et Chansons populaires", the second volume of which will soon appear; and "Les Arts populaires et les loisirs ouvriers".

The first of the surveys entrusted to the secretariat of the Department of Art, with the collaboration of its experts and of the national committees on folk art will have as its subject: "The Symbol in Folklore and in Folk Art". In proposing this subject, the vast extent of which it fully realises, the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Art, in agreement with the secretariat of the Department of Art, wished to indicate at the outset the spirit and the scope of the work of co-ordination which it intends to undertake. The purpose of the survey is to collect all the decorative elements which, in folk art and in folklore, have or have had a symbolic significance. The final purpose of this survey will be to discover the common sources at the origin of certain symbols which still have their place in the life of different peoples to-day.

In the field of recording technique, and in the interest of the educational rôle of folk art and tradition, efforts will be made to promote the use of the cinema for the recording of traditional techniques still in use by artisans to-day.

(b) *International Office of Institutes of Archaeology and History of Art.*

It will be recalled that the activity of the International Office of Institutes of Archaeology and History of Art is devoted to the co-ordination of the researches carried on by university

institutions of this type and of the instruction which they offer. Its programme was defined as follows by the Committee of Directors, on the basis of a report of the secretariat:

- (i) *Creation of equipment for study;*
- (ii) *Technique of documentation;*
- (iii) *Co-ordination of research.*

Finally, another work of synthesis has claimed the attention of the Department of Art in this same field: the co-ordination of branches of knowledge (sociology, aesthetics, palaeontology and ethnography, archæology and history of art). The respective contributions of these different branches and their interpenetration will be the object of surveys and exchanges of views, which may lead to comprehensive enterprises corresponding to the present tendencies of scientific studies in all fields of knowledge.

3. *Administrative Studies and Technical Research.*

The ordinary studies of the Office and of the other sections of the Department of Art have been carried on and have been published in the reviews (*Mousson, Informations mensuelles, Bulletin des Instituts d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Art*), where many questions have been treated by the most highly-qualified specialists, or have been classified in the dossiers of the Documentation Service, which is permanently active at the Institute, for questions of common interest in artistic matters. It would take too long to enumerate in this report all these various activities, which have enabled the high scientific level of the periodical publications to be maintained.

XIII. — INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Institute has continued to devote its activity, as regards legal matters, to authors' rights and to the protection of scientific thought.

I. *Authors' rights.*

In the field of authors' rights, the Institute has chiefly concerned itself with the preparation of the two conferences which are to deal respectively with the revision of the Berne Convention and with the drawing up of an Act affording universal protection to authors' rights.

(a) *Jurisdictional Clause.* — Among the objects pursued by the Institute, a prominent place is still held by the proposal to insert a jurisdictional clause in the Union Convention. The Norwegian and Swedish administrations, in preparation for the coming conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, have drawn up a new article on this subject, embodying the desired reform. In so doing, they have reaffirmed their fidelity to the doctrine already upheld by their delegations at the Diplomatic Conference of Rome, with the support of the Institute, and have taken into consideration the studies since made by the Institute with the collaboration of M. Arnold RAESTAD.

The French Government, in its reply to the draft revision presented by the Belgian Government and the Bureau of the Berne Union, referred to the efforts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and intimated that it might present further proposals on this subject.

A no less appreciable aid was furnished by the conclusions on this point adopted by the Institute of International Law in accordance with the report of Professor Gilbert GIDEL. Recognising the desirability of inserting in all Union Conventions, and especially in those relative to industrial property and to literary and artistic property, an obligatory jurisdictional clause, so worded as to ensure uniform interpretation of the acts of Union, the Institute of International Law formulated the principles which should be embodied in the reform. In its opinion also, disputes should be submitted either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to the Permanent Court of Arbitration; and the awards given by those courts should be binding on the members of the Union "to the same extent as an interpretative agreement".

The experts who met in Paris last year, with Professor CAPITANT presiding, to prepare a universal charter of authors' rights could not fail to realise the necessity for ensuring unity of interpretation and of application of the text which it was their mission to prepare. The clause introduced for this purpose in the draft which they examined is taken from the Convention establishing the International Relief Union and from other no less recent conventions. A similar clause is likewise contained in the International Convention on Broadcasting and Peace, signed in September 1936, under the auspices of the League of Nations, with this special feature, that, before having recourse to other organs, the parties may, by joint agreement, enlist the good offices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) *Translators' Rights.* — In one of its previous sessions, the Directors' Council of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, at the suggestion of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, undertook the study of translators' rights. Though closely associated with the right of translation—which is an essential phase of authors' rights—translators' rights are subject to separate rules. The right of translation and translators' rights had the same origin; both were equally objects of solicitude to the first law-makers, who wished to reward by exceptional privileges the service rendered to society by the contribution of a new literary work. Such a reward seemed equally justified in the case of original works written in the country in question and in the case of foreign masterpieces made available, by successful translations, to a public which otherwise would never have appreciated their beauty or profited by them.

There was at that time no question of the rights of the author of the translated work, nor was it possible that there should be. Limited, in each country, to publications made in the territory of that country, the guarantees afforded to writers were in no way infringed by the protection given to translators.

The creation of international authors' rights may be said to have reversed the situation. Against translators' rights it set up a rival, or rather a suzerain—the right of translation. Freed by the Berlin revision from the restrictions originally contained in the Berne Convention, this right has become a mere variant of the right of reproduction. Like the latter, it is unconditional, exclusive, and discretionary. Once a work is made subject to authors' rights, no one may translate it without the permission of the author. This solution, dictated both by logic and by equity, is embodied in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Berne Convention, under the terms of which translations, like other non-original works, are protected like original works, but "without prejudice to the rights of the author of the original work". The same rule, which is essential for the protection of authors, is contained in the Pan-American conventions, and in the twelve-point declaration of the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, on the basis of which an attempt is now being made to unify the two continental systems.

This does not mean, however, that, once the principle of the previous authorisation of the author is established, it is not desirable to consider certain arrangements for tempering, in the higher interest of universal intellectual intercourse, the strictness of the rules governing relations between authors and translators. Such methods appear especially necessary in the case of distant countries which it is desirable to make more easily accessible to European masterpieces. This consideration led to the maintenance in the Berne Convention of the exceptional right to make a reservation in regard to the right of translation.

A special regime regarding translations is demanded in a brochure published by the Society of Japanese Translators and transmitted to the International Institute by the Japanese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This work stresses the danger of discouraging, by the excessive demands of authors, the efforts being made to develop in the Far East the knowledge of representative works of European civilisation. The International Institute has brought these considerations to the attention of the groups concerned. The latter, indeed, have been the first to recognise that there is a certain basis for such preoccupations. Thus the International Congress of Publishers, in its London session in June 1936, expressed the desire that, in the establishment of rights of translation for literary works, due weight should always be given to the advantages derived by the original work from its translation into foreign languages. It further asked that consideration be given, in drawing up the terms of contracts, to the difficulties of translation and adaptation, and of the circumstances peculiar to each country. The Committee on Legislation of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, at a meeting held in Rome on April 6th and 7th, 1937, with Senator PIOLA CASELLI presiding, likewise adopted a resolution conceived in the same spirit.

Even more than the Berne Convention, the Universal Convention, the draft of which is to be submitted to the Governments of both continents, will lend itself to the introduction of clauses for the purpose of giving the status of translations all the flexibility required by the complexity of the interests involved. Certain countries which have hitherto refused to accept the different conventions because of this question of the right of translation will, it is hoped, be encouraged by the new instrument to affirm international solidarity in this field as in others.

But these developments do not solve all the problems raised by translators' rights. The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation has long been seeking to remedy the drawbacks, as regards the quality of translations, arising out of the steady decline of these rights in the hierarchy of protected rights. The publication of the *Index Translationum* is an outgrowth of this preoccupation. Authoritative voices, notably those of the P.E.N. Clubs and of other organisations collaborating with the Institute, have been raised on various occasions against the multiplication of bad translations, which are left by the authors, or more frequently by intermediaries, to incompetent persons. Among the solutions suggested is the abolition of the anonymity of translations. If this were done, the public would be less likely to be offered inferior versions of foreign works, such as would give them a false impression of the originals.

Article 6 *bis* of the Berne Convention, as revised at Rome, enables a translator, like an author, to claim the paternity of his work. Opinions differ, it is true, as to the significance and the limits of this right. But, in any event, the fact that the translator can legally claim paternity will in most cases induce the owner of the original work to select a properly qualified translator.

It is true that this admission of the translator to the benefit of moral rights is the only point in which the international charter has ventured to interfere in the relations between authors and translators. This reserved attitude is in entire conformity with the doctrine by which the Union has always refrained from encroaching on the field of contract law.

This it is not in the form of a revision of the international charter that the determination of the legal situation of the translator is to be sought. At most it might be possible, when the charter is revised, to introduce in the new Act a few improvements in matters of detail, such as formal protection of translations of certain writings not covered by authors' rights, for example, acts and documents of an official character.

In the absence of a legislative basis—to which serious objections of principle would certainly be raised—translators' rights can only rest upon contractual regulation. The latter should not only govern relations between authors and translators; it should also determine the relations of the translator with two other categories of interested parties, namely any other persons who may have translated the same work, and the various users of the translated work. As the author of the original work, under municipal and international law, remains free to grant or to withhold

his authorisation and, consequently, free to subordinate it to whatever conditions he sees fit, subject only to the preservation of public order, a single model contract will suffice to govern the three sorts of relations. This would have to be accepted both by the author and by the translator.

This contract might contain, among other provisions, clauses governing the following points:

(i) Relations between the translator and the author of the original work: (1) Right of authorship of the translator as regards his translation; application of the rules established by legislation and convention relative to moral rights; (2) Verification of the translation by the author or his representative; it is essential that the author should, so far as possible, be given an opportunity to examine the translation and to share responsibility for it with the translator.

(ii) Relations between the translator and the authors of other translations of the same work. The contract should formally specify whether or not the translator is to enjoy a monopoly; in the absence of a stipulation on this point, such a monopoly would be presumed to exist.

(iii) Relations between the translator and the various users of the translated work. In general, it will be desirable to specify, in regard to each mode of exploitation, the exact extent of the translator's rights. Shall the latter have power to oppose the utilisation of his translation once the author himself has given his permission? Or must the translator be satisfied with receiving a fair remuneration? This question is not dissimilar to that of the performers' rights. Its solution must apparently vary according to the nature of the work.

Suggested amendments or additions contained in the official proposals intended for the Brussels Conference, and concerning especially Articles 11 and 12 of the Berne Convention, tend to give express recognition to the exclusive rights of authors as concerns the utilisation of translations or other transformations of their works. But these improvements are likely to make the legal situation of the translator, insufficiently regulated, as we have seen, by Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Berne Convention, still more uncertain. They therefore confirm the necessity of the model contract.

(c) *Universal Charter of Authors' Rights*. — It will be recalled that the Committee of Experts convened by the Paris and Rome Institutes adopted, at its meeting of April 1st, 1936, a resolution offered by M. PIOLA CASELLI, calling for the convocation by the Belgian Government of a diplomatic conference to work out a universal agreement on authors' rights (unification of the Berne and Havana Conventions). In the opinion of the members of the Committee, this Conference should take place about the same time as the Conference already called to meet at Brussels for the revision of the Berne Convention.

This suggestion was welcomed by the Belgian Government, which promptly informed the different States of its intention to hold a world conference, and informed them at the same time of the postponement of the conference for the revision of the Convention. This last measure was due, not only to the fact that the Act of Rome had not yet received the expected number of ratifications, but also to the necessity for consulting the administrations invited to the world conference before the latter met.

The replies already received at Brussels show that this twofold initiative has met with general approval. With the exception of a single country, all those which have thus far expressed their opinions have agreed to the postponement of the revision. This attitude was, indeed, in harmony with the position already adopted by several countries, which had not concealed their hostility to over-frequent revisions.

The responses evoked by the plan to hold a second Conference, as the replies show, have been equally favourable. Thus far, the preparatory Committee of Experts constituted by the Institute has been made up only of members serving in a purely personal capacity without regard to their nationality. It is significant that several countries have already informed the Belgian Government and the International Institute of their wish to be represented in the future deliberations of the Committee. This fact, as well as the numerous requests for information received by the Institute, proves the growing interest aroused in official circles by the plan to hold a universal conference.

In order to bring to the attention of the Governments of the American countries the measures already taken with a view to following up the concordant resolutions of the Pan-American Union and of the League of Nations, the Institute, with the approval of the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, organised at Paris, on November 23rd, 1936, a meeting of delegates of the American nations, with M. GARCÍA-CALDERÓN¹ presiding. This meeting, at which Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uguaguay, and Venezuela were represented, was also attended by MM. DA FONSECA HERMES and Renato ALMEIDA, members of the Brazilian Commission on Authors' Rights, and by M. FOLIE, Director of the Ministry of Public Instruction of Belgium, organiser of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention.

