

LN XII.5

Geneva, August 10th, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

Report by Professor G. de Reynold (Rapporteur)

on the

**Work of the Twentieth Plenary Session
of the Committee**

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Series of League of Nations Publications
XII. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION
1938. XII. A. 4.



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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its twentieth plenary session from July 11th to 16th, 1938.

The session was attended by the following:

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

Professor Gilbert A. MURRAY (*Chairman*); M. M. ANESAKI; M. José CASTILLEJO; Mme. V. DE CASTRO Y ALMEIDA (replacing Dr. Julio Dantas); M. Edouard HERRIOT; M. Bedrich HROZNY (replacing Professor J. Šusta); M. J. HUIZINGA; M. A. KERÉKJÁRTÓ (replacing Count Teleki); Mr. Waldo LELAND (replacing Mr. J. T. Shotwell); M. LI YU YING (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee); M. E. DE MONTARROYOS (replacing M. García Calderón); M. N. E. NÖRLUND; M. G. OPRESCU (replacing M. N. Titulesco); M. G. DE REYNOLD; M. TRĘBICKI (replacing M. C. Białobrzewski).

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

M. Julien CAIN.

(c) *By special invitation:*

M. Paul VALÉRY.

(d) *As representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation:*

M. L. ADAMOVICS (Latvia), *Chairman*; M. Walker LINARES (Chile), *Secretary-General*.

(e) *As representative of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office:*

M. S. DE MADARIAGA.

(f) *As representative of the Committee of Experts on Broadcasting:*

M. Carlos Alberto PARDO.

(g) *For the International Labour Office:*

M. BOISNIER.

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

M. Henri BONNET, *Director*; M. D. SECRÉTAN, *Secretary-General*.

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

Major ABRAHAM, Acting Director of the Intellectual Co-operation and International Bureaux Section.

M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It is not our intention to drawn up a detailed report for the year 1937/38. The resolutions and the annexes are sufficiently explicit, and we need not comment on them; to do so might mean

simply to repeat them. This report is therefore a general survey, or perhaps rather an exposition of ideas, as is fitting for a "committee dealing with intellectual matters".¹

* * *

During the past twelve months, from July to July, the world situation, and particularly the situation in Europe, has grown still more serious, and international relations have again become more difficult. Our Organisation therefore encountered new obstacles, many of which appeared insurmountable. Yet we can truthfully say that our work, far from slowing up, has continued to progress. Why?

In the first place, because it is independent of politics; and secondly, because, in spite of circumstances, it has everywhere found friends, who remain faithful to it and whose number is constantly increasing owing to the services our work is rendering and the idea for which it stands. That idea, that conviction, is that to-day intellectual co-operation is more necessary than ever.

Intellectual co-operation—we are sufficiently modest and reasonable not to identify it with our Organisation; for it goes far beyond it, alike in scope and in time—intellectual co-operation belongs to all ages; it is a need felt in intellectual life, wherever that life finds means of expression. The more difficult the times and the greater the threat to intellectual life, the greater becomes the need for intellectual co-operation. That is what the history of intellectual co-operation would show, should it ever come to be written. It would teach us that—ever since the end of the Roman Empire and the formation of the first barbarian States, down to the hour when this report is being drafted—it is more especially during periods of anarchy, turmoil and ruin that thinkers have felt an imperative need to join forces and work together to save the essentials of civilisation and prepare for the times to come. No centre of culture has ever been able to exist in isolation: either it has disappeared, or else it has been kept alive by other and often far distant centres.

Our Organisation is only one of the forms taken by intellectual co-operation in the course of history—one of its aspects in the world to-day. Hence, far from imagining that we represent the whole intellectual co-operation movement or trying to monopolise and centralise it, our primary duty, our *raison d'être*, is to serve it—and to serve it as it wishes to be served.

It is that conviction—based on the reality of intellectual life and a sense of our own limitations—which has hitherto enabled us to live, to endure, to work, to progress. It governs our principles and our methods. If, therefore, in spite of ill times, we are able to point to achievements and successes, we do so primarily because we have held to those methods and those principles. To prove that is the object of the present report.

I

First principle: *Our Organisation has been established to serve intellectual life.*

That is the principle from which we started. When, on August 1st, 1922, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation embarked upon its task, what the Council asked it to do was not to carry out propaganda in intellectual circles on behalf of the League of Nations, but to bring to those circles the League's help and support. The world was emerging from the war, and relations and exchanges, which had been so long and so violently interrupted, had to be renewed. The Council therefore asked us to study three questions—the renewal of exchanges between universities; the renewal of exchanges between libraries and the international organisation of scientific documentation; and, finally, the renewal and organisation of scientific congresses. Anything that we have added to the original programme—such as assistance to countries where intellectual life was specially endangered, and the whole question of intellectual rights—only represents a wider application of the same principles. To serve intellectual life is to show it the utility and efficiency of the League of Nations. Such indirect propaganda is, indeed, more convincing than the direct method, because its arguments are its achievements themselves.

True, we have not disregarded the direct method; none the less, experience and the force of circumstances have turned us back to the indirect method.

Here are two examples:

When the *Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching* was attached to us, its mandate was based on the Assembly Resolution of September 24th, 1924, which brought it into existence: "To invite all teachers and professors to collaborate in the work of the League by preparing and distributing to all scholastic institutions literature instructing the young in the aims of the League". Having followed that programme for several years, the Sub-Committee decided to extend its scope. The new stage reached in 1937 was marked by a change of name: since then the Sub-Committee has been known as the *Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation*. The aim is no longer to teach about the League of Nations

¹ An account of the work of the Committee and the resolutions adopted by it on the question of "Modern Means of Spreading Information utilised in the Cause of Peace" will be found in a special report submitted to the Council and to the Assembly (document A.19.1938.XII).

The report of M. Julien CAIN, Rapporteur on the question of "International Competitions in Architecture and Associated Arts" is also contained in a separate document, intended for the Council and Assembly (document C.250.M.148.1938.XII).

itself, but to imbue teaching with the separate methods and traditions of that international co-operation of which the League is to-day the most important form. The first idea of propaganda—or, if it is preferred, of propagation—has been replaced by the idea of study. The Advisory Committee has studied the principles and facts of international co-operation successively in the spheres of history, geography, and, during the past year, modern languages. For the coming year, the question of instruction in civics has been placed on its programme.

The second example is the revision of school textbooks, in particular history and geography textbooks.

In 1928 the Committee adopted the Casarès Proposal. The proposed method was a very simple one. It left all initiative to the National Committees, with a kind of right of appeal, if necessary, to the International Committee. In that way we tried to encourage a movement in favour of the idea. We supported it in our publications, a recent example being a special number of the Bulletin *Coopération Intellectuelle*.¹ Readers of that publication will see that the movement which started from the centre—the International Committee—progressed very slowly for a long time; the Casarès Proposal did not produce any great results. The idea slowly made headway, however, and began to permeate the outside world. Spreading beyond the limits of our Organisation, it found acceptance in ever-widening circles of historians and teachers. The International Congress of Historical Sciences adopted it and made it its own. Clauses providing for the revision of geography and history textbooks were even inserted in agreements between States—States that were not always Members of the League. An idea which we originated has thus been taken up and turned to good account.

The methodical application of our first principle has been responsible for all the satisfactory, all the positive aspects of the experiments we have made, and for all the gains that have been won by them. We might here refer to the majority of our publications, to all our Committees of Experts and to all the various forms of co-ordination which we have succeeded in establishing. Intellectuals, it may be repeated, instinctively mistrust anything savouring of propaganda; yet they need help, for these are difficult times for them. What is it, then, that is expected of us—not only by students, teachers, scholars, specialists and research-workers, but also by writers and artists? They expect us to provide them with the means of work—for example, lists and indexes; to facilitate meetings and collaboration between them; and to support them in their rights and the protection of their works. The resolutions and annexes show how we have progressed in that part of our programme during the past year.

In this connection we draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly—and through them that of the Governments—to the distressing question of unemployment among university graduates and the involuntary emigration of intellectuals. For it would really be futile to concern ourselves exclusively with general ideas and pure science when so many young people and so many eminent men are doomed to poverty and see all roads closed to them.

With regard to intellectual rights, we have proceeded with our studies on the rights of the scientist and of the inventor, and on the contract of publication. But we have given all our attention—and devoted all our collaboration—to the revision of the Berne Convention and the preparation of the Brussels Conference. Finally, we are submitting to the Council a “draft International Agreement on the Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War”.

* * *

And here is a fresh factor: for some years past intellectuals have not been disposed to rest content with facilities which are primarily material. No longer do they ask us just to help them themselves; they expect from us some mental progress, some advance in intellectual life.

We shall adduce four examples: the first is the International Studies Conference.

This Conference has, it can be claimed, given such an impulse to the development of international studies that these can now justifiably be regarded as a new branch of learning. It has defined their object, fixed their methods, delimited their field and generalised instruction in them. We would emphasise that this development would have been impossible if the Conference had not been set up and maintained on a basis of complete autonomy. Had we thought only of ourselves and endeavoured to include it within our framework, extensive though this is, it may be doubted whether it would have found there all the freedom of movement and of thought that it required. But it was sufficient for our purpose that the Conference should be linked to us by a slender thread, and that was enough for the Conference itself. It has now become an independent organisation, based on National Committees throughout the five continents, and on a number of large international organisations. Thanks once gain to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, it enjoys adequate financial support. In short, it has been enabled to pursue its co-operation with representatives or institutions of all States.

Another example—and another success—is the result achieved in the domain of exact science through the agreement we signed in July 1937 with the International Council of Scientific Unions. The relevant resolution gives full details of activities which, after having been restricted for many years to mere tentative gropings, have suddenly, in the course of a few months, developed in quite unexpected fashion. Here again direct researches have been initiated and are still progressing, thanks to an extremely simple system of co-operation within this autonomous body.

The third example is what might be described as our entry into the domain of social science. We have begun with an extensive enquiry into the problem of mechanisation, which is being

¹ See No 84.

carried out in collaboration with the International Labour Office. Approximately eighty experts, coming from thirty-one countries, are taking part in it. National Study Committees have been formed in Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia and Mexico. As will be seen, this is a case not of organisation preceding research, but of research itself determining the nature of the organisation.

The fourth and final example is provided by the International Museums Office, and in a general way the Art Department of our Institute. This Department constitutes the Secretariat of the Office, which is thereby assured of permanence and continuity; but it also constitutes that of the International Committee on Folk Art, and is itself the international centre of the Institutes of Archæology and of the History of Art, and the centre of studies on architecture and urbanism.

It is not suggested that we have either invented or inaugurated museography or museology. We have, however, given them an impulse which has enormously developed both of them along parallel lines—one that of technical improvement, the other that of increased knowledge. It is due to the Office, to its publications—first and foremost the periodical *Museion*, the only one of its kind—to the congresses it has organised and the international agreements it has prepared, that this movement to conduct research and to advance knowledge in different fields now rests on a solid system of co-ordination, which it has itself established on the basis of national institutions. The progress made in this direction, even from the purely scientific point of view, is considerable enough to have been the subject of a recent doctorate thesis.

II

Second principle: *Establishment of our Organisation on solid national bases.*

Mental life does not immediately assume a universal character. Universality is only the result of selection. Actually, the primary characteristic of mental life is national. Its roots, like a tree's, are in the soil. Such a comparison shows us that our Organisation would have remained an artificial one if, for the sake of some theoretical unity, it had tried to exist entirely cut off from the national roots of intellectual life.

The history of the *National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation* illustrates our second principle. It is not we who promoted them; they were created spontaneously from the end of 1922 onwards, to inform us of the most urgent requirements of intellectual life in war-ruined countries, at a time when so many cultural centres were threatened with extinction. But ever since 1923, and in all cases spontaneously, these Committees have manifested a desire to be associated with our work. In the end, and still without intervention on our part, they placed themselves at the basis of our Organisation. They constitute the link between us and national diversity. They have brought us into contact with all those centres where this diversity is revealed. The network of National Committees has thus spread slowly and naturally in the course of the past fifteen years. As is well known, the National Committees are organised independently and on different plans, ranging from simple associations due to private initiative, to official institutions, and including every intermediate variety.

This federal method, which aims at union and not unity, has proved singularly effective. This was proved when the delegates of the National Committees met for the second time at Paris in July 1937. The success of a meeting is not in itself sufficient proof: the results and consequences must be awaited. During the past year, these results and these consequences have repeatedly been evident. We have enumerated them in a long resolution showing that the Paris meeting of last year gave a fresh impulse to the National Committees. No longer are the National Committees content merely to keep in touch with the International Committee, or even to take action each in its own country: they are trying to form groups and to co-operate with each other according to their territorial contiguity or affinities of language or culture. We had already noted similar attempts in previous years, but these had remained isolated efforts. None was as important as the meetings organised by the Baltic and the Scandinavian Committees; none can be compared with the great American Conference which the Chilian Committee is arranging for 1939. This is another movement we have started, a particular method of organising intellectual life within and between nations.

A second proof is the development of our system of international co-ordination, by which we mean the endeavours we have consistently made since 1931 to harness for a common end all national intellectual forces, whether special groups or institutions. That is a very different system from the congress system, and one capable of extension where the congress is not. For it has two advantages over the congress—smallness of number, and duration. It is thus much less expensive, and it is much more easily managed.

We do not propose to give here the whole detail of this network of co-ordination, but we wish to draw attention to one of the most important examples of it, first of all because it seemed the least easily attainable, and secondly because of the extent to which it has developed. It is that of the universities, or, if the term be preferred, of higher education. Starting with a small Committee of Directors of Higher Education, we organised last year in Paris what might justifiably be called the first International Conference on Higher Education. The venture seemed a bold one after so many others had failed or proved fruitless. That it has succeeded is due to the lengthy preparation made for it and the very unambitious starting-point chosen for it. Any results that flow from it will be attributable to the fact that the continuation of its work is guaranteed by the constitution of a permanent committee. Lastly, and most important, the success of this venture lies in the manner of its conception and in the spirit which inspired it—a spirit unshackled by any ideology, but determined to work with national institutions, both for them and through them, within the limits of what is concrete and what is possible.

III

Third principle: *To respect the diversity and originality of all forms of culture and all aspects of civilisation.*

Once again, we must not look for abstract theoretical unity, nor even what we might call a common denominator. It is not by purely artificial and brain-devised methods that this diversity can gradually be harmonised and a general civilisation constructed from it. That can be achieved only by the extremely slow process of life, helped forward by its great collaborator, which is not organisation, but creation; not the anonymous system, but personal genius. In this domain, let us repeat, our Organisation can act only as a useful intermediary.

To this end, we must be brought to realise first of all that our Organisation must keep in touch with all forms of culture; secondly, that these forms are of unequal value and are not interchangeable. And for that purpose we must endeavour to seek not primarily the like, but the unlike, so as gradually to be able to make nations and peoples understand, love and respect each other for their very differences.

That is the purpose of our Ibero-American collection and of our Japanese collection, pending the formation of other similar collections; for one leads to another, and the idea travels and spreads. But if we take the American ethnographical and historical collection promoted by M. LEVILLIER, we find another form of development in the same direction. What is its real purpose? To induce European scholars to co-operate with American scholars in illuminating the origins and most characteristic aspects of American civilisation. Finally, to go farther—or rather, deeper—the same principle leads us to the very roots of this diversity—popular traditions and literature. The Levillier collection will begin with the ethnographic part; our Ibero-American collection is to be extended by the addition of a series, parallel to the literary series, devoted to popular traditions, and this has encouraged us to try to resuscitate, despite the many present difficulties, our International Committee on Art and Folklore, while not forgetting the scheme for an international exhibition, however remote this may have become.

IV

Fourth and last principle, or, rather, supreme aim: *Universality.*

Universality is something higher than internationality. By comparison with universality, internationality—or, if that term is preferred, internationalism—is merely a means to an end, and this end itself universality. Internationalism means, etymologically, relations and exchanges between nations; universality means a superior mental quality, a supreme form of culture. It is this culture and this spirit which must inspire the *élite* that has devoted itself to the service of intellectual co-operation and made that its life's work. The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation is international. The work of international co-operation demands universality. "L'universalité d'esprit, par laquelle le sage jette sa vue et considération sur tout l'univers", wrote old Charron in his *Traité de la sagesse*. Universality for us is the "vue et considération" of every form of thought and the whole diversity of cultures, the "vue et considération" of civilisation generally.

The base and the foundations of our edifice are national when we place ourselves at the service of States and cultivate the diversity of peoples. We are international within the body of this edifice when we take practical steps to develop relations and exchanges between nations by the methods and in the spirit of intellectual co-operation. We have reached the universal when we serve the life of mind itself "dans sa belle inutilité", as our colleague Madariaga once declared at one of our meetings.

The "Conversations" are the "belle inutilité" in our work. And here is the use of this uselessness.

Intellectuals cannot be brought together solely for the practical work of co-ordination; nor can they be tied down each to his own special subject: they would find it too tedious. Mental effort cannot be thus divided into watertight compartments. We well remember how careful the International Committee was, from the outset, to point out all the dangers to which excessive specialisation would expose intellectual work and its future. Somewhere there must be a centre for the discussion of ideas. That is the first service rendered by the "Conversations". The second is that "Conversations" turn intellectual co-operation into an article of export, carry news of it beyond Geneva or Paris, bring it into touch with different intellectual centres. "Conversations" bring a change of air every year. Furthermore—and this is the third service they render—"Conversations" promote valuable friendships through which we renew our forces.

Lastly, being devoted to ideas and concerned with subjects selected on account of their topical and general interest, "Conversations" afford an opportunity of comparing the most diverse trends of opinion, and may thus lead to the discovery of common ground. In any event, through them we become better known, even if we are not always understood; and that is the greatest service they render.

It cannot be said that the "Conversations" already held have all been of the same value. After six years experience—the first "Conversation", on Goethe, was held in Frankfurt in 1932—we need to define this mode of expression more clearly, to select subjects less wide and therefore

less vague, to introduce a little order, and above all to see that there is some continuity in these "disputations", for so they would have been described in the thirteenth century—that golden age of "Conversations", as our colleague Huizinga reminded us.

The most interesting feature is that in this field too we are gaining experience similar to that gained in other fields. The system of "Conversations"—if one may use so material a term as "system" for so delicate a matter—tends to expand, to break its bounds. Indeed, "Conversations" are becoming more common, quite apart from our own. They are gradually making headway as a means of expression of the intellectual life of a world in process of formation, a world nameless as yet, a world that is feeling its way. As proof, we have the scientific "Conversation" on "New Theories of Modern Physics" at Warsaw in June. It is with pleasure that we include here the very successful mathematical "Conversations" sponsored by the Faculty of Science of the University of Geneva. The next one will deal with "The Bases and Method of Mathematical Science" and will be arranged by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in collaboration with the University of Geneva. Lastly, mention must be made of the "Conversation" very carefully prepared and well arranged by the Committee of International Student Organisations, on "University Education, its Aims and Methods". This "Conversation" was held in Luxemburg from May 22nd to 25th, and we hope it, too, will be followed by others. We attach particular importance to "Conversations" of this kind because they bring us into touch with young people and with their thoughts and aspirations.

V

While dealing with these four principles, I venture to refer to a conviction borne in upon us in 1924, though at that time we saw no possibility of putting it into practice—that *in our work we should make use of the most modern means of disseminating information*. That is only another way of saying that it is our constant aim to follow the course of life from its source.

We first turned our attention to the cinematograph. We saw at once that it was a very valuable means of education and of promoting the cause of peace. We have tried to study it and to develop it on those lines. There was the work accomplished in this field by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which had its headquarters at Rome. Now that circumstances have led to the closing of the Institute, we are most anxious to make the best arrangements possible to ensure that the essentials, if not the details, of its work shall be carried on provisionally. That is the purport of our resolution on this subject. We are passing through an interim period, and we are anxious to avoid prejudicing the future in any way.

But we have a mission to fulfil. In 1936, the Assembly instructed us to consider by what methods and in what conditions modern means of spreading information could be utilised in the cause of peace. We must pursue our work on the cinematograph despite present difficulties. Hence the programme we recommend—co-ordination to be arranged or resumed, lists of educational and scientific films, problems connected with collections of films, intellectual rôle of the recreational cinematograph.

We are treating broadcasting in the same way as the cinematograph; that is to say, we regard it as an increasingly valuable means of education and of promoting the cause of peace. The Assembly instructed us to set up a Committee of Experts on broadcasting. The Committee laid down the main lines of a programme for collaboration first with our Organisation itself, then with the Information Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat, and lastly with the national broadcasting companies. The Committee, whose chairman is M. Julien CAIN, has handed in its report.¹ This report contains proposals which we recommend to the Assembly, as they seem to us to constitute a programme of work of the kind the Assembly expected of us, a programme which we believe will enable us to achieve the aim it set before us.

In conclusion, we intend to enter a field we have never really penetrated up to the present—music. The way is opened by a proposal from the Swiss Intellectual Co-operation Committee to the Conference of Representatives of National Committees.

We do not want, out of undue optimism or self-satisfaction, to exaggerate either the importance of our work or the progress achieved, despite highly unfavourable circumstances, during 1937-1938; nor are we working for ourselves. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is merely a method; and, like all methods, it has constantly to be adapted to new circumstances, even the most difficult—especially the most difficult, indeed. It would therefore be a fatal error to reduce intellectual effort to our own measure and to regard our work as an end in itself.

But, once more, we can confidently assert that our work is viable; our work is living. Despite all obstacles it is making progress; and its influence is growing. This report is evidence of it.

That does not mean we have not had setbacks. Nor does it mean that all the results we have achieved are of equal importance—that everything we have produced is of equal value. By its very nature an organisation such as ours runs two risks—the risk of adopting too wide a programme, and the risk of having inadequate means at its disposal. Hence a temptation to disperse efforts and to be too easily satisfied.

An Organisation of this kind therefore needs revising from time to time. We have now reached the end of a stage. The first—the initial—stage of research and experiment led us from 1922 to the

¹ See document A.19.1938.XII.

reform undertaken in 1929/1930. The second, the stage of effective work and progress—a period during which intellectual co-operation at last found its real mission and gradually spread throughout the world—brings us up to the present. At each of these stages we attempted to adapt ourselves to an ever-changing world—from 1922, the post-war world, and, from 1929, a world passing through a period of depression. What are we to do now in a world more and more divided, more and more disturbed, a world in which peace is threatened daily?

