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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION

Report by Professor G. de Reynold (Rapporteur)
on the
Work of the Twenty-First Plenary Session
of the Committee

(Geneva, July 17th-22nd, 1939.)

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its twenty-first plenary session from July 17th to 22nd, 1939, preceded as usual by a short session of the Executive Committee on Saturday, July 15th.

The session was attended by the following:

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

Professor Gilbert A. MURRAY (*Chairman*), M. C. BIAŁOBRZESKI, M. Julio DANTAS, M. F. GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, Mlle. E. GLEDITSCH, M. E. HERRIOT, M. B. HROZNY, M. J. HUIZINGA, M. B. DE KERÉKJÁRTÓ (replacing Count Paul Teleki), M. Li Yu Ying (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee), M. M. OZORIO DE ALMEIDA, M. C. A. PARDO (replacing Mme. V. Ocampo), M. M. PRIMANIS, Sir Abdul QADIR, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. TAHA HUSSEIN, M. N. TITULESCO, Mr. G. F. ZOOK (replacing Mr. J. T. Shotwell).

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

M. Julien CAIN and Mr. Malcolm DAVIS.

(c) *By special invitation :*

M. Paul VALÉRY, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

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

M. S. DE MADARIAGA.

(e) *For the International Labour Office :*

M. A. TIXIER, M. R. BOISNIER and M. J. ARTUS.

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

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

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

M. R. I. B. SKYLSTAD, Director in Charge of Intellectual Co-operation Questions;
M. F. VEJARANO, Member of Section.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman : Professor Gilbert MURRAY;

First Vice-Chairman : M. DE REYNOLD;

Second Vice-Chairman : M. HUIZINGA.

M. DE REYNOLD was again appointed *Rapporteur*.

Seven new members have been appointed since the last session, which means a material modification in the composition of the Committee. This is now certainly better balanced as regards the representation of continents and branches of intellectual activity. There has even been a slight increase in the number of "scientists". This is due to the fact that previously there had been a certain gain in favour of the humane sciences, whereas now, thanks to the recent agreement with the scientific unions, the Committee's activities are making notable progress in the sphere of the exact and experimental sciences.

The character of the twenty-first session was pre-eminently practical and most of the meetings were conducted in a workmanlike atmosphere. According to the established tradition, the Executive Committee had pruned the agenda as much as possible beforehand, so as to leave the plenary Committee to deal only with the most important questions on which decisions had to be taken. It had given the Institute the necessary authorisation to continue its current work.

This is not to say that general discussions, or "discussions of ideas", were absent. The Committee would not be fulfilling its task if it made no attempt to rise above practical and administrative questions. During meetings devoted to the examination of concrete problems, general discussions bring the Committee back to the higher aims of intellectual co-operation. They give an opportunity for divergent opinions and conflicting doctrines to be expressed and contrasted with that unfailing courtesy, scientific impartiality and methodical approach which characterise all the Committee's debates. They are in the nature of soundings or excursions into the contemporary world; they provide useful guidance for our work as a whole and sometimes provide warnings worthy of more attention than they have received.

During the session, three debates of a general character referred first to "Conversations"; secondly, to students and university teaching; and thirdly, to civic instruction. In this connection, it may be pointed out, experience has shown that frequently debates of this kind, even when

they have at first sight given the impression of being purely abstract, have later led to practical results.

* * *

The present report makes no attempt to be exhaustive, but is confined to the essential questions, which are dealt with in the following chapters:

- (1) "Correspondence" and "Conversations";
- (2) Scientific study of international relations;
- (3) Social sciences;
- (4) Modern means of spreading information;
- (5) Unemployment among intellectuals;
- (6) Education;
- (7) Exact and experimental sciences, spread of scientific knowledge;
- (8) Fine arts;
- (9) Literature;
- (10) Music;
- (11) Intellectual rights;
- (12) National Committees.

The resolutions adopted by the Committee show the decisions taken by it, some of which are not mentioned in this report. On a number of points, too, the Minutes should be consulted for details of the work assigned to the Institute during the coming year.

I. "CORRESPONDENCE" AND "CONVERSATIONS"

Last year, there was a long debate on this question. The time seemed to have come, after several years experience, to make a critical examination of the principle of the "Conversations", the methods employed and the results achieved. This examination was undertaken by the Committee on Arts and Letters at Nice in October 1938, under the chairmanship of M. Paul Valéry.

Its conclusions were examined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which endorsed them. The Committee on Arts and Letters was of opinion that, in present circumstances, the principle of holding meetings devoted to the general interests of the mind should be maintained, as well as the essential features which have hitherto characterised the organisation of the "Conversations", but that more clearly defined subjects should be chosen and that they should be better prepared.

Apart from the formal opinion of the Committee on Arts and Letters, the Committee had before it two definite proposals as regards the choice of subjects for new "Conversations"—namely, music and the means of preserving and maintaining the quality of artistic production in modern life.

The "Conversation" on Music was proposed a year ago by the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As the subject is a very general one, it will not be possible to examine all its aspects, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has therefore concentrated on those which seem to it of the most immediate interest both to musicians and writers—for example, the union of music and words.