This Committee expressed the desire that the Conference should examine the two projects worked out respectively by the Inter-American Commission created by the Montevideo Conference and by the Paris Committee of Experts; the former provides for the replacement of the Berne and Havana Conventions by a single instrument. It will no doubt encounter insuperable obstacles, since the signatory countries of the Berne Convention cannot abandon that document, which has been steadily improved since its adoption in 1886. Consequently, every precaution should be

¹ Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris, member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

taken, in the opinion of the Committee itself, to make sure that the adoption of the second project, that of an intermediary convention, containing only the legal rules which are common to the legal systems of the two continents, may serve as a point of departure towards complete unification. Several national administrations have already requested communication of the texts which are to serve as the basis of discussion at the Conference. Wishing to meet their requests, the Belgian Government has announced its intention to transmit to the different national administrations in the near future the whole of the preliminary studies. The Government delegates took note of this promise.

Following this meeting, the International Institute prepared, in collaboration with the Belgian Administration, a collection of documents which will be jointly published. In addition to the draft prepared by the Paris Committee of Experts, this pamphlet will contain the principal projects and reports devoted to the problem. The study of the observations which the Governments may be led to make on examining these documents will enable the Committee of Experts to pursue its task of technical preparation. But it is highly important, as soon as the date of the Conference is fixed—probably for 1939—and the invitations sent out by the Belgian Government, to arrange for a strict system of Governmental consultations, especially in America. These consultations will inevitably take time, and they should result, before the Conference meets, in an agreement on the texts to be examined. Such agreement, if not complete, should be at least sufficient to ensure a probability of success for the meeting.

2. *Protection of Scientific Thought.*

The London Conference for the Revision of the Convention of Paris, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, endorsed by several national delegations, adopted in 1934 a resolution calling for the introduction in the various national legislations of provisions ensuring the protection of inventions divulged by the inventor himself in the form of scientific communications.

Such protection is provided for in a French bill which has just been drafted by the Committee for the Protection of industrial, literary, and artistic property of the Paris Exhibition, under the presidency of M. Marcel PLAISANT.

Circumstances have not yet allowed the League of Nations to summon the contemplated diplomatic conference for the examination of the preliminary draft of an international convention on scientists' rights which has been prepared by the International Institute and has already been communicated to the Governments for their opinion.

Further studies have been begun with the object of seeking ways of enlisting scientists' rights in the service of the improvement of scientific research. This formula, advocated in the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by Professor LANGEVIN, led to the action now being taken to obtain in certain countries appropriate legislative measures which might provide a starting-point for international regulation.

The International Federation of Associations of Inventors and Industrial Artists has decided to place scientists' rights on the programme of its next Congress and to examine on this occasion the various practical measures which might be suggested to the national legislative bodies.

3. *Collaboration with the Other Institutions interested in Intellectual Rights.*

The Institute has maintained during the year the liaison provided for by its statutes with the International Labour Office, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and the International Bureaux of Berne. It participated in the meetings held at Rome on April 4th and 5th, 1937, by the Directors' Council of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and by its Committees of Experts, and in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Office, held at Geneva on May 28th and 29th, 1937. The last-named meeting dealt, *inter alia*, with the question of the moral rights of salaried artists in applied art, and decided that the International Labour Office should devote to this question further studies in collaboration with the other institutions concerned with the subject of intellectual rights.

The annual co-ordination meeting of the institutions interested in intellectual rights was called at Paris for June 11th, 1937. Its results were not known in time to be mentioned in the present report, and will be dealt with in a special statement.

XIV. — NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION: SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Collaboration with the National Committees is becoming more and more varied and active. A long paragraph would be necessary merely to enumerate all the subjects dealt with in this report which have been submitted to them in the course of the year. New activities have been proposed to them, in connection, for example, with unemployment among intellectuals and with the enquiry on "Man and the Machine"; and they have accepted these in large numbers, either undertaking the work themselves, or obtaining for the Institute the co-operation of the appropriate organisations or persons. Real progress has likewise been made toward universality: four new Committees have been created, in the Argentine, Iran, Haiti, and San Domingo, while a National Committee is being formed in Egypt.

The preamble to the Argentine Decree of July 14th, 1936, creating a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, is particularly interesting and deserves to be quoted:

“ 1. Whereas there exists to-day among the peoples an increasingly intense community of intellectual activity, which has led to the creation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of Geneva, and of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation of Paris, functioning under the auspices of the League of Nations; and

“ 2. Whereas, in consequence of the activity of these new institutions, a veritable spiritual co-operation has been born, which has its centres in the chief cities of the world and which enjoys the collaboration of more than 600 persons, representing different cultures, but inspired by a common aspiration for the perfection of the human race, to analyse, study, discuss, and solve the problems of general culture or of technical education and to exchange their knowledge; and

“ 3. Whereas it is desirable that a vast service should be organised, not limiting itself to this exchange solely in the domain of intellectual activities, but in all those which may constitute a national contribution to world culture;

“ . . . *Article I.* — There shall be established a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation . . . ”

The Iranian Committee was set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction in connection with the Council of the University of Teheran, which adopted the following decisions:

“ 1. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is assured of the collaboration of the Ministry of Public Instruction and of the University of Teheran;

“ 2. The Council of the University of Teheran will represent, in relation to the Institute, the Iranian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

“ 3. The Secretariat of the University of Teheran will serve as the connecting-link between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committee and will be in charge of the transmission of all communications. All information should be addressed to the Secretariat of the University of Teheran.”

The two Committees of Haiti and San Domingo were founded following a Congress of Intellectual Co-operation between the two countries, held at Ciudad Trujillo from March 9th-13th, 1937, which brought together the chief personalities of the two Republics in the fields of education, letters, art, and science.

Attention should also be drawn to the movement manifested in certain great organisations for the establishment of Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, international in organisation, but formed on the model of the National Committees and intended to perform similar services. As early as 1924, the Catholic Union for International Studies had formed the Catholic Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. The Inter-parliamentary Union has just followed this example; and the Federation of Protestant Churches apparently intends to constitute an Evangelical Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Two National Committees have elected new Presidents in the course of the year: the Hungarian Committee has appointed H. R. H. the Archduke JOSEPH OF HABSBURG, and the Danzig Committee has appointed Senator BOECK.

In addition to the numerous communications maintained by its different services with the National Committees, the Institute addressed to them at the end of 1936, as in former years, a report setting forth in detail the working programme for the year 1937, as determined by the decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Assembly of the League of Nations. It has likewise, as far as possible, published in *Coopération intellectuelle* a chronicle of the tasks, accomplished by the National Committees, which they had brought to its attention in reports on their meetings and activities.

Second General Conference of National Committees. — The principal effort of the Committees, of the Institute, and of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, has been devoted this year to the organisation of the Second General Conference of National Committees, as a part of the “ Month of Intellectual Co-operation ”.

The Institute, in 1934, asked for and received the permission of the International Committee to hold preliminary consultations on the principle of this Conference and on means of organising it. More than thirty Committees having made favourable replies, it was decided the following year to call the Conference; and last year the main lines of the agenda were decided upon. The Assembly of the League of Nations, seconding the efforts of the International Committee, has twice appealed to the Governments, urging them to give substantial aid to their national committees so as to facilitate their participation in this great meeting.

It will be particularly profitable to be able thus to come into contact with the representatives of distant countries, where intellectual circles are taking increasing interest in international activities and are contributing to the work which is centralised by the Institute.¹

XV. — PUBLICATIONS.

Since July 1936, the budgetary difficulties which, during the last few years, have handicapped the production of the publications of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation have been further aggravated by the fact that printing expenses have increased by over 50%. After

¹ See Appendix 3.

prolonged negotiation with its different printers, the Institute succeeded in obtaining special rates, thanks to which it has been able to publish fifty-four issues of its usual periodicals and twenty-one booklets or new volumes.

The efforts made to give ever wider publicity to the work that is being done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were intensified during the year, either by the adoption of new methods or by the improvement and extension of those already practised.

For example, the details for an inclusive subscription scheme covering all the publications of the Institute were finally settled and proposed, by way of experiment, more particularly in the United States and the Latin-American countries. The results obtained by this new scheme will not be known until some time next year.

When revising the list of its agents, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation thought it desirable to replace some of them by firms which were better equipped and were prepared to conduct, by the organisation of exhibitions and lectures, propaganda of a more intensive character on behalf of its publications.

With a view to getting into direct touch with competent circles, card-index files of scholars and institutions specially interested in the subjects dealt with in the Institute's publications have been started or brought up to date.

The new booklet reviewing the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for 1936 and a revised catalogue of publications, the latter in three editions, have been issued in a greater number of copies than in previous years to satisfy propaganda requirements and the increased demand to be expected on account of the various manifestations that have been organised in connection with the Paris International Exhibition of 1937.

Lastly, special arrangements have been made to give publicity to the Institute's publications during the Exhibition.

By March 31st, 1937, the proceeds from the sale of publications amounted to 142,928.73 francs.

XVI. — CONCLUSION.

Every year the Institute has occasion to organise in various capitals a number of important meetings. This tradition has been maintained this year, with a General Conference at Cairo, a "Conversation" at Buenos Aires, three Committee meetings at Geneva, two meetings in London and two at Vienna. Yet several of the meetings which are usually held in various places some time before the annual session of the Committee have this year been grouped about that session, during the "Month" of international manifestations organised in connection with the Exposition des Arts et Techniques.

In consequence, a number of proposals will come directly before the Committee which it has not been possible to mention in this report. Many of them, it is true, have been prepared through the work of the current year and form the normal conclusions of those activities. Certain meetings, such as the "Conversation", will take place as parts of activities of long duration. The same is true of the International Studies Conference, which will undertake new tasks when it has barely finished the largest study it has yet carried out. A Committee will meet for the first time, the calling of which marks the beginning of permanent collaboration between the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Unions themselves, and the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

Despite their different characters, these meetings will enable the Committee to obtain a comprehensive view of the work accomplished by the competent executive organs. The usefulness of what has been done should appear in the course of these various debates; they will doubtless also reveal the gaps which require to be filled, if the means of the Organisation permit. And, above all, an occasion will be offered for announcing the tasks to be pursued in the future, for furthering the evolution of an organism which, if it is living and useful, must grow and change. We have seen that experience has already evolved many procedures which meet the manifold requirements of intellectual life. But the Organisation must consolidate its foundations in such a way as to guarantee the liberty of action which is indispensable if it is to meet the ever-increasing needs of collaboration and to make its maximum contribution to the improvement of international relations. The support of all who share in its work will help it to reach this goal. It will thus fulfil the wish expressed by the League of Nations in its early days, when, desirous of contributing to the organisation of intellectual work, it declared that "without a spirit of mutual understanding, no association of nations can live."

Appendix 7.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1936.

During the year 1936, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute devoted itself chiefly to setting in motion the machinery of the *Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films*, which was approved at Geneva on October 11th, 1933, and came into force in January 1935.

The «international open» market in educational films having been enlarged by further accessions, the Educational Cinematographic Institute resolved in 1936:

(1) To make a direct effort to arouse the interest of producers in countries which had ratified the Convention, by sending them letters and pamphlets explaining its advantages from their point of view;

(2) To urge the Governments of producing countries to ratify the Convention without delay, laying emphasis upon the intellectual and economic advantages attaching to the free expansion of their production of educational films;

(3) To make similar representations to the Governments of non-producing countries, demonstrating the favourable influence that the extension of the international "open market" in educational films would have on the conditions for the introduction and development of educational and instructional films.

Action in these three fields took the form of sending out some hundreds of letters and pamphlets. In many cases it led to further correspondence, in which the Educational Cinematographic Institute endeavoured to follow up the interest aroused by its initial communications.

Chief attention was devoted to the big producing countries, because a first decision on their part might influence decisions in other quarters. Several ratifications and new accessions were the fruit of this campaign.

The results obtained during the last few months are indeed relatively modest, but the important point is that more countries are beginning to grasp the advantages of the Convention, which may now be said to be rapidly expanding.

With a view to compiling the *International Catalogue of Educational Films*, the publication of which is provided for in the Convention, the Educational Cinematographic Institute consulted experts in various countries by correspondence. In this way, it obtained all the information it needed to establish finally a system of classification corresponding to the decimal system universally adopted in most branches of activity.

Linked with the Educational Cinematographic Institute's action in favour of the Convention is its action in starting a *campaign in favour of health propaganda films*.