Let us go on our way. But, in so doing, let us renew our strength, avoiding the fatal danger of becoming static. Let us go back to our principles, to those principles we have just compared to roots, the first being to serve intellectual life in and for itself. We shall need to follow its fundamental principles more closely if we are to train ourselves to serve its purposes more faithfully. For intellectual effort needs space: it tends to rise above political contingencies and to maintain on, or restore to, a higher plane what politics have destroyed or divided.

In saying this, we are not issuing an indictment of politics: we simply look at history—contemporary history and past history as well. In saying this, we are giving expression to the spirit of the draft International Act to be studied next November by a diplomatic conference to which the French Government has been good enough to invite all States. In saying this, we are fully conscious that we are of the League of Nations and that our duty lies towards the League.

Our duty is to promote civilisation, order, peace, in the firm conviction that while we are not responsible for the results, we are at least responsible for our own actions. Work on behalf of civilisation, order and peace proceeds along different lines, however, according to whether the start is made from the political or from the intellectual point of view. We are convinced that, by proving that our organisation is able to serve intellectual life, is able to hold its ground within the ideal setting of the League of Nations, we have, in difficult circumstances, done our best to fulfil our mission, and we hope to do even better in the future.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD.

*Rapporteur,
First Vice-Chairman.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 16TH, 1938

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers that it would be failing in its duty if it did not draw attention to the progress accomplished during the last financial period by the whole body of National Committees.

This progress is due essentially to the impetus given to all National Committees by the Second Conference of delegates of those Committees which met in Paris in July 1937.

The general result of this Conference was to place the National Committees definitely at the basis of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

I. *Proposals by the Latvian and Chilian National Committees.*

The Second Conference of delegates of National Committees drew up two resolutions in favour of "intellectual co-operation of a regional character" and of "the special part to be played by the Committees in new and distant countries".

Furthermore, since 1922/23, when the First National Committees were spontaneously being formed, the International Committee expressed the hope that relations would be established between such of these Committees as were connected by geographical proximity or by affinities of language or culture.

It was accordingly with the liveliest interest that the Committee, at its twentieth session, listened to the statements made by the representatives of the Latvian Committee and of the Chilian Committee.

The first-named, after giving an account of the activities of his National Committee, referred to the collaboration which the latter had instituted with the other Baltic Committees. This collaboration has found expression at a number of meetings, including a recent conference held at Helsinki. Another conference is about to be held at Riga.

The second gave the International Committee information on the work done by the Chilian National Committee, mainly in connection with the establishment of institutions for encouraging intellectual relations between Chile and other countries of the American continent.

2. *American Conference on Intellectual Co-operation at Santiago de Chile.*

The Committee took note of the proposals submitted to it by the Executive Committee on the preparation of an American Conference on Intellectual Co-operation. The Conference, which is being organised by the Chilian Committee, will take place at the beginning of 1939 at Santiago de Chile.

The Committee congratulates the promoters of the Conference. It draws attention to the importance of such a conference, not only for the National Committees of American countries, but also for the work of intellectual co-operation as a whole.

The Committee confirms the decision taken by the Executive Committee to place the Conference in question under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The Committee approves the programme of the Conference, and is anxious to give prominence to the interest attaching thereto.

The Committee hopes that the Secretariat and the Institute will give their help and support to the organisation of the Conference.

The Committee requests the Executive Committee to give special attention to this matter.

Lastly, the Committee expresses the hope that the Assembly of the League of Nations will consider the possibility of giving its moral and material support to the Conference.

3. *Annual Reports of National Committees.*

The Committee further took note with the utmost interest of the collection by the Institute of the thirty-two reports submitted to the latter by the National Committees on their activities during the past year. The collection has been supplemented by the verbal report made by M. Li Yu Yingon the work of the Chinese National Committee.

The Committee thanks the National Committees for the action taken by them to give effect to the instructions given on this subject by the Second Conference of their delegates.

The Committee notes the documentary interest of these records.

The Committee instructs the Institute to arrange for the circulation of this collection.

4. *Action taken to give Effect to the Proposals laid before the Second General Conference of National Committees.*

The Committee last year left it to the Executive Committee to take the requisite steps with a view to studying and, where indicated, giving effect to the thirty-eight proposals made to the Conference of National Committees.

The Committee noted that decisions had already been taken on a number of these proposals, as, for instance, the Danish and Swiss proposals.

Similarly, the proposal of the United Kingdom Committee for the transmission by National Committees of annual reports on the intellectual life of their respective countries has been referred, after full discussion, to the Executive Committee for further study.

Lastly, in the case of the other proposals, the Committee approved its Executive Committee's views, and decided to instruct the Institute to put them into effect.

2. REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS AND HISTORY TEACHING

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the efforts made in different countries with a view to the revision of school textbooks:

Requests all National Committees to send to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the documentary material necessary for a new edition of the work on the revision of educational textbooks and on history teaching.

It approves the proposal to request the National Committees who took part in the first enquiry regarding school textbooks to bring to the notice of the Institute such passages taken from textbooks in use in other countries as they would like to point out as models of objectivity; these passages should as far as possible relate to controversial subjects.

It requests the Council once again to draw the attention of the Governments of States which have not yet expressed their views on the subject to the Declaration on the revision of school textbooks.

3. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken cognisance of the volume *University Problems* dealing with the work of the International Conference on Higher Education;

Congratulates the organisers on the success of this international demonstration, which was of the greatest importance from the point of view both of the qualifications and of the number of the participants and of the topical nature of the problems studied;

Approves the Conference's proposal to set up a Permanent Committee on Higher Education, which would be attached to the Institute, for the purpose of continuing and extending the studies begun by the Conference:

Authorises the Institute to constitute this Committee, as far as possible with the collaboration of the national organisations that are pursuing in their own countries aims similar to those which the Permanent Committee proposes to achieve in the international sphere.

4. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the results of the international enquiry undertaken by the Institute, and also of the studies of the Committee of Experts on the problem of the co-ordination of secondary education systems:

Authorises the Institute and its Committee of educational experts to study, as the outcome of that enquiry, the place and the rôle of national languages and literatures in the general culture which it is the aim of secondary education to provide, and hence their relationship with classical and modern languages; and also the part to be allotted in such education to the exact and experimental and also the humane sciences.

5. UNEMPLOYMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After taking note of the report submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on its work in connection with the campaign against unemployment of university graduates;

Observing that this situation is still further aggravated by involuntary emigrations of intellectual workers, a problem which deserves special consideration;

Desires once more to bring to the notice of the competent authorities of the countries concerned the urgent necessity of taking energetic measures to put an end to an evil which constitutes an injustice from the standpoint of those who are suffering from its effects and is in itself a danger by reason of its repercussions on economic and cultural life and on social peace in general.

It recognises that the provision of sound vocational guidance for young people in schools and universities is one of the most effective means of promoting the re-establishment of a lasting equilibrium in the distribution of intellectual workers; such guidance should be based on systematic studies of the supply of and demand for intellectual work and its evolution.

It approves the Institute's efforts to encourage studies of this kind by every means within its power and to ensure that the results of such efforts shall be made more widely known.

6. STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL "CONVERSATION"

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Has noted with keen satisfaction the results of the Students' International "Conversation" held at Luxemburg in May last, with the participation of the representatives of the seven Federations affiliated to the Committee of International Student Organisations;

Notes that the subject chosen for the "Conversation"—"University Education, its Aims and Methods"—enabled the participants freely to exchange their views on a question of the utmost concern to university students, since it affects their intellectual and moral training:

The Committee associates itself with the tribute paid to the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg for the generous hospitality afforded by it for the "Conversation";

Approves of the recommendation adopted by the Students' Committee to the effect that the results of the "Conversation" should be published in the form of a volume by the Institute and circulated as widely as possible, particularly in university circles;

Notes the desire of the Students' Organisations that preparations should be made for further "Conversations" on subjects to be selected in the light of the experience gained through the Luxemburg discussions;

Urges the Students' Committee to define its aims and proposals on the matter more clearly, and requests the Executive Committee to submit these suggestions with its opinion to the International Committee at its next session.

7. "CONVERSATIONS"

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Being convinced that "Conversations" form an essential part of the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;

Being desirous of continuing this activity after six years experience:

Invites the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to hold a meeting devoted more especially to examining what changes might be made in the arrangements for "Conversations" on the lines suggested during the discussion held on July 11th, 1938, that is to say, bearing in mind the results of past experience.

The minutes of this discussion will be sent in due course to the members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

8. MUSIC AND MUSICOLOGY

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Having noted with interest the proposals made by the Swiss National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the Conference of National Committees concerning the extension of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of music and musicology;

Having also examined the programme submitted by the Director of the Institute, providing for consultations and studies with a view to the co-ordination of musical bibliography, musical education, phonographic archives, broadcasting, etc.;

Considers that consultations should precede the drawing-up of a programme, the results of these consultations being submitted to a committee of experts convened by the Institute.

It would be the duty of this committee to make a selection from the various subjects proposed, to recommend those which lent themselves to more practical action on the part of the Institute, and to decide upon the methods to be employed.

As regards the proposal of the Swiss National Committee that a "Conversation" on music should be organised, the Committee leaves it to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to consider whether action might be taken on this suggestion and, if so, in what form.

9. LITERARY QUESTIONS

(a) *Ibero-American Collection.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is glad to place on record the growing success of the Ibero-American Collection, the aim of which is to familiarise the European public with the most characteristic Latin-American literary works.

It congratulates the Publication Committee and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the systematic way in which they have extended this Collection, particularly in the matter of popular traditions.

It takes note of Mr. LELAND'S views and points out in this connection that it had already expressed the hope on several occasions that this Collection would be translated into English.

It has noted with the greatest interest the Collection, "L'âme et le paysage argentins", published through the Argentine National Committee; it regards this work as a supplement to the Ibero-American Collection and as a valuable contribution towards a knowledge of the special civilisation of an important Ibero-American country.

(b) *Scheme for a Series of Collections of Popular Traditional Literature.*

The Committee, having had before it proposals concerning the publication by the Institute of a series of works relating to popular traditional literature:

Approves these proposals in principle and instructs the Institute to proceed with the preliminary studies.

10. AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

Desires to express to the Argentine Government and to the Mexican Government its gratitude for the service they have rendered to the work of intellectual co-operation by generously placing at its disposal the means necessary for the extension of the Ibero-American Collection in the domain of ethnography and history and

Approves the arrangements made to compile and publish the ethnographical part of that Collection, under the direction of Professor Paul RIVET, assisted by a small committee of experts on American questions.

II. EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having been informed of the efforts made by National Committees with a view to encouraging exchanges of scientific publications between their respective countries;

Is gratified to note the results of these friendly understandings;

Recognising, on the other hand, the desirability of a general enquiry into this question, as being essential for purposes of international scientific relations:

Instructs the Institute to study existing conditions and means for the exchange of scientific and academic publications, and to obtain authoritative opinions as to the best method of improving and developing them.

12. FACILITIES FOR ACCESS TO LIBRARIES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Recommends the Institute to hold an enquiry into the conditions governing the hours at which libraries, museums and record offices are open, with a view to ensuring that as extensive facilities as possible are afforded for study and research, more particularly to foreign scholars.

13. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS OF ART IN TIME OF WAR

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Referring to its resolution of July 1937 concerning the protection of historic buildings and works of art in time of war, and to the discussions that took place in the Sixth Committee of the Assembly in 1936 and 1937;

Having taken cognisance of the text of the preliminary draft International Convention drawn up at its request by the International Museums Office:¹

Pays a tribute to the work done by its experts and transmits to the Council of the League of Nations the text proposed by the International Museums Office.

14. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, being informed of the communication recently addressed by the Belgian Government to all other Governments on the subject of the coming universal Conference on Authors' Rights,

Reasserting the importance for the development of international intellectual relations of an extension of the protection accorded to intellectual work;

Noting with satisfaction the favourable tendencies which are apparent in this connection in the New World, and more particularly in the United States as a result of the activities of the American National Committee;

Congratulating itself on the efforts made in the United States to promote amendment of existing legislation to enable the United States to participate in international conventions on authors' rights;

Taking into consideration at the same time the communications received from M. ANESAKI, Mr. LELAND and M. Walker LINARES with regard to the desirability of harmonising the rights of creative intellectuals with the rights of the community;

Appreciating the contribution made by the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in its annual report.

Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to concert with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law with a view to holding in the course of the coming autumn the new meeting of the Committee of Experts proposed by the Eighteenth Assembly of the League of Nations;

Recommends that any proposals for submission to future international conferences should take into account the necessity of facilitating the use by research students of works preserved in libraries by means of photostatic copies.

15. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the domain of the exact and natural sciences, and of the results achieved in the course of the last financial period, in particular:

(1) The success of the "Conversation" at Warsaw on "New Theories of Modern Physics". The Committee desires to accord its warm thanks to the Polish Government and the Polish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI for the material and moral support lent by them in the organisation of the "Conversation";

(2) The particularly satisfactory conditions under which the collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the scientific unions themselves is proceeding, as also the systematic execution of the programme drawn up by the Committee of Scientific Advisers, and in particular the results achieved as a result of the following meetings:

- (a) Study Committee on phytohormones, meeting in Paris;
- (b) Committee for the publication of old scientific manuscripts, meeting at Prague;
- (c) Committee on physico-chemical methods of measuring the molecular and atomic weights of gases, meeting at Neuchâtel.

The Committee instructs the Executive Committee to continue, with the aid of the Institute, the progressive execution of this programme. Study committees will be convoked during the coming months for the purpose, to study the following questions:

- (a) Bases and method of mathematical science;
- (b) Application of calculations of probabilities;
- (c) Philosophical consequences of new theories of physics;
- (d) Ionising radiation measures;
- (e) Magnetism and solid bodies;
- (f) Genetic and cytological nomenclature;

¹ See Appendix II, page 20.

Lastly, the Committee entrusts the Institute with the publication of the results of these meetings, with a view to the further development of the collection of its scientific publications.

16. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Notes the steady development of the International Studies Conference and the increase in its membership through the affiliation of new institutions and committees for the scientific study of international relations in Europe, America and the Far East;

Considers that this development is a sign of the vitality of the Conference;

Notes that the Conference is continuing the study of problems of peaceful change and developing its programme of research into national economic policies and their bearing upon World Peace;

Notes that the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation is proceeding with the publication of a series of information booklets containing the results of research work carried out by the Conference;

Notes the efforts made by the Conference to ensure the diffusion of results of research carried out by member institutions and special experts through the publication of monographs and comprehensive surveys;

Expresses to the Rockefeller Foundation its sincere gratitude for the financial assistance it has given to the Conference, (a) for its international secretariat; (b) for the co-ordination of research, (c) to participating national committees and institutions, (d) for publications;

Offers its cordial thanks to the Czechoslovak authorities and to the Czechoslovak Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies for the services which they rendered to the Conference, thus contributing greatly to the success of its eleventh session held in Prague.

17. APPOINTMENTS TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation made the following appointments to the various Committees under its authority. It appointed:

1. To the *Executive Committee of the International Committee* and the *Directors' Committee of the Institute*, M. HUIZINGA, its Vice-Chairman. His term of office will come to an end at the same time as that of the other members of these two Committees.

2. To the *Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation* M. PIAGET, Director of the International Educational Bureau. His term of office will come to an end at the same time as that of the other members of the Committee.

3. *Representation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation.* — The Committee confirmed the appointment of M. Julien CAIN as one of its representatives on the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation.

It appointed M. Benigne MENTHA, Director of the combined International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property at Berne as its second representative on the said Committee.

4. *Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office.* — The Committee renewed the appointment of the following members of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office for a period of two years:

M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, Member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, *Chairman.*

Sir Eric MACLAGAN, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

M. F. J. SANCHEZ CANTON, Deputy Director of the Prado Museum, Madrid.

Dr. F. SCHMIDT-DEGENER, Director-General of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

Prof. Eisaburo SUGI, Director of the Imperial Household Museum, Tokio.

M. Henri VERNE, Member of the Institute, Director of the National Museums and of the School of the Louvre, Paris.

It appointed the following three new members for a period of two years:

Mr. George Harold EDGELL, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Prof. Axel L. ROMDAHL, Curator of the Göteborgs Kunstmuseum, Göteborg.

Count Stephen ZICHY, Director-General of the Hungarian Historical Museum, Budapest.

5. *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.* — The Committee decided to postpone any appointment to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters until its next session in 1939, when the terms of office of all the present members of the Committee will come to an end.

6. *Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts and Folklore.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having been informed of the recent deaths and resignations of members of the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts and Folklore:

Considers that steps should be taken to reconstitute this Bureau;

Relies on the Executive Committee to proceed to such reconstitution, and instructs the Institute to make preliminary enquiries with a view to facilitating the arrangements which the Executive Committee should make.

18. STATUTE OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approving the reasons for which its Executive Committee has felt unable to proceed to the preparation of a draft Statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as proposed by the Committee last year;

Wishing to take duly into account such new matters of consideration as may result from the conclusion of the International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation:

Decides to postpone the preparation of the proposed Statute, and requests the Council of the League of Nations to note this decision and the particular considerations on which it is based.

Appendix 1

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF THE PRINCIPLES AND FACTS OF
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION: THE TEACHING OF MODERN LANGUAGES AS
A MEANS OF PROMOTING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

REPORT BY PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY ON THE WORK OF THE FIFTH SESSION

I. The Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation held its fifth session on July 6th and 7th, 1938, at Geneva.

It consisted of the following:

Chairman:

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:

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

M. J. HUIZINGA (Dutch), Professor of History at the University of Leyden, President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Science, Division of Letters.

Special Assessor:

Mrs. L. DREYFUS-BARNEY (American), Liaison Officer of the International Council of Women with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, permanent member of the Joint Committee of Major International Associations.

Assessors:

M. Miodrag IBROVAC (Yugoslav), Professor of French Literature at the University of Belgrade, Chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Belgrade;

Dr. Waldo G. LELAND (American), Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington;

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

Mr. J. O. ROACH, M.A. (British), Assistant Secretary of the Local Examinations Syndicate, Cambridge University;

M. Heinrich STRAUMANN (Swiss), Lecturer in English Literature at the University of Zurich and Professor of English at the College of Aarau;

M. L. P. THOMAS (Belgian), Director of the Royal Academy of French Literature, Brussels;

M. André TIBAL (French), Professor of German Language and Literature; Lecturer at the Sorbonne;

M. C. S. TRØNSEGAARD (Danish), Assistant to the Inspectorate-General of Colleges, Ministry of Education, Copenhagen;

M. Otakar VOCADLO (Czech), Professor of English Language and Literature at the Komensky University, Bratislava.

Observers :

M. ADAMOVICS, Latvian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
M. F. WALKER LINARES, Chilian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee appointed its Chairman, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, as Rapporteur to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

II. In 1935 the Advisory Committee requested the International Education Bureau to collect from Ministries of Education documentation concerning the teaching of modern languages as a means of promoting mutual understanding between nations. The International Education Bureau, which had at that time also undertaken a general investigation into the teaching of modern languages, agreed to extend the scope of its enquiry in order to comply with the Advisory Committee's request. The Committee was therefore anxious to hear a statement on the results of that enquiry by Professor Jean PIAGET, Director of the International Education Bureau, before discussing the various items on its agenda.

Professor Piaget's account of the existing situation in a large number of countries added usefully to the information at the Committee's disposal.

III. The Committee then proceeded to discuss the various items on its agenda. The main tendencies which appeared, and certain conclusions reached as a result of the discussions, are summarised below.

1. Importance of Classical Languages.

The Committee unanimously recognised that the classics, and Latin in particular, were an essential factor in all teaching designed to impart to the rising generation a knowledge of the common elements of a vast cultural heritage.

The Committee, while noting that the introduction of modern languages in to educational curricula had resulted in a broader conception of the humanities, was strongly of opinion that instruction in the classics could not thereby be replaced. It considered, however, that such instruction should be planned in such a way as to furnish pupils and students, not only with linguistic knowledge, but also with information regarding ancient civilisations.

2. The Study of Modern Languages in Relation to the Study of the Mother Tongue.

The Committee supported the views expressed by several of its members to the effect that the teaching of foreign languages could not in any way interfere with the teaching of the national language and literature.

The mother tongue is the most direct means of expressing thought. Mastery over one's mother tongue is therefore an essential condition for acquiring a thorough knowledge of a foreign language.

At the same time the study of modern languages, by the comparisons to which it gives rise, is of use in adding to one's knowledge of one's mother tongue.

The Committee noted that the idea of a modern culture based on a comparison between the mother tongue and foreign languages had been put forward in connection with the training of teachers. The Committee was informed of the scheme in France to provide for a combined examination in French and another modern language (a so-called "Franco-modern" examination) which would enable modern language teachers to take sole charge of instruction in the two cultures.

3. Choice of Foreign Languages.

The Committee noted that the factors which helped to determine the choice of the foreign languages to be studied were extremely variable. The relations between different countries, economic and political conditions, cultural traditions and affinities, and even fashion, all had a bearing on the matter.

The Committee recognised that in general an adequate place was reserved in higher education in many countries for widely used languages.

Further, it drew attention to the value of making provision in secondary schools for the optional study of languages in widespread use, which were not obligatory in the curriculum.

The Committee was of the opinion that facilities might usefully be offered in each country to a limited number of nationals to enable them to acquire a knowledge of languages which were not often taught, or were not widely used. They would thus be in a position to make known the national culture of the peoples who spoke such languages.

In this connection, the Committee was interested in hearing an account of what had been done in the United States to give small groups of students and adults an adequate knowledge of languages which did not form part of the curriculum, but were of educational or practical interest to that country.

4. *Aims of Modern Language Teaching.*

The Committee unanimously recognised that the teaching of modern languages should aim at introducing the rising generation to the special genius of other peoples. The spirit and inner life of a nation are revealed in its language. Such teaching can therefore not be purely utilitarian in character. Attempts to put pupils and students in touch with the everyday aspects of the contemporary life of the people whose language they are studying should be accompanied by a study of the manifestations of its national life illustrating the finest aspects of its civilisation.

5. *Higher Education: Training of Secondary School Teachers.*

The problem of the training of teachers was considered. The discussion turned more particularly on the place which should be given to instruction concerning foreign civilisations in connection with the teaching of modern languages. The Committee stressed the importance of a close connection between the teaching of the language itself and that of kindred subjects (history, geography, political economy, etc.), which also dealt with the civilisation and institutions of other countries. Attention was drawn to the disadvantages of too definite a division of higher education into separate compartments. The Committee also noted that the extension of instruction concerning foreign civilisations, in courses for future modern language teachers, might result in overlapping and encroachment on allied subjects.