The second theme, that of "Quality and Modern Life", calls for a careful examination of the methods of preventing the exigencies of modern life from leading to a weakening of the essential notion of quality in intellectual work. The way for its discussion has already been prepared by the Nice meeting.

These two meetings will be preceded, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee on Arts and Letters, by exchanges of views between a limited number of persons; the "Conversation" itself will only be attended by a small number of participants.

M. Julio Dantas stated that Lisbon would be happy to welcome the Committee on Arts and Letters on the occasion of the celebration of Portuguese independence in 1940.

Other names were suggested, such as London or Oxford, and possibly even Havana. A distinguishing feature of the Committee on Arts and Letters is the wide variety of its meeting-places, and this feature seems likely to be continued.

Lastly, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation informed the Committee of a scheme for a "Correspondence" between Latin-American writers on the subjects debated at Buenos Aires. The relations between the European and Ibero-American cultures deserve careful meditation on the part of their chief protagonists, who would thus be led to compare their views as to the future and their conceptions of life. The first letter will be written by M. Francisco García-Calderón, who has consented to open this discussion. The Secretary-General of the Argentine Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to whose initiative the plan is due, has undertaken to arrange for the subsequent replies.

Another "Correspondence" series might be devoted to the study of a problem which intellectual co-operation has never lost sight of—namely, the psychology of war. This was the subject of an exchange of letters between Professor Einstein and Professor Freud and then of an admirable study by M. Waelder, published in a volume entitled *Mind, Ethics and War*. M. Waelder has just published a new volume on the subject in English. It has been proposed that the Institute should issue a translation. Without taking any decision on this point as yet, the Committee

considered that the Institute should continue, with the assistance of qualified specialists, the preliminary studies which it has begun with a view to a new volume of "Correspondence".

II. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

For twelve years now, the International Studies Conference has been making continual progress, if not within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, since the Conference is autonomous, at any rate in its "zone of influence". The only administrative link between it and ourselves is the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which provides the secretariat for the Conference. Nevertheless, at each of its sessions, the Committee makes a point of enquiring as to the progress of the Conference's work, in which it takes a keen interest and to which it desires to afford its moral support.

The Committee was particularly gratified at the information supplied to it on the geographical extension of the Conference, which is really tending to become worldwide. It also noted with great satisfaction the efforts made by the Conference to maintain on its agenda subjects of topical interest and to ensure wide publicity for its work.

This year, the Committee found itself in an unusual position, as the Conference had not yet taken place, whereas ordinarily the Conference's session precedes that of the Committee. The latter nevertheless adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation of the Conference and of the valuable work which it is doing by organising collective studies of such problems as "Economic Policies in relation to World Peace".

The Committee also expressed its warm thanks once more to the Rockefeller Foundation for the valuable financial support which it affords to the Conference. It also thanked the Carnegie Endowment for its assistance and the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, and the Christian Michelsen Institute for the invitation to the Conference to hold its twelfth annual session at Bergen from August 27th to September 2nd next.

III. SOCIAL SCIENCES

In 1933, Professor Shotwell drew our attention to the need for co-ordination and organised collaboration which is making itself felt in the sphere of social sciences. Although the International Studies Conference fulfils part of this need, the Committee has never lost sight of the very cogent reasons put forward by our colleague in favour of undertaking systematic action in this direction. Financial reasons alone have prevented it from giving effect to a resolution unanimously supported by the General Conference of National Committees in 1937. It is convinced that the successful efforts made under the direction of the representatives of the exact and experimental sciences could be repeated with equal success in the sphere of social sciences. The latter have the same need to compare the researches conducted in the various countries, to carry them to a proper conclusion and to facilitate exchanges of information on concrete problems which are sometimes matters of universal preoccupation.

It is to be hoped that the resources placed at the Institute's disposal by the International Act on Intellectual Co-operation will enable it to organise this new branch of activity. The Committee therefore authorised it to prepare for the meeting of a Programme Committee to be held at the beginning of 1940. A small number of qualified experts will be invited to attend and draw up a plan of the initial work to be undertaken as soon as circumstances permit.

IV. MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION

In recent years, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has studied the question of the utilisation of modern means of spreading information such as the Press, the cinematograph and wireless. Its attention has been chiefly directed to their intellectual rôle, their educational aspects and their influence on international relations.

The Institute has published a series of works on the intellectual rôle of the Press (1934), of wireless (1935), and of the cinematograph (1937). These publications do not, however, claim to deal exhaustively with this vast subject, which is in a continual state of flux and is always being modified by new facts and new experience.

The cinematograph and wireless considered from the educational point of view—*i.e.*, as modern means of teaching—have been dealt with in very different ways.

In 1934, the Institute published a series of studies on the use of wireless in schools. Since then, it has devoted a regular section to this subject in its monthly bulletin: *Coopération intellectuelle*. The use of wireless in the service of science is dealt with in another chapter of this report. The other work called for by the Assembly is in preparation.

The educational cinematograph had, since 1928, had the benefit of a specialised institute founded by the Italian Government, but, after ten years of work, this was closed after Italy's withdrawal from the League.