The Educational Cinematographic Institute aims at making known throughout the world the latest and most commendable films of this kind produced in different countries. In so doing, it is careful to emphasise that these films are recommended on the responsibility of the qualified authorities in the producing countries, and that it cannot itself accept any responsibility other than that involved by the application of the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films.

At the same time, the Educational Cinematographic Institute was investigating the possibility of organising an annual international competition in health films. Having announced its intention to the International Congress on Public Health Work, which was itself asking it for a report on the use of the cinema in the field of health, the Educational Cinematographic Institute was gratified to find that that important international organisation was in favour of its scheme and offered assistance in carrying it out. At the next session of the International Congress on Public Health Work, an international committee will be appointed, by agreement between the two institutions, to organise the competition.

The purpose of the competition is to stimulate the production of health films and the use of the cinema in that field of social propaganda. It is also intended to be an experiment; its results will enable the Institute to consider taking similar action in other fields of educational cinematography.

Simultaneously, the Educational Cinematographic Institute endeavoured to give more life to international relations in the sphere of educational and instructive cinematography. With this object, it established a periodical entitled *Announcements of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute*.

The purpose of this periodical is explained in its first number, which appeared at the end of March 1937—namely, to make the Educational Cinematographic Institute a liaison and information centre, and to spread a knowledge of its own work and of the efforts and the progress made by different countries in the vast field of educational and instructive cinematography.

All the announcements that appear in this periodical are authoritative, being derived either from communications or reports addressed direct to the Educational Cinematographic Institute by qualified persons or bodies, or from meetings or official information asked for by the Institute.

A good number of countries responded to our first appeal. Others did so on receiving the first issue of our periodical, which is thus assured of an abundance of interesting material.

The Educational Cinematographic Institute requests for information have brought it, in return, other requests for information and even advice as to the introduction of the cinema into schools and its rational employment in popular education. In consequence of this correspondence, several countries have been considering the possibility of establishing national cinema institutes or national committees of the Educational Cinematographic Institute (Brazil, Argentine, Luxemburg), while an "Institute of Cinema Acting" has already been set up in Calcutta.

The Educational Cinematographic Institute has continued to amplify its *documentation*; it has already collected a mass of records, whose great value resides in the number, variety, and interest of the facts and opinions they contain. With the aid of this material, which is being enriched both by extracts from the world cinema press and by communications and reports sent spontaneously or at its request, the Educational Cinematographic Institute has been able to answer

numerous applications for information, and to arrange for much-appreciated collaboration in technical and general reviews and permanent collaboration in *Cinema*, a popular review of educational cinematography, published at Rome in Italian, but extensively international in its contents and circulation.

On various occasions the Educational Cinematographic Institute has thought itself justified in announcing the appearance in the near future of the "Cinematographic Encyclopædia".

This was a lengthy task undertaken at the beginning of a period in which the art and technique of the cinema were destined to make very rapid advances, and before it was completed the parts already finished had to be continually revised. When the proofs came back from the printers, it was not always enough to correct them; new material had to be inserted. The first volume of the "Encyclopædia" is in the press, and will be published in July; the other four volumes will follow at short intervals.

The complete work will contain over 4,000 pages of text, with some 15,000 illustrations.

The cinema, however, is still developing faster and faster; the "Encyclopædia" is barely finished, and supplements have already to be contemplated.

None the less, the completion of the "Encyclopædia" will appreciably lighten the work and the financial commitments of the Educational Cinematographic Institute. The latter, therefore, thinks that it will soon be able to devote attention to several *Special Publications* which are already well advanced. These include a study on "The Cinema and the African Peoples", another on "The Publicity Film" from the standpoint of its artistic, educational, and instructive possibilities, and a "Handbook of Teaching by the Cinema".

As regards the activity of the *International Television Centre* of the Educational Cinematographic Institute in 1936, the material has been greatly amplified. Over 2,000 cards contain the fullest possible information and data concerning television stations now working, research and experiments, etc. There are special files containing all the television patents that have been taken out in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States. This material has been found useful when the Centre has been consulted by numerous scientists, inventors, industrial concerns, patent agencies, etc., dealing with television in the principal countries of the world.

The Centre has published regularly every month the *Cronache di Televisione*, which are widely read in Europe and the United States.

The Centre's library now contains all the principal Italian and foreign books on television that have been published in recent years.

A technical committee of the Centre, including several distinguished members of the Italian scientific world, is now engaged in preliminary studies with a view to the establishment of an experimental laboratory of television and electronic optics at Rome. Some research work in this field is already in progress.

Such were the principal achievements of the Educational Cinematographic Institute in 1936. They will lead to further advances, which are expected to result from the following year's programme. This has been so designed that it can be adapted to all necessities and all new undertakings. It should enable the Institute to perform satisfactorily the function assigned to it by its promoters.

Appendix 8.

REPORT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ROME INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

During the year 1936-37, the Institute completed the study of the question of the rights of persons co-operating in the creation of cinema films, and studied the following questions:

- (a) Universal charter of authors' rights;
- (b) Translators' rights;
- (c) Rights of artistic performers;
- (d) Regulation of international art exhibitions.

The Institute's Committee of Experts on intellectual rights met at Rome on April 4th, 1937, and examined the work done.

(a) *Universal Charter of Authors' Rights.*

Pursuing the work entrusted to the Rome and Paris Institutes in connection with the preparation of a universal convention for the protection of authors' rights, the two Institutes considered that it was desirable to create forthwith, particularly on the American continent, an atmosphere propitious to the success of the work of the universal Conference. They accordingly invited the accredited representatives of the American countries in France to meet in order that

the information available on the present state of the problem might be imparted to them. The meeting took place on November 23rd in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the chairmanship of M. FRANCISCO GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, Minister of Peru and member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was attended by MM. DA FONSECA HERMES and Renato ALMEIDA, members of the Brazilian Committee on Authors' Rights, and MM. FOLIE and COPPIETERS DE GIBSON, representatives of the Belgian Administration. The Institute was represented by M. PILOTTI.

The communications submitted by several American members, including MM. DA FONSECA HERMES, DE MONTARROYOS, and COSTA DU RELS, and by M. FOLIE, show that, in order to achieve its purpose, the universal Conference projected by the Belgian Government should have as comprehensive a programme as possible. All the plans prepared both in Europe and America will therefore have to be submitted to the Conference in order that it may arrange either for the immediate fusion of the two continental systems or at any rate for an agreement of principle paving the way for the universal recognition of authors' rights which both the League of Nations and the Pan-American Union are endeavouring to establish.

It was also decided during this meeting that an appeal should be made to the American Governments to give favourable consideration to the proposals for the conclusion of a universal convention on authors' rights.

As a result of the suggestions made by the Committee of Experts at a meeting arranged at Paris in April 1936 by the Rome and Paris Institutes, and also on the basis of a proposal by the Brazilian Government, the Belgian Government has decided to convene, in connection with the Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention which will take place in Brussels in 1938, another Diplomatic Conference for the special purpose of drawing up a universal convention on authors' rights. All the Governments, whether bound or not by existing conventions, will be invited to send representatives to this Conference on a footing of complete equality.

In announcing this intention in a circular dated June 6th, 1936, the Belgian Government informed the other Governments that the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, which was originally to open on September 7th, 1936, at Brussels, had been postponed, so that it was impossible to have it preceded by a separate universal conference at Brussels for the purpose of drawing up the general agreement recommended by the League of Nations.

The technical phase of the period of preparation may be regarded as concluded. The opinion of the American Governments will now have to be obtained on the two draft conventions which have been submitted to them.

(b) *Translators' Rights.*

The Institute, with the valuable assistance of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is pursuing its studies in the matter of translators' rights.

The translator's right should not be confused with the right of translation, with which it competes to a certain extent. Whereas the latter is only one of the numerous attributes of author's rights, the translator's right, owing to the very fact that it applies in most cases to works already subject to authors' rights, involves contractual relations of a special nature. It therefore calls for solutions unconnected with ordinary authors' rights.

In view of this situation, the Governing Body at its eighth session in April 1935 recognised the desirability of a study of the principal contracts in force on this subject. This study is being pursued in collaboration with the International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies. The latter has been asked to request its national societies for the texts of the contracts in question. Until this material has been collected we must confine ourselves to indicating the main principles which should be embodied in a charter of translators' rights.

Clearly such a charter will have to oppose a tendency bound up with the modern evolution of authors' rights against which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has protested on a number of occasions, in particular at the request of the P.E.N. Clubs—namely, that of reducing the function of the translator to that of a mere employee, whom the author is sometimes forced by his publisher to accept on account of the modest remuneration with which he is content. Such a practice is undoubtedly harmful to the author's real interests and is a still greater danger to literature and art.

Article 6 (b) of the Berne Convention, which is applicable to authors of all categories, already affords the translator important guarantees, including the right to proclaim the authorship of his work and thus to refuse the anonymity which is at present responsible for so many poor translations. But the Institute has come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to determine in a model contract the legal position of the translator in relation to three categories of persons—namely: (1) The author of the original work, (2) the authors of any other translations of the same work, (3) those who make use of the translated work (publication, reproduction, public performance and recitation, cinematography, mechanical recording).

In each case, the minimum rights of the translator should be laid down. It should be made clear, in particular, whether the latter shares with the author of the original work the right to oppose use being made of the translation, or whether he must be content with remuneration. It would appear that in any case—and in accordance with a principle more and more generally accepted in regard to authors' rights—the author of a translation should be associated with the fortunes of his work in the form of a share in the proceeds of exploitation—*i.e.*, a percentage on sales or receipts.

These various details might be embodied in a standard translation contract stating on the one hand the translator's obligation in regard to the rights of the original author, and on the other hand the rights of the translator, the relinquishment of which cannot be demanded by the author as a condition of his authorisation.

The Institute is of opinion that such a contract can easily be prepared with the assistance of the International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies, which is qualified to represent the point of view both of translators and of authors as both are included among its members.

(c) *Rights of Artistic Performers.*

At its seventy-third session in October 1935, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office provisionally accepted the question of artistic performers as one of those which might be placed on the agenda of the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference. But at its seventh-fourth session in February 1936, when fixing the final agenda of the 1937 Conference, it decided to leave this problem on one side.

This decision caused some disappointment in the circles concerned and, generally, among organisations of intellectual workers who had been expecting for a long time past that a question of such concern to them would be discussed on an international basis, and had hoped that a solution as regards performers' rights would be found by the International Labour Conference.

The Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers which met on April 25th, 1936, examined the situation created by the Governing Body's decision and decided that representations should be made to the latter at its session in November 1936. It accordingly asked that the International Labour Office should submit to the Governing Body a report asking it to pronounce on this question, emphasising that, if no action was taken by the International Labour Organisation those concerned would probably have to consider the desirability of asking some other institution to take up the matter.

As stated in last year's report, the Committee of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights, at its meeting of May 8th, 1936, requested the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of placing this question on the agenda. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its meeting on July 18th, 1936, acted on this suggestion and adopted a resolution asking the Council of the League of Nations to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the desirability of placing the question of performers' intellectual rights on the agenda of a forthcoming International Labour Conference at the earliest possible moment. The Council of the League of Nations on September 25th, 1936, during its ninety-third session, adopted the recommendation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and asked the Secretary-General to transmit it to the International Labour Office for information.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its seventy-seventh session (November 1936) reverted to the question on the basis of a report submitted to it in response to the above-mentioned request of the Bureau of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers, and accepted it as one of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 session of the International Labour Conference. It also requested the Director to lay suggestions before the Governing Body at its seventy-eighth session concerning the procedure to be followed regarding the subsequent examination of the question. The International Labour Office had proposed, however, that a new title should be given to the study of this subject. The original title used until 1933 by the International Labour Office was "Rights of performers as regards broadcasting and the mechanical reproduction of sounds". In 1933, the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers having added to the original title the words "and images", the title read "Rights of performers as regards broadcasting and the mechanical reproduction of sounds and images". The new title proposed at the end of last year replaces the words "mechanical reproduction of images" by "television". This title, which was adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its session of November 1936, therefore now reads "Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds". The reason given by the International Labour Office for this change was that the word "images" might give rise to confusion, as the International Labour Office considers that the question of the protection of artistic performers in cinema production should be considered as a reserved question to be dealt with separately.

The Institute raised objections of principle on this subject, and in particular emphasised the necessity for including film performers in the same regulations as the other categories of artistic performers in the field of mechanical reproduction. The Institute therefore suggested that the cinema should be added to the title proposed, so that it would read "Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television, the cinema and the mechanical reproduction of sounds". As stated above, however, the Governing Body adopted the title proposed by the International Labour Office.