The Committee recognised that it would be a mistake to apply too rigid rules, but agreed that there should be a reasonable compromise between the provision in modern language courses of instruction in such subjects and instruction in other subjects.

6. *Teaching in Secondary Schools.*

The Committee discussed what form instruction concerning foreign civilisations should take in modern language courses.

It came to the conclusion that modern language teachers should confine themselves to studying foreign countries through the language, in particular by making their pupils familiar, through their vocabulary, with the actual life of the country concerned. Such studies might be supplemented by a careful choice of texts giving accounts of those aspects of foreign civilisations which had not been studied in detail

7. *Liaison Rôle of Lecturers and Assistants.*

The position and duties assigned in higher education to assistants and lecturers belonging to the country of which the language is being studied were also discussed. The Committee noted the dual rôle which such persons are called upon to play in the task of promoting better understanding between nations. On the one hand, they help to interpret the life and spirit of their own country abroad; on the other hand, when they return to their own country, they are in a position to help their compatriots to become better acquainted with the civilisation of the country whose guests they have been. The Committee was interested to note that former lecturers belonging to a country with a widely used language often became the best interpreters of countries with a less widely used language.

8. *Necessity of Periods of Residence Abroad.*

With regard to the residence abroad of future modern language teachers, the Committee unanimously recognised the value of facilitating such periods of residence and of making them obligatory. It appeared, however, that visits to foreign countries were at present rendered difficult by existing economic conditions. The Committee was of the opinion that those conditions and their results formed part of the problem of "obstacles to intellectual exchanges between different countries", which is already being studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

9. *Additional Means of Teaching Modern Languages.*

(a) *Choice of Textbooks.*

The Committee unanimously recognised the importance of a careful selection of textbooks. The latter should combine a choice of passages from well known writers with accounts of the various aspects of the life of the country whose language is being studied.

With that object in view, the Committee recommended that modern language teachers' associations should exchange information regarding the books they consider suitable.

(b) *The Cinema.*

The Committee took note with interest of the preliminary study published by the British Film Institute on the teaching of modern languages by means of films. It also heard an account of experiments in that connection in Czechoslovakia with regard to the teaching of English.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the educational advantages of combining pictures with sounds in teaching foreign languages to children in infant schools and the lower classes of elementary schools.

In the absence of suitable sound films, the value of documentary films about the country whose language is being taught, accompanied by a commentary in that language, was pointed out to the Committee.

The Committee noted that the enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into international problems connected with the cinema would provide useful information regarding the teaching of modern languages through films.

(c) *Broadcasting.*

The Committee noted that in a large number of countries the wireless is being used in teaching modern languages. It heard accounts of various experiments carried out in different countries, and in particular of the progress made in this respect in France.

The Committee recognised that special broadcasts for modern language classes might be of great assistance, provided that they did not encroach on the main functions of the teacher.

The Committee adopted the recommendations of the Third Congress of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers' Associations concerning the equipment of special classrooms for the reception of wireless transmissions, and the value of broadcast exchanges for students between the countries whose languages are being studied.

(d) *The Gramophone.*

The Committee unanimously recognised that gramophone records might also be a useful additional means of enabling students to hear foreign languages spoken correctly.

It noted that the use of gramophone records had been largely discussed, and that efforts had been made in various countries to examine and choose appropriate records, to establish gramophone record depositories, and to issue catalogues.

(e) *Collections of Books and Periodicals for the Use of Pupils.*

The Committee stressed the importance of establishing special libraries and carefully chosen collections of periodicals, illustrated papers and newspapers. Such collections might be of great assistance to teachers, and offered a useful means of applying the practical method of teaching.

(f) *Special Classrooms: Theatre, Folklore, Music.*

The Committee expressed its appreciation of the various practical methods of teaching modern languages. It considered that the value of such teaching was enhanced if it was given in special classrooms where an attempt was made to evoke by illustrations, photographs, wall-pictures and collections of objects, the atmosphere of the country of the language studied.

It also noted the value of theatrical performances, music and folklore.

(g) *International School Correspondence.*

The Committee noted that international school correspondence occupied a place of primary importance among the various activities connected with the teaching of modern languages so as to promote international understanding.

It considered, however, that there would be no purpose in its discussing the technical aspects of this system of exchanges between pupils in different countries, particularly in view of the fact that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was already dealing with the question and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was acting as permanent secretariat of the International School Correspondence Organisation.

10. *Instruction outside the School: Adult Education, Popular Workers' Universities, etc.*

The Committee noted that the general problems of adult education were already being studied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and thought attention should be drawn to the interesting experiments carried out in this sphere in various countries, in particular in the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS

IV. The Committee submits to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the following recommendations and proposals:

I

The Advisory Committee, having considered a proposal that students of certain universities should be encouraged to specialise in the study of less widely used modern languages,

Recognised the value of facilitating in this way the establishment of groups which could subsequently ensure intellectual relations and exchanges between their own country and the country whose language they have studied:

Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to bring this suggestion to the attention of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers, and to mention it in the report to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Committee also hopes that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will draw attention to the value of a more general adoption in the curriculum of secondary schools, in addition to languages the teaching of which is compulsory, of other widely used languages, instruction in which would be optional.

II

Having recognised the importance of placing at the disposal of secondary school pupils not only textbooks, but also anthologies of works of the country whose language they are studying and of monographs on that country, periodicals, etc.;

The Committee proposes to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; that the attention of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers should be drawn to this point, so that it may urge its national groups to exchange regularly information regarding works which best meet these desiderata.

III

The Committee trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will endeavour by the most appropriate means to draw the attention either of Governments or of specialised groups to the importance of travel and residence abroad for secondary school teachers, students and pupils desirous of perfecting their knowledge of the countries whose language they are studying.

As regards the residence of future teachers in the country whose language they are preparing to teach, the Committee considered that this should, as far as possible, be made compulsory.

The economic or other obstacles which at present stand in the way of such journeys or exchanges might usefully be studied by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

IV

The Advisory Committee noted with interest certain recommendations adopted by the Third Congress of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers, transmitted to it by the Committee for International Affairs of that organisation.

It requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend the fitting up in secondary schools of a room for broadcast talks. A competent organisation should publish a list of the necessary apparatus.

The Committee also urges the importance:

Of an agreement between the competent organisations for the purpose of notifying modern language teachers beforehand of the visit of any distinguished person who might be willing to give talks to their pupils;

Of time-tables being arranged in such a way as to enable such talks to be organised at any time;

Of an agreement between the organisations responsible for school broadcasts in the various countries, with a view to the exchange of broadcasts between different countries.

V

The Advisory Committee also noted with interest certain recommendations of the Sixth International Conference on Education, dealing with the teaching of modern languages.

It draws the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the interest displayed during the discussions, in certain practical methods of teaching modern languages, namely:

(a) The use of specially arranged classrooms with books, reviews and other material—maps, pictures, objects, etc.—connected with the country whose language is being studied.

(b) The use of special methods, such as theatrical performances, songs, discussions in foreign languages, etc., with the object of giving pupils ample scope for work undertaken on their own initiative.

The Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to bring these views to the notice of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers.

VI

The Committee,

Taking into consideration the fact that the study of modern languages and contemporary civilisations, by reason of the comparisons which it induces with the pupils' own language and civilisation, represents a most useful means of improving their knowledge of the latter:

Draws the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the importance, in the training and activities of secondary school teachers of modern languages, of encouraging the teaching of modern humanities in such a way as to combine the foreign and the national elements.

Appendix 2.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE YEAR 1937/38, TOGETHER WITH A PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS OF ART IN TIME OF WAR¹

The report submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by the Institute surveys the work done in different spheres by the International Museums Office during the period 1937/38. This year, the Directors' Committee will devote special attention in its report to a subject to which it feels that the International Committee should pay particular heed—namely, the protection of historic buildings and works of art in time of war.

In pursuance of the International Committee's resolution of July 1937, the Office appointed a committee of experts to prepare a preliminary draft international convention on this subject. The Committee of Experts held two sessions, on November 23rd and 24th, 1937, and on April 28th and 29th, 1938. It was composed of the members of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums' Office, together with M. GEOUFFRE DE LAPRADELLE, Professor of International Law in the Faculty of Paris; His Excellency M. N. POLITIS, Greek Minister in Paris; Professor Charles DE VISSCHER, Member of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Major F. MOINEVILLE, Inspector of Anti-Aircraft Defence at the Air Ministry, Paris; and Captain G. J. SAS, of the Ministry of National Defence, The Hague.

The text of the preliminary draft prepared as the outcome of the experts' deliberations is appended to this report. The Directors' Committee of the Office takes the liberty of earnestly appealing to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to use all its influence with the Council of the League of Nations to ensure that the draft is communicated as speedily as possible, for a first consultation, to the Governments of the States Members of the League and non-member States.

The Committee feels that it should point out that both the Council and the Assembly of the League have already twice had occasion to declare in favour of the principle of protection of this kind in time of war.

The Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office would perhaps be exceeding its powers if it offered any suggestion as to the procedure to be followed in consulting Governments. It would, however, emphasise the importance it attaches to this point. A thorough study of the problem in all its aspects has convinced the Committee that any regulations for the protection of historic buildings and works of art in time of war could not be fully effective unless they were supported from the beginning by the unanimous acceptance of all Governments. It accordingly

¹ See Appendix V, paragraph VII, page 43.

feels that, with this necessity in view, it might perhaps be well to entrust one Government with the function of receiving the observations and acceptances of the Governments of States Members and non-members of the League.

The subject-matter of the Convention has been divided into two separate parts—the Convention proper and the regulations for its execution. The Convention embodies the legal and technical provisions for the proposed protection, while the regulations for its execution contain provisions designed to make it easier to apply.

In seeking solutions for the various problems that arise in connection with a system of international regulation of this kind, the Committee endeavoured to lay down rules whereby the exigencies of war might be reconciled with the maximum degree of safety for threatened monuments and works of art. A perusal of these clauses will make it clear that the Committee has carefully refrained from proposing any rules or measures which would prove inoperative or inapplicable when the time came. It preferred to confine itself to what seemed feasible in practice, rather than aim at a higher mark and a more complete programme which would inevitably involve breaches of the projected international convention.

The Committee considers that it has thus discharged the mission entrusted to it by the organs of the League, and hopes that it may have contributed to the solution of a problem which is rightly a matter of concern at the present time to all Governments and peoples who care for the preservation of their common artistic and historic heritage.

Sub-Appendix

PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS OF ART IN TIME OF WAR

PROPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The High Contracting Parties,

Whereas the preservation of artistic treasures is a concern of the community of States and it is important that such treasures should receive international protection;

Being convinced that the destruction of a master piece, whatever nation may have produced it, is a spiritual impoverishment for the entire international community;

Guided by the stipulations of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 concerning the protection of buildings dedicated to the arts;

Recognising that through the development of the technique of warfare monuments and works of art are in increasing danger of destruction, and that it is the duty of the High Contracting Parties to take steps to safeguard them from the destructive effects of war;

Being of opinion that such defensive action cannot be effectual unless it has already been prepared in time of peace organised both nationally and internationally;

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

.....

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties deem it to be incumbent upon every Government to organise the defence of historic buildings and works of art against the foreseeable effects of war, and undertake, each for his own part, to prepare that defence in time of peace.

Article 2.

1. The High Contracting Parties agree to inform one another, whenever they see their way to do so, of the steps taken, prepared, or contemplated by their respective administrations in execution of Article 1 of the present Convention.
2. The administrations of the Contracting States may, if they so desire, secure the technical collaboration of the International Museums Office in organising the protection of their artistic and historic treasures.

Article 3.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce into their military regulations and instructions such recommendations as may ensure that historic buildings and works of art are respected.
2. Public authorities and military commands shall take steps to impress this conception of respect upon their troops, in order that the latter may co-operate in protecting historic buildings and works of art.
3. The High Contracting Parties undertake to take steps to punish in time of war any person looting or damaging monuments and works of art.
4. They will communicate to one another the texts of such laws or regulations as they may have enacted in application of this Article.

Article 4.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any act of hostility directed against any refuge that a High Contracting Party may have designated in his territory to shelter in time of war works of art or of historic interest that may be threatened by military operations.
2. The number of such refuges shall be limited; they may take the form either of buildings erected for the purpose or of existing historic buildings or groups of buildings.
3. To secure immunity, refuges must:
 - (a) be situated at a distance of not less than 20 kilometres from the most likely theatres of military operations, from any military objective, from any main line of communication, and from any large industrial centre (this distance may be reduced in certain cases in countries with a very dense population and small area);
 - (b) have already been notified in time of peace;
 - (c) not be used directly or indirectly for purposes of national defence;
 - (d) be open to international inspection during hostilities.

4. The military authorities shall have access to the refuges at any time for the purpose of satisfying themselves that they are not being used in any way contrary to the present Convention.

Article 5.

1. The High Contracting Parties, acknowledging it to be their joint and several duty to respect and protect all monuments of artistic or historic interest in time of war, agree to take all possible precautions to spare such monuments during operations and to ensure that their use or situation shall not expose them to attack.

2. Special protection shall be given to monuments or groups of monuments which:

- (a) are isolated from any military objective within a radius of 500 metres;
- (b) are not directly or indirectly used for purposes of national defence;
- (c) have already been notified in time of peace;
- (d) are open to international inspection during hostilities.

Article 6.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he is prepared to conclude with any other High Contracting Party, on a reciprocal basis, special agreements extending the immunity granted to refuges to certain monuments or groups of monuments the preservation of which, although they do not satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 4, is of fundamental importance to the international community.

Article 7.

1. Refuges to which immunity has been granted and buildings enjoying the special protection provided for in Article 5, paragraph 2, shall be distinguished by a protecting mark.

2. This mark shall take the form of a light blue triangle inscribed in a white disc.

3. The location and degree of visibility of protecting marks shall be left to the judgment of the authorities responsible for defence.

4. The affixing of protecting marks in time of peace shall be optional.

5. The High Contracting Parties undertake to guard against any misuse of protecting marks, and to punish the same should occasion arise.

6. Monuments and museums shall be brought to the notice of the civil population, who shall be requested to protect them, and of the occupying troops, who shall be informed that they are dealing with buildings the preservation of which is the concern of the entire international community.

7. The manner in which this shall be done is left to the judgment of national authorities. In the case, however, of buildings to which special protection cannot be granted, the marks provided must be different from that described in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that historic buildings and works of art shall be immune from reprisals.

Article 9.

1. Should a State which is at war with another State feel called upon to place under shelter in the territory of another country all or any of the works of art in its possession, the High Contracting Parties agree to grant immunity to the means of transport employed for that purpose, provided that the transfer is carried out under international supervision.

2. A belligerent State shall enjoy this immunity once only in respect of each work of art, and only in the direction of the country according to hospitality.

3. During transport and while stored abroad, works of art shall be exempt from confiscation and may not be disposed of either by the depositor or by the depositary.

Article 10.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising the necessity of extending the protection contemplated by this Convention to historic buildings and works of art threatened by disturbances or armed conflicts within a country, agree as follows:

1. They may lend their friendly assistance to the contending parties for the purpose of safeguarding the threatened historic and artistic treasures.

2. They may receive and shelter in their respective territories works of art coming from a country in which civil strife is prevalent, and endangered by acts arising out of such strife.

3. Museums and collections of a public character may store works of art abroad during a period of civil strife. So long as such works remain abroad, the museums which deposited them shall be deemed their owners. Such deposits shall not be restored until the civil strife is at an end.

During transport and for the period of their deposit, such works of art shall be exempt from confiscation, and may not be disposed of either by the depositor or by the depositary.

4. Works of art in private ownership may receive protection in foreign territory, provided that they are there deposited on the responsibility and through the agency of a national museum or collection of a public character. The same rules concerning deposit and restoration shall apply, and restoration may be effected only through the agency of the depositing institution.

Article 11.

1. International Commissions of Inspection shall satisfy themselves while military operations are proceeding that no breach of the provisions of this Convention is committed.

2. Offences committed in breach of the provisions of this Convention shall be established by the International Commission of Inspection operating in the territory in which they were committed.

3. Details of the constitution and operation of these Commissions are laid down in the Regulations for the execution of this Convention.

Article 12.

1. The High Contracting Parties agree to meet from time to time in general conference to decide conjointly upon measures for ensuring the application of this Convention, and to review, if necessary, the Regulations for its execution.

2. The General Conference shall appoint its Standing Committee and Secretariat, whose powers in the intervals between sessions of the Conference shall be defined by the Regulations for the execution of this Convention.



Article 13.

In the event of disagreement between the belligerents as to the application of the provisions of this Convention, the Contracting States entrusted with the interests of the belligerents and the Standing Committee of the General Conference shall lend their good offices for the settlement of the dispute.

Final Provisions.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION

Article 1.

As soon as the Convention comes into force, there shall be drawn up an international list of commissioners to whom missions arising out of the execution of the Convention may be entrusted during the period of hostilities. This list shall consist of persons of acknowledged impartiality, selected by the Standing Committee of the General Conference on the nomination of qualified institutions in the contracting countries (Courts of Justice, Government Departments, Academies, Universities and Museums).

Article 2.

1. As soon as the Convention has been ratified, each of the High Contracting Parties shall designate the refuges which are to enjoy in his territory the immunity provided for in Article 4 of the Convention, and the monuments which are to enjoy the special protection provided for in Article 5, paragraph 2.

2. Each High Contracting Party shall send to the Standing Committee of the Conference a list of the refuges and monuments designated, together with the written approval of the International Verification Commission referred to in Article 4 of these Regulations.

Article 3.

1. The International Verification Commission shall certify that the refuges and monuments designated satisfy the conditions laid down in Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention respectively. It may also give an opinion on the number of refuges and the material conditions in which they are fitted up.

2. In the case of countries with a dense population and small area, it shall rest with the Commission to decide what minimum distance may be allowed between the refuges and the danger-points mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (a), of the Convention.

Article 4.

The International Verification Commissions shall consist of:

- (a) a representative of the State in whose territory the refuges and monuments have been designated;
- (b) a commissioner on the international list, appointed by the Standing Committee, who shall act as Chairman of the Commission;
- (c) a representative of each of such States as the Standing Committee may have named.

Article 5.

1. Applications for the appointment of a Verification Commission must be sent to the Standing Committee of the Conference, together with a list of the refuges and monuments designated. The Standing Committee shall immediately carry out the necessary consultations with a view to the definitive appointment of the Commission, which shall meet at the invitation of the Government concerned and at such place as the latter may appoint.

2. The Commission's work of verification shall be conducted on the spot, and shall, if it thinks this necessary, deal separately with each of the refuges and monuments designated.

3. The conclusions of the Verification Commission shall be delivered to the member of the Commission representing the Government concerned.

4. The conclusions of the Verification Commission must be unanimously agreed by the members present.

Article 6.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties who has made the declaration referred to in Article 6 of the Convention shall forward to the Standing Committee of the General Conference, as soon as he thinks fit, a list of the monuments or groups of monuments for which he desires to secure immunity.

2. The Standing Committee shall communicate this list to each of the High Contracting Parties, and shall lend them its good offices with a view to the conclusion, on a reciprocal basis, of the immunity agreements contemplated in Article 6 of the Convention.

Article 7.

1. For each of the Contracting States involved in the conflict, an International Commission of Inspection, as provided in Article 11 of the Convention, shall be appointed by the Standing Commission immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. It shall comprise: a commissioner from a neutral country, selected from the international list and appointed by the Standing Committee to act as Chairman of the Commission; a representative of the State in whose territory the inspection is to be carried out; and a representative (or his delegate) of the State to which the interests of the other belligerent in the same territory have been entrusted. This last-mentioned member may likewise be selected from among the commissioners on the international list belonging to neutral countries.

2. The Chairmen of International Commissions of Inspection, or their delegates, may at any time inspect refuges and monuments enjoying the special protection provided for in Article 5 of the Convention.

3. The Standing Committee may attach additional commissioners to the Chairman of the Commission, as the requirements of inspection may dictate.

4. The Chairmen of International Commissions of Inspection may consult experts whose advice seems to them necessary in the performance of the missions entrusted to them.

5. The conclusions of International Commissions of Inspection shall be adopted by majority vote. The representatives of the parties concerned shall have no vote.

6. The conclusions of International Commissions of Inspection shall be submitted to the Standing Committee, which shall communicate them to each of the High Contracting Parties, and shall decide whether they shall also be made public.

7. The Standing Committee shall decide upon the procedure to be followed for establishing breaches of or exceptions to the Convention for which no special provision has been made.

Article 8.

1. Works of art may not be transferred from one refuge to another unless this is necessary for their safety.
2. As soon as evacuation is completed, the protecting mark must be removed.

3. Exceptionally, should there be any obstacle to the transfer of works of art to a regular refuge, the responsible authorities shall decide what steps are to be taken to store them temporarily in a place of safety. Such temporary store may be shown by the protecting mark, which shall be affixed by the International Commission of Inspection, the latter having the sole right to affix it.

4. In occupied territories, any other exceptional measures that may be dictated by unforeseeable circumstances and by the necessity of preserving monuments and work of art must be taken with the agreement of the International Commission of Inspection.

5. In occupied territories, refuges and monuments enjoying *special protection* shall be under the supervision of the International Commission of Inspection of the occupying State.

6. The International Commission of Inspection, jointly with the authorities of the occupying State, shall take all necessary steps for the preservation of any monuments which may be damaged. Such steps shall not, however, amount to more than temporary strengthening.

Article 9.

During military occupation, the national staff appointed to preserve and guard refuges, museums, or monuments must be retained in their employment, unless there is any legitimate military reason for their dismissal. They shall, however, be in the same position in relation to the military authorities of occupation as the civil population of the occupied territories.

Article 10.

In the event of the transfer of works of art to the territory of a foreign country as provided in Article 9 of the Convention, the following rules shall apply:

1. Transport shall be carried out in collaboration with the International Commission of Inspection, to which an inventory of the works to be transferred shall be delivered.

2. The International Commission of Inspection shall give notice of the proposed transfer to the Standing Committee of the General Conference, which shall inform the other belligerent or belligerents. Transport shall not take place until the latter have been so informed.

3. The convoy shall be covered by the protecting mark, and accompanied by a delegate of the International Commission of Inspection, or by a neutral Commissioner appointed for the purpose by the Standing Committee.