One of the principal achievements of the Rome Institute was the drawing-up of the 1933 Convention on the Free Circulation of Educational Films—*i.e.*, for their admission free of Customs duty.

A diplomatic conference was held at Geneva in September 1938 to transfer to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the powers previously conferred by the Convention on the Rome Institute. The Committee has accordingly made the necessary arrangements to enable it to perform this task.

It had previously been called upon to adopt by correspondence new regulations for the application of the Convention, which had been drawn up by a Committee of Experts meeting at the Paris Institute and were approved by the Council of the League in May.

The various measures which have been adopted and which are the subject of a long resolution show how the Convention will henceforward operate. With the assistance of the Institute and a Committee for the examination of films, provisionally appointed by it, the International Committee intends to make this instrument fully effective.

It is forwarding to the Council and the Assembly of the League a detailed resolution on the programme of work which will be carried out by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the forthcoming year. In particular, in accordance with the principle which has successfully been applied in many spheres, the Institute will seek the co-operation of the national film institutes.

The Committee has also arranged for the constitution of sub-committees to examine any disputes which may arise with regard to the interpretation of the Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.

V. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS

In 1934, the representatives of the International Students Associations, on the occasion of one of their half-yearly meetings at the Institute, asked that their 1935 session should be entirely devoted to the problem of unemployment, to which different organisations had at the same time drawn the Institute's attention. The work subsequently undertaken led to the publication in 1935 of a special number of the bulletin *Coopération intellectuelle* dealing with the action taken in this matter in thirty-three countries.

Since then, the studies undertaken have been concentrated on seeking remedies for unemployment among intellectuals in two main directions: the co-ordination of secondary education and the organisation of intellectual professions and employment. To provide a solution of the latter problem, important measures of organisation are necessary, and in 1936 the Committee decided to set up at the Institute an International Bureau of University Statistics. In the same year, a first meeting of directors of national bureaux was held in Paris. Since then, a further meeting has taken place at the Institute in the autumn of 1938 and a plan of action was drawn up, which the Committee approved. The object is to encourage the creation of national bureaux of university statistics and their co-ordination by the Institute; a detailed programme of the work they are to do has been drawn up. If this plan is carried out steadily and systematically, it will enable a general view to be gained of the possibilities of employment of university graduates and thus provide guidance in the professional education of young people. The Committee once more thanked the International Labour Office for the valuable assistance it had given the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in this connection.

VI. EDUCATION

Every year there are numerous educational problems which are considered and discussed by the Committee and on which it has to take decisions. As usual, these problems occupied a prominent place in its proceedings this year, and all its members gave it the benefit of their experience and judgment in the matter.

Among the questions to which the Committee devoted special attention this year were problems affecting higher education, the development of an international spirit amongst students, the teaching of history, civic instruction and courses of general culture in secondary education.

International collaboration between universities is continuing. In the forthcoming administrative period, the first meeting of the Committee on Higher Education will be held. In this connection, the Committee emphasised the main problems with which this new body will have to deal, such as the education of the *élite*, the higher synthesis of knowledge, its unity and universality, etc.

The Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of Intellectual Co-operation has for some years past been devoting each of its sessions to the study of a single problem: the teaching of modern languages, the teaching of geography, etc.

This year it will meet in December. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has retained the subject already chosen in 1938—namely, civic education. The Institute is preparing the way for the discussions by conducting a comparative enquiry into this type of education in the different countries.

The first International Students "Conversation", which was held at Luxemburg in 1938, was a great success, as was noted in last year's report. Hence the Committee unanimously agreed to authorise a second "Conversation" in 1940. While the Luxemburg "Conversation" dealt with the educational rôle of the university, next year's "Conversation" will be devoted to the educational rôle of students' associations. We attach very great importance to our collaboration with these associations, through which we feel ourselves in contact with the rising generation, and also to these "Conversations", which give the latter an opportunity of expressing its views, its aspirations and its needs with all the frankness of youth.

VII. EXACT AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES

Last year, intellectual co-operation made great strides in the sphere of science. This progress was continued during the year 1938/39. It began with the conclusion of an agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1937. Previously, the Committee had considered questions which, while of undoubted interest, lay more in the sphere of documentation than in that of science and research proper. These early subjects—co-ordination of scientific terminology, international co-operation between science museums, scientific bibliography—have not disappeared from our agenda, but they no longer take first place there. This is now held by the work of the numerous committees of scientific experts which meet during the year, and whose results are of the greatest importance to science and scientific research.

Five meetings were held between July 1938 and July 1939: the first at Zurich on the fundamental principles of the mathematical sciences, the second at Strasburg on magnetism, one at Groningen on the measurement of ionising radiations and two at Geneva—one at the Secretariat of the League of Nations on science and its social relations, and the other at the University on the applications of the calculation of probabilities.

Our programme could not have been fully carried out without the valuable assistance we have received from several higher educational establishments, such as the Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich and the Universities of Strasburg and Geneva.

It is gratifying to find that international scientific collaboration is making it possible to reconstitute among scholars, despite political obstacles, what may be described as a "universal front".

The programme of work prepared for next year includes a still greater number of meetings on subjects of interest to various sciences, particularly physics, chemistry and biology.