At its seventy-eighth session in February 1937, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office approved the Director's proposals regarding the procedure applicable to the question which had been submitted to it in accordance with the decision of November 1936. This procedure is as follows: the International Labour Office will convene, in 1938, a meeting of experts consisting of representatives of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and four or five experts appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in agreement with the organisations concerned, such as the organisations of artistic performers, the International Broadcasting Union,

the Federation of the Gramophone Industry, etc. This meeting will undertake a preliminary examination which will make it easier for the International Labour Conference to deal with the problem at a single discussion at its 1939 session.

This decision involves the postponement of the discussion of the draft Labour Convention to a very distant date, probably after the meeting of the Brussels Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, which is expected to take place in 1938.

The Institute's Committee of Experts on Intellectual Rights then reconsidered the position of the question at its meeting on April 4th, 1937. It thought that, in view of the official proposals already made, the international protection of the rights of artistic performers could not fail to be included in the agenda of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, which would be faced with four alternative solutions, namely: (1) protection entirely left to national legislation (Article 11 (*d*) proposed by the Belgian administration); (2) international protection within the scope of the Berne Convention (counter-proposal by the United Kingdom); (3) international protection on the basis of a separate Convention, the proposals for which would be examined by the Brussels Conference after the revision of the Berne Convention (Austrian proposal); (4) international protection by a Labour convention prepared by the International Labour Office.

The Institute's Committee of Experts decided to draw the International Labour Office's attention to the critical stage which the question had reached, on the occasion of the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of international institutions dealing with intellectual rights, in the hope of inducing the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of arranging for a discussion of a draft international Labour Convention previous to the Brussels Conference or, failing that, to leave those dealing with the question on the international plane full freedom to seek a solution of the question elsewhere.

(d) *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.*

The International Museums Office having informed the Institute that it had drawn up recommendations regarding the regulation of international art exhibitions in the hope that the competent national administrations would be guided in practice by the principles laid down in those recommendations, the Institute decided not to examine the problem. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in a resolution dated July 18th, 1936, recommended this draft to the favourable attention of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations. The latter, in a resolution dated October 10th, 1936, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Governments the recommendations of the International Museums Office regarding international art exhibitions and expressed the hope that the competent national administrations would be guided in practice by the principles laid down in these recommendations.

Although in the past year it did not achieve any final results in the matter of intellectual rights, the Institute nevertheless made important progress towards a solution of these problems, and this was largely due to its harmonious collaboration with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Berne International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the International Labour Office.

Appendix 9.

REPRESENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.

LETTER-REPORT OF M. F. OSTERTAG, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Union of International Bureaux for the Protection of
Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property.

Berne, June 9th, 1937.

Sir,

I had the honour to represent your Committee at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers held at Geneva on May 28th and 29th, 1937. The agenda of the meeting included the following questions:

I. *Protection of Titles and Professional Organisation for Chartered Accountants.*

A detailed report by the International Labour Office showed that, in a number of countries, legal provisions already ensured effective protection of the title of chartered accountant. Such protection is not only in the interests of the accountancy profession, which might suffer from the competition of unqualified persons, but is also, and mainly, in the interest of the community. The most modern laws relating to the management of commercial companies provide for the

impartial examination of the accounts of such companies by specially qualified chartered accountants. The regulations governing the issue of loans by governments and public bodies often contain similar provisions. Public interest extends beyond national frontiers, and therefore justifies solutions on international lines. Your representative pointed out, however, that only the protection of the title of chartered accountant was being considered and not the organisation of the entire profession.

The Committee decided to recommend that, in each country, the functions and titles of persons exercising the various accountancy professions be defined and classified in so far as possible. This work of definition and classification should permit regulation of the conditions under which titles relative to the qualified accountancy profession are acquired and used, the use of such titles to be prohibited unless the conditions prescribed are fulfilled and the exercise of the profession to be reserved to persons who have fulfilled these conditions. Further, the Committee requested the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the latter to continue its study of the question with a view to an international agreement.

II. *Moral Right of Intellectual Workers in receipt of a Salary over Their Creations in the Sphere of Applied Arts.*

The author of a creation, in the field of applied art and industrial designs and models, should have the right to have his authorship recognised, even if his contract obliges him to exercise his creative activity for his employer and he transfers to the latter the ownership of the object so created. This principle has been applied in the case of patents by the provision which gives the inventor the right to be mentioned as such in the patent (Article 4 (c) of the Convention of Paris, revised at London; and the Convention of Berne, revised at Rome, which recognises, in the case of all literary and artistic works, the right of the author to have his authorship acknowledged—Article 6 (b)). Accordingly, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

“ Having noted the principle proposed by the representatives of the professional workers—namely, that, in the field of applied arts and industrial designs and models, moral rights, and in particular the right of signature and of mention in publicity, should be accorded to the real creators and not to the employer or employing body for whose account these works were created:

“ The Advisory Committee on professional workers requests the Governing Body to keep this question on the agenda of the Committee and to instruct the International Labour Office to continue to study it, in close collaboration with the institutions concerned with the protection of intellectual rights, taking account of the regulations provided by the conventions for the protection of these rights, with a view to regulation of contracts of employment for professional workers in receipt of a salary.”

III. *Compensation for Intellectual Workers Whose Posts are abolished after Long Service owing to the Reorganisation of an Undertaking.*

The Committee adopted the following resolution on this subject:

“ The Advisory Committee on Professional Workers,

“ Having noted the opinion of the representatives of professional workers' organisations, who consider that steps should be taken to ensure a special compensation for professional workers who are dismissed after long service for no fault of their own (for instance, owing to the reorganisation of the undertaking) and are thus threatened with loss of their livelihood without adequate compensation; and that these measures should take account of the claims of the organisations of workers concerned, for the establishment of legislative schemes fixing special compensation calculated in proportion to length of service:

“ Requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to continue its study of this question, paying special attention to the position of professional workers, in connection with the general problem of the relations between technical progress, employment and unemployment.”

Your representative would have preferred a more elastic form of resolution which would recommend such compensation only in certain cases where justice and social equity so required—cases which would be decided by arbitration; to grant compensation in all cases where there is no fault on the part of the employed, even if market conditions compel the employer, when he too has committed no fault, to reduce his staff, seems to me to put too heavy a burden on industry and commerce.

IV. *Study of the Application to Professional Workers of the Protective Measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.*

The representatives of professional workers made a recommendation to the effect that, in the proposed draft Conventions concerning hours of work in the printing and kindred trades, the textile industry and the chemical industry, the clause excluding from the scope of these Conventions “. . . persons who, by reason of their special responsibilities or qualifications, are

customarily regarded as not subject to the normal rules governing hours of work", should be replaced by the following clause: "persons who carry out managerial duties and share, in fact, in the profits of the undertaking and are customarily regarded as not subject to the normal rules governing hours of work"; they also urged that paragraph (e) of Article 3 of the proposed draft Convention on the printing and kindred trades should be deleted. It runs: ". . . persons who are employed in the editorial, administrative and commercial departments of newspapers".

The Committee was not competent to discuss and amend the texts of proposed draft conventions submitted to the International Labour Conference. But it declared itself in favour of the recommendation of the professional workers to the effect that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should consider any possible methods likely to ensure to professional workers the possibility of putting forward their views in connection with the drafting of international labour conventions and of exerting their influence through the inclusion of problems having a special bearing on professional workers in the agenda of the International Labour Conference, or through the periodical holding of special conferences.

(Signed) OSTERTAG.

Appendix 10.

DECLARATION REGARDING THE REVISION OF HISTORY TEXT-BOOKS.

The Governments of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committees so constituted would be empowered to co-operate among themselves, and it would in any case be their function to study the questions contemplated in the present declaration and to suggest solutions to the competent national authorities or organisations. They would, in particular, be empowered, should they think the revision of school text-books necessary, to follow the procedure provided for in the resolution adopted on July 29th, 1925, by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of M. CASARES, the recommendations of which were confirmed and amplified in 1932 and 1933 by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

4. The present Declaration, the French and English texts of which are equally authentic, shall bear this day's date and shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-member State to which a draft of the said Declaration has been communicated.

5. The present Declaration shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations when it has received two signatures, on which date it shall come into force.

6. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States mentioned in paragraph 4 of the signatures received.

Done at Geneva on in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be delivered to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in paragraph 4.

Appendix 11.

INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE SYSTEM OF ANTIQUITIES AND EXCAVATIONS, ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EXCAVATIONS (CAIRO, MARCH 1937).

Section I. — PRINCIPLES OF INTERNAL LEGISLATION.

The International Conference on Excavations,

Convinced that it is requisite that the different national legislations governing the protection and preservation of archæological treasures should be inspired by policies that are as uniform as possible:

Formulates the following recommendations:

Definition of an " object of antiquity ".

1. It is desirable that legislative texts should adopt the same interpretation of the notion of an " object of antiquity ", even if it has to be varied according to whether it is a question of the scheduling or preservation of national archæological treasures, or of compulsory declaration by the excavator or finder,

(a) In the former case, and unless there are specific conditions to be fulfilled regarding the archæological possessions of given States, it is desirable to abandon the fundamental rule according to which any object prior to a given date is considered to be an object of antiquity. It is preferable to adopt the fundamental criterium which consists in regarding as antiquities, in the legal sense of the expression, all objects belonging to a given period or having the minimum number of years of existence fixed by law. In this way, all objects to be protected will automatically be covered by the relevant law as soon as they reach the age fixed once and for all by law.

(b) This basic principle having been adopted, the legislation of each State could establish, as a second criterium for the purposes of selection, that constituted by the interest attaching to, or the value of, the object as evidence of the historical period to which it belongs.

(c) In the second case—that is, when it is a question of compulsory declaration—it is desirable that the legislation of each State should adopt criteria of a much broader character than those referred to above, placing the excavator or finder under the obligation to declare any object, movable or immovable, which he has brought to light as the result of excavation or discovery. An exception would be made only in the case of movable objects which, by virtue of their external appearance, can be included among objects at present intended for current use and likely, therefore, to be found commonly on the open market.

Ownership of the archæological subsoil.

2. The Conference notes that the laws of certain countries explicitly or implicitly recognise the principle that the archæological subsoil is State property; this principle naturally implies the following consequences:

(a) Exclusive right of the State to carry out archæological excavations or to have them carried out, even on privately owned sites, individuals not being allowed to undertake such work without previous authorisation;

(b) *De jure* ownership of the State in respect of all objects found in the course of excavations undertaken by the State or with its authority, even on privately owned ground, as well as in respect of chance finds or objects discovered in the course of illicit excavation, compensation being limited to the damage caused to the surface of the site.

3. The Conference further notes that the legislation of other States, even in the matter of archæology, is characterised by the persistence of the notion of private ownership of the subsoil, without this notion preventing them, however, from undertaking public utility work inherent in the preservation of archæological possessions.

Considering that there is here a difference of method due to various causes and that it is impossible to advocate one system to the exclusion of another, the Conference recommends:

(a) That all national legislations, to whatever system they may belong, should endeavour to ensure the most effective protection of their archæological treasures in the meaning of the present recommendations with due regard to the public utility aims which have inspired them;

(b) That, in order to avoid all possibility of dispute as to the practical bearing of legislative rules, the States which accept but do not actually mention, in their legislation, the principle that the archæological subsoil is State property, should consider the desirability of formulating it more expressly;

(c) That, within the limits which they shall fix, national laws should not exclude the possibility of granting to private individuals the ownership of antiquities found in the course of excavation, when the department concerned is willing to waive its right to them;

(d) That every excavator or finder should be required to declare his finds and that the competent department should see that this obligation is duly fulfilled;

(e) That all persons infringing the foregoing provisions shall be liable to the penalties laid down by law and that all objects which have not been declared shall be liable to confiscation.

Trade in antiquities.

4. The Conference, observing that the laws most recently passed in certain countries control the trade in antiquities by means of licences issued by the Government and stipulate that all changes in the ownership of antiquities must be recorded in an official register, recommends that all Governments should consider the question of controlling the trade in antiquities in the general interests of the common archæological heritage.

Protected areas.

5. The Conference draws attention to the interest which some countries, whose subsoil is particularly rich in archæological treasures, may have in creating protected areas.

Need for legislation in the matter of excavations.

6. The Conference recommends that countries which have as yet introduced no legislation concerning the protection and preservation of ancient monuments, or regarding the system of archæological excavations and their proceeds, should consider the desirability of drafting such provisions, taking into account their particular requirements and conditions and following the lines laid down by the International Conference on Excavations.

Section II. — THE SYSTEM OF EXCAVATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.