4. For transport otherwise than by land, the Standing Committee shall lay down such additional rules as may be applicable in each particular case.

Article 11.

For the purposes of the application of Article 10 of the Convention, the Standing Committee of the Conference shall lend its good offices to the contending parties with a view to taking all necessary steps for the protection of monuments and works of art threatened by the operations.

Article 12.

1. The General Conference provided for in Article 12 of the Convention shall consist of one representative of each of the Contracting States.

2. The General Conference shall meet whenever necessary, but at least once in every five years. Any State may entrust its representation to another Contracting State, which shall in such case have as many votes as the number of States it represents.

3. The first session of the General Conference shall be held in the year following the entry into force of the Convention.

4. The Conference shall fix the number and the term of office of members of its Standing Committee, and shall designate the States from which they shall be drawn. Any State may entrust its representation to another State represented on the Standing Committee, and such State shall then have as many votes as the number of States it represents.

5. The General Conference shall decide all matters connected with the application and proper operation of the Convention, and in general all questions relating to the protection of the artistic and historic heritage of the international community in time of war.

6. The Standing Committee shall perform the functions assigned to it by the Convention.

7. In the intervals between sessions of the Conference, the Standing Committee shall settle all questions relating to the application of the Convention, except as the Conference may otherwise decide.

8. The Standing Committee shall meet whenever necessary, but at least once in each year.

9. The Standing Committee shall elect its Chairman and shall determine the powers to be vested in him and in the Secretariat of the Conference during the intervals between the Committee's sessions.

10. The chairmanship may not be held in time of war by a national of a belligerent country.

11. In time of war, any belligerent countries which are not represented on the Standing Committee shall appoint representatives, whose term of office shall come to an end as soon as their respective countries cease to be belligerents. If, however, it is impossible to balance the votes of the representatives of the belligerent countries on the Standing Committee, the voices of all of them shall become purely advisory. If the number of deliberative voices is thereby reduced to less than three, the Standing Committee may unanimously co-opt members belonging to neutral countries as substitutes for other Contracting States.

12. The decisions of the Conference and of the Standing Committee shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present; but unanimity must be secured for decisions of the Conference involving the special interests of Contracting States.

13. Two-thirds of the members of the General Conference and of the Standing Committee shall form a quorum.

14. The General Conference and the Standing Committee shall themselves determine the venue of their meetings. Any State may invite the General Conference and the Standing Committee to hold their sessions in its territory.

15. In time of war, if the State in whose territory the Secretariat has its headquarters is a belligerent, the Standing Committee shall decide whether it shall be transferred to the territory of another State.

16. Any High Contracting Party may at any time call the attention of the Standing Committee to any circumstance affecting the application or proper operation of the measures contemplated by the Convention.

17. In the discharge of their duties under the Convention, members of International Commissions of Inspection, Commissioners entrusted with missions, and members of the Standing Committee and the Secretariat shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities belonging to international agents.

Appendix 3

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 1937/38, the Institute has, in the field of intellectual rights, pursued its activities in connection with the following questions:

- (a) Universal charter of authors' rights;
- (b) Rights of artistic performers;
- (c) Publishers' contracts.

The Institute participated in the annual meeting, held at Paris on June 11th, 1937, of the Committee of representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.

(a) UNIVERSAL CHARTER OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS

The preliminary stage in the organisation of a conference to draw up a universal convention on authors' rights may be regarded as completed. The Belgian Government, having decided to convene a Diplomatic Conference for this purpose on the occasion of the forthcoming Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, has now published the first volume of preliminary documents, which cover all the preparatory work. This volume was sent by the Belgian Government in May 1938 to all countries, whether or not parties to one of the existing conventions. The first step in the diplomatic preparation has therefore been taken, and it is much to be hoped that the notion of a universal convention will meet with a favourable reception everywhere, this being highly desirable in order that the world-wide and effective protection of authors' rights may be achieved.

The International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies, at its Paris Congress (June 14th to 19th, 1937) reaffirmed its earlier resolution, adopted at the Berlin Congress, and urged its affiliated societies to draw the attention of the competent authorities in the various countries to the great importance of the universal protection of authors' rights on the basis of the co-ordination of the existing international conventions. Similarly, the Second International Congress of Comparative Law (The Hague, August 4th to 11th, 1937) supported the proposal for a universal convention.

(b) RIGHTS OF ARTISTIC PERFORMERS

In pursuance of the decisions of the Institute's Committee of Experts, the Institute, through the agency of the International Committee on Intellectual Rights, drew the attention of the International Labour Office to the present position in regard to this matter, in the hope of inducing the Office to consider the possibility of bringing the action of the International Labour Organisation in this field to a close before the Brussels Conference takes place or, alternatively, of its taking an active part in the work of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention. The Committee supported this decision in a resolution, to which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office gave effect by deciding, at its eighty-second session (February 1938), to call together during 1938 a Committee of Experts consisting of representatives of international institutions interested in this question.

(c) PUBLISHERS' CONTRACTS

In 1929, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation undertook an enquiry, by means of a questionnaire, on the subject of publishers' contracts. The questionnaire pointed out that the object in view—*i.e.*, the protection of authors against exploitation by assignees—could be secured either by means of legislation, or by means of a model contract.

The Second International Congress of Comparative Law (The Hague, August 1937) gave further consideration to this question and adopted a resolution in which both methods are adumbrated. It reaffirmed the desirability of laying down international regulations of a public character in the matter of publishers' contracts, and at the same time expressed the hope that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would, in conjunction with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, resume its enquiries and draw up a model international contract applicable not only to publishers' contracts, but also to "all forms of reproduction and circulation of intellectual works".

The First Committee of the eighteenth session of the Assembly of the League (Geneva, September 1937) recommended that the two Institutes should undertake this study. This recommendation has now been acted upon.

Appendix 4

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

REPORT BY M. JULIEN CAIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The Bureau of the Advisory Committee of Professional Workers met at the International Labour Office on Thursday, April 28th, 1938, at 3 p.m., to consider the questions coming within the competence of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and appearing on the agenda of the Committee, whose next meeting is to take place early in 1939.

The Bureau examined in turn each of the questions on the agenda:

- (1) Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants;
- (2) Moral right of intellectual workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts;
- (3) Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference;
- (4) Compensation for intellectual workers whose posts are abolished after long service owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking;
- (5) Protection of titles and professional organisation for veterinary surgeons;
- (6) Maintenance, in the event of a change of employment, of pension rights in the course of being acquired by intellectual workers.

The Bureau of the Committee is of opinion that a more complete solution for Question No. 1 is not at present feasible.

In regard to Question No. 2, it feels that, pending the projected revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the discussion of this problem from the point of view of the international organisation of labour cannot profitably be reopened.

Note was taken of Point No. 3. In regard to Point No. 4, it does not think, in the absence of new facts, that the Committee can at present reopen the matter.

Note was taken of Point No. 5.

In regard to Point No. 6, it is of opinion that the Committee might be asked to consider this problem on the basis of a preliminary report by the International Labour Office.

The question of unemployment amongst intellectual workers did not appear on the agenda. I thought it my duty to point out that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is following this matter with the closest attention, and that it would be desirable for the Advisory Committee to continue its investigation of all matters connected with this problem.

I laid special stress on the value which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation attaches to university statistics (students, degrees, closed markets and employments). I gathered that the members of the Bureau of the Committee took a keen interest in the scheme prepared by the Advisory Committee of the International Committee on University Statistics.

Appendix 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND TO THE GOVERNING BODY

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I. OBSTACLES TO INTELLECTUAL LIFE

PROPOSAL OF THE SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

At the suggestion of Sir Frank HEATH, a Committee was formed during the Second General Conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up a list of the chief obstacles to intellectual intercourse between nations. This Committee did not have time to do more than transmit to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the suggestions received from the delegations of Austria, the United States, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, together with a resolution calling for the study, "with the collaboration of the National Committees, of the obstacles to Intellectual Co-operation and of measures calculated to eliminate or attenuate those obstacles". It further proposed the creation of a special committee, which has since been formed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to direct this work.

(A) Among the questions mentioned in the memoranda transmitted to the Conference of National Committees, a first group concerns the political and economic obstacles to intellectual intercourse and international understanding.

It does not seem necessary to institute an enquiry among the National Committees on this problem, for it receives constant attention on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and determines a large part of its programme. It has been examined at several "Conversations" and meetings held under the auspices of the International Committee.

The present activities of the International Studies Conference, moreover, are devoted to the thorough examination of the major economic obstacles to the establishment of peace.

As regards the present obstacles to intellectual intercourse, political and economic conditions play a part the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasised. It is indeed possible to draw up a list of technical measures which can be taken in many directions to improve intellectual contacts, or the equipment placed at the disposal of intellectual workers, or cultural exchanges of all sorts. But the defects which these measures are intended to remedy are almost always due to budgetary restrictions or to precautions dictated by economic nationalism, and sometimes also to political disagreements between States.

The obstacles to intellectual life can be most effectively combated in the field of intellectual rapprochement and better international understanding, by endeavouring to remedy the political or commercial anomalies which set peoples against one another and which increase to a dangerous degree the difficulties caused by the transformation of the conditions of life and the adaptation to new situations which is necessary in so many fields.

It is easy to find examples. The question of student exchanges provides an excellent instance. The statistics, in spite of their defects, show a very considerable decline, since 1930, in the number of students visiting foreign countries. It is true that this decline has been partly offset by the ingenuity and initiative displayed in developing the system of holiday courses, which promote fruitful contacts among students. The fact remains, however—especially if allowance is made for a certain movement of student refugees and for student trips organised in connection with clearing agreements—that, on the whole, visits to foreign countries by young people of university age have been appreciably curtailed. This situation is unquestionably due to causes of largely political or economic origin—restrictions on the free circulation of currency; impoverishment of intellectual workers, whose children generally formed a large proportion of students going abroad; instability of rates of foreign exchange and of economic life in general; the anxiety caused by the political situation; academic unemployment, which serves as a pretext for refusing applications for the exchange of student employees and for visits *au pair*; reduction of the income of foundations and funds for travelling scholarships; refusal in certain countries to permit certain classes of students to go abroad; restrictions on the freedom of association which practically cut off the students of certain countries from international youth movements.

Thus far it has not been possible to do more than seek means of attenuating this threat to intellectual life. These means should undoubtedly be multiplied. Among them may be mentioned clearing agreements; facilities granted for journeys of study in certain countries; the stipulations of many bilateral intellectual agreements on the granting of scholarships; the recent suggestion that it should be possible to conclude contracts covering all expenses for a year of study, so that students wishing to go abroad may at least be freed from uncertainty as to the amount of money which they will have to spend. A certain number of other similar measures have been taken, which the Intellectual Co-operation movement is doing its best to encourage. But the fundamental remedy for this evil, as for many other evils which beset intellectual intercourse or, more generally, intellectual work itself, is of another order. The obstacles to intellectual life can be attacked effectively only by transforming the conditions of life in general and of international relations.

(B) There remain many particular problems of a technical nature on which action can be taken. Many of them are already being dealt with by means of enquiries or studies by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; solutions have been recommended on various occasions by the International Committee and also by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Not to speak of major problems, such as unemployment among intellectuals and the educational functions of the Press, the radio and the cinema, we may mention the following questions:

(1) *Libraries.* — Quite apart from the financial restrictions affecting libraries, to an extent which varies from one country to another, but which is very severe in many cases, much can still be done to promote international co-ordination and understanding. The Institute has already had occasion to deal with the following points:

- (a) Establishment of national information services, and international co-ordination of these services;
- (b) Compulsory deposit of books on behalf of libraries;
- (c) Lending within countries and between countries.

While great progress has been made in the matter of lending within countries, there is still much room for improvement in relations between countries. Steps to remedy this situation have been taken by the Committee of Library Experts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and by the International Federation of Librarians' Associations. Notable improvements have thus been obtained, including exemption from Customs duties; but carriage charges are still extremely high. The organisation of exchanges is defective: they still take place through diplomatic channels in many instances, and require much time.

(d) Exchanges of publications. — Although covered by a convention, exchanges of official publications are slow and inadequate. A detailed study on this subject by Professor RACOVITZA was submitted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in 1930. It would be desirable to extend to scientific publications the provisions relative to exchanges of official publications.

(2) *Archives.* — Difficulty of access to public archives. Inadequacy of archive services in certain countries. Question of compulsory deposit.

(3) *Documentation.* — Necessity of selective bibliographies. Need for specialised libraries and centres.

- (4) Various restrictions on the exportation or lending of works of art and of antiquities.
- (5) International difficulties in regard to excavations and archæological expeditions.

The two last-mentioned problems have been and still are the object of steady activity on the part of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The same remark applies to the four following questions:

- (6) Excessive demands by authors and publishers in connection with the translation of their works.
- (7) Ignoring in certain countries of the moral rights of foreign authors.
- (8) Inadequacy of international protection of scientific discoveries and inventions.
- (9) Radio propaganda directed against other countries, or contrary to good international understanding.

(C) The National Committees, at their General Conference last year, called attention to a number of obstacles, chiefly legal and administrative, which, although they are indirect consequences of the world crisis, may be dealt with by international action. Among them are all the restrictions on visits and residence of intellectuals in foreign countries; measures forbidding the entry of books, films, newspapers and reviews; the charging of high transport rates and Customs duties on printed matter—the facilities provided by the World Postal Convention (Stockholm, 1924) and the exemptions from Customs duties requested by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation are far from being universally applied—and the severe limitations imposed on the exercise of intellectual professions by foreigners.

II. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

A. — *Development of the Conference.*

The International Studies Conference, which is organised as an international body, has continued to develop satisfactorily during the year. Its progress has been marked by the extension of its activities to additional countries, a better co-ordination of its investigations, and an increase in its budget, thanks to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation.

(a) At its Eleventh Session, held at Prague,¹ the Conference elected two new members, both of which represent South-American States. The influence already exercised by the Conference in Europe in promoting the study of international politics is therefore extending to South America. The two new members are the Chilean Institute for International Studies, recently constituted at Santiago, and the Mexican Committee for the Scientific Study of International Relations. Representatives of these two institutions attended the Prague Session.

¹ May 23rd-27th, 1938.

Three new national committees, which do not yet fulfil the conditions necessary for their admission to membership of the Conference, also took part in the Prague meetings; they will henceforward be fully associated with the scientific studies at present in progress. These committees have been formed in Belgium, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It is of interest to note that all the Central European countries are thus represented at the Conference.

The negotiations opened a few years ago with institutions in Japan will shortly culminate in the formation of a Co-ordinating Committee in that country. Japanese observers attended the Prague discussions. Conversations with China and Egypt are also progressing satisfactorily, and, in all probability, it will be possible to envisage the admission of a few more Latin-American countries next year. Brazil has already been represented at the Paris and Prague Conferences by observers, and there is reason to hope that a committee will shortly be formed at Rio de Janeiro. The outlook is also very promising with regard to the Argentine Republic.

In preparing the subject to be debated at the next Conference—"Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace"—it will probably be possible to secure the assistance of Greek, Finnish and Estonian scholars.

Besides these new participations, it is no less encouraging to be able to record the progress made by the institutions which are already members of the Conference; as in previous years, they have continued to publish abundant material on international relations in their periodicals, booklets and scientific works, making known the results of the researches which they entrust either to scholars working individually, or to study groups. The year has also been marked by various new enterprises: the Norwegian and Swedish Committees, for example, have started a series of information pamphlets which have already taken a place in the public life of their country. In Switzerland, a new institution devoted to the study of international relations has been organised at Basle, while negotiations are proceeding with a view to the creation of similar institutions at Zurich and Berne. These developments will sooner or later result in the transformation of the Swiss Committee—at present composed of experts—into a Co-ordinating Committee which will be eligible for membership of the Conference.

(b) These activities, like the organisation of the scientific work of the Conference, have been very largely facilitated by the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, which voted a lump sum of \$100,000 to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the period 1937-1939. This grant is intended to cover the expenses of the Conference secretariat, ensure the execution of a programme of research in the international field, and assist the national groups participating in the Conference in the preparation of the scientific memoranda which they are placing at the disposal of the General Rapporteur on "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace", Professor J. B. CONDLIFFE. In agreement with the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, a sum of \$30,000 has been reserved for these groups and is being distributed among them by a committee composed of the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. Malcolm W. DAVIS), the General Rapporteur of the Conference, and the Director of the Institute. This committee also takes decisions regarding the utilisation of the \$30,000 assigned to international co-ordination, the Committee meetings to be held for this purpose, the work of international experts and the expenses of the General Rapporteur and of the two Secretary-Rapporteurs, Dr. CHRISTOPHERSEN and M. PIATIER.

In making this grant, the Rockefeller Foundation gave evidence of its interest in the activities which the Conference is carrying on in the sphere of international relations, and of the importance which it attaches to the examination of current problems, and to seeking elements for their solution which would make it possible to improve present relations between nations and gradually dispel the difficulties that constitute a menace to peace.

(c) Thanks to this support, it has been possible to improve the working machinery of the Conference very considerably, particularly by a better centralisation of the research undertaken on "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace". A programme Committee, appointed by the Conference in 1937 and composed of experts nominated by eight member institutions, is responsible for the scientific part of this international co-ordination. It thus assists the General Rapporteur and the Executive Committee, which was also appointed by the Conference and which is generally responsible for this work in the interval between sessions.

The Programme Committee has drawn up, on the basis of the proposals made by the General Rapporteur, a minimum plan of research to be followed by all the national groups participating in the Conference. This plan provides that each of the national groups shall prepare a synthetic study on the economic policy pursued by its own country during the last ten years or so, indicating the economic, political and social factors determining that policy, and the international consequences that have resulted.

The scientific conference to be held in 1939 will thus be in possession of homogeneous documentation covering the essential aspects of the problem. These studies are to be in the hands of the General Rapporteur by January 1st, 1939, and, with the help of this valuable basic material, he will prepare the discussions to be held at the study meetings. These discussions will therefore bear on concrete problems, and on the essential difficulties which are encountered in the economic sphere of international life.

In accordance with the practice adopted with good results at previous Conferences, the preparatory work done by the national groups will be completed by supplementary investigations conducted by international experts. One of the most important studies in this series, that of exchange restrictions, their causes, application and consequences, is already well under way. Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, German, Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Yugoslav experts are collaborating in this study on the basis of the plan drawn up by the General Rapporteur, who is ensuring the requisite liaison and co-ordination, and approved by the Programme Committee. The list of supplementary investigations to be undertaken by experts includes a certain number of other questions, notably the methods adopted for the bilateral negotiation of commercial

agreements, international loans as instruments of international policy, and various demographic or industrial aspects of the problem.

The Prague Conference devoted two meetings, under the chairmanship of Mr. Malcolm W. DAVIS, to a review of the work in progress in connection with "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace". It had before it the progress reports sent in by all the Conference members and the comprehensive report prepared by Professor J. B. CONDLIFFE. This preliminary discussion made it possible to clear up a number of points in connection with the studies to be furnished by the national groups in accordance with the suggestions made by the Programme Committee. In all probability, therefore, the dispersion of effort which was still evident during the preparation of the studies on "Peaceful Change"—a far wider subject than that now being investigated—will be avoided. The essential points of comparison between these parallel studies can already be discerned.

(d) *Danubian Group*. — The Danubian group of economic experts is continuing, within the framework of the Conference, the work announced last year. A new rapporteur, Professor WAGNER of Basle, will be responsible for its general presentation.

Since the first part of the programme which the experts set out to accomplish came to an end with the Chronologies of economic and political events in the Danubian Basin (1918-1936), now being published, and the statistical data and commentaries on external trade and the evolution of prices, the work which they propose to undertake during 1938 will be devoted to a study of the following questions: different forms of productive activity in the Danubian countries—agriculture, industry, forests and mines; public finance, with special reference to currency and banking, balance of payments, balance of capital. Demographic questions are also included in the programme of work for 1938.

Arrangements have been made for liaison to be maintained between Professor WAGNER and the General Rapporteur of the Conference on "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace", in order to avoid all possible overlapping between the researches undertaken by the Danubian experts and the studies of the Conference in general.

The completion of the work assigned to the Danubian group has been provided for by the grant of a credit of \$25,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, and, as in previous years, the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment will also contribute to the expenses of this group.

It should be pointed out that the Danubian experts are engaged on an entirely new survey; that they are collecting first-hand scientific documentation; and that the general results arrived at will reveal the true situation with regard to economic relations between the Danubian States.

At their last meeting, held on April 22nd and 23rd, 1938, the experts examined the new situation created by the absorption of Austria by Germany; they were unanimously of the opinion that the scientific and practical value of their researches and of the synthetic study entrusted to the Rapporteur fully justified the pursuit of the enquiry initiated in the five countries which continue to collaborate in the work of this group.

B. — *The Prague Conference.*

At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, the Eleventh Session of the Conference was held at Prague from May 23rd to 27th, 1938, under the chairmanship of Dr. Anton BOHAČ, Vice-President of the National Office of Statistics and Professor at the Charles University, Prague.

Apart from an administrative meeting and the meetings concerned with "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace", held under the chairmanship of Mr. Malcolm W. DAVIS, who was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Conference was devoted entirely to the university teaching of international relations. It thus reached the end of a cycle of study begun in London in 1935 and continued in Madrid two years ago. The theoretical questions having been fully discussed at those two sessions, it had been decided that the Prague Conference should concentrate its attention more particularly on the practical aspects of this teaching.

A preliminary memorandum had been prepared last year by Sir Alfred ZIMMERN, the General Rapporteur for this question, and circulated to all the Conference members; it drew their attention to the points which they were to examine in their memoranda and, with a view to the final discussions, formulated the five following questions:

- (1) What are the academic subjects included within the orbit of International Relations?
- (2) What are the methods adopted for teaching these subjects as part of the study of International Relations?
- (3) What is the influence exerted by the existing academic organisation upon the teaching of International Relations?
- (4) What are the main obstacles to the organisation of this teaching (political, financial and other obstacles)?
- (5) What means are there for utilising the publications of the Conference for the study of the academic teaching of International Relations?

The written documentation received before the Conference consisted of twenty-three special memoranda and had the advantage of being both of high quality and sufficiently concise for it to be easily assimilated by all the participants. Sir Alfred ZIMMERN had, moreover, already brought out the fundamental ideas and, in order to facilitate the discussions, had prepared an agenda dividing the study meetings reserved for this question into two main parts: firstly, the

nature and subject-matter of international relations as an academic branch; secondly, the methods of teaching international relations and the problems of university administration.