A "Conversation" which will be a sequel to that held at Warsaw is also being arranged. The initial idea of our colleague, M. Białobrzewski, was to bring philosophers and physicists together to examine the philosophic consequences of the new physical theories. Before embarking upon this enterprise, however, it was desirable to hold a preliminary meeting of physicists. This was done last year at Warsaw, and it now remains to prepare the second stage. The International Committee, which is most gratified to see different branches of learning co-ordinating their researches, and which has always realised to the full the drawbacks of specialisation, naturally attaches the greatest importance to these experiments.

One special problem is that of the spreading of knowledge regarding science and its methods, results, inventions and discoveries by means of wireless, cheap publications, the Press and cinematography. The Committee was asked by the League Assembly to study this question, and a first step is being taken in response to this request. A programme has been drawn up by experts, and consultations on the subject are proceeding in Europe and America. For the moment, this programme only covers the exact and experimental sciences, and much further consultation will be necessary before it takes final shape.

VIII. FINE ARTS

The Institute's work in the sphere of the fine arts is being carried on with a success which must be attributed to the method adopted.

Both the two Conventions with which we dealt last year have made progress.

That which aims at the protection of national artistic and historical treasures has been revised in the light of certain objections that have been raised. There now seems to be nothing to deter it from reaching the final stage—that of a diplomatic conference.

The second—the Convention on the Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War—is at present being examined by the Governments to whom it has been communicated by the Netherlands Government.

The series of comprehensive treaties which the Institute is publishing on the preservation of works of art (conservation of monuments, museography) has just had two new volumes added to it—the *Treatise on the Preservation of Paintings*, and the *Technical Handbook of Excavations*.

Among the various plans proposed, the Committee was specially interested in that of organising a travelling exhibition of contemporary art, which would widen our action in the sphere of living art.

Lastly, we have accepted the proposal to resume the series of art conferences and to devote the next one, which will be held in 1940, to the educational and social rôle of the museum.

IX. LITERATURE

The two collections under the Committee's direction—namely, the Ibero-American Collection and the Japanese Collection—have shown that such undertakings are remunerative, useful and practicable. We are far, it is true, from doing all in this sphere that could and should be done. The possibilities are boundless. We have accordingly placed the question of translations on the

agenda of the third General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, in the hope that the example given by the Ibero-American and Japanese Collections will be followed in regard to other literatures.

One of the works included in the Ibero-American Collection was *Facundo*, the classic of the great Argentine writer, Sarmiento. The Committee agreed to publish outside the Collection a translation of M. Ramon J. Carcano's work entitled *Juan Facundo Quiroga*. This is an historical essay on the period of Argentine history which inspired Sarmiento's famous work.

X. MUSIC

Apart from the results to be anticipated from the "Conversation" on music mentioned at the beginning of this report, a programme has been adopted which provides for methodical co-ordination work, particularly as regards musical teaching.

XI. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The work which has been proceeding for several years in Europe and America to establish a world charter of authors' rights received a decisive impetus this year. Two great American conferences, that of Lima and that of Santiago—the latter was the first conference of American Committees on Intellectual Co-operation—passed resolutions recommending the States of the New World to accept the Belgian Government's invitation and to send representatives to the Brussels Conference.

It is thus possible that 1940 will prove to be the year of the revision of the Berne Convention and of the adoption of the world charter of authors' rights.

XII. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

It will be remembered that the second general Conference of representatives of national committees was held in Paris in 1937. This Conference decided that henceforward these meetings should be held regularly every three or four years, a decision which was ratified by the Council and the Assembly. The time has therefore come to prepare the third Conference—that of 1940.

At Paris, in 1937, the second Conference examined the work of intellectual co-operation as a whole and brought out its main features, methods and aims. Next year, the examination of individual problems should also be undertaken. New fields of activity have opened up before us in connection with the exact and experimental sciences and the social sciences, and the second Conference will necessarily have to take them into consideration. Moreover, the putting into force of the International Act, the resources it will place at our disposal and the new recruits it will bring us will enable us to undertake fresh tasks. The Conference will also have to give us its views on this subject.

These are sufficient reasons for beginning immediately to make the most careful preparations for this Conference. Next December, the Executive Committee will draw up an agenda which will be communicated to all the national committees, in order that they may be able to examine it in good time and send us their comments and suggestions. Moreover, the Institute will submit to the Executive Committee, on the basis of the debate which took place in the International Committee, a detailed plan accompanied by all the necessary annexes.

The International Committee wishes to thank the Chairman of the Governing Body, M. Edouard Herriot, for his kind invitation to hold the Conference once more in Paris.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work of intellectual co-operation has made definite progress in three of its most important fields—the exact and experimental sciences, arts and higher education. In addition, constant progress has been made by the national committees.