The International Conference on Excavations,

Considering that the knowledge and study of ancient civilisations are equally interesting to all peoples;

Referring to the resolutions of the Assembly of the League of Nations of October 10th, 1932, which contained the following recommendations:

(a) A wide scheme of exchange and co-operation between public collections, with the object of giving them an increasingly universal character and enhancing their educational value;

(b) The principle of the transfer by Governments, in the form of alienation, exchange or deposit, of objects which are of no interest to their national museums;

(c) Educational work by public authorities with the object of awakening and developing respect and appreciation in the inhabitants of different countries for their ancient historical remains;

Recalling the conclusions of the Conference convened at Athens in 1931 by the International Museums Office, and the recommendations previously voted by archæological congresses and learned societies, in particular the Archæological Joint Committee of London, and the International Academic Union;

Considering that, although the system of excavations is of primary interest to the country in whose soil the excavations are carried out and is therefore primarily dependent on the internal laws of the country, it is of essential importance that this principle should be reconciled with the requirements of a broadly conceived and freely accepted system of international collaboration;

Adopts the following recommendations:

Authority to excavate.

7. It is for the internal law of the country where the excavations are to be carried out to lay down the general rules governing the granting of excavation rights, the obligations imposed on the licensee, in particular with regard to the supervision exercised by the national authorities, the duration of the concession, and the causes which may justify its cancellation, the suspension of operations or the substitution of the national authorities for the licensee with a view to completing the work.

8. In order to meet the higher interests of archæology and international collaboration, the State shall endeavour to encourage excavations by granting liberal and equitable conditions, guaranteeing without distinction of nationality to every learned institution or qualified person, according to national legislation, the possibility of competing for excavation licences.

9. It is desirable that the conditions imposed on the excavator should be those stipulated by the ordinary laws of the country and that, in consequence, the concession contract should as far as possible refer to those laws and avoid the unnecessary formulation of specific or individual requirements.

10. Excavation licences shall be issued to institutions or persons offering sound scientific, moral and financial guarantees of a nature to ensure that the excavations undertaken will be completed according to the terms of the concession contract and within the time stipulated therein or during the maximum legal period for which it may be renewed.

11. The right to excavate granted to foreigners shall be accompanied by guarantees regarding time and security, such as will enable them to work under favourable conditions and protect them from unjustifiable cancellation of the licence, especially in cases where they are obliged temporarily to suspend operations for reasons which are recognised as genuine.

12. The rights of the excavator in respect of the ownership of movable objects found in the course of the excavations shall be determined by the internal legislation of the country.

Assignment of finds.

13. The Conference considers it highly desirable that Governments should recognise and embody in the laws of their country the following principles calculated to further the true interests of archæology and the international collaboration necessary to those interests:

(a) It is essential that the objects found in the course of excavations should be set apart, in the first place, for the formation, in the museums of the country where the excavations are carried out, of complete collections fully representative of the civilisation, history and art of that country.

(b) In order to encourage archæological studies in other countries by the distribution of original remains, the national authorities may present the excavator with a share of his finds. This share shall consist of duplicates or, generally, of objects or groups of objects which the authorities are able to relinquish because of their similarity to those already in the possession of the national museums. The said share shall likewise, as far as possible, be representative of the civilisation, history and art of the country.

(c) In order that the aim of paragraph (b) above may be attained, it is desirable that the internal laws of the country concerned should recognise the principle that objects which are of no interest to its national museums may be ceded, exchanged or deposited for the benefit of foreign museums.

(d) Except in circumstances which the national authorities may judge exceptional, the handing-over of finds to the excavator or their entrustment to him on deposit imposes on him the obligation to place them in public collections so that they may be available for the purpose of examination and study; failing such assignment, the finds shall be returned to the country of origin.

(e) The granting to the excavator of objects which form a whole carries with it the obligation to respect that unity.

Excavator's scientific ownership of his finds. — (f) The right to excavate implies an obligation on the Government granting that right to guarantee to the excavator the scientific ownership of his finds; it also imposes on the excavator the obligation to publish, within the period stipulated in the concession contract, or in the absence of such a clause, within a reasonable period, the results of his work. It is desirable that the Department of Antiquities and the excavator should, either during or at the end of each excavation expedition or season, agree as to the best method of bringing the main results to the notice of the public.

Section III. — REPRESSION OF CLANDESTINE EXCAVATIONS.

The International Conference on Excavations,

Convinced that clandestine excavations, that is excavations undertaken without the permission of the national authorities, are highly prejudicial to the interests of archæological science and that the common archæological heritage should be protected against such practices;

Considering that, under the present internal laws of the majority of countries, it would be difficult to give to objects found in the course of illicit excavation the legal protection provided for in the draft international convention drawn up by the International Museums Office concerning national artistic and historical possessions;

Believing, nevertheless, that it would already be possible to ensure effective protection by seeking the amicable and confident collaboration of Government services and museums;

Noting that this collaboration is at present facilitated by the fact that, in their mutual relations, these institutions display an ever more enlightened spirit of international solidarity and understanding:

Formulates, for the future, the following rules:

14. It behoves all Governments to take all possible steps in their respective territories to prevent clandestine excavations and damage to historical remains, and the export of objects found therein.

15. Before definitely acquiring an archæological specimen, the museums should institute the most searching enquiries to satisfy themselves that nothing in its intrinsic character or the circumstances in which it is offered, or any other condition, warrants the belief that the object is the result of clandestine excavation or any other illicit operation and is therefore excluded from trade by the laws of its country of origin.

16. Any museum receiving the offer of an object that gives rise to suspicion should notify the departments concerned and furnish them with all the necessary details of the case.

17. The departments and museums should collaborate for the purpose of ensuring or facilitating the repatriation of objects found in the course of clandestine excavations or other operations regarded as illicit in their country of origin.

Should the occasion arise, the Governments should lend their good offices for this purpose.

18. In order to assist in the prevention of clandestine excavations and to enable public collections to fulfil their scientific and educational mission, it is necessary that the Governments should afford foreign museums the legal possibilities of acquisition mentioned in paragraph 13 (b) and (c) of the present recommendations and in the recommendations voted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 10th, 1932.

19. The International Museums Office shall publish periodically, in its review *Museion*, lists of objects which the museums and departments would be prepared to cede to other collections.

20. The competent national departments should bring to the notice of the International Museums Office and, if necessary, of foreign museums, by means of the same publication, all cases of clandestine exportation of archaeological specimens.

21. Museums should be allowed to acquire objects in cases where, after having been consulted, the department of the country of origin waives its right to recover them. These museums should also have the right freely to acquire any objects regarding which the said department can be directly informed by the same means of publicity as that available to foreign museums (for example, objects figuring in public sales or brought to the notice of museums in a scientific journal).

22. Foreign museums should be able freely to acquire any objects the trading in which is subjected to no restrictions whatsoever by the laws of the country of origin. In this case, the museum acquiring the object shall observe the period of foreclosure stipulated in those laws.

23. In the event of a divergence of opinion between the department of the country in which the excavations have been carried out and a foreign museum as to the application or interpretation of the foregoing rules, appeal may be made to the good offices of the International Museums Office or of a person appointed either by the latter or by the parties themselves.

24. If it is impossible to settle the dispute by resorting to these good offices, one of the parties concerned shall have the right to inform public opinion of the facts of the case by a statement in the publications of the International Museums Office. This Office shall arrange for the publication of the statement thus requested to be followed by the publication of the reply which may in due course be given by the other party.

25. Generally speaking, it is desirable that the International Museums Office should be kept informed of any requests that may be made regarding the form of collaboration suggested in the present recommendations.

26. The International Museums Office shall approach the national departments and museums with a view obtaining their adhesion to the principles formulated in Section III of the present recommendations and shall give notice of these acceptances in its publications as and when they are received.

27. The Conference recommends the signing, under the auspices of the International Museums Office, and in accordance with the principles set forth in the present section, of bilateral agreements between the States whose internal legislation contains nothing of a nature to prevent the conclusion of such agreements.

Section IV. — PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF SERVICES.

The Conference,

Recognising that, although varying traditions and resources make it difficult to adopt, for all countries, a uniform system of organisation for the official services in charge of excavations, it is nevertheless possible to suggest certain principles which should be common to all national services:

Believes that it can accordingly recommend the following rules:

28. The Department should, as far as possible, be a Government Department or an organisation legally empowered to have such measures as may be necessary taken without delay.

29. A continuous supply of funds should be guaranteed for: (a) carrying out an organic plan of operations; (b) supervising any discoveries that may be made, and (c) the efficient working of the offices.

30. In view of the fact that archaeology is pre-eminently a comparative science and that any excavation service needs assistance from the museums, museums should be organised in such a way as to offer every facility for the work of comparison and should, as far as possible, form central and regional collections rather than small local collections with limited access and offering but little guarantee that specimens will be kept in a good state of preservation.

Section V. — ORGANISATION OF INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION.

The International Conference on Excavations makes the following recommendations:

31. The organisation, for the guidance of excavators, of an international service of documentation and information at the Department of Art and Archaeology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; such documentation to deal with the administrative,

legislative and technical problems of excavation, as they appeared on the agenda and developed in the course of the Conference proceedings.

32. This documentation shall be collected and diffused by the review *Mouzeion*, the official organ of the Department of Art and Archæology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

33. This same Department shall keep an international register of members of archæological expeditions and experts, classified according to the questions in which they specialise and mentioning their qualifications and previous activities.

34. The organisation at research institutes, universities and museums, of courses on excavation technique, suggested by the proceedings of the Conference.

35. The assembling, in all important museums, of ceramic records, in the form of collections of fragments. With a view to the teaching and preparation of excavation work, it is recommended that such ceramic records should be extended so as to include all the civilisations represented in the museum.

36. In order that young archæologists may become acquainted with excavation work, the Conference recommends that the Department of Art and Archæology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should ask the competent institutions or services to keep it informed of the sites where such visitors could be received, with an indication of the date, number and conditions. This information would then be communicated, on request, to the different excavation departments, universities, academies and special institutes, thus enabling them to nominate the young archæologists, indicating their qualifications and vouching for their reliability.

37. Reports drawn up by excavators and communicated to the press by the Service of Antiquities should be sent to the Department of Art and Archæology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation so that they may be placed at the disposal of such institutions and reviews as may ask for them.

38. The national archæological services should place their documentary material at the disposal of excavators who have applied for and been granted a concession for a given site.

39. Publishers of scientific journals and works dealing with archæological research and written in a little-spoken language should, whenever possible, adopt the practice of adding an abstract, or at least a translation of the table of contents, in a more widely used language.

40. The Department of Art and Archæology of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should consider the possibility of setting up an international committee on excavations whose function it would be to continue the studies begun at the Cairo Conference and to act as an advisory body on excavation questions as well as on all forms of international collaboration arising out of archæological research.

Appendix 12.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Article 1.

The Committee shall elect a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen from among its members.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be appointed for a period of one year. They shall remain in office during one session of the Committee and throughout the following period until the next annual session.

Article 2.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be convened by its Chairman and shall meet at least once each year. The provisional agenda for each session shall be prepared by the Secretariat, in agreement with the Chairman of the Committee and the Director of the Institute, and approved by the Executive Committee. As a general rule, the agenda shall provide for the examination of the reports of the Secretariat, the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and of the report on the work of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers by the Committee's representatives on that body.

The Committee may further be summoned to meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Council of the League of Nations, on the proposal of its Chairman, or at the request of two-thirds of its members, provided always that the budgetary credits permit.

Article 3.

The letters summoning members to a session of the Committee shall in each case be accompanied by a copy of the agenda.

Any member of the Committee may notify the Chairman that he proposes to request the addition of a particular question to the agenda for the session.

Article 4.

(1) During the discussion of any question any member may move the previous question, or the adjournment. Such a motion shall have priority over all other business.

(2) The quorum at the meetings of the Committee shall be constituted by a majority of the members.

All the Committee's decisions may be taken by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting. Should the votes be equally divided, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

Failing unanimity, the minority shall be entitled to attach to the resolution a note explaining their reasons for opposing it.

Article 5.

Minutes shall be taken of all meetings of the Committee and shall be submitted to the members present at the session for their approval.

Article 6.

In the interval between two sessions of the Committee, the continuity of the work in progress shall be ensured by the Executive Committee, whose powers are defined in the Committee's resolutions, as approved by the Council.

In such intervals the progress of the work of the Committee and its subsidiary Committees shall further be ensured by the general supervision of the Chairman, who shall also carry out any tasks confided to him by the Committee or the Executive Committee.

In case of emergency, he may consult the Executive Committee by correspondence, or take any necessary action, subject to its subsequent approval.