This part of the Conference's proceedings was presided over by Professor Dietrich SCHINDLER, of Zurich University. A notable feature of these meetings was the admirably clear exchange of views between professors representing different nationalities and branches of learning, but all closely concerned with the study and teaching of contemporary international relations in one or other of their aspects.

The introductory note drafted by Sir Alfred ZIMMERN suggested, with regard to the first part of the discussion, which was to be devoted to the definition of the subject-matter of international relations, that the participants should answer a series of fundamental questions: Is International Relations a normative study? Is it concerned with values? Is International Relations a purely descriptive study or does it aim at framing generalisations? Is it a study of World Affairs, or is it the study of the relations between States? How can its scope be delimited? What is the relationship between the study of International Relations and the study of International Law? Each of these points gave rise to a lively and keen discussion, and, though there was no question of attempting to reach unanimity of opinion, very marked progress was made in the definition of this branch of teaching. The educational problem and the question of university administration furnished an opportunity for comparing a number of experiments that had been made in various countries and the results achieved, both from the standpoint of the teacher and that of the student. The main conclusions arrived at during the four days of discussion were summed up at the closing meeting in a masterly report by Sir Alfred Zimmern; this report appeared in the June number of the *Bulletin Coopération intellectuelle*.

Taken in conjunction with the material which was assembled for the previous sessions of the Conference, the work accomplished at Prague constitutes a valuable contribution to the study of a contemporary university problem, the satisfactory solution of which may have a far-reaching influence on the guidance of university youth. The administrative meeting which brought the session to a close therefore decided that a comprehensive publication should set forth systematically the results of these studies.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

The problem of a rational system for the placing of university graduates, in harmony with the economic and cultural needs of the different countries, was considered by the International Committee last year. The problem had to be faced in its most acute form—that of unemployment among young graduates. The Committee of Directors of Higher Education, as soon as it was formed, took up the study of overcrowding in the universities. It examined the possibility of obtaining adequate university statistics, giving, for each country, at least certain minimum data which would make international comparisons possible. The Institute, for its part, began to gather and to publish in its monthly bulletin information concerning the measures taken in the different countries to combat unemployment among university graduates. A special number, published in 1935, gave the most complete documentation on the struggle against intellectual unemployment that has yet been brought together.

But, however necessary it may be to combat unemployment by appropriate means—the most effective of which is the creation of jobs—we must not lose sight of the real problem, which is general for all countries and for all periods, that of the organisation of the employment market for graduates of institutions of higher education. Unemployment is only an indirect and negative aspect of this problem; and some countries are still free from it. It is dangerous chiefly because of the individual sufferings, the waste of human resources and the social perils which it engenders.

The great question which each country has to answer—whether or not it suffers from unemployment—is: what intellectual equipment does the modern State need for the direction and development of its economic and cultural life? This problem is of vital importance from the national point of view, and no less serious from the international standpoint. A comparison of the present situations in the different countries and of the solutions proposed reveals quite definitely that in certain countries the intellectual equipment is inadequate, while in other countries it is over-developed.

The reply to the question stated above should indicate the classes of intellectual profession which are needed for a country's equipment, their numerical size, their probable evolution, and, finally, the means of ensuring their formation. All this requires the existence of statistics of students and graduates of institutions of higher education and, of course, a thorough knowledge of school and university organisation.

The future graduate begins a period of study of four to ten years, sometimes at the moment when the rest of his generation are completing their vocational training. These studies are costly and highly specialised. They open to each graduate only a relatively restricted field of professional activities, and their quality may affect the cultural future of the nation. These various considerations show the immense importance, in the examination of problems of intellectual equipment, of a profound knowledge of school and university organisation. The question of unemployment among intellectuals is essentially a university problem.

It is therefore not surprising that this question has hitherto been studied chiefly by university people. The Bureaux of University Statistics in France and in Belgium, the committees which have examined the question of the overcrowding of the liberal professions in the Netherlands, in Poland, in Sweden and elsewhere, are, or have been, composed, for the most part, of university professors and officials of higher education. Unemployment among workmen and unemployment among

intellectuals has almost everywhere been dealt with by different authorities. Even the International Labour Office, which is so attentive to the grave problem of unemployment, has not been able to do more than touch upon the problem of unemployment among intellectual workers. This has not, however, prevented it from placing its vast experience at the service of the various international meetings which have taken up the problem of unemployment among intellectuals, notably that which was held in 1935 by the Committee of International Student Organisations. It was this meeting which asked the Institute to create a permanent service for the study of the intellectual employment market.

This service has actually been at work since last year, in close connection with the university service of the Institute, and in collaboration likewise with its school service. Certain activities of the university service, indeed, bring it into close touch with the work of the International Bureau of University Statistics.¹ It will be sufficient to mention the work of the Committee of Directors of Higher Education, devoted in part to the problem of overcrowding in the universities, to university statistics, and to the organisation of higher education; that of the International Conference of Higher Education; and that which will be entrusted to the Standing Committee on Higher Education, which is to continue the work of the Conference. The school service of the Institute, for its part, has undertaken and completed an international enquiry on the reorganisation of secondary education systems, which is one of the remedies proposed for overcrowding in higher education.

The activity of the International Bureau of University Statistics has thus far taken two chief forms. It has organised enquiries, the results of which have been published at regular intervals in the monthly bulletin of the Institute; and it has sought, by negotiations with the authorities of different countries, to promote the creation of national bureaux to study the intellectual employment market, and in particular to develop statistics regarding students and graduates, which are indispensable in dealing with this problem. The recent numbers of the bulletin of the Institute contain numerous communications from the International Bureau of University Statistics.

The negotiations undertaken with the different countries have not thus far produced the desired results. Committees have been formed, it is true, in various countries, but their work is not progressing at the pace required by the urgency of the questions with which they have to deal. The very novelty of these studies is the greatest obstacle to getting the work started. Thus the International Bureau of University Statistics has the following tasks to perform: (a) to specify the work to be undertaken by the different national organisations; (b) to supply them with information regarding proposals particularly worthy of interest; (c) to suggest to them methods of study and to supply them with instruments of work. This international action can produce satisfactory results; but at the same time due consideration must be given, as far as possible, to the special circumstances of each country. To draw up a programme of work, the Institute has called a meeting, to be held at the beginning of November 1938, of a Committee of Experts composed of all the persons who have so far dealt systematically with the questions which concern the International Bureau of University Statistics. This Committee, to which the International Labour Office has kindly consented to send representatives, will form the nucleus of a permanent advisory committee, which will be called upon to guide the activities of the International Bureau of University Statistics.

The programme of this meeting is as follows:

1. Statistics regarding students.
2. Statistics on graduates of institutions of higher education.
3. Special study of the employment market for graduates of institutions of higher education.
4. International liaison among university statistical bureaux.

Preliminary reports have already been promised by the members attending this meeting. Without wishing to anticipate the results of the Committee's work, it may be expected that it will make it possible to establish a guide for the use of the national organs responsible for the study of the intellectual employment market. This guide will contain a clear summary of the functions of a national bureau of university statistics; it will describe the various methods employed for the study of the university employment market, and the minimum programme of statistics indispensable for these studies. The Institute will contribute an international bibliography of these questions, and a detailed documentation on the state of university statistics in some twenty countries.

IV. EDUCATION

I. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

A. — *International Conference of Higher Education.*

The final event of the "Intellectual Co-operation Month" in 1937 was the International Conference of Higher Education, held at the Institute. A hundred and fifty professors were present, representing 115 institutions of higher education in forty countries situated in three continents, in addition to the directors of higher education of fifteen countries.²

¹ This name was chosen to emphasise the analogy that exists between the functions of this service in the international field and those assumed at home by the existing national services—*e.g.*, in France (Bureau universitaire de statistique) and in Belgium (Bureau de statistiques universitaires).

² See the Institute publication, *Problèmes d'universités.*

B. — *Proposal for a Standing Committee on Higher Education.*

While the Conference raised a large number of problems, it was not in all cases able to study them completely in the limited time available. Moreover, other questions will arise before a second International Conference of Higher Education can be called. For these reasons, the Conference recommended the creation, under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of a Standing Committee on Higher Education, to be made up of a limited number of directors and representatives of universities and other institutions of higher education. The purpose of this Standing Committee would be to encourage direct and permanent contacts between the bureaux of higher education and the universities of the different countries, to keep itself informed of the development of higher education and of research, and to study the problems of general interest—and especially of organisation—which arise in these fields. Thus the work inaugurated under such favourable auspices would lead to permanent international collaboration among universities, which would undoubtedly provide a useful stimulus for their future development.

The Executive Committee, to which this proposal was submitted, approved it in principle and instructed the Institute to make the consultations necessary to the formation of the Committee, suggesting that its action should preferably be based upon national organisations pursuing in their respective countries the same ends which the Standing Committee proposes to attain in the international field. In the opinion of the Executive Committee, an international co-ordination of university organisations would gain in effectiveness if it were preceded by co-ordinations of the same type within the different countries. This solution appears all the more prudent because it makes it possible, in forming the Committee, to avoid a choice among university men which would necessarily be arbitrary. Moreover, it stresses the desirability of obtaining the indirect participation in the work of the future Standing Committee, through the National Co-ordinating Committees, of the largest possible number of professors in the different countries. The members of the Standing Committee would thus be the authorised spokesmen for university circles in their respective countries, and would furnish the Committee, on the questions placed on the agenda, with the results of the studies jointly carried out in those countries. The very diversity of the problems to be studied fully justifies the creation of national study organisations composed of representatives of various branches of learning and types of institution.

Such organisations already exist in a certain number of countries. In reply to the first enquiries of the Institute, other countries have stated that they are ready to create them. The negotiations begun will be continued, with the aim of ensuring the competence of the future committee rather than of increasing immediately the number of its members. It is probable that it can be created before next winter. As to its immediate working programme, the International Conference of Higher Education has already assigned it certain subjects. It would be expected, in particular, to undertake a study of the reorganisation of faculties, taking into consideration the new groupings which might be required by the extraordinary development of certain branches, by the appearance of new subjects, and by the needs of professional training.

It may further be noted that the International Conference of Higher Education, without specifying how often the future Standing Committee should meet, recommended that it should meet at regular intervals.

2. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS

A. — *Meeting of the Committee of the Organisations.*

The Committee held two plenary sessions in the course of the year. The *first* took place at the Secretariat of the League of Nations on October 28th and 29th, 1937. It was devoted chiefly to an examination of the project for an International "Conversation" for students.

The Committee endorsed the action undertaken by the International Student Service with a view to collecting funds to help Chinese students who were victims of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Large sums of money have been collected in the course of the year under the direction of the International Student Service and distributed among needy students in a spirit of complete neutrality.

The advantages offered to holders of the international student Press card were once more examined. The Institute was requested to continue its negotiations with the Government and university authorities of the different countries with a view to securing official recognition of this card. Several Governments have already replied favourably.

The campaign against unemployment among intellectuals also appeared on the agenda.

Finally, the Committee asked the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to approach the League of Nations Committee for Communications and Transit, on its behalf, with the request that it should support the suggestion made by the International Confederation of Students to the International Railway Union with a view to obtaining reduced rates for students travelling alone.

The *second plenary session* of the Committee (the thirteenth since its creation) took place at Luxemburg on May 25th, 1938, in connection with the International "Conversation". The greater part of the session was taken up with the statements made by the heads of the delegations concerning the activity of the federations affiliated to the Committee.

It was decided that a small meeting, for the purpose of preparing the agenda of the next plenary meeting of the Committee, should be held at the beginning of November 1938.

B. — *International "Conversation" for Students.*

The first International "Conversation" for Students organised by the Committee of International Student Organisations was held at Luxemburg from May 22nd to 25th, 1938.¹

¹ See the Institute's Bulletin *Coopération intellectuelle*, Nos. 89-90; and document A.6.1938, page 151.

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 number of courses announced is 160, distributed among the following countries: Austria 14, Belgium 3, Bulgaria 1, Czechoslovakia 5, Denmark 3, France 26, Germany 20, Great Britain 41, Greece 1, Hungary 4, Italy 14, Latvia 1, Netherlands 3, Poland 4, Roumania 2, Sweden 4, Switzerland 13, Yugoslavia 1. The subjects taught are practically the same as in previous years. The study of the languages, literature, civilisation and history of the countries in which the courses are given generally predominates; but the arts (music, drama, dancing, painting, etc.) and the political, technical and medical sciences also appear in the programme.

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. The aim of the Institute, in making known the arrangements made in the different countries for receiving foreign students or for sending their own students abroad, is to provide the university exchange organisations at regular intervals with the indispensable documentation as to facts and methods.

C. — *International University Documentation.*

The University Service devotes a large part of its time to meeting the increasingly numerous requests for information which it receives from all quarters on international university exchanges, systems and institutions of higher education, and conditions of study abroad.

4. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

It is not surprising that the major international associations and the Joint Committee which serves as the connecting link between them should primarily have devoted their attention this year, directly or indirectly, to the problem of peace. All their meetings dealt with that problem, in one or another of its aspects. The International Council of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Federation of Teachers, the Federation of Secondary Teachers, the University Federation for the League of Nations, “Pax Romana” and the Catholic Union for International Studies, at their respective Congresses, and the Joint Committee itself, defined their attitudes and their plans of action in the face of the perils which threaten the international community. The resolutions which they adopted form the basis of the action of all their national branches and of millions of members.

Among these active forces, the Joint Committee has continued, at its three annual meetings at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation or at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, to perform its function of centralisation and of distribution of tasks; it remains a decisive factor of cohesion among the associations. Its collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, moreover, grows constantly closer; the list of questions which it has placed on its agenda and on which it has instituted enquiries and adopted recommendations to be submitted to the major associations, proves the importance which it attaches to this work, and gives an idea of the value of the support which it provides. The Committee has taken part in the work now being done on the cinema, broadcasting, the teaching of modern languages, international travel and exchanges, adult education and the campaign against unemployment among intellectuals. Some of the member associations have devoted special attention to educational problems, notably to the problems of elementary education; others have organised important group travels for young people and students, exchanges of student employees and exchanges of professors, thus helping to attenuate the bad consequences of the decline in the number of lengthy visits of students to foreign countries. They have also contributed financially to the assistance of young people and students who have been victims of political events. Lastly, several of them have organised meetings devoted to the international problems which are of paramount importance in foreign policy, and to contacts between different civilisations, notably between the West and the Far East.¹

¹ At its meeting on July 5th, 1938, the Joint Committee adopted the following resolution:

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

“The Joint Committee,

“Convinced of the fundamental importance of imbuing young people not only with a social sense confined to their own nation, but also with a spirit of international understanding and collaboration;

“Pays a tribute to the work done by the Advisory Committee in connection with the teaching of history, geography and modern languages;

“Realising the close connection between the various subjects and the importance of promoting through them a better knowledge of the intellectual contributions of the various nations;

“Trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will consider the possibility of arranging for the methods of teaching letters, science and arts to be studied from this point of view.”

V. BROADCASTING¹

A. — INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY

Some of the experts who were consulted during the preliminary enquiry stressed the difficulties that would be encountered in organising, in present circumstances, transmissions dealing with international relations. In their opinion, the general public as a rule places its trust only in the recognised broadcasters and lecturers of its own country when international politics are concerned; furthermore, the public does not always show any marked interest in this kind of information. Even when international relays are given of political ceremonies or of official speeches by statesmen, the public at large derives scarcely any advantage from these manifestations other than that of having satisfied its legitimate curiosity.

These considerations emphasise the need for accompanying information of this description with every guarantee of impartiality and objectivity, leaving the broadcasting committees and organisations entirely free to choose, from among the various suitable subjects, those which they believe will be of more direct interest to the listeners of their own country.

It has accordingly been suggested, as a first step towards supplying information on international relations, that in periodical bulletins a *list of recent events* should be published, for the guidance of broadcasting organisations which raise an international problem of sufficient importance to merit the attention of the programme committees in the different countries.

These lists should not only draw attention to the events themselves, but also objectively define the problem or problems arising out of them, and indicate the sources (documents, articles and books) in which objective material can be found. The problems thus brought to the attention of the programme committees should be stated impartially without any comments as to subsequent developments.

It has been pointed out, in this connection, that if the problems which interest the great nations are generally known, the same cannot be said of the problems which concern the small nations, though they may be instructive to other countries by way of innovations or examples, or may later assume international importance. These are the problems which should be placed more particularly before radio listeners.

The information could be communicated to the programme committees by a central bureau, in the form of bulletins issued, say, once a month. The central bureau should have a correspondent in each country to keep it informed on the problems that arise there and on the events that take place. This suggestion was made by M. T. OEKSNEVAD, Director of the Information Service of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation. In the opinion of Mr. J. B. WHITTON, such a centre could also render a signal service by publishing lists of persons specially qualified to speak on different questions concerning their country. These lists would be kept up to date and communicated to the national broadcasting concerns.

It is certainly possible to carry this work still farther. For example, as has been pointed out by Professor Achille MESTRE, there are, among the questions suitable for discussion before the microphone, a certain number which, by virtue of their nature, can in no way lead to invidious controversy, or to objection on the part of any country. This is true of subjects involving, for instance, the description of organisations or a statement of indisputable facts. Mention should also be made of the observation formulated by M. Hartvig FRISCH: generally, when international relations are being discussed, emphasis is laid on the differences that exist between national points of view. Less consideration is given to the natural international relations which tend to bind peoples together, such as transit and communications, commerce, tourist traffic and exhibitions, Olympic games, technique and patents, public health measures, the international organisation of labour, copyright, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Œcumenical Church Councils, etc.—so many international links to which the attention of listeners cannot too often be drawn. These questions could be treated by persons belonging to different countries, regardless of nationality. When, on the contrary, it is a matter of dealing with problems open to controversy, which are likely to incite opposition between countries—the interpretation of Article XVI of the Covenant, for example—partisans of the different theories would have to be invited to speak in turn, care being taken to notify the public that the various aspects of one and the same problem are to be discussed by experts of different nationalities. What must at all costs be avoided when organising these “talks for foreign listeners” is giving the impression that a country or group of countries is addressing itself to another country or group of countries, otherwise the danger of giving offence immediately arises.

The discretion that must be exercised *in choosing* the speakers who are to inform the public on international relations is therefore a matter of vital importance in the organisation of these broadcasts. Whether it is a question of subjects likely to provoke bitter discussion or of problems scarcely likely to arouse any conflict of opinion, it is unanimously agreed that, in either case, these subjects cannot be dealt with successfully if the persons chosen to discuss them before the microphone are associated with polemics of any kind, which distort personal judgment and disturb the composure of speaker and listeners alike. These talks should be given by scholars and representatives of institutes of research who are accustomed to study problems in a spirit of impartiality regardless of any official influence whatsoever.

¹ This chapter of the Director's report gives an account of the Institute's work during the period 1937/38 and should be read in conjunction with the report of the Committee of Experts (which met at Geneva on June 17th and 18th, 1938) reproduced in document A.19.1938.XII.

It would be eminently desirable to organise *regular collaboration with institutions* concerned with the study of the political and economic sciences. This suggestion was made more particularly by Mr. J. B. WHITTON.

This collaboration, to be successful, would necessitate the support of two kinds of expert—those who know how to awaken the interest of the general public—that is, broadcasting experts—and the broadcasters of news bulletins; and, on the other hand, specialists in international relations, who know how to bring out the true significance of current events and to estimate their bearing. The broadcaster and the scholar are complementary: the former lacks the requisite science, while the expert on international problems is not, as a rule, gifted with the art of making his remarks comprehensible to the average listener.

In the United States, experiments have been made to ascertain which of two methods of collaboration between these two categories of experts gave the best results. The broadcaster can ask the scholar to furnish him with the data he requires for treating his subject; or, the specialist in international questions can ask the broadcaster to initiate him to the technique of the microphone. This latter method is by far the better. The broadcaster will, indeed, but very rarely impart the desired conviction to his talk, and, as a rule, does not possess that authority acquired by years of experience of international politics, economics and law. Scientific institutions could plan interesting programmes dealing with international problems; the person chosen to talk on these matters before the microphone should himself be a specialist belonging to an institution that has acquired a certain national or international reputation.

Some of these problems may be particularly complicated and may demand previous objective study. The necessary research would be entrusted to the institutions whose function it is precisely to elucidate these delicate and complex international questions. If the general public were kept informed on the work done by these intellectual centres, it would undoubtedly take an interest in such problems and in their solution. Handled with every possible guarantee of impartiality and scientific probity, these broadcasts on particularly delicate problems would help to restore calm in the mind of the public and give it an insight into equitable solutions.

It might even be possible to envisage collaboration between the institutes of study and research established in the different countries. This would be specially desirable when dealing with questions of more definite interest to a given group of countries, or in the case of problems of world importance which could be studied by an international institution having national study centres in these different countries.

Broadcasts devoted to international relations can be of three forms—documentary talks, round-table discussions and international biographical information.

(I) *Documentary Talks on Political, Economic and Social Facts.*

The experts¹ unanimously agree that these talks should take into account the special interests and traditions of the listeners of the country in which they are transmitted. As Mr. P. B. POTTER very rightly observed, a programme which is of no direct interest to listeners in the country in which it is broadcast will not only not be followed, but also will give listeners the regrettable impression that international relations of any kind are of very little importance to them. The experts therefore generally disapprove of comprehensive radio talks on international relations. These synthetic surveys are recommended only if they can be presented by specially qualified persons of world-wide repute.

Taking into account the question of the interest evoked among the public and the fact that this documentation, if it is to cover a large number of countries, would necessarily be of a superficial character, M. Hartvig FRISCH suggests that the subjects to be discussed should, at any rate to begin with, be divided into groups according to the areas specifically interested and the geographical position of the countries. The talks might be devoted to problems concerning, for example, the following principal European areas:

- (a) Countries with Atlantic seaboard;
- (b) Mediterranean countries;
- (c) Territories between the Rhine and the Elbe;
- (d) Scandinavian and Baltic countries;
- (e) Eastern European States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Active collaboration could be sought, in certain cases, more particularly within each of these groups. The Northern countries, for instance, have organised regular quarterly broadcasts for the transmission of information which they supply in accordance with definitely established rules. Each country drafts its own talk. Co-operation consists solely in the regular exchange of items of information among the five countries concerned.