It is not for us to sing our own praises; yet it ought to be emphasised that this progress has been achieved notwithstanding the most difficult economic and political circumstances and in spite of every kind of obstacle. The reasons for this success may be sought first of all in our own perseverance, in the unbroken continuity of our efforts, in the sureness of our methods and in the autonomy we enjoy; and, secondly, in the fact that we have continued to follow the aims outlined and developed in our last report—to serve intellectual life, to establish our Organisation on solid national bases, to respect the diversity and originality of all forms of culture and all aspects of civilisation, and lastly to keep constantly before our eyes our supreme aim of universality.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
First Vice-Chairman,
Rapporteur.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 22ND, 1939

I. RESOLUTION CONCERNING "CONVERSATIONS" HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

Is of opinion that the principle of holding meetings devoted to the general interests of the mind should be maintained;

But considers it important that the number of participants in such meetings should be limited (to an average of a dozen) so that they shall retain their true character of "Conversations";

Approves, therefore, the suggestions of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as regards:

- (a) A "Conversation" on Music,
- (b) A "Conversation" on Quality and Modern Life.

(a) As regards the "Conversation" on Music, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recognises the importance, both to musicians and to writers concerned with the problems raised by the union of music and words, of the three subjects suggested—namely:

Music of popular origin and learned music,
Drama and music,
Music and words.

It approves the method of requesting a number of specialists to contribute a series of preliminary communications to be published as a collection which would serve as a basis for a general discussion.

(b) As regards the "Conversation" on Quality and Modern Life, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken cognisance of the conclusions formulated by the Nice meeting, held under the chairmanship of M. Paul Valéry;

Considering that the exigencies, habits, and accelerated rhythm of modern life and new processes may modify the essential notion of quality in intellectual work, inducing a failure to appreciate the true value of a sound preparation of such work and accustoming artists to be content with premature publication:

Suggests that the proposed "Conversations" should concentrate on problems of this kind and endeavour to discover methods of mitigating the drawbacks, not to say the dangers, mentioned above;

It would like the proposed "Conversations" to lead to the preparation, in some form to be determined, of a series of findings and corresponding recommendations to which the maximum publicity would be given.

It requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be good enough to allocate to these two "Conversations" the credits entered for this purpose in the League budget for 1939.

2. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Recognises the important contribution made by the International Studies Conference to the development of the study of international relations in different countries;

Notes that the Conference, through the steady extension of its membership, is gaining in influence as a forum for the discussion of current international issues based on a body of documentation contributed by specialised institutes of research, national committees and individual scholars;

Notes the steps taken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a view to making the results of research, preparation and discussion better known to students of international relations, and the progress made in this direction through a comprehensive publications programme;

Notes that the two-year study cycle on Economic Policies in relation to World Peace will be concluded by a General Study Conference which will be held at Bergen from August 27th to September 2nd;

Expresses its thanks to the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies and to the Christian Michelsen Institute for Science and Intellectual Freedom for the invitation to hold the twelfth session in Bergen, and for the generous contribution which they have made towards the cost of the meeting;

Renews its warm thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation and to the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment, which made it possible for the Conference to continue its work on a world-wide basis.

3. STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Recognising the development which has taken place in research in, and the teaching of, the different branches of the social sciences, and the need which is being felt increasingly in many countries for surveying and correlating the activities in these fields;

Recognising that there are problems the understanding of which could be furthered by scientifically prepared meetings of specialists belonging to different countries:

Instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to convene, early in 1940, a small meeting of experts, representing different branches of the social sciences, for the purpose of drawing up a programme of work;

And, finally, instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to submit to the Executive Committee, at its December session, a draft agenda for this meeting.

4. PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION IN THE SPHERE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE YEAR 1939/40

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the action contemplated by the Executive Committee at its session in April 1939 concerning the carrying-out of the programme recommended by the League Assembly at its nineteenth session, in 1938;

Bearing in mind the observations and suggestions made in this connection by the Director of the Institute in Chapter IX of his report;

Noting that the carrying-out of such a programme must depend on general circumstances, and that the reasons which have so far led to certain delays and certain changes in the plans adopted must continue to receive the Committee's attention;

Submits the following observations:

(1) The Committee would draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that a certain part of the work contemplated in the programme approved in 1938 will not produce its full effect during 1939. Further preliminary studies and consultations will be necessary before the proposed meetings can be convened.

(2) The Committee does not propose itself to draw up a programme for the year 1939/40, and considers it more expedient to leave it to the Executive Committee to give effect to the following recommendations as and when the opportunity occurs.

(3) The Committee hopes that, during the first half of 1940, the Executive Committee will endeavour to co-ordinate more completely the activities of national institutions concerned with the educational cinematograph.

To this end, the Executive Committee might convene a meeting of representatives of the competent national institutions to consider what assistance the International Organisation could give them and what form the co-ordination proposed by the Assembly in this connection might take. The representatives of the national institutions might be consulted as to the best means of turning to practical account the various suggestions made in 1937 by the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation (document C.327.M.220.1937, Part II, Appendix, pages 95 *et seq.*).

If, as it hopes will be the case, it is possible to hold this first meeting and to obtain the desired results, the Committee would like the Executive Committee to consider the possibility of convening during the second half of 1940 a small meeting of representatives of the circles concerned—producers, intellectual collaborators in production, scenario-writers, film-directors, cinematograph critics, educationists who have made a special study of the question, etc.—with a view to framing, on the basis of the various suggestions put forward, a restricted programme of practical action dealing with the intellectual rôle of the cinematograph in general and the formation of public taste.