In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the General Regulations on Committees of the League of Nations, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may, on its own initiative, set up committees appointed exclusively from among its own members. Furthermore, for the purpose of the examination of a group of related questions, or any particular question, the Committee may, subject to the approval of the Council, set up committees consisting, in whole or in part, of outside experts, and particularly of representatives of technical institutions or learned societies. The present provision shall not apply to the temporary committees set up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the study of special questions, in accordance with the Committee's proposals.

Article 7.

The Committee may have recourse to experts, technical institutions or learned societies for inquiries, consultations or information, in accordance with Article V of the General Regulations on Committees. The provisions of that Article do not, however, apply to consultations of experts carried out at the Committee's request by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at its own expense.

Article 8.

The present rules of procedure shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the permanent advisory committees subsidiary to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Nevertheless, the provisions previously approved by the Council as regards the constitution, practice and procedure of the permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Advisory Committee on the Teaching, of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation and the Advisory Committee on Scientific Questions shall remain in force pending their ratification or amendment through the revised Statute of the Organisation.

Appendix 13.

**RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.**

Adopted by the Committee and transmitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

(PREAMBLE.)

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering that Article 7 of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, concluded at Geneva on September 23rd, 1936, invests it with certain powers for the friendly settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the aforesaid Convention;

Considering that, by its decision of October 10th, 1936, the Council of the League of Nations authorised the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to undertake the task allotted to it by Article 7 aforesaid;

In view of the recommendations contained in the Final Protocol accompanying the Convention, for the guidance of the Committee in the fulfilment of its task;

Being of opinion that the High Contracting Parties ought to be informed of the manner in which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes to perform its functions, should the occasion arise, and of the procedure which it proposes to follow to ensure, as far as it is concerned, that the Convention is applied:

Lays down, as Rules of Application, the following provisions, while reserving the right to make, in exceptional cases, derogations compatible with the spirit of the said Rules.

Article 1.

(APPEAL TO THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Appeals to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation under Article 7 of the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace shall be lodged in the form of a written request addressed to the Chairman of the Committee through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, by the parties in question acting, either jointly or separately, by common consent.

2. The request, after giving a brief account of the subject of the dispute, shall contain an invitation to the Committee to take all appropriate steps to bring about an agreement.

3. Should there have arisen between the parties more than one distinct dispute, which they shall have resolved to submit to the Committee with a view to a common solution, each dispute shall form the subject of a separate request.

Article 2.

(CONSIDERATION OF THE APPEAL.)

1. On receipt of a request, the Chairman shall submit it to the Committee if the latter is in session or if its next session is to open in the immediate future.

2. In all other cases, he shall submit the request to the Executive Committee, summoned, if necessary, for an extraordinary session, or shall himself make a decision, with the assistance, if he thinks fit, of two members of the Executive Committee specially appointed by the latter to act in that capacity during the current year.

3. Within one week from the date on which the request shall have reached the Chairman, the Committee, or the authority making a decision in its place, shall consider whether the request is in good and due form and receivable under the Convention, and whether the action requested of the Committee falls within the scope of the functions vested in that body by the Convention.

4. For this purpose, the Chairman shall obtain suitable legal advice such as that provided by the competent technical services of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Article 3.

(CONSTITUTION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.)

1. Within the period stated in Article 2, the authority by which the request shall have been declared receivable shall form a Special Committee for the purpose of examining the dispute.

2. This Committee shall include five members and five substitutes. Nationals of the countries which are parties to the dispute, and persons resident in their territory or who are employed in their service in any capacity, shall be excluded from the Committee. The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be a member of the Special Committee and shall preside over it. He shall be able to delegate these functions to another member of the Executive Committee. Such delegation shall always take place if the Chairman is a national of one of the parties.

3. Two members and two substitutes shall be chosen from the lists drawn up by the International Broadcasting Union and the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, respectively. The other members and substitutes shall be chosen, either from the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, or from the Committees of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, or from lists drawn up by the Bureau of the International Union of Telecommunications and the International Federation of Journalists respectively or from other specially qualified persons.

4. The International Broadcasting Union, the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, the Bureau of the International Union of Telecommunications and the International Federation of Journalists shall each be invited to send to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, within two months of the publication of the present Rules and, thereafter, in the first fortnight in January of each year, lists of persons suitable to be members and substitutes on any Special Committees which may be formed. These lists shall be printed as an annex to the annual report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. Should a member of the Special Committee be prevented from attending, the Chairman shall appoint one of the substitutes to take his place.

Article 4.

(PLACE OF MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.)

The Committee shall hold its first meetings in the place appointed by its Chairman, regard being had, as far as possible, to any suggestions made by the parties.

Article 5.

(PUBLICITY OF THE DISCUSSIONS.)

The discussions of the Committee shall be public only if a decision to that effect is made by the Committee in agreement with the parties.

Article 6.

(PROCEDURE.)

1. Subject to any provisions which may be agreed upon between the parties, the Committee shall itself decide on its procedure which, in every case, must provide for the hearing of both parties.

2. The representatives of the parties may obtain the assistance of counsel and experts appointed by them for the purpose and may request that all persons whose evidence they consider material be given a hearing.

3. The Committee shall be empowered to ask for verbal explanations from the representatives, counsel and experts of the parties, and from all persons whom it may think desirable to summon, subject to the agreement of their Governments.

Article 7.

(ASSISTANCE FROM THE PARTIES.)

The parties shall be requested to facilitate the work of the Committee and, in particular, to provide it, in so far as possible, with all relevant documents and information, and to use the means at their disposal to enable it to proceed, in their territory and according to their laws, to the summoning and hearing of witnesses or experts, and to visit the localities in question.

Article 8.

(VOTING.)

The decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority; the Committee may not decide on the substance of the dispute unless all its members are present.

Article 9.

(DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.)

1. It shall be the Committee's duty to elucidate the questions in dispute, to collect for this purpose all relevant information either by enquiry or otherwise, and to endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement. After it has examined the matter, it may inform the parties of the terms of settlement which seem suitable to it and lay down a period in which they are to make this decision.

2. On the completion of its proceedings, the Committee shall draw up a minute stating, as the case may be, either that the parties have come to an agreement and, if necessary, the terms of the agreement, or that it has been impossible to effect a settlement. This minute shall be sent to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation along with a report. It shall also be communicated to the parties; the latter alone shall decide whether it is to be published.

3. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the proceedings of the Committee shall be concluded within a period of six weeks from the date on which the request was declared receivable.

Article 10.

(ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.)

1. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be provided, by mutual agreement, by the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

2. The Committee shall decide, with the consent of the parties, on the language or languages to be used during the proceedings. The original text of the minute mentioned in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the present Rules shall be drawn up in French and English, or at any rate in one of those languages.

3. During the work of the Committee, each member shall receive an allowance calculated according to the scales in force for the League of Nations. These expenses, together with all other costs arising out of the work of the Committee, shall be borne by the parties, who shall pay equal shares.

4. Before the first meeting of the Committee, the Chairman shall fix the sum to be paid by each of the parties as an advance towards the amount of the costs which it will incur. These payments shall be made to the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

5. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation shall preserve in its archives the various documents relating to the proceedings of the Special Committees meeting in virtue of Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Article 11.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.)

Each year, at the close of its ordinary session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall issue a report on the discharge of its functions under the Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace. Such reports shall be communicated to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, and to the States parties to the Convention which are not members of the League.

Article 12.

(PUBLICATION OF THE PRESENT RULES.)

The present Rules shall be communicated, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to the Governments of the States parties to the Convention, and published in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation*.

Part II.

THE USE OF MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

ACTION TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION ON OCTOBER 10TH, 1936.

The Assembly, in the course of its seventeenth session (September-October 1936), on the proposal submitted by its Sixth Committee through the Danish and United Kingdom delegations, adopted a resolution concerning the use of modern means of disseminating information to promote mutual understanding among the nations. This resolution assigned a special task to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and read as follows:

" The Assembly,

" Emphasising once more the desirability of developing international co-operation and mutual understanding between nations;

" Having regard to the rapid contemporary development of the technical means of disseminating information;

" And considering that this development increases the possibilities of furthering the mutual exchange between nations of information relating to their respective institutions and cultures:

" (1) Is of opinion that this question might well be the subject of discussion at the next ordinary session of the Assembly;

" (2) To this end, invites the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, after such consultations as they may deem appropriate, detailed suggestions to form the basis of the Assembly's discussions;

" (3) And further invites the Secretary-General to report on the above-mentioned technical means of spreading information at the disposal of the competent sections of the Secretariat in order that the Assembly may consider at its next ordinary session whether such means are adequate or whether their further development is desirable."

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considered that it should annex to its main report a separate statement containing the information which it had collected in accordance with the Assembly's resolution. The following procedure was adopted.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Secretariat of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the Institute to carry out the preliminary consultations recommended in the Assembly's resolution. Further, it entrusted to the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation the task of carrying out an enquiry before the next session of the International Committee so as to be able to submit to the latter suggestions which could constitute a basis for discussion.

The composition of the Advisory Committee was proper for this purpose, since the Executive Committee had invited persons from different countries, experienced in the use of the cinematograph and broadcasting for cultural and educational purposes, to participate as assessors in the Advisory Committee's work. The composition of that Committee for the purposes of its special task is shown in the attached report.¹

The Advisory Committee's statement contains the elements of a practical programme of action for the use of the cinematograph and broadcasting in the spirit of the Assembly's resolution.

The suggestions made in the above report appeared to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to form a sufficiently complete whole for the Committee to be able to endorse them, subject to certain modifications of form.

The Committee has therefore confined itself to adopting the following resolution, in which it submits to the Assembly, for the purpose of any subsequent discussion, the facts contained in the Advisory Committee's report:

" (a) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" Having been instructed by the Assembly to submit to it suggestions on possible ways of using modern means of disseminating information to further international co-operation and mutual understanding among the nations, through the interchange between the various countries of information on their respective institutions and culture;

" Having consulted individual authorities and organisations conversant with the use of broadcasting and the cinematograph for educational and cultural purposes;

¹ See annexed Professor Gilbert MURRAY's special report.

“ Having noted the opinions formulated with the assistance of experts, by the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation:

“ Endorses the proposals of the above-mentioned Committee, believing them to constitute a basis for discussions such as those contemplated by the Assembly.

“(b) The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it its duty to draw the attention of the Assembly to the fact that if, on the conclusion of the above-mentioned discussion, the Assembly should see fit to entrust any of the tasks proposed to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the latter could not undertake the additional work involved unless the necessary funds were placed at its disposal.”

Appendix.

SPECIAL REPORT BY PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY ON THE USE OF MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

I.

At its seventeenth ordinary session (September 1936), the Assembly adopted a resolution on the use of technical means of spreading information to further the mutual exchange, between nations, of information relating to their respective institutions and cultures. In accordance with that resolution, the question has been placed upon the agenda for the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly.

To facilitate consideration of the subject at its next session, the Assembly invited the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, after such consultations as it might deem appropriate, detailed suggestions to form the basis of the Assembly's discussions.

At its session in December 1936, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation accordingly drew up a plan of work such as would enable it to give effect to the Assembly's wishes. It instructed the Secretariat of the Organisation and the Paris Institute jointly to approach public and private organisations and individual authorities on these questions, with a request for their opinion as to the possibilities of developing the use of broadcasting, the cinema, and perhaps even television, as a means of furthering mutual understanding among the nations.

As, moreover, the question raised by the Assembly had been engaging the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's attention for some years past and had formed the subject of inquiries, both by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, the Executive Committee asked both Institutes to prepare memoranda describing what the Organisation had already done in this sphere.

In the last place, the Executive Committee decided that there was no reason to depart, for the purpose of the enquiries requested by the Assembly, from the method habitually followed by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in similar cases. It thought it essential that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should have the benefit of the opinion of a Committee of experts to which all the material and suggestions collected would first be submitted. It decided, therefore, to entrust this work to the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation and, for this purpose, to attach to it, in the capacity of assessors, experts from different countries particularly conversant with the use of the cinema and broadcasting for cultural and educational purposes.

In accordance with the Executive Committee's instructions, those who took part in the proceedings of the fourth session of the Advisory Committee were therefore as follows:

Representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), sometime Professor of Greek Philology in the University of Oxford, Doctor of Letters of the University of Lyons, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Professor J. CASTILLEJO (Spanish), Professor of Roman Law in the University of Madrid.
Professor J. HUIZINGA (Netherlands), President of the Netherlands Academy of Learning (Section of Letters), Professor of History in the University of Leyden.

Representative of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

M. Berne DE CHAVANNES (French), Head of Service at the Institute.

Special Expert.

Madame L. DREYFUS-BARNEY (American), The International Council of Women's Liaison Officer with the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation; permanent member of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.

Member of the Executive Committee.