When dealing with controversial questions, it would be most useful to plan international broadcasts in which different persons in turn would address various countries and express their views, thereby making it possible to approach the most delicate questions with the maximum guarantee of impartiality. As an example of this form of international collaboration, mention may be made of the international broadcasts that have been arranged in the United States during

¹ This does not refer to the Committee of Experts, whose report is reproduced in document A.19.1938.XII.

the last few years, in which distinguished specialists from various countries have spoken on the same subject. One of this series of international talks was given on September 19th, 1937, on the question of economic co-operation.

(2) *Round-table Broadcasts.*

When it is a matter of international problems of general scope affecting the very life of peoples, it might even be possible to arrange for a few persons of note and of different nationalities not only to explain their point of view, but also to hold a round-table discussion on a question of world interest. Experience proves that these discussions before the microphone are very popular among the listening public.

The subjects which might perhaps be chosen for these round-table discussions would be: colonies and raw materials, minorities, free trade and autarky, etc.

The discussions would need to be prepared and presented with the same care as that given to radio plays, and the text, after having been translated and communicated to the broadcasting services, should not merely be read by an announcer, but would gain by being recorded.

When circumstances permit, real discussions between experts of different nationality might even be broadcast. When planning these round-table discussions, useful reference could be made to the methods adopted by the University of Chicago, which transmits an item of this kind regularly every Sunday morning from 11.30 till 12. The persons invited to take part in the discussion—limited to three or four—meet two or three days beforehand to review the subject on which they are to speak and thus have an opportunity of defining their respective attitudes and making known their individual views. During these preliminary meetings, an outline plan of discussion should be drawn up and agreement reached as to the various points of the problem to be dealt with in the actual broadcast. The person who is to open the debate on each of these points should be chosen and the time to be allotted to its discussion fixed in advance. In order that the broadcast may assume the character of an informal conversation, no script should be prepared.

(3) *International Biographical Information.*

International biographies should be taken to mean the transmission of recordings of the voices of men famous in the political, economic and social, literary and scientific, artistic and moral fields. These men could be asked to give a brief survey of their career, or to express their views on a subject of international or deep human interest.

Each record should be accompanied by a text and a photograph of the speaker, for reproduction in the radio journals. These "voices of famous people" could be used to break the monotony of the programmes, due account being taken of the interest which the names of these celebrities awaken at the time in the different countries.

The records could be forwarded either to an international centre or to the national record repositories, and exchanged among the national broadcasting services.

The experts who specialise in radio technique also called attention to the *advantage of adopting this method of recording on discs or metal bands* for international broadcasts. The costs of broadcasting are considerably reduced; it is also possible to allow for the difference in times and to transmit these items without interfering with the arrangements of the national broadcasting service.

This method can be adopted not only for lectures and speeches, but also for documentary talks, including those in which several persons participate, and even for round-table discussions among a number of experts on international problems. Each record should, when exchanged, be accompanied by a text of the recording, so that the national radio services may, if necessary, translate the contents for the benefit of their national listeners.

B. — INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE SCIENCES

The broadcasting of information on scientific questions should be organised chiefly from the standpoint of the scientist and the institutions of scientific research, so that the general public may become acquainted with the results of their work.

There is a point of capital importance, however, that must not be overlooked: information of this kind will not achieve its purpose if it does not meet the wishes of listeners, if it is not of the quality they require or in keeping with the interest which they take in a given subject. This task is further complicated by the variety of listeners to be satisfied; besides the "man in the street", who has neither the patience nor the inclination to concentrate his attention on a difficult subject, there are persons who are eager for knowledge, but who do not possess an adequate general scientific training. Furthermore, there are listeners who have had a university education and who are anxious to be kept informed on the latest scientific discoveries.

Generally speaking, it is the interest shown by the general public much more than the standard of its scientific knowledge that should be taken into consideration in the selection of this information. It is for the lecturer to deal with his subject as simply as possible, to present the fundamental principles clearly while stressing certain new aspects of science.

In this respect, priority should be given to talks on recent *scientific discoveries*, and, in order that the information may be interesting, it should include very accurate details of current

scientific research and experiments and, above all, emphasise the human aspect of these discoveries.

The results obtained in this field by institutions for the popularisation of science, such as "Science Service" in the United States, and the programmes broadcast by Vienna under the title of "Wissenschaftliche Neuheiten", are particularly encouraging.

Opinions are divided as to whether it is desirable to plan, on the one hand, radio talks making known the contribution of each country to contemporary science, and on the other, talks on the outstanding scientific developments of the day. In view of the universal character of science, however, it is agreed that the persons who give these talks should not necessarily be chosen for their nationality, but rather for the subject in which they specialise. A scientist is very well informed on what is going on in his particular branch of research abroad as well as in his own country. The essential point is to choose broadcasters who are specially competent in their own branch of learning and have the gift of presenting their subject in clear and attractive language.

The experts consulted generally agree that these talks should be as brief as possible; each broadcast should last ten minutes, with a maximum of fifteen minutes. They should be given at more or less regular intervals, say every three weeks.

As regards the scientific subjects to be dealt with, the following list, drawn up by Mr. J. B. S. HALDANE, Professor at London University, and M. Sem SAELAND, Professor at Oslo University, has met with general approval:

Mathematics	Embryology
Physics	Engineering
Inorganic Chemistry	Technology (Chemistry)
Organic Chemistry	Agriculture
Astronomy	Physiology
Geology	Medicine
Meteorology	Anthropology
Zoology	Psychology
Botany	Archæology

As was pointed out by Dr. C. SCHOUTE, certain sciences are of too specific a nature to form the subject of regular talks. An item in the radio programmes might, however, be allotted to them, on the occasion of anniversary celebrations, for example, or in connection with the announcement of a discovery of exceptional importance. A good instance would be the broadcasting of a talk on an outstanding achievement in the field of geodesy.

This scientific documentation could, with advantage, include a bibliography of popular scientific works and important articles published in the various reviews, with particulars concerning science libraries, study centres, research institutes, etc. It was along these lines that the work of "Science Service" in this sphere culminated in the foundation of the American Documentation Institute.

For the planning and sponsorship of these programmes, it is suggested that the collaboration of the leading scientific institutions in the different countries should be solicited. It would also be desirable to ask the International Scientific Unions to appoint one of their representatives to report on the results of research activities in various parts of the world.

C. — INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENTS IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

In this field, various countries have already done a great deal to make known the masterpieces of their national literature and their artistic treasures. It has, however, been pointed out that, in many cases, this information still takes the form of interested propaganda.

(1) *Literary Information.*

As M. Jacques COPEAU remarked in his comments on this kind of information, there can be no question of placing at the disposal of programme committees material such as is served out daily by radio stations. One of the principal causes of the weakness of this new mode of propagating ideas is precisely the abuses that are committed. The extraordinary facility with which the most varied kinds of information pour forth from the transmitters—announcements, talks, news summaries, etc.—distracts attention, is conducive to superficiality and contributes rather to the confusion of the listener's mind. It is absolutely necessary to abandon the practice whereby broadcasting is utilised from morning till night as a medium for diffusing information, as an instrument that unceasingly thrusts upon us the turmoil of the outside world and prevents us from meditating as we would wish. *Quantity* must be replaced by *quality*.

The masterpieces of national literatures already constitute a rich source from which the material for literary talks and lectures could be drawn more than is done at present.

This stimulation of interest in national literatures should be planned with a certain continuity, at least with regard to ideas if not to time, and should not be given haphazard. This does not mean, of course, that advantage should not be taken of favourable circumstances as they arise—anniversaries, celebrations, etc. A sound organisation of literary programmes should also include readings from the great authors, both classic and modern, provided that these broadcasts are of unimpeachable quality and vivid in their presentation, and that the texts be not completely distorted in their rendering, as is still too often the case. Much remains to be done from the standpoint

of education, and success will depend very largely on the real competence of the responsible organisers.

Apart, however, from the literary works which have already met with the largest measure of success in the different countries, M. Jacques COPEAU believes that it would also be interesting to bring to the notice of the listening public the works which, as yet, do not generally figure in textbooks and which are produced in the privacy of solitary meditation. Just as a cinema film best fulfils its mission when it reveals to us an object which we should never have been able to see with our own eyes, so, for the ears of the world, broadcasting should be able to make us hear sincere voices which, very often, would reveal to us admirable and original works entirely unknown to us. Broadcasting should be able to reveal young writers and allow us to follow the development of talent, giving us from time to time an all-embracing view of contemporary literary achievements. The great problem, however, is to find sincere and competent broadcasters able to discover this young and hidden talent and knowing how to introduce it to the general public.

To this end, it might be possible to organise a *Central Office*, not for the purpose of collecting information which could never be anything but second-hand, but with a view to discovering, in the different countries, correspondents or broadcasters of unquestionable competence.

With regard more particularly to modern drama, it is recommended that with the exception of direct relays from theatres, etc., *readings* should be given in preference to the present system of renderings by a number of persons.

(2) *Information concerning the Plastic Arts.*

Can the public be initiated into the masterpieces of the plastic arts merely by listening to a radio talk? If, by means of a cinema film, it is possible to represent works of art, broadcasting—which, it is true, appeals only to the ear—can be used as a medium for calling such works to mind, for analysing them and for making listeners realise their character and the impressions they make on the mind. This cannot, however, be done unless the lecturers are past masters in their subject; they must not be content to give a mere didactic explanation; they must be endowed with that sensitiveness which will enable them to work up in the imagination of their listeners a vivid picture of the works and scenes they are describing, and, by the warmth of their descriptions and the intonation of their voices, communicate their own admiration and enthusiasm. In this way, it would be possible to conjure up, in talks given by persons whose scientific authority is equalled by their simplicity of expression, the setting in which excavations are being carried out and the nature of the work itself, by describing the masterpieces brought to light and the results obtained. Similarly, these talks could describe monuments dating back thousands of years, religious and civic buildings of the Middle Ages, the architectural triumphs of the Renaissance, without aiming at giving a lecture on the history of art, but simply endeavouring to present a vivid picture accompanied by explanatory comments. These talks might also be planned in connection with conducted visits to historic buildings and museums; the procedure would differ from that adopted by the ordinary lecturer, and an effort would be made to give concise, vivid and suggestive sketches of the general outline and most striking features of the works of art. As has been suggested by M. VAN PUYVELDE, fairly frequent talks could be arranged on æsthetics properly so called, provided that they are short and always directly connected with an actual fact in artistic life. Systematic lectures devoted to the artistic life of each country would rather discourage the general public.

Items of interest concerning contemporary art could also be broadcast—celebrations in honour of famous people, art exhibitions, new ideas put forward by a master of criticism or an authority on the history of art, museum life, travel talks, etc. These are all subjects that can be taken from everyday life and which would certainly interest the listening public. The radio talks given under the auspices of the International Museums Office already constitute an interesting experiment in this direction.

(3) *Pamphlets.*

Broadcasting can serve as an approach to a given subject and awaken interest, but its transience and rapidity scarcely enable it to penetrate. In order that radio talks may have greater weight and influence, they must therefore be completed by the publication of abundantly illustrated *pamphlets*. This suggestion was developed by M. KUYPERS, along the lines of the experiments made in Belgium; the principal conclusions drawn from these experiments are summarised below.

The subjects which best lend themselves to treatment through the microphone are: literature, and especially contemporary literature; music and, to a certain extent, the plastic arts; folklore and travel.

The publication of pamphlets would also furnish an opportunity for coming to some agreement regarding the question of the translation of talks and that of their transmission.

It would first of all be necessary to prepare, for each country, a series of pamphlets written by persons of note and in the national language. These texts would be read before the microphone in their original version or in translation by a specially trained announcer belonging to one of the national broadcasting organisations. Texts written in a widely spoken language by authors of world-wide reputation could, however, also be recorded on the spot and broadcast in that form.

(a) The author to be entrusted with the preparation of the pamphlet could be chosen, in each country, by the National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in concert with the national radio service or by a body such as the Programme Committee.

(b) The author would be asked to prepare the text of a talk, with extracts from poems and works in prose, accompanied by their translation into a foreign language in cases where these works have already been translated.

(c) The author would also be asked to submit a *selection of photographs* for the illustration of his pamphlet—portraits, typical landscape or characteristic views of towns, showing the original features of the country and people. It would also be desirable to add a few poems set to music, the rendering of which would give variety to radio transmissions.

(d) An initial *fee* might be paid to the author by the national broadcasting concern of his country. The broadcasting authorities would have the right to transmit the talk for the benefit of their own listeners. Foreign broadcasting services making use of the pamphlet would, in turn, pay a royalty to the author.

(e) The general principles to be observed in preparing the text of a pamphlet might be laid down by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation: number of manuscript pages; number of illustrations, etc.; character and method of presentation; anthology and bibliography; recommendations regarding the avoidance of a superfluity of proper names, references, dates, etc.—details which distract attention and prevent listeners from forming a general idea of the subject.

(f) In some cases, the talk might be devoted to a distinguished leader of the literary world, around whom would be grouped authors of less importance. This method of presentation seems to be particularly suitable for talks devoted to relatively unimportant literature, and would dispense with the need for giving long lists of proper names which mean nothing to an uninformed public.

(g) Once the text of the pamphlet has been prepared and if it has not been written in a commonly spoken language, it will next be necessary to have it translated into one of these languages. This task would devolve upon the National Committee of the country to which the author belongs, assisted by the national broadcasting service concerned. These services would readily collaborate in this work in view of the sound cultural propaganda that would follow. Needless to say, any foreign national broadcasting service using this material would have to make its own arrangements for the translation of the text into the language of the country it serves. In all cases, care must be taken to ensure that the anthological part of the pamphlet is well translated.

(h) The bibliography compiled by the author of the pamphlet may vary, at least in part, for each country, according to the works existing in the language adopted for the translation. In any case, the bibliography would be compiled according to the works concerning the literature of the country written in the most generally spoken languages; it could be completed for each country by the inclusion of works existing in the less widely spoken languages; for Finland, for example, by the inclusion of Swedish books on the subject; for Holland, by the inclusion of Flemish works, and vice versa.

As soon as the pamphlet is ready, with its numerous photographic illustrations and musical settings, and translated, if necessary, into a universally spoken language, such as English or French, it must be distributed to the national broadcasting organisations.

The expert responsible for this proposal suggested that it is at this stage that the International Broadcasting Union should intervene, either by distributing to all its members the material which it has received through the intermediary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, or by promoting direct agreements between its members, so that the same material can be used in turn by several countries.

The national broadcasting companies would, of course, be under no obligation to transmit the programmes thus placed at their disposal. Similarly, the programme committees would be entirely free to fix the date and conditions of the broadcast.

With regard to authors' rights, this question would be dealt with by the country furnishing the talk and the information, each company paying the usual royalties in its own countries.

If occasion arose, each national organisation would, at its own expense, publish the text and the documents transmitted to it and arrange for their sale and distribution.

D. — ORGANISATION OF A CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE

This question was dealt with, more particularly, in the study received from M. Sem SAELAND, Professor of Physics at Oslo University and Chairman of the Programmes Board of the Norwegian State Broadcasting Service.

In order that regular collaboration between the intellectual world and the broadcasting services may be organised and maintained, it would be necessary to create a *Central Information Office*, the function of which would be to collect information concerning international relations, the sciences, letters and the arts, and to communicate it in suitable form, either directly or indirectly, to the national broadcasting services.

With regard to *scientific information*, this office would be required to remain in contact with the scientific institutions and the scientists of the different countries, and at regular intervals—every month, for example—to furnish the various programme committees with *communiqués* on recent discoveries in the world of science, and memoranda on the new developments in that field. This material should be drafted in a form suitable for transmission by the different national radio services, without having to be previously adapted, apart from its translation into the language of the country in which it is to be broadcast. In order that these conditions may be fulfilled, the information should be presented by the Central Office in one of the widely spoken languages.

It would be of interest to publish this material in the form of a periodical to which listeners could subscribe through the agency of their national broadcasting service.

With regard to *literary information*, there was some doubt in the mind of certain experts as to the value of such material, which would never be more than second-hand communications. There was unanimous agreement, however, as to the desirability of establishing a Central Office, whether the question was one of finding correspondents qualified to give talks or readings on developments in literature, or of preparing pamphlets for which the subject matter would be drawn from the living sources of national literatures.

The same remarks apply to *information on international relations*. The Central Office could with advantage draw up lists of recent events which raise international problems of sufficient importance to merit the attention of the programme committees in the different countries; it would, in a spirit of strict impartiality, endeavour to define these problems and recommend the sources to be referred to for information.

The activities of the Central Office might go even further: one of its principal functions would be to *establish contact with institutes of study and research with a view to organising regular collaboration* and to ensuring liaison with the programme committees of the broadcasting services. It should, in this way, be able to find, in the different countries, a certain number of correspondents, scholars or institutions for the various branches of learning with which it is concerned—science, literature, art and international relations. In particular, the Office would, in collaboration with the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, prepare a list of persons qualified to speak on these subjects before the microphone.

Internal organisation of the Information Office. — Although it is scarcely possible, at this stage, to give any definite indication of the number of *permanent collaborators* that would be required to ensure the satisfactory working of this international information service, the author of the proposal believes that its work could be accomplished by a very limited staff, provided, of course, that the Central Office already had the assistance of a sufficient number of correspondents in the different countries. The work would consist chiefly in co-ordinating the information collected and in circulating it, in appropriate form, either directly or indirectly, to the broadcasting services concerned; the members of its staff should possess a comprehensive and sound knowledge of one of the three following branches of learning: sciences, letters and the arts, international relations.

At least to begin with, this Central Office should be subsidised. Since it is difficult to ask for grants from the national broadcasting services or from the League of Nations, M. SEM SÆLAND suggests that for, say, the first three years of the Office's existence, efforts should be made to obtain the support of one of the great philanthropic foundations.

Later, the Bureau could derive at least a part of its funds from the dues paid by the national broadcasting services using its *communiqués*, and from the subscriptions received from listeners for the bulletins in which these *communiqués* would be published.

Lists of persons qualified, in the different countries, to give radio talks in a foreign language on economic, social and cultural problems. — The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation asked the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation for their views on the possibility of drawing up a list of these persons in their respective countries; the Committees were also invited to forward their suggestions regarding this matter.

Favourable replies, expressing, at least, an acceptance in principle, have been received from the National Committees of the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland.

Some of the Committees have already sent in to the Institute a provisional list of qualified persons, with an indication of the subjects on which they would be prepared to talk, and, in certain lists, the languages in which they would speak if called upon. These particulars were supplied by the National Committees of the Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, United Kingdom, Chile, Estonia, Haiti, Japan (which sent a very detailed list with indications of profession, subjects and language), and Norway.

The Swedish Committee, while declaring its willingness to propose the names of Swedish authorities whenever called upon to do so, expressed certain doubts as to the desirability of preparing these lists, which, in its opinion, would have to be revised fairly often. The Finnish Committee replied that the preparation of the proposed lists should be postponed until the exchange which were already being made between certain countries confirmed their utility and made it possible to organise these broadcasts on an international footing in the light of experience.

The following suggestions may be put forward as a result of the enquiry carried out:

I. *The lists should be prepared in each country by the National Committee in collaboration with the programme committee of the national broadcasting service.* — It is, indeed, important that the persons chosen should be thoroughly familiar with their subjects and, at the same time, possess some knowledge of broadcasting technique. The lists should indicate not only the names and addresses of the broadcasters, but also their professions and qualifications, the subjects in which they specialise and, possibly, the different subjects on which they would be prepared to talk and the languages in which they could speak.

II. There is a division of opinion regarding the choice of the organisation *to which the lists should be sent.* — It is generally suggested that the lists should be forwarded regularly by the National Committees to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which would collect them and forward them to the programme committees of the national broadcasting services through the International Broadcasting Union.

It has, however, been pointed out that it would be advisable to address these lists to the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, with the request that they urge the programme committees of their national broadcasting services to reserve an important place for these broadcasts in their programmes.

Finally, it has been suggested that these lists should be communicated directly by the national broadcasting services of each country to the broadcasting services in other countries, and more particularly those to which their own country is bound by bilateral or multilateral agreements.

III. In view of the expense incurred in international relays, it has been suggested that talks should be exchanged by means of *recordings*. It has even been recommended that, at least to begin with, pamphlets or leaflets giving the text of the talk might be exchanged. This text could be translated in the country of origin by a person who would not necessarily be the author.

It has also been pointed out that these recordings and texts would enable the programme committees to judge whether the talk is likely to interest their listeners and whether it is suitable for broadcasting.

IV. With regard to the *expense* that these programme exchanges would entail, it has been suggested that the cost of recordings and pamphlets should be borne by the National Committee or by the broadcasting authorities in the country of origin. Some of the National Committees have intimated that it might be possible for them to obtain a grant from the official authorities for this purpose.

The cost of relays and broadcasters' fees should be paid by the foreign broadcasting company which engages the services of the broadcaster.

Formation of Repositories for Documentary and Educational Gramophone Records.

The more and more general adoption of recording processes, in which gramophone discs, metal bands or sound films are used, has prompted the broadcasting authorities of the different countries to consider the creation of record libraries. Most of the record libraries already constituted contain, more particularly, records of foreign and national musical works; there are also a certain number of recordings of folk-music and a few records of voices of famous people, commentaries on historical events and talks on the development of national art and literature.

A list of the record repositories already organised or planned in a certain number of countries was prepared by the Institute and submitted to the committee of broadcasting experts which met in Geneva. This list indicates, in particular, the recordings that are not to be found on the market and which, for that reason, could with advantage be utilised for international exchanges. The countries covered by the list are: Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Sweden, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The organisation of a national service for the loan and exchange of documentary and educational records raises various problems in respect of the selection of works to be recorded and the cost of producing and publishing records and sound films; the co-ordination of exchanges among the national broadcasting companies; facilities and Customs concessions to be granted for the circulation of educational records and sound films.

Finally, it may be recalled that the International Broadcasting Union is having a study made of the various technical recording processes. It is even considering the possibility of organising a publishing centre for these recordings, which must necessarily be confined to gramophone records, in order that national works and examples of folk-music may be more widely circulated to its members on a co-operative basis.

VI. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES

I. RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

The agreement between the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, signed at the Paris Institute on July 9th, 1937, will govern the future relations between the two organisations.

Under the terms of the agreement, a programme of work in connection with scientific questions was submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1937.

2. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME

A. *Committee for the Study of Phytohormones.*

The first of the Study Committees provided for in the programme met in Paris on October 1st and 2nd, 1937.¹ It took up the study of certain problems concerning "phytohormones", which had been indicated by Professor NEMEC, of the University of Prague.