4. The Committee recommends the Executive Committee to devote special attention to the carrying-out of the foregoing recommendations.

It draws attention to the importance of the consultations which should precede and accompany the proposed meetings.

Lastly, it would emphasise that, by restricting any programme of action during the next few months in this way, it feels certain that it is acting in accordance with the Assembly's wishes, which, in regard to the use of modern means of spreading information in the cause of peace, were gradually to achieve practical results.

5. The Committee takes this opportunity to point out that the progressive execution of the programme contemplated will depend on the funds placed at its disposal.

5. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION
OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Referring:

To the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, adopted at Geneva on October 11th, 1933;

To the *procès-verbal* drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference of September 12th, 1938, whereby the functions exercised by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in connection with the carrying-out of the said Convention have been entrusted to the Committee;

To the decision of the League Assembly (nineteenth session, September 1938) authorising it to perform these new duties;

To the Regulations for the application of the Convention, drawn up to give effect to Article XIII of the Convention and approved by the League Council at its hundred-and-fifth session (May 1939);

To the notification from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated June 29th, 1939, fixing the date of the entry into force of the *Procès-verbal* of September 12th, 1938, for August 28th, 1939:

Notes that at the present time the legal conditions required for the re-entry into force of the Convention are completely fulfilled, and that it is called upon to take the necessary steps to give effect to them.

It has accordingly drawn up the following provisions:

(a) *Special Committee to examine Applications.*

Considering that present circumstances do not permit of the constitution of the special committee to examine applications provided for in Article 1 of the Regulations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has decided to adopt, for the year 1939/40, a provisional system enabling the Convention to function under its direct responsibility.

To this end, it delegates its powers to an *ad hoc* committee, to be known as the "Committee for the Application of the Convention", and appoints as members:

M. FRANCISCO GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

M. JULIEN CAIN, Administrator-General of the National Library, Paris;

Mr. MALCOLM DAVIS, Director of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace;

who will be assisted in their duties by:

M. MARCEL LEBRUN, Director of the Musée pédagogique de l'Etat, Paris;

M. RICHARD ORDYNSKI, ex-President of the Supreme Cinematographic Council in Poland, former Counsellor to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute;

M. ELISEU MONTARROYOS, Special Counsellor to the Brazilian Embassy at Paris, Government Delegate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

M. STRÖMBERG, Author, Press Attaché to the Swedish Legation at Paris.

The Committee for the Application of the Convention may also consult, if necessary, such competent experts as it may select.

The Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will sign, on behalf of the Chairman of the Special Committee to examine Applications, the certificates issued in accordance with Article IV of the Convention and Article 6 of the Regulations.

The Committee for the Application of the Convention will remain in office until the next session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Should circumstances permit, however, the Executive Committee may proceed to constitute in the normal way the Special Committee to examine Applications.

When informing the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the accomplishment of its task, the Committee for the Application of the Convention will submit such observations and proposals as experience of the application of the Convention during this initial period may suggest.

(b) *Organisations authorised to examine Applications for Exemption from Customs Charges in the Countries Parties to the Convention.*

The Committee for the Application of the Convention may provisionally accept the immediate assistance of the organisations proposed to it, during the year 1939/40, by the Governments of the countries parties to the Convention for the performance of the functions laid down in the Appendix to the Regulations. It will rest with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation finally to approve these organisations, in the light of the favourable opinion of the Committee for the Application of the Convention.

(c) *Rôle of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Committee authorises the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation:

(i) To take such practical steps of an administrative and technical nature as are calculated to ensure the smooth working of the Convention;

(ii) To make, on behalf of the Committee, any necessary representations to the Government of the French Republic with a view to obtaining the requisite Customs and other facilities for the temporary admission duty free and the showing of the films to be examined for the purposes of the Convention;

(iii) To take any useful action to give publicity to the Convention and the benefits it confers, and, in particular, to publish to this end a collection of texts, accompanied by comments explaining the rôle of all the parties concerned, from Governments to film-producers.

The Institute will submit a special report on the administration of the Convention to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(d) *Annual Report to the Assembly of the League of Nations and to States Parties to the Convention.*

In its turn, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will submit each year a separate circumstantial report on the application of the Convention to the League Assembly and all States parties to the Convention, describing the manner in which it has carried out the task entrusted to it by the *Procès-verbal* of September 12th, 1938.

(e) *Films certified by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute as of an Educational Character.*

The fifty-one films certified as of an educational character for the purposes of the Convention by the Rome Institute between January 1935 and December 1937 will be included in a recapitulatory list to be attached to the first sheets of the catalogue to be published quarterly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulations.

The holders of certificates issued by the Rome Institute may obtain a new certificate, to be issued in the form of a duplicate.

The Committee considers that, by formulating the foregoing provisions, it has done all it can in present circumstances to prevent any delay in the re-entry into force of the Convention. It feels sure that before its next session other countries will be added to the number of those which have so far given full effect to the Convention, and that it will then be possible to replace the measures adopted at the present juncture, which are necessarily temporary, by final provisions based on the results of practical experience, by which they will benefit.

6. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

Again draws attention to the primary importance, both in the interests of social peace and in those of intellectual and economic life in general, of the efforts now being made to reduce or eliminate intellectual unemployment, and to establish as fair and stable a state of things as possible in the careers reserved for persons with higher educational qualifications;

Points out that, if these efforts are to bear fruit, they must be based on a permanent and systematic study of current developments in the market for intellectual employment, the object being to afford information to future students as to the possibilities of employment available for them on leaving the university;

Approves the programme of study and action drawn up by the Advisory Committee of the International Bureau of University Statistics with a view to encouraging studies of this kind in the different countries, and in particular to placing the necessary information and equipment at the disposal of the university authorities, educational institutions and other competent organisations;

Desires to thank the International Labour Office for its continued support to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and in particular for its valuable contribution to the work now proceeding for the establishment of a minimum programme of statistics of the intellectual professions.

7. COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the traditional mission which the universities have always fulfilled, not only in the training of the *élite* but also by effecting in every age the finest synthesis of human knowledge;

Being of opinion, moreover, that, in view of the extraordinary development in human knowledge and economic and social conditions during the past century, the problem of the unity and universality of higher education has assumed an aspect of particular urgency;

Declares that the study of these problems is and must remain one of the principal tasks of intellectual co-operation;

Takes note with satisfaction of the constitution of the Standing Committee on Higher Education set up for this purpose and approves the programme of studies entered on the agenda for the first meeting of that Committee.

8. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Has welcomed with much interest the report presented to it on the discussions which took place at the last meeting of the Committee of International Student Organisations on the subject of "Students and the International Spirit";

Congratulates the organisations affiliated to the Committee on the encouraging results which they continue to report in connection with their efforts to awaken and develop the spirit of international co-operation amongst students;

Invites national committees on intellectual co-operation to lend their support to any and every attempt to mitigate the national isolation of students and to place them in touch with students in other countries;

Encouraged, further, by the success of the first international "Conversation" of students, as illustrated by the volume entitled *Students in Search of their University*;

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation warmly welcomes the wish expressed by the Committee of International Student Organisations for the organisation of a second "Conversation" as a sequel to the first, to be devoted to a discussion on the education rôle of students' associations;

Requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to support the new "Conversation" as it supported the Luxemburg "Conversation" in 1938.

9. SCIENCES

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has taken cognisance with the keenest interest of the information given to it on the development of international collaboration in the domain of the sciences.

It notes the successful results of the agreement concluded on July 7th, 1937, between the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, as regards both the final drafting committees and the research committees that have been organised;

It welcomes the success of the meetings held during the year 1938/39, including the Zurich Committee on "The Bases and Method of Mathematical Science", the Strasburg Committee on "Magnetism", the Groningen Committee on "Ionising Radiation Measures", and the Geneva Committees on "Science and its Social Relations" and "The Application of Calculations of Probabilities";

It approves the programme of work for the year 1939/40, and in this connection recommends the development and extension of the practice already followed whereby young scholars are permitted to follow the work of the Committees, and hopes that in certain cases these young scholars may receive invitations from the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation itself;

It recommends that the original idea which led to Intellectual Co-operation's entry into the field of the sciences should not be lost sight of, and that, as far as possible, meetings should continue to be devoted to problems of general interest to science;

It asks the Institute to summon, in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions and the unions themselves, a programme meeting to which directors of scientific research and a certain number of investigators shall be invited, to examine the possibility of the international co-ordination of certain branches of scientific research.

10. DIFFUSION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Being conscious of science's social mission and of the necessity of introducing the methods of scientific investigation into every field of human activity and knowledge;

Being convinced of the importance of familiarising the general public, by modern methods of publicity, with the spirit of those methods, the carefully checked results of scientific research and their reactions on the life and future of human society;

And recognising the importance to science itself of this work of popularisation as a means of inducing the nations to lend moral and material support to scientific research;

Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its consultations and meetings and to report to it on the conclusions arrived at by the Committee set up to study this question and on such results as that Committee may achieve.

11. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the International Museums Office on the activity of that Office during the past year:

Desires to thank the institutions and the distinguished persons whose support has made it possible to achieve the present results;

Draws special attention to the proposal for an international travelling exhibition of contemporary art, and invites the Office to continue its studies and negotiations for the realisation of that proposal;

Desires also to express its interest in the forthcoming publication of a periodical survey of comparative legislation and international law in relation to art and archæology, and wishes, in this connection, to pay a tribute to the work of the Committee of Jurists in drawing up the various international conventions for the better protection of the artistic and historic possessions which are the common property of the civilised world.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desires in conclusion to express its approval of the various proposals submitted to it in regard to art, archæology and ethnology, and instructs the Institute to give effect to them.

12. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Convinced that it would be expedient to publish English translations of the principal Ibero-American literary works;

Noting with satisfaction the discussions of the American National Committee on this point and the proposal submitted by some of its members to begin with the translation of one or two volumes of the collection:

Expresses the hope that action will be taken on this proposal as soon as possible.

13. LIBRARIES

I

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, convinced of the value of such a work of reference as the *Librarian's Technical Vocabulary*, recommends the Institute to publish it; it approves the method proposed, which allows of the easy extension of this work to languages other than English, French and German, which are contemplated for the first edition.