M. Julien CAIN (French), Administrator-General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Specially invited.

Dr. M. P. MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

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

Assessors.

Miss M. LOCKETT (British), General Manager of the Instructional Films Bureau, London, representing the British Film Institute.

Madame Germaine DULAC (French), Film Expert, Paris.

Mr. Edward MURROW (American), former Programmes Director and new European Representative of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation.

M. J. KUYPERS (Belgian), Member of the Governing body of the Belgian Broadcasting Institute.

Miss BENZIE (British), Foreign Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, London.

M. Pierre GORECKI (Polish), Programmes Director of "Polski Radio", Warsaw.

M. Sven WILSON (Swedish), of the Talks Department of the "Radiotjänst", Stockholm.

Observer.

Mr. A. R. BURROWS, Observer appointed by the Council of the International Broadcasting Union.

II. CINEMA.

The Committee was guided in its proceedings by the numerous studies and proposals prepared and put forward by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with a view to the use of the cinema to promote international understanding.

It devoted particular attention to the enquiries conducted by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

It also gave the fullest consideration to the opinions collected by the Secretariat of the League of Nations during the last few months from individual authorities on these matters. In this connection, it considered the opinions of M. Jean BENOIT-LÉVY, the British Film Institute, Madame Germaine DULAC, M. CAVALCANTI, M. VAN STAVEREN, M. LANGLOIS and the Community Service Department of the Motion Picture Producers to be worthy of special mention.

In the last place, the numerous resolutions adopted by the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Films held in Rome in 1934 were also taken as a basis for discussion.

In framing its suggestions for submission to the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Committee was guided by the following considerations:

(1) The Convention to facilitate the International Circulation of Educational Films concluded in Geneva on October 11th, 1933, is one of the essential instruments of any future action, whether international or national, with a view to the use of the cinema to further mutual understanding among the nations by acquainting them with their respective institutions and culture.

(2) The International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, as the body appointed to supervise the application of that Convention, must be the focus of any future action, through the co-ordination of the efforts of the various national groups.

(3) The Committee is convinced that, while the cinema is pre-eminently an international influence, the production, circulation and exhibition of films must be considered primarily from the national point of view. Hence the outstanding importance of the national organisations.

In the light of these considerations, the Committee thought it desirable to convey its opinion to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for submission to the Assembly of the League of Nations in the form of the following three resolutions:

1. — *Convention to facilitate the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character.*

The Committee, noting with keen satisfaction the large number of countries which have signed and ratified the Convention to facilitate the Circulation of Educational Films, urges the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend the Assembly:

(a) To induce such Governments as have not already done so to become parties to the Convention, in order that that instrument may embrace the greatest possible number of States;

(b) To examine the possibility of extending to other categories of films the facilities provided for in the Convention on educational films, within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention.

In this connection, the Committee has particularly in mind "commercial" films of high artistic and cultural value, films representative of the genius of the producing country, which are thus capable of helping to further mutual understanding among the nations, together with news films of like character.

From a somewhat different point of view, the Committee also draws attention to the desirability of exempting films which are no longer of great trade value from Customs duties, so as to facilitate their international circulation and in this way to enrich the stock of films available.

2. — *National Action.*

The Committee wishes to draw attention more particularly to the importance of the following considerations:

(a) The desirability of creating national film institutes in countries in which they do not so far exist, and of fostering and encouraging their activities in countries in which they are already in being;

(b) The importance of taking immediate steps to provide for prompt and effective co-operation between such Institutes and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation which, on their side, should do everything possible to fit themselves to discharge these new functions.

The support granted to national institutes by the public authorities should be designed:

(1) To stimulate the production of good quality films by encouraging, where necessary, special agreements between producers in different countries, as provided for in the resolutions of the 1934 Rome Congress;

(2) To encourage the production of films conveying an accurate idea of the characteristics, culture and institutions of the country in which they are produced, and particularly of films dealing with folk traditions;

[In this connection, the Committee points out the desirability of encouraging the practice of obtaining the assistance in the production of films, and particularly of documentary films on foreign countries, of properly qualified nationals of the countries concerned so as to ensure that such films will be true to life and respectful of the feelings of the peoples whom they depict.]

(3) To encourage a higher standard in the production of news films, due regard being had to the importance of the spoken commentary from the point of view of the manner in which the film will be understood in other countries, and to prevent such commentaries being given a tendentious character;

(4) To ensure, in countries which, as the result of their colonial possessions or international connections, supply films to countries whose civilisation is not of the Western type, that such films make due allowance for differences of mentality and culture;

(5) To promote the creation of national film repositories—technically equipped to ensure the preservation of films and so organised as to be capable of acting as centres of international exchange—to store films of permanent value worthy to form part of the cultural inheritance of the countries concerned.

(6) The Committee thinks it proper to urge the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend Governments to see that steps are taken in educational establishments of all grades to give young people proper standards of criticism and taste in regard to the cinema.

The Committee attaches particular importance to the associations (cinema-goers' clubs) which are endeavouring to educate the taste of adults in these matters. In this connection, it draws attention to the great value of what is being done in this direction, more particularly in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

3. — *International Action.*

The Committee considers that, with a view to assisting Governments and the National Film Institutes which are of vital importance in this connection, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might be instructed to provide for the co-ordination of new developments in the various countries and to facilitate the relations of the various Institutes with each other.

For this purpose, the Committee considers that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, working in conjunction with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and under instructions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might, with advantage, be entrusted with the following tasks, to which reference has been made in the two foregoing resolutions:

(1) To enquire into the possibilities of extending to new categories of films the provisions of the Convention to Facilitate the International Circulation of Educational Films;

(2) To encourage, where necessary, the creation of National Film Institutes, to supply them with information more particularly as to the experience gained in other countries, to facilitate their relations with each other, and to organise frequent conferences of their representatives;

(3) To carry out a new enquiry into the measures recommended in the resolutions of the Congress on Educational and Instructional Films in 1934, and to lay before the

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its next session, proposals designed to give the fullest possible effect to those resolutions;

(4) To conduct enquiries into the production and circulation of films, the creation of film repositories, the value of amateur films and the education of the public taste, and to supply national institutes with comparative statements of the information thus collected, while at the same time formulating in the light of these enquiries a programme of action to be constantly kept abreast of all new developments.

III. BROADCASTING.

Turning now to the problems raised by the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace, the Advisory Committee thinks it desirable to recapitulate what the League of Nations has already done in this sphere.

Early in 1931, the Paris Institute set on foot an enquiry into the use of broadcasting in schools. In the course of its enquiries, interesting suggestions were received regarding the broadcasting of information on international problems, life in other countries, the work of the League and the use of broadcasting in the teaching of foreign languages.

At its 1931 session, the Assembly decided that the scope of the Institute's enquiry should be extended so as to include the various international problems raised by the use of broadcasting, from the point of view of international harmony.

The question also came before the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments in connection with Moral Disarmament.

The question of programmes designed to improve knowledge of other peoples and international problems was studied, more particularly by a Committee of Experts at the Institute set up in 1933 to consider, in accordance with the Assembly's instructions, what conditions should be fulfilled by broadcasting agreements to conduce to better international understanding.

The results of these enquiries were published by the Institute in a booklet entitled "Broadcasting and Peace".

At the same time, the Institute was conducting an enquiry into the educational possibilities of broadcasting from the point of view of the general public.

Furthermore, a Committee of Experts prepared a draft International Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace. That draft was submitted to the Governments for their observations by the Council of the League of Nations and ultimately became the basis of the Convention signed at Geneva in September 1936.

The Advisory Committee thought it important to note that certain of the provisions of that Convention are closely related to the aims of the resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1936 on the use of technical means of disseminating information. Article 5 of that Convention provides as follows:

"Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to place at the disposal of the other High Contracting Parties, should they so request, any information that, in his opinion, is of such a character as to facilitate the broadcasting, by the various broadcasting services, of items calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and the conditions of life of his own country as well as of the essential features of the development of his relations with other peoples and of his contribution to the organisation of peace."

Furthermore, the Final Act of the Inter-Governmental Conference held in September 1936 included a recommendation in the following terms:

"The Conference recommends the High Contracting Parties to reserve in the programmes broadcast in their respective territories a place for transmissions of such a character as to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and the conditions of life of other peoples, as well as of the essential features of the development of their relations with those peoples and their contribution to the organisation of peace."

In addition to the results of the enquiries and studies carried out by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation prior to the Assembly's resolution, the Advisory Committee also considered the results of the new consultation latterly set on foot by the Secretariat and the Institute in pursuance of that resolution.

Among the replies received, the Advisory Committee considered that the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should more particularly be drawn to the very valuable report of the International Broadcasting Union on the efforts made both by the Union itself and its constituent organisations to promote international understanding.¹ The Union, which groups almost all the national broadcasting companies of the continent of Europe, and which is in close co-operation with a large number of other European companies, has done a great deal to bring about the broadcasting of matter calculated to further the objects set out in the Assembly's resolution.

The Advisory Committee therefore took note with keen satisfaction of a communication from the Council of the Union stating that the latter would give the most careful consideration to any proposals or suggestions which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might care to lay before it.

The Advisory Committee also considered the suggestions put forward by M. Yngve HUGO, Programmes Director of the Swedish Broadcasting Company, and M. KUYPERS, member of

¹ See *Radiodiffusion*, No. 4. Review published half-yearly by the Union.

the Governing Body of the Belgian Broadcasting Institute, as to ways in which the Secretariat of the League and the related international institutions might assist the Programmes Departments of the National Broadcasting Companies.

The Committee also took note of a proposal put forward by MM. RAESTAD and SÆELAND for the creation—for the guidance of programmes directors—of an international centre at which information could be obtained regarding the scientific, literary and artistic life of the various countries, together with a suggestion from Dr. MUNCH, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to enter into negotiations with the broadcasting companies in the different countries, with a view to encouraging the broadcasting of talks on international problems.

In formulating its opinion for submission to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Advisory Committee was guided more particularly by the following considerations:

(1) The International Convention for the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, already signed by more than thirty countries, is a valuable basis on which to develop the use of broadcasting along the lines indicated in the Assembly's resolution:

(2) All future action by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, with a view to the better use of broadcasting to foster mutual understanding among the nations, should be primarily directed to supporting the efforts already being made by the National Broadcasting Companies. Close co-operation with the International Broadcasting Union would be one of the most effective means of achieving this end.

The suggestions and proposals of the Advisory Committee are set out in the following resolution:

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Considering that the coming into force of the International Convention for the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace should be the signal for a redoubling of the efforts already being made to use broadcasting to bring about fuller mutual understanding among nations:

“ Noting, more particularly, the provisions of Article V of the above-named Convention and Recommendation IV, adopted by the Inter-Governmental Conference which met at Geneva in September 1936;

“ Having taken cognisance of the communication dated June 29th, 1937, from the Council of the International Broadcasting Union in which the latter declares its readiness to give the most careful consideration, through a Committee specially set up for the purpose, to any proposals or suggestions which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might submit to it;

“ Takes note of this communication with keen satisfaction and commends it to the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having taken note of the report submitted by the International Broadcasting Union on the action taken both by the Union itself and by its constituent organisations to further mutual understanding among the nations;

“ Having examined the opinions and suggestions collected by the Secretariat and the Institute, together with a memorandum submitted by Dr. MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and having likewise taken note of a recommendation adopted by the Joint Committee of Major International Associations:

“ Urges the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend the Assembly:

“ *Convention for the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.*

“ To consider the possibility of approaching the Governments which have not yet signed or ratified the Convention.

“ *Ways in which the League of Nations might assist broadcasting organisations by increasing their facilities for obtaining information on the institutions and civilisations of the various countries and thus enabling them to perform their proper function as an educational agency.*

“ 1. — To instruct the competent service of the League of Nations to consider the possibility of framing either bilateral agreements or an international convention, to provide for the granting of special facilities to enable accredited broadcasting correspondents and reporters to enter foreign countries for professional purposes, more particularly in the form of privileged treatment in the matter of the clearance of their equipment (motor-cars, recording vans, electrical and sound apparatus, etc.) through the Customs.

“ 2. — To authorise the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to consider, more particularly in close co-operation with the International Broadcasting Union, the most influential international body in this sphere, in what ways the Organisation might assist broadcasting companies in drawing up their programmes, with particular reference to the following:

“(a) Information and documentary material on the work of the League of Nations and the related international institutions;

“ (b) Information on international problems of the day, on current developments in science, letters and the arts, in the light more particularly of the proposals made by MM. KUYPERS, MUNCH, RAESTAD and SAELAND;

“ (c) Compilation by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the assistance of the National Committees, of lists of persons in the various countries qualified to give radio talks, in the languages and for the information of other countries, on political, economic, social and cultural questions;

“ (d) Creation of gramophone record repositories to permit of the organisation of an international service for the loan and exchange of records of a documentary and educational character (for example folk music).