¹ See document A.6.1938, page 157, and Institute publication *Etudes et recherches sur les phytohormones*.

B. *Publication of Old Scientific Works.*

A small committee met at Prague, under the chairmanship of Professor NEMEC, on December 3rd and 4th, 1937, to examine this problem, which had been included in the programme drawn up by the Committee of Scientific Advisers.

The committee unanimously agreed that it would be desirable to publish a series of manuscripts or books, dealing with the exact and natural sciences, which had become very rare and almost inaccessible. This collection would show the common origins of modern scientific culture and would be of great value to all scholars interested in the historical development of the exact and natural sciences.

The proposed publications could be grouped in two series:

(1) A series of facsimiles of very rare manuscripts or books containing engravings or illustrations indispensable for the understanding of these works.

(2) A series of reprints of classical works which are of fundamental importance for the development of science, but which are extremely rare and not on the market. This series might also provide for the publication of manuscripts which have never been printed.

The Committee suggested the publication in facsimile of the following manuscripts, in the order given:

1. *De Revolutionibus orbium caelestium*, by Nicolas COPERNICUS.
2. *De proprietatibus rerum*, by Bartholomeus ANGLICUS.
3. *Micrographia*, by Robert HOOKE.

The reprint series would begin with the following works, in the order indicated:

1. *New System of Chemical Philosophy*, by John DALTON.
2. Publication of a selection of letters from the scientific correspondence of Jean HEVÉLIUS.
3. *Opuscula Botanitii argumenti*, by Rudolph CAMERARIUS.
4. *De solido intersolidum naturaliter contentor*, by Nicolas STENO.
5. *Origin of Species*, by Charles DARWIN. A reprint of the first edition (1859).
6. *Expériences pour servir à l'histoire de la génération des animaux et des plantes*, by Lazaro SPALLANZANI.
7. *Disquisitio de sexu plantarum*, by LINNAEUS.

The committee was of the opinion that this task, in view of its international interest, should be entrusted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The financial resources necessary for its realisation should, in the committee's opinion, be sought from the Governments or learned societies of the countries specially interested in the publication of particular works. It was also suggested that a part of the costs of publication might be borne by the publishers of the collection, and the Institute was asked to take the matter up with firms specialising in this type of publication.

The Czechoslovak and Polish Governments have already offered their aid for the publication of Copernicus' work, *De Revolutionibus orbium caelestium*.

C. *Study Committee on "Physico-Chemical Methods of determining the Molecular and Atomic Weights of Gases".*

This study committee met at Neuchâtel, on December 17th and 18th, 1937. It had been organised in collaboration with the International Unions of Physics and of Chemistry, for the purpose of examining the different physico-chemical methods in use for the determination of the molecular and atomic weights of gases.

Two reports served as a basis of discussion: the first, by Professor MOLES, of Madrid, dealing with the question as a whole, but laying special emphasis on the method of marginal densities; the second, by Professor WHYTLAW-GRAY and Dr. CAWOOD, of Leeds, on the method of marginal pressures.

Professor JACQUEROD, of Neuchâtel, presided over the meeting, which was attended by specialists in the problem under discussion, and by a number of physicists and chemists interested in it from a more general standpoint.

The contradictions existing before the meeting concerning the results obtained by the method of marginal pressures and the method of marginal densities respectively were carefully studied and explained. Several improvements in the methods used were suggested.

Professor KEESOM, of Leyden, also brought up the question of the difference between certain results obtained by the schools of Leeds and Madrid and the theoretical calculations. The Committee suggested that the study of these differences should be pursued after the meeting and should be dealt with in an appendix to the volume containing the reports and the discussions of the Committee. As a sequel to this decision, the Institute received a note from Professor KEESOM a month after the meeting, on "the curvature of the isotherms of gases of low density and its influence on the determination of molecular weights". This note led to a discussion, organised by the Institute, between Professors KEESOM and CAWOOD at Leyden last February. After this meeting, Professors Keesom and Cawood prepared a new note settling the point under discussion, to which were appended a few observations by Professor MOLES.

The Study Committee unanimously decided to transmit to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the following resolution:

"In view of the highly special character of the research already carried out in the laboratories of Leeds (Professor WHYTLAW-GRAY) and Madrid (Professor MOLES),

"And considering the special equipment of these two laboratories, which are fitted for researches that can only be undertaken elsewhere with difficulty:

"The Committee requests the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to draw the attention of the British and Spanish Governments, by whatever means it considers proper, to the merits of these specialised laboratories, which are regarded by the scientists of all countries as international laboratories."

D. Scientific "Conversation" at Warsaw.

Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI had drawn the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the desirability of generalising the "Conversations" method in the field of science, and had suggested the organisation of a first scientific "Conversation" on "The New Theories of Modern Physics".

This "Conversation" was held at Warsaw, from May 30th to June 4th, 1938, at the invitation of the Polish Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It was presided over by Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI, whose opening speech, summing up the problems to be studied with admirable clearness, has been published in the Bulletin *Coopération intellectuelle*.

Each of the sessions was devoted to the discussion of one of the reports which certain members had been asked to prepare. These reports were as follows:

1. The need for an indeterminist interpretation of the formal structure of quantum mechanics. The value of the indeterminist proof given by J. VON NEUMANN. Objections to the complete character of the quantum theory. The process of commensuration as a phenomenon *sui generis* having an indeterminist character (Professor Niels BOHR).

2. Questions concerning the relationship between quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity (Professor Louis DE BROGLIE).

3. Limits of the applicability of the present system of theoretical physics (nature of elementary particles, action of high-power particles). Difficulties bound up with the quantum theory of the electro-magnetic field (Professor KRAMERS).

4. Problem of the individuality of elementary particles and its relation to quantum statistics and the Pauli postulate (Professor L. BRILLOUIN).

5. Cosmological applications of the quantum theory (Sir Arthur EDDINGTON).

6. Positivist and realist trends in the philosophy of physics (Professor Paul LANGEVIN).

In addition, Professors O. KLEIN and MILNE respectively prepared supplementary reports on "Some Remarks on the Theory of the Nuclear Field", and "Possible Approach to the Problem of Nuclear Dynamics".¹

The reports and discussion will be embodied in a volume which will be published in the course of the year by the Paris Institute.

VII. ART, ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

During the period 1937/38, the studies undertaken in the field of Art, Archæology and Ethnology covered practically all the tasks entrusted to the Department of Art. This year again, it was chiefly on the International Museums' Office that responsibility devolved for the most interesting activities and for the studies of most immediate value to the national institutions for which it acts as the organ of liaison.

I. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

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

In the report which it is submitting to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office is merely communicating the text of a preliminary draft international convention, the preparation of which has been the main business of the two meetings held by it this year. It may, however, be of interest here to make a few comments on this draft text and to explain briefly the essential ideas which inspired and guided the Office in its preparation.

It should, first of all, be pointed out that the draft reduces to a minimum the really new features of the organisation which would be responsible for applying the provisions of the

¹ The following persons took part in the "Conversation": Professors E. BAUER, BIAŁOBRZESKI, Niels BOHR, L. BRILLOUIN, L. DE BROGLIE, C. DARWIN, A. S. EDDINGTON, R. H. FOWLER, G. GAMOW, S. GOUDSMIT, E. HYLLERAAS, O. KLEIN, H. A. KRAMERS, L. DE KRONIG, P. LANGEVIN, MÖLLER, J. VON NEUMANN, F. PERRIN, L. ROSENFELD, W. RUBINOWICZ, S. SZCZENIEWSKI, L. WERTENSTEIN, E. P. WIGNER and F. J. WISNIEWSKI.

convention. One concern of the Office was to see that the financial burden on the contracting States was strictly limited to the special services which each was entitled to ask of this new organisation.

The fundamental idea underlying the elaboration of the draft convention and, in particular, the Regulations for its execution, was to supply forthwith all the guarantees of neutrality and strict impartiality which, in an agreement that is to operate in war time, are indispensable if the entire confidence of all States without exception is to be won and the requisite authority and prestige secured in the sphere of international public opinion.

A study of the technical and legal clauses of the proposed convention will readily show that, in drafting them, the experts of the International Museums Office had to adopt a certain attitude of resignation: past experience of observance of the laws of war, and the constant increase in the power of destructive weapons leave few illusions as to the efficacy of any rules adopted in disregard of this experience and of the technique of modern warfare. For this reason, whereas previously it was sought to protect artistic monuments and works of art by restricting the destructive effects of war—often to the detriment of important military interests—the International Museums Office advocates action in the opposite direction and deliberately bases the protection of the monuments on the absence of any serious military advantage in their destruction. If sacrifices have to be made, the convention asks that they be made preferably by the States possessing the artistic treasures to be preserved. It was felt that the only possible way to protect monuments and works of art, most of which are to be found in large cities, was to meet the destructive effects of war with defensive measures equally as effective, or, still better, to divest such monuments of anything likely to provoke their destruction.

Taking these factual considerations as a starting-point, the Office was led to conclude that one of the fundamental principles of the convention should be the *material* protection of monuments and works of art; it did not hesitate, therefore, to propose (Article 1 of the draft convention) that this material protection should be regarded by each State as an international obligation, though, in practice it should be exercised nationally and should mean the protection of treasures by the States holding them. From the international point of view, this obligation implies recognition of the principle that the preservation of artistic and historical treasures is a matter that concerns the world as a whole. The countries possessing artistic treasures are merely their custodians and remain accountable for them to the international community.

This work of material protection, undertaken in a spirit of international solidarity (Article 2), will be supplemented, by parallel measures of a moral and educative character, on lines already suggested by the Museums Office at the Conference held under its auspices in Athens in 1931, and endorsed by the Assembly of the League of Nations in its recommendations to Governments of October 10th, 1932 (Article 3).

While the convention makes it obligatory for States to ensure the technical defence of their artistic possessions, it proposes the establishment of international legal protection by providing (Article 4) that, in peace time, the contracting States shall designate certain shelters, which under the convention will be immune from enemy attacks. These shelters, which are to be chosen and notified by the States, must, of course, be remote from the most likely areas of military operations and from any military objectives. They must naturally not be used for national defence purposes and, lastly, during hostilities, they must be open to international inspection on the conditions laid down in the Administrative Regulations.

The immunity granted to shelters, however, applies only to movable works of art, unless, as a result of special measures taken by Governments, monuments and even groups of monuments of high artistic value can be used as shelters. But it would then be for the States wishing to enjoy immunity for their architectural monuments to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that these monuments fulfil the conditions whereby the immunity of the shelters is determined; in the majority of cases—if not in all cases—this would be almost impossible. The very application of this immunity would, in certain instances, amount to the neutralising of whole towns. Consequently, in order not to preclude all possibility of legal protection for cities noted for their artistic treasures, the draft convention proposes that the States making a declaration to that effect (Article 6) should conclude bilateral agreements, on a basis of reciprocity, with a view to extending the immunity granted for shelters to certain monuments or groups of buildings which do not satisfy the conditions laid down for the shelters, but whose protection is nevertheless of essential importance to the world at large.

The Office was, unfortunately, unable to envisage protection on such an extensive scale for monuments situated in large urban centres. The draft convention, while declaring that it is the duty of the belligerents to take all possible precautions (Article 5) either to spare these monuments during hostilities, or to see that their surroundings or the uses to which they are put do not expose them to attack, makes a distinction and provides for the *special protection* of such monuments or groups of monuments as satisfy certain conditions (Article 5, § 2). They should, for example, be situated 500 metres away from any structure or plant constituting a military objective; they should be used for no purpose in any way connected with national defence or military organisation; notification of their position, etc. should be given in peace time and, lastly, these buildings should be open, like the shelters, to international inspection during hostilities.

Concurrently with this general protection, which the convention declares to be a duty devolving on the belligerents, provision must therefore be made for the *specific protection* of certain monuments or groups of monuments, which Governments should try to divest of anything offering serious justification for their destruction.

The convention next stipulates (Article 8) that monuments and works of art shall be immune from acts of reprisal.

Article 7 describes the protective sign which will distinguish the shelters and the buildings enjoying special protection: a light blue triangle on a white disc. In selecting this sign, the Office took into consideration the experiments that have been made in other fields with regard to visibility and the necessity of avoiding confusion with signs adopted for other purposes.

Finally, the convention provides for a general system of distinctive signs to be placed on all monuments and museums, to remind the civilian population of the protection to which they are entitled and to warn armies of occupation that the safeguarding of these buildings is of importance to the whole international community. This method of marking must, however, be distinct from that adopted for the shelters and for the monuments enjoying special protection.

The provisions of Article 9 call for special comment. It provides for the removal of works of art threatened by military operations in time of war to the territory of a foreign country. The obligation to receive such works of art is imposed on the other countries and, in so far as the belligerents are concerned, the convention grants immunity to the means of transport utilised for their removal, provided that this is done under certain international guarantees. A belligerent State itself may take advantage of this immunity only once for the same works of art and solely in respect of transport to the receiving country.

In order, moreover, that the works of art deposited abroad may not be for augmenting the resources and powers of resistance of a belligerent, it is stipulated (Article 9, § 3) that they shall not be accessible either to the State depositing them or to the State receiving them while they remain abroad.

As the convention is conceived in a spirit of international solidarity, it is only natural that it should also envisage the dangers which threaten monuments and works of art during civil disturbances. Certain clauses of the convention, particularly the obligation on each State to organise, in peace time, the material protection of its artistic possessions, may already be of some value, even during civil disorders. But, in addition to technical measures, a number of protective regulations had to be framed owing to the fact that, in such cases, operations may simultaneously endanger all parts of the country. The Museums Office, therefore, felt that one of the essential means of ensuring protection should consist in removing works of art to a place of safety, outside the country in which civil disorder has broken out. Article 10 provides for the friendly co-operation of the signatory States in measures for the protection of artistic treasures threatened with destruction, and makes it the duty of these States to accept, within their respective territories, any works of art imperilled by acts arising in the course of civil disturbances.

Lastly, as an indispensable corollary to an international convention of this kind, it was necessary to envisage certain sanctions for breaches of its provisions. Firstly, Article 11 provides for the setting up of International Commissions of Inspection responsible, during military operations, for seeing that no breach of the clauses of the convention is committed; these commissions would also act as fact-finding bodies in the event of such breaches occurring.

The administrative regulations set forth in detail the conditions governing the constitution and functioning of these commissions.

In conclusion, the international regulation proposed by the Museums Office furnishes the countries in conflict with a basis for agreement, on which they can still continue to co-operate. Its aim is to ensure that, even when everything is doomed to destruction, there may still be enough charity to ensure the protection of at least some irreplaceable treasures.

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

On a proposal made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July 1937 session, the League Assembly approved the convening, during 1938, of a diplomatic conference for the signing of an international convention for the protection of national artistic and historical treasures.

The convention in its present form still gives rise to a few difficulties which have led certain Governments to hesitate in agreeing to participate in the conference. It was therefore considered necessary to open negotiations with the national departments concerned in order that they might induce their Governments to participate. Although, for the time being at least, the success of these conversations does not seem to be assured, the Directors' Committee of the Office has suggested that a small drafting committee, consisting of three legal experts from the countries which have raised the most serious objections, should be given the task of finally revising the text. The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved this suggestion, and the drafting committee will therefore be able to meet in the course of this year and make a final effort to reconcile the views of all concerned.

2. ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH

(a) *Museums.*

A retrospective survey of the activities of the Museums Office during the last few years shows that its efforts have been devoted chiefly to work of an essentially practical nature.

Administrative and legal questions have, however, not been overlooked. It may perhaps be of interest to recall that, particularly since the Cairo Conference, problems of international law in the matter of art and archaeology have occupied an ever more prominent place among the preoccupations of jurists themselves. The preparation of that conference and the international regulations on antiquities and excavations which it drew up, made it possible to define the actual subject-matter of this law more exactly than had hitherto been done. Furthermore, at this conference the importance of the scientific interests involved and of preserving symbols of the past clearly emerged, and the legal experts were able to form a better idea of the various points on which legislation could second scientific enterprise.

The technical work of the Office will continue to occupy a dominant place in its activities. This is a tendency which meets the specific wishes of the parties chiefly concerned—fine art departments and museum curators in all countries. Both of these apply to the Office for practical advice and more or less scientific guidance on the various aspects of the preservation of works of art, from laboratory research to architectural questions and the arrangement of exhibition galleries. In this connection, the *Traité de muséographie*, which is now almost out of print, established the reputation of the Office and its expert collaborators, making it a documentation centre to which a constantly growing number of enquiries are addressed by Government departments, curators, architects and other specialists concerned with museums and ancient monuments.

Though they laid down certain general rules and principles, the experts who met at the Madrid Conference recognised the importance of specific cases in regard to the presentation of works of art, and the designing or arrangement of buildings destined to house collections. Consequently, most of the requests for opinions, advice and suggestions which the Office receives, and which have their origin in one or other of these general principles, relate to the peculiarities of a collection or a particular building, to the requirements of the public or to the funds available.

The Documentation Service of the Office therefore performs two essential and complementary functions: it analyses the documentary material in order to reply to the questions asked, and it also collects information on the practical achievements to which these replies have contributed. When these achievements are of general importance or of interest to museographical circles, they are published in the form of monographs or studies.

Besides these museographical studies, the Office also intends to publish, at regular intervals, detailed surveys of certain collections and museums. These surveys have a twofold object: firstly, that of acquainting students with the documentary resources of museums in various countries, and curators with the work done by their colleagues; secondly, that of encouraging these institutions by giving a certain publicity to their work.

In compiling these various surveys, the Museums Office has made ample provision for including diagrams and photographs, not only in order to substantiate the texts, but also to meet the wishes expressed in the ever-increasing number of enquiries addressed to its Documentation Service. The new method of reproduction adopted for its publications now makes it possible for the Office to supply blocks to the various journals applying for them.

With regard to the scientific examination of works of art and the restoration of paintings, the Office has continued its enquiries on the processes at present employed, which are constantly being improved by modern science. Among the cases of restoration brought to its notice and to which reference is made regularly in its publications, the Office has devoted special attention to one or two typical examples for which it has been able to collect complete documentation—discussions on questions of school or period, pictorial comparisons and bibliographical data; physico-chemical analyses (X-rays, ultra-violet rays, spectrography and micro-chemical analyses); detailed records of the effects of cleaning processes, repairs and restoration. These systematic studies have evoked considerable interest in scientific circles, and the Office only regrets that it cannot give still greater space to this work, for which *Museion* is the only strictly international organ available.

Lastly, after five years of preliminary work, meetings of experts and consultations, the collection of systematic studies composing the *Manuel de la conservation des peintures* has finally been brought to completion, with all the illustrations specially produced for this volume.

(b) *Historical Monuments.*

The Secretariat of the Museums Office has already prepared a number of reports on, and analytical and critical studies of, the legislation concerning historical monuments and the regulations concerning antiquities and excavations in different countries. In addition to preparing a compendium of laws and regulations on these last two subjects, and a treatise on excavation technique, the Office has continued its work of investigation and documentation in connection with the various legal and administrative problems involved in the protection and preservation of ancient monuments. It has, in particular, studied the system of protection adopted by the authorities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands, with special consideration of the most characteristic aspects of the legislation in force, the principles according to which ancient monuments are scheduled, and the administrative, legislative and technical regulations laid down for their protection and conservation.

Mention should also be made of the progress that has been achieved since the constitution of the International Commission on Historical Monuments, in the international co-ordination of legislation, regulations and technical methods relating to the protection of historic buildings.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

(a) *International Centre for Institutes of Archæology and History of Art.*

Since the incorporation of the International Centre for Institutes of Archæology and History of Art in the Institute's Department of Art, the latter has endeavoured to co-ordinate the activities of the Centre with those of the other organisations for which it provides the secretariat, and, more particularly, those of the Museums Office. In carrying out this work of co-ordination, it has given special attention to the publications of the Office and has drawn up a general programme for all the publications issued by the Department.

Up to the present, and chiefly through the medium of its periodical Bulletin, the International Centre for Institutes of Archæology and History of Art has devoted itself mainly to assembling general documentation concerning the national institutions which had joined together to accomplish a common task. This preliminary survey enabled it to acquaint itself with the operation and programme of a large number of research institutes and, by studying the character of their respective pursuits, to identify the distinctive features of their work. The knowledge thus gained of the individual character of each of these institutions, the means of study at their disposal, and the methods which they follow, will greatly facilitate in future the work undertaken to ensure co-ordination in the field of artistic and archæological research.

The International Centre, which, in the first years of its existence, had necessarily confined itself to this work of documentation, can now turn its attention to the more thorough and more systematic examination of certain fundamental problems of research and organise an international discussion concerning them. To facilitate the achievement of this object, it was deemed desirable to publish the Bulletin of the Centre in the form of special *cahiers*, each of which will be devoted to the study of a specific problem. Under the general title: "Recherche", each of these *cahiers* will contain (a) a statement of the present position of the problem, (b) the discussion, and (c) the conclusion, if any.

Furthermore, systematic collaboration has been established with the review *Mouseion* and its monthly supplement. The system of special *cahiers*, each devoted to a single subject, will make it possible to concentrate on the study of the most important scientific problems, to make the *cahiers* less bulky and to simplify the analysis of the problems by giving the current information in future either in *Mouseion* or in its monthly supplement.

Since, moreover, the International Conference on Excavations entrusted the review *Mouseion* with the work of collecting and publishing all technical documentation relating to archæological field research, the university institutes interested in such documentation will from now on find, in this organ, a section which will enable them to follow the progress of excavation technique.

With regard to the equipment of research institutes, the Institute's Department of Art has continued its compilation of a multi-lingual lexicon of terms used in art and archæology. Though the task of defining these terms in several languages and finding their equivalents calls for the utmost caution, the first edition of the lexicon will, thanks to the expert assistance given, probably appear in the course of 1939.

Other work in the field of archæology and the history of art consists in the study of general problems relating to art criticism and in the continuation of systematic surveys of the activities of the various national institutes of art and archæology.

Under the first of these heads comes the study of the problem of primitive and classical forms of art; an endeavour has been made to define these two modes of expression, both in their manifestations and in the attitude of mind informing them, and it will probably be possible, on this first theme, to institute a useful international discussion. It has also been thought desirable to study the principle of unity that characterises the evolution of European art throughout the centuries—that community of expression which persists amid trends that are often conflicting, and which should constitute a basis for mutual understanding between the peoples of the Old World.