II

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, realising the special value, from the scientific point of view, of exchanges of publications, and sensible of the inadequacy of international organisation in this field, recommends the Institute to convene a meeting of the representatives of the national bureaux and of the organisations interested in such exchanges, for the purpose of laying down, in the form of a preliminary draft agreement, the essential principles to be observed in this connection.

III

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, taking into consideration the opinions expressed by several of its members on the importance of the photographic and microphotographic reproduction of documents and publications, requests the Institute to follow this question closely both from the point of view of preserving the documents and from that of the exchanges necessary in the interests of scientific work.

14. " INDEX TRANSLATIONUM "

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Noting the progressive development of the *Index Translationum* by the continued addition of new countries,

Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to study the possibility of adding to the present bibliographical lists those of other countries, including Latin-American and Asiatic countries.

15. WORLD CHARTER OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS

I

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having taken cognisance of the work of the Institute in connection with the universal protection of authors' rights, and particularly of the recent conclusions of the Committee of Experts which met at Brussels in October 1938, in agreement with the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law;

Having further been informed of the valuable support given by the eighth International Conference of American States and the first International Conference of American Committees

on Intellectual Co-operation to the scheme for a world conference, which support was largely due to the efforts of Government delegates and national Committees:

Considers that there is no longer any obstacle to the summoning of the World Conference by the Belgian Government in the near future;

Invites the Institute to continue, in collaboration with the Belgian administration, the technical preparations for that Conference, and to arrange in due course with the Rome Institute for a fresh meeting of the Committee of Experts whose duty it will be to draft definite proposals to serve as a basis for the Conference's work;

And charges it to maintain close contact with the national administrations concerned and to encourage them to make any suggestions that may assist the preparation of final proposals.

II

Meeting of Representatives of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of the Institute and the information furnished by the representative of the International Labour Office on the work of the Committee of Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights, which met at Geneva on June 9th, 1939:

Notes that complete agreement was arrived at among the institutions represented as to the allotment and co-ordination of their respective functions;

Emphasises the importance of the decision whereby the regulation of performing rights must be effected within the framework of the International Labour Organisation;

And instructs the Institute to give effect, so far as lies within its province, to the decisions of the Committee.

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

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is wholeheartedly in favour of the idea of holding the third General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in 1940;

It expresses its warmest thanks to M. HERRIOT for his invitation to hold this Conference at Paris;

It approves the general outline of the subjects for discussion submitted to it, and considers that this programme might usefully serve as a basis for the final agenda;

It entrusts to the Executive Committee the task of following at its sessions in December 1939 and April 1940 all questions relating to the preparation of the Conference: final agenda, choice of rapporteurs, etc.;

It requests the next Assembly of the League of Nations to give the Conference the same generous support that it afforded to the General Conference of 1937, and likewise requests it to urge Governments to provide every facility for the participation of the delegates of the national committees in the 1940 Conference.

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 Director's Committee of the Institute*: M. BIAŁOBRZESKI and Mlle. E. GLEDITSCH, who are members of the Committee. Their 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*: The appointments of Professor Gilbert MURRAY and M. HUIZINGA (members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation) as members of the Advisory Committee were confirmed for a period of three years. The appointments of M. PIAGET and Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY as permanent assessors were confirmed for a period of one year.

(3) *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters*: The terms of office of all the present members of the Committee were prolonged for one year. M. OPRESCU was also appointed on the same conditions.

(4) *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, Administrator-General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and M. Benigne MENTHA, Director of the combined international bureaux for the protection of industrial, literary and artistic property at Berne, as its representatives on the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation.

Appendix 1.

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. INTRODUCTION

Is Intellectual Co-operation, in the present circumstances, still successfully accomplishing its mission? The question is frequently raised, and by the very people who are interested in the work of the Organisation. The answer is in the affirmative. At first sight, so positive a response may cause some surprise; for the statements made in previous years regarding the obstacles to the free development of intellectual life, in the existing atmosphere of political, economic and financial crisis, have lost none of their force.

How is it, then, that the intellectual co-operation movement, so exclusively bound up with the works of the mind, is able to expand, to obtain new results? A valid explanation must undoubtedly give the foremost place to the devotion of the intellectuals themselves—of the masters and of their disciples, of all who, in whatever capacity, devote their energies to the advancement of learning and of culture, to creation, to the development of the forms of thought and to their expression. The reduction of the means placed at their disposal is offset by the increased inventiveness and industry which it provokes. But there are limits to this resistance, and a sense of duty cannot suffice to parry effectively the manifold dangers which threaten the life of the intellect. This fact is one of the primary causes of the increasingly frequent appeal to co-operation and mutual aid. To facilitate such methods, machinery has been set up—machinery which, at first, was not always estimated at its true value. Like every international movement, Intellectual Co-operation found it hard to make people aware of its existence, even in the circles for which it was created. For many years, only a minority of intellectuals showed any interest in it.

Its first task was to prove the effectiveness of its methods; and it would be too much to say, even to-day, that this stage in its development is a closed chapter. But great changes have already been accomplished. By division of labour, exchange of information, the