“ 3. — Development of the information service of the Radio-Nations Station, particularly by arranging for broadcast talks at that station by statesmen and other representative spokesmen of the various countries. To provide, for the use of European and non-European stations, either news records or advance information to be broadcast on some subsequent date.

“ To approach the Governments of the countries concerned with a view to obtaining facilities for the use of telephone lines for the communications of the Radio-Nations Station.”

Part III.

SUBMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OF A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL ACT CONCERNING INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and M. Edouard HERRIOT, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, acting on behalf of their colleagues in these two organisations, have the honour to submit to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations a draft international act the object of which is, on the one hand, to promote the constitution and development of National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation and, on the other, to establish the international status and increase the resources of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

I. ORIGIN OF THE DRAFT.

At the thirteenth session, held at Geneva in July 1936, the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation called the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the amounts contributed by certain States to the budget of the Institute and to the desirability of guaranteeing the continuity of these payments by a formal agreement.

In 1937, during the "Intellectual Co-operation Month" held in Paris, this question was discussed at the Second General Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, at which thirty-nine National Committees were represented.

As a basis for its deliberations, the Conference took the excellent report which had been submitted to it by His Excellency Dr. MUNCH, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the structure and functioning of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

In his report, Dr. MUNCH proposed the study and preparation of an instrument that would complete the agreements in virtue of which the Institute was founded and which were concluded in 1924 between the French Government and the League of Nations. He pointed out that eighteen States, some of which were not members of the League of Nations, paid a contribution to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and that forty-four States had appointed special delegates to the Institute.

Dr. Munch emphasised the desirability of opening to the signature of the States a supplementary act to the agreements of 1924, with a view to giving the Institute the status held by other international organisations established by agreements or multilateral treaties, while maintaining its more direct connection with the League of Nations.

Guided by the views expressed by its Rapporteur, the Conference voted a resolution inviting the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine the possibility of preparing a draft international instrument to that end. The Conference was of the opinion that such an instrument should strengthen the legal and financial position of the Institute and include certain provisions calculated to further the creation and development of National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference left it entirely to the discretion of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to give effect to this recommendation in the form which it deemed most appropriate. Consequently, at their ordinary sessions held at Paris in July 1937, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute were called upon to consider the resolutions voted by the Conference and to examine and determine the means whereby they would be brought into operation.

II. REASONS FOR SUBMITTING THE DRAFT.

In the course of their consideration of this question, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute came to the conclusion that the submission of such a draft international act to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations was not only desirable but urgent.

Their opinion was based on the two following considerations:

(a) First, the unanimous desire of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation to see the recommendations of the Conference put into effect by the adoption of practical measures. The programme of action represented by the resolutions of the Conference seems of a nature to commend itself to the favourable consideration of Governments and to incline them to give greater support to the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation established in their respective countries.

It is, however, highly desirable that this support of the activities of the Committees on the part of Governments should be granted at the earliest possible date, in order that the Committees should be able to derive the fullest benefit from the results of the Conference and henceforward fill the very prominent part which they have to play in the working of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole.

The Committee believed, therefore, that it would be giving full effect to the wishes expressed in the resolutions of the Conference in affording the Governments an opportunity of giving by reciprocal undertakings the support which they propose to accord to their National Committees.

(b) Other considerations have led the Governing Body of the Institute and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to draw up forthwith the draft text appended hereto. The increasing importance of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the numerous tasks entrusted to it have revealed the really disquieting inadequacy of the funds placed at its disposal. The amount of the contributions paid to the Institute either by the Government of the French Republic or by other Governments has remained unchanged for several years past, in spite of the fact that the general rise in prices and the devaluation of several currencies have substantially diminished the Institute's financial resources.

The consequences of this situation are that the budgetary retrenchment effected before the devaluation of the currencies have not been made good since; that it has been necessary to reduce the number of officials notwithstanding the extension of the Institute's programme; and, lastly, that several of its essential activities, such as its publications, for example, have had to be partially sacrificed.

Thanks to a cautious and economical administration, the Institute has, during the last few years, been able to close its financial year with a surplus. The situation is now different. These same methods of administration have proved ineffective in face of the change that has taken place in general conditions, with the results that, in spite of further budgetary retrenchment, the accounts of the coming years will probably show a deficit. This deterioration of the financial position of the Institute will inevitably involve a curtailment of its activities at a time when the success of the General Conference of the National Committees should give it a new stimulus and the need for more numerous and closer links co-ordinating national intellectual activities will oblige it to assume new duties.

The members of the Governing Body of the Institute and of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation unanimously agreed that the only way to maintain the activity of the Institute and to recognise the services it had rendered to the cause of international good understanding was to propose to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States interested in intellectual co-operation that they should associate themselves with the obligation assumed by the French Government. Since 1924, this Government has paid to the Institute an annual contribution of 2 million francs, the only contribution which so far has been made in virtue of a formal agreement.¹

The members of the International Committee and of the Governing Body therefore felt that their initiative, based on the recommendation of the National Committees, was a matter of real urgency, since the future of the Institute and its efficient working will depend upon the manner in which their proposal is received by the Governments.

III. OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL ACT.

The object of the draft submitted to the Governments for their consideration is to fix the main conditions governing the moral and material support which they are invited to grant to their National Committees on the one hand, and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the other.

It consists of a preamble recalling the great and manifold contribution that has already been made by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the rapprochement of minds and mutual understanding between nations. Further, the text defines the technical character of the engagements that would be subscribed to by the States. Since the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is a technical organisation of the League of Nations, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation believes that it has sufficiently emphasised in the text adopted that the engagements contemplated would have no political implication and would have no connection with the political obligations incumbent on the Members of the League of Nations. It thought it advisable to leave the task of defining the meaning and scope of this text to the Governments themselves. Should they consider it desirable, these new undertakings would complete, without modifying, that entered into by the Government of the French Republic on December 8th, 1924, when it placed the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at the disposal of the League of Nations.

As regards the provisions of the draft, it comprises—in addition to the final clauses—four articles relating to the organisation and functions of the National Committees as well as to the various ways in which the Governments would participate in the life and development of the Institute.

(a) The first of these articles, in conformity with the wish often expressed by the Conference of National Committees, provides for the constitution, in each of the contracting countries, of a National Committee charged with co-ordinating national or international efforts in the matter of intellectual co-operation. Under the terms of a special provision, the States would agree to grant to these Committees all the necessary facilities to enable them to take part in the General Conferences the periodical meeting of which was regarded by the Conference as one of the most appropriate means of furthering international intellectual co-operation.

(b) Article 2 lays down the principle that a financial contribution should be paid by each of the contracting countries and specifies that the sums thus received would be added to those which the Government of the French Republic has already undertaken to pay annually.

¹ From the year 1928 onwards, the French Government had so well understood the ever-increasing needs of the Institute that it raised the amount of its contribution to 2,500,000 francs; unfortunately, it was able to maintain it at this level only until the autumn of 1932, from which date the supplementary contribution of 500,000 francs underwent continuous reduction until it disappeared completely on January 30th, 1934.



The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation did not consider it desirable to include in the actual text of the draft a scale which would serve as a basis for the States in fixing the amount of their contribution. It has made a comparative study of the different scales adopted by various international unions and, for purposes of information, it indicates below the scale which, in its opinion, would be the most appropriate:

Category of State	Number of units	Category of State	Number of units
1st	50	4th	10
2nd	30	5th	3
3rd	20	6th	1

The amount of each unit might be fixed at 1,000 Swiss francs, which, presuming the total subscription to amount to 500 units (a figure which cannot be regarded as excessive since the World Postal Union has received more than 800), would open up new possibilities to the Institute to the extent of 500,000 Swiss francs, over and above the grant already guaranteed by the French Government.

In return for its assistance, each State would, in virtue of Article 3, be granted a right of supervision over the management of the Institute in accordance with the terms of Article 13 of the organic statute of the Institute.

(c) Lastly, Article 4, by recognising the legal personality of the Institute, is chiefly intended to safeguard the Institute against any legal difficulties in the event of donations or bequests being assigned to it.

(d) The general clauses have been taken with the necessary adjustments from the General Act for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, dated September 26th, 1928. These clauses appear in Articles 5 to 11.

The provisions laid down are inspired by the desire to facilitate the accession of all Governments without exception, whether they be Members or non-members of the League of Nations.

Under Article 7, the coming into force of the Act is subject to the accession of at least eight of the contracting States.

IV. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In preparing this draft for the consideration of the Members of the League of Nations and of the non-member States, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute have in no way sought to suggest the form that should be given to an inter-Governmental agreement with the object in view. Being anxious, above all, in view of the position of the Institute, to avoid any delay, they have endeavoured to present these bases for discussion by conceiving the draft in such a form that it can in no way modify the obligations assumed in 1924 by the French Government, the object being to supplement these obligations and not to replace them by fresh undertakings.

Subject to these explanations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation request the Council of the League of Nations to communicate the appended draft international act with its annexes to the Assembly of the League of Nations with its favourable recommendation.

They ask the Assembly of the League of Nations, after it has examined this draft and after having accorded it, if possible, the support of its high authority, to be good enough to direct that it be communicated to all the Governments Members of the League of Nations and of the non-member States for their observations.

In this connection, it is desirable that the States consulted should be invited to send in their replies before May 1st, 1938, so that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be able, at its next ordinary session in July 1938, to take into account the observations formulated and take action accordingly.

For the International Committee
on Intellectual Co-operation:

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.
G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

For the Governing Body of the
International Institute of
Intellectual Co-operation:

(Signed) HERRIOT,
Chairman.
G. OPRESCU,
Rapporteur.

Appendix.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL ACT CONCERNING INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The High Contracting Parties,

Conscious of their common interest in preserving mankind's heritage of culture and in promoting the further development of the sciences, arts and letters;

Mindful of the extent to which this development depends upon international co-operation;

Having noted the value of the efforts that have been made in this regard by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its various constituent bodies;

Believing that the cause of peace would be served by the promotion of cultural relations between peoples through an intellectual body having a threefold character of universality, permanence and independence;

Recognising that membership of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations constitutes for the High Contracting Parties a free association, devoid of any political character and the sole purpose of which is the furtherance of intellectual co-operation;

Considering that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation constitute one of the essential bases of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and that their number, and means of action, should be increased;

Taking into consideration the services already rendered by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Being desirous of giving increased effect to the action taken by the Government of the French Republic in pursuance of an agreement dated December 8th, 1924, by which that Government placed the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at the disposal of the League of Nations to act as the executive organ of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to carry out enquiries on its behalf;

Being resolved to increase the financial means of which the Institute disposes, thanks to the contribution of the Government of the French Republic, and to widen the bases of support for it;

Have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1.

National Committees on International Intellectual Co-operation, established in each of the States Parties to the present Act, shall act as centres for the development of such activities on both the national and international planes.

The participation of these National Committees in the General Conference of delegates of such Committees to be held periodically shall be encouraged and facilitated, and appropriate measures taken to this end.

Article 2.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall grant the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation a financial contribution to be fixed in accordance with the scale annexed to the present Act, the total amount of such contributions being additional to the contribution granted by the Government of the French Republic under the Agreement of December 8th, 1924.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties hereby invest the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with general powers to establish the Institute's budget on the basis of the contributions provided for in the present Act.

The Governing Body of the Institute shall address to each of the Contracting States an annual report on the use of the funds received and on the administration of the Institute.

The High Contracting Parties may at any time submit to the Governing Body observations or suggestions regarding the administration of the Institute, either through Government delegates accredited to the Institute, or directly.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties recognise the legal personality of the Institute.

Article 5.

The present Act, of which the English and French texts shall be authentic, shall be dated

Article 6.

The present Act shall be open to the accession of all Heads of States or other competent authorities of the Members of the League of Nations or the non-member States, to whom the text shall have been communicated.

Article 7.

The present Act shall enter into force upon the ninetieth day after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have received the accession of at least eight Contracting Parties.

Each accession which takes place after the present Act shall have entered into force, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall come into effect as from the ninetieth day following the date of its reception by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 8.

The present Act shall be valid for a period of seven years from the date on which it shall enter into force.

It shall remain in force for a further period of seven years, and may be subsequently renewed for similar periods, between States which shall not have denounced it two years before it is due to expire.

Denunciation shall be made by means of a written notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 6 above.

Article 9.

A copy of the present Act, bearing the signature of the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat; a certified copy of the text shall be communicated to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States designated by the Council of the League.

Article 10.

The present Act shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations upon the date on which it enters into force.