Besides these investigations in the sphere of general criticism, it was felt that consideration should be given to the history of criticism; though much has been written on this subject, especially in recent years, substantial advantages would be derived if international collaboration in its study were closer. By way of example, the Department obtained and published two particularly suggestive studies: one, on Plato as an art critic, gives, in his own words, the æsthetic views of the philosopher on the artists of his time and the general principles which he formulated on art and beauty; the other reviews a particularly characteristic period in the evolution of art criticism—the years 1840 to 1850 in French criticism, when certain doctrinal elements properly so-called asserted themselves.

To complete the series of articles on the activities of institutes of art and archæology, further studies have appeared; in particular, an article on the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archæology, its organisation, working methods, publications and field research; and another on archæological research in Georgia, with a description of the principal aims and results of the excavations made in that country.

The programme of work of the International Centre for Institutes of Archæology and History of Art was brought to the knowledge of the various national institutes in the last issue of its periodical bulletin.

(b) *International Committee on Folk Art and Folklore.*

At the suggestion of the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Art, the Institute's Department of Art has begun an enquiry into the symbol in folk art and folklore; this enquiry should make it possible to draw up a sort of inventory of all the decorative features to be found

in folk art and folklore and which have, or formerly had, a symbolic meaning. It will later be necessary to classify and compare these documentary data with a view to identifying the common origins of certain symbols which still exist in the present-day life of the different nations.

The enquiry is, however, meeting with serious difficulties, which are not due to any lack of goodwill on the part of the institutions invited to collaborate, but to the vastness of the subject.

In agreement also with the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts, the Department is preparing a second volume on folk-music and folk-song. The purpose of this publication is to compile as complete a list as possible of the museums, record offices, libraries and other official institutions which are responsible to the State or to the provincial and communal authorities and which possess collections of folk-music and works, catalogues, journals, manuscripts, etc. dealing with folk-music in general. The first volume contained information for eighteen countries; that to be published in the course of 1938 will include contributions from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Lithuania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America and Yugoslavia; International Collections: Germany and France. It is possible that this second volume will not exhaust the information still to be obtained from all the countries concerned, in which case, arrangements will have to be made for the issue of a third volume.

After this work of documentation on the study material available in the different countries in the field of folk-music, a more technical task had to be begun; a comparative study had to be made of the different methods of recording folk-songs and the principles evolved which should govern these recordings if they are to serve as material of value to scientific investigation.

There are three mechanical means known for the recording of examples of folk-music: (1) the sound film; (2) the gramophone record, and (3) the phonograph cylinder. Though it is to-day unanimously agreed that the most reliable of these mediums is the sound film, because it records not only the voice, but also the picture of the singer and reproduces completely and truthfully the music, the performer and the scene, much still remains to be done before an ideal and uniform technique capable of universal application can be achieved. This uniformity of ways and means would certainly enable comparisons and contrasts to be made far more accurately than is possible with the diversity which at present characterises the methods adopted by the specialists of the institutions concerned. Furthermore, there is an ever-growing tendency nowadays to discern such a close link between folk-music and folk-dance, that a mere sound recording supplies but one element of the problem and may even lend itself to a wrong interpretation.

It was for these various reasons, and to complete its work of bibliographical documentation of folk-music and folk-song, that the Institute's Department of Art undertook to assemble material relating to the technique of recording processes. Lastly, in conjunction with the Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Arts, it has begun a study of the use of the cinematograph for recording the traditional technique still employed by craftsmen to-day. The purpose of this study is, again, to establish certain technical rules for the use of the cinematograph in a field of universally recognised importance.

Before terminating this chapter on the work of the International Committee on Folk Arts, the special attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be drawn to the importance for the future activity of this institution of the new form of the *Bulletin du Centre international des Instituts d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art*. This organ, which in future will be devoted exclusively to "Research", may be able to find room for studies on ethnological problems as well as on questions relating to art and archæology; this possibility has been mentioned in the programme of the new publication, and, by this arrangement, the International Committee on Folk Arts also will have an organ at its disposal for announcing the results of its enquiries.

(c) *International Centre for the Study of Architectural and Town-planning Questions.*

The International Centre for the Study of Architectural and Town-planning Questions defined its programme this year and was able to find a practical outlet for its activity. Its function is to find ways and means of co-ordinating and reconciling the interests of the conservation of ancient monuments, the requirements of present day town-planning and the vital needs of contemporary architecture.

VIII. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The Institute has pursued its studies, as in the past, in close collaboration with the other institutions interested in intellectual rights. These studies have been primarily concerned with the two most important of these rights—the rights of the scientist and of the inventor, and authors' rights.

In each of these fields, the efforts made have been directed more or less immediately to the conclusion of an international agreement. Circumstances may still defer diplomatic recognition of the rights of the scientist and of the inventor, but they seem, on the other hand, to be more and more favourable to an extension by convention of the rights already won in the literary and artistic fields.

I. RIGHTS OF THE SCIENTIST AND OF THE INVENTOR

Immediately after the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a Congress was held in Paris by the International Federation of Associations of Inventors and

Industrial Artists which was attended by the heads of the Patent Offices of several countries. The Institute took the opportunity of submitting a report in which were examined the various practical measures which might be suggested to national legislatures with regard to scientists' rights.

From this study three conclusions emerged.

In the first place, the proposed regulations should award a share of the profits derived from the exploitation of scientific discoveries or inventions, not only to the inventors, but also to scientific establishments. The work done by the Institute since the preparation of the preliminary draft international convention now in the hands of Governments has already demonstrated that such a result can be obtained without circumscribing the act of justice which is proposed as a remedy for the material difficulties besetting scientific workers. To this end, it would be desirable to adopt the suggestion upheld before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on behalf of scientists, notably by Professor LANGEVIN. This suggestion is that sums which cannot be paid to individuals because the discovery or invention involved has been the common work of a large number of authors should be paid to a central fund. Some countries already have Scientific Research Funds whose statutes give them the greatest latitude to subsidise scientific work or, in deserving cases, to make grants to scientists or to their families.

In the second place, it should be borne in mind that industrial enterprises ought not to be asked to make sacrifices unless they have had an opportunity of estimating their extent before they begin production. If the insurance scheme, which at one time was proposed, seems to be faced with insuperable technical obstacles, a solution will have to be found by which enterprises can discharge their obligations by the payment of a lump sum. This sum might be calculated as a percentage of the turnover, and a scale made allotting the various categories a coefficient representing the degree to which each enterprise could be considered as dependent upon scientific research.

Finally, scientists should not be obliged to take legal proceedings themselves, whether against industrial enterprises or against any fund constituted to distribute the payments. For this purpose, they should be given every facility to appoint personal representatives, as is already the practice in connection with authors' rights and patents.

If these three principles were once accepted by national legislatures, "scientific property" would consummate the hopes of its noble pioneers. It would become the instrument of a scientific life of ever-growing intensity. Far from being a handicap in the international economic struggle to the country which adopted it, such a system of protection would serve that country's interests, and would very likely encourage other countries to follow suit.

The Congress, accepting these considerations, adopted the following resolution:

"The Congress,

"Considering that economic prosperity largely depends on the progress of science;

"That the system of patenting inventions does not at present guarantee to the authors of scientific discoveries or inventions the remuneration to which they are entitled;

"That, it is, moreover, important for scientists to have at their disposal resources commensurate with the requirements of their lofty task;

"Considering that it is the duty of industry to contribute both to the remuneration of the authors of scientific discoveries and to the maintenance and development of establishments for scientific research;

"Recognises that the time is ripe for an international agreement which, in all countries, would entitle the author of a scientific discovery or invention to claim a royalty from persons or enterprises utilising the said discovery or invention for industrial purposes;

"Suggests that, in cases where such payment cannot be made individually, funds should be established in all countries to receive from users sums commensurate with their debt to science, and to devote the said sums either to scientific research or to the payment of grants to scientists or their families;

"Recommends that the author of a scientific discovery or invention shall not be deprived of his rights because he has himself divulged it in a scientific paper submitted to a learned society or published in a scientific journal."

A no less significant appeal has just been issued by the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, whose General Secretary, M. Louis GALLIÉ, has informed the Institute that several national groups of the Confederation had stressed the urgent need for a solution of the problem of scientists' rights. Recalling that its efforts were at the origin of the work accomplished in this field by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, the Confederation has decided to place the question of scientists' rights on the agenda of the Congress which it is to hold at Helsinki in September, 1938. Thus it may be hoped that, thanks to the renewed support given by the parties concerned to the technical work already accomplished, the protection of scientific discoveries and inventions will at last find a place in national legislation, until circumstances permit the conclusion of an international convention.

II. AUTHORS' RIGHTS

The work done in this connection concerns, first, the revision of the Berne Convention, and, secondly, the preparation of a universal charter of authors' rights, on which latter subject resolutions have been voted by successive Assemblies of the League of Nations, and an investigation has been opened by the Seventh Pan-American Conference.

A. *Revision of the Berne Convention.*

The technical preparation of this revision may be considered to have been completed more than two years ago. The official proposals worked out in conformity with Article 24 of the Convention by the Berne International Bureau and the authorities of the country acting as host to the diplomatic conference—in the present case, Belgium—have been followed by a certain number of proposals, counter-proposals, and observations received from the authorities of the countries belonging to the Union. The work of the Brussels Conference will be based on all these proposals.

In the technical programme thus laid before the Conference, the Institute has succeeded in including an examination of the chief improvements which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation thought ought to be made in the present status of authors. These improvements relate to the following points:

(a) *Extension of Moral Rights.* — Like the official proposals prepared by the Belgian authorities and the Berne International Bureau, the amendments presented by the different national administrations tend to strengthen the existing arrangements for the protection of moral rights. In particular, several proposals will come before the diplomatic conference extending such protection to works the copyright of which has expired. It would be the duty either of the public authorities or of certain learned societies or professional organisations to see that due protection was extended to these works now considered to be common property.

At a meeting held in Nice last April, the Interparliamentary Bureau, on a report presented by the Legal Adviser of the International Institute, decided to refer this question to the next Interparliamentary Conference, which is to meet at The Hague in August 1938.

(b) *Translations.* — At the General Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, held at Paris last year, the right of translation was discussed by Professor YAMADA, who, in the name of the Japanese delegation, called attention to the harm which may be done to intellectual intercourse by too rigid an application of the principle of authors' rights to translations of foreign works.

The same concern had already been expressed at meetings held in Europe by authors or publishers, in particular at the Congresses of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers and the International Congresses of Publishers. The latter, while holding that, according to the unvarying doctrine of the Berne Union, the right of translation is an essential attribute of authors, did not object to studying the possibility of modifying somewhat the collection of royalties, first by fixing moderate rates, and second by giving authors guarantees that their works will be correctly translated. Useful exchanges of views have already taken place on this subject, under the auspices of the International Institute, between the representatives of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers and MM. KOBAYASHI and Junzo SATO, officially delegated by the Japanese Government to follow the preparation of the coming diplomatic conferences on authors' rights.

(c) *Authors' Rights of Journalists.* — For several years past, the International Institute has been seeking to secure the insertion in the Berne Convention of two provisions demanded by professional circles, which have received, in particular, the backing of the International Federation of Journalists at its successive congresses: first, that Press articles be treated purely and simply on the same basis as other intellectual works; and second, that the authors' rights of a journalist be recognised as subsisting in the case of articles already used by the newspaper for which they were written.

This action has already produced a first result—the insertion, in the official proposals of the Belgian Government and of the Berne International Bureau, of texts based on the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The comments of national administrations contain serious reservations, especially as regards the first point. The International Institute is studying the possibility of taking these reservations into account by means of a formula which will constitute an equitable compromise between the professional interests of journalists and the rights of the public.

(d) *The "droit de suite".* — The official proposals contain the draft of a new article establishing the *droit de suite*. This text, drafted by the International Institute and adopted by the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, has been approved by several national administrations (Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia). Furthermore, in a recent law due to the initiative of Senator Jose ANTUNA, Uruguay has established the *droit de suite* by a provision (Article 9) reading as follows: "When an author transfers the ownership of one of his works, he shall retain the right to share in the profits obtained by successive purchasers through appreciation in the value of the work. Any agreement contrary to this provision shall be null and void. The author's share shall be 25% in each case. When the work is due to the collaboration of several authors, the said percentage shall be divided in equal shares among the interested parties, unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

"On the death of the author, his heirs or legatees shall retain the same right until the work ceases to be protected by copyright."

The efforts pursued in favour of the *droit de suite* have received further encouragement from the Bill on authors' rights and publication contracts introduced in the French Parliament by the Minister of National Education, M. Jean ZAY. By the terms of this Bill, the rate of the *droit de suite* is to be doubled. On the other hand, certain countries seem inclined to maintain their opposition. Thus, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands consider the institution of the *droit de suite* as extraneous to the protection of authors' rights by convention. The International Institute, in agreement with the Belgian Government and the Berne International Bureau, will continue its efforts to obtain from the Brussels Conference at least an endorsement of the resolution already voted by the Rome Conference in favour of the *droit de suite*.

(e) *International Jurisdictional Clause.* — In their official proposals, the Belgian Government and the Berne International Bureau have been unable to include the draft prepared by the International Institute, proposing the insertion in the Berne Convention of a jurisdictional clause. There are, however, proposals from several Governments regarding this text. Norway and Sweden have submitted to the diplomatic conference a draft article embodying the conclusions reached by the International Institute in the course of the work done with the collaboration of M. Arnold RÆSTAD and in connection with the Institute of International Law.

A proposal conceived on similar lines also appears in the draft universal convention prepared in 1936. It is to be hoped that the introduction of an international jurisdictional clause—which, in the case of industrial property, already secured a majority vote in 1934 at the London International Conference—will meet with substantial support at the Brussels Conference. The International Institute counts, in this matter, on the backing of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.

Other proposals in which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is directly interested will also be discussed by the diplomatic conference. Among them is the protection of performers' rights and the cognate question of mechanical recording. The first of these problems has long been under consideration by the International Labour Office, whose Governing Body, on the proposal of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, has just decided to place the question of performers' rights on the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1940. The Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law has also made a thorough study of this matter. Finally, the Brussels Diplomatic Conference will have to discuss several proposals for the protection of performers' rights under the Berne Convention.

The co-ordination of these various activities will constitute the chief task of the annual meeting of representatives of the Institutions interested in intellectual rights.

The same meeting has been asked to discuss the protection of mechanical recording, an old claim of record manufacturers which has already been embodied in the laws of several countries. The Berne Union has hitherto refused to consider records as products of the intellect eligible for protection under the rules on authors' rights. In view of the new situation created by the growth of wireless broadcasting, it has become necessary to seek for a legal solution which will enable record manufacturers to object to the improper use of their products. The official proposals of the Belgian Government and of the Berne International Bureau suggest that this be done by assimilating recording to adaptation, which is already protected by Article 13 of the Berne Convention.

The International Institute is closely following this question, which is not only of interest from a technical standpoint, but highly important for the dissemination of products of the intellect, and, in the case of musical works, for their proper performance. The Institute has studied the possibility of settling this question, in case protection under the Berne Convention should prove impossible, by means of an arrangement in the form of an annex, similar to those which have been added to the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property (repression of false indications of origin on merchandise, international registration of manufacturers' or merchants' trade-marks, international deposit of industrial designs or models).

(f) *Participation of States in the Revision Conference.* — The Belgian Government, which has several times been obliged to postpone the Conference, has decided to convene it during 1939.

Though distinct from one another, the two diplomatic conferences organised by the Belgian Government are nevertheless closely connected. The work accomplished towards the universal charter will not fail to exert—has in fact already exerted—a good influence on the development of the Berne Union. One proof of this fact is provided by the new attitude in the United States in favour of the adhesion of that country to the Berne Convention, thanks to the activity of the American National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. A no less significant result has been obtained in Uruguay by the adoption of the law cited above, the authors of which have undertaken to provide their country with legislation which will enable it to follow the example of Brazil by becoming a member of the Union.

B. *Universal Charter of Authors' Rights.*

A lengthy account may be found in previous reports of the progress made in this field by the International Institute with the collaboration of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. A decisive step has just been taken by the completion of the official memorandum jointly published by the Belgian Administration and the International Institute.

This memorandum, which the Belgian Government has just sent to all the foreign offices, contains the result of the various studies carried out both in Europe and in America on the basis of the resolutions of the Assemblies of the League of Nations and of the Seventh Pan-American Conference respectively. It also reproduces the original Brazilian proposal for the calling at Brussels of a special diplomatic conference, and the preliminary drafts for a universal convention



worked out respectively by the Inter-American Committee on Authors' Rights and by the International Committee of Experts which met in Paris in April, 1936, under the auspices of the Rome and Paris Institutes, with the late Professor Henri CAPITANT as chairman. The memorandum further contained the text of the circulars from the Belgian Government announcing its decision to issue a single invitation for the Universal Conference on Authors' Rights and for the Statutory Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention. The work concludes with a comparative table of the provisions contained in the various existing conventions and in the two drafts.

When communicating this memorandum to all the other Governments, the Belgian Government invited them to make known their opinions and observations before the end of the coming summer. Their replies will be examined at the further meeting of the International Committee of Experts provided for in 1937 by the Assembly of the League of Nations. This Committee is to include representatives of the principal legal schools of thought in the matter of authors' rights. Several Governments of States not members of the League of Nations have expressed a desire to be given an opportunity to explain their views to this Committee—among others, the Japanese Government, which will be represented at the meetings of the Committee by the two delegates already mentioned. The organisation and composition of the Committee will be settled in the immediate future, in agreement with the Rome International Institute, which, it appears, is to afford its collaboration in this matter, as heretofore.

Several Governments of the American continent have already given preliminary indications as to their attitude towards the proposal for a universal conference on authors' rights. In reply to the communication sent out by the Secretariat of the Pan-American Union, transmitting the preliminary drafts of a convention, these countries have either sent in technical amendments or have purely and simply accepted the text proposed as a basis for the deliberations of the coming conference; this is the case as regards Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, and Uruguay. In addition, according to information furnished by Senator ANTUNA, who is perseveringly continuing his activity throughout South America, we may consider that, among the countries represented on the Inter-American Committee on Authors' Rights, the acceptance of the Argentine, Chile and Mexico is certain.

As to the United States, an important piece of work has just been completed by the American National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, on the initiative of Professor SHOTWELL, with the assistance of Professor LELAND. A special committee, set up within the National Committee, and having as its advisers Mr. McCLURE, Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Authors' Rights, and Professor FRANCIS DEAK, has made a detailed analysis of the different solutions suggested for a universal charter of authors' rights. The report of Professor DEAK, in particular, holds out the possibility that the American continent may accept the formula recommended by the Committee of Experts in April 1936—namely, a new convention distinct from the Berne Convention and from the Pan-American Conventions. The proposals of the American National Committee have been transmitted to the State Department of the United States, whose attitude will certainly have great influence on the decisions of the Pan-American Union.

The latter has placed the problem of authors' rights on the agenda of the next inter-American conference, to be held at Lima towards the end of 1938. In the course of several interviews, M. GARCÍA CALDERÓN, who had already, in November 1936, presided over a meeting of American State Delegates on the universal charter of authors' rights, kindly promised to keep in touch with the Peruvian Government, which is organising the Conference, in order to enable that Government to utilise the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The meeting of National Committees to be held at Santiago will also provide a valuable means of liaison in this matter.

III. PUBLISHERS' CONTRACTS

On the occasion of a first investigation, made in 1929, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had already mooted the desirability of international measures for the protection of authors, where necessary, against certain undue demands of the business undertakings to which he is obliged to turn for the publication and distribution of copies of his work. The conclusion of this study was that the protection contemplated can be obtained either by the adoption of legislative provisions or by the establishment of model contracts.

Both systems were included in a resolution adopted by the Second International Congress on Comparative Law, held at The Hague in August 1937. The Congress recognised the necessity of legislative action, but at the same time urged the preparation, by the Paris and Rome Institutes, of an international model contract "for all forms of reproduction and diffusion of intellectual productions".

More recently, in April 1938, the regulation of relations between authors and publishers was studied at Rome by the Committee on Legislation of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers. As is pointed out in the report submitted on that occasion on behalf of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, it is not to overlook the value of model contracts drawn up by professional organisations and of legal provisions of a non-compulsory nature if the establishment of legal rules of a public character is regarded as the most effective means of providing for the defence of authors where necessary.

As the outcome of the new social legislation, clauses have been inserted in many national laws on authors' rights, providing imperative rules in regard to certain aspects of the law of publication. In international legislation itself, in the course of the last revision of the Berne Convention, there was revealed a tendency to abandon the attitude of indifference towards transactions on the subject of protected works, especially when the moral prerogatives of the author are in question.

The chief points which could be settled by provisions of public law are: the form of the contract, the specific character of the transfer, the limit imposed on the transfer of future works, the moral rights of the author and his participation in the profits of publication.

In view of the growth of intellectual exchanges between the different countries of the world, measures limited to the territory of one of them would remain practically without effect. The regulation in question should therefore be international.

How is such a result to be obtained? One solution at once comes to mind: that of an international convention establishing certain imperative rules and referring other points to the laws of the individual nations. This formula would offer the advantage that, with the gradual improvement of the new instrument, a complete international code would be established to govern relations between authors and publishers. Such a convention would not be enough, however. It would be desirable to settle in some other way the many points which would not be included in it, but for which a common solution would be highly desirable.

In the international model contract which they have been invited to draft, the Paris and Rome Institutes should include, in the first place, the rules proposed for public regulation. For it must be recognised that patient effort is required to induce Governments to enact these rules. On the other hand, the professional groups may be expected to accept unanimously, and in a relatively brief time, the principles considered essential.

Further, the international model contract will have to settle the details of many points in the relations between authors and publishers. A complete enumeration would involve a comparison of the principal national contracts now in use in the world for the various categories of production. In the course of this work, the professional organisations would be invited to make known their views and to communicate the results of their experiences of the enforcement of contracts.

In any event, the international model contract cannot be expected to be embodied in a single text: a separate set of rules will be required for each type of publication. In addition, as is already the case with the existing contracts which have been studied by the International Institute, the parties will be offered alternative solutions whenever it may seem opportune to do so.

Even if the professional organisations in the countries concerned are as yet unable to come to an agreement as to its compulsory enforcement, such a model contract will nevertheless enable definite progress to be made. For it is bound to acquire a moral authority which will ensure its acceptance as a model for the conventions to be concluded in each country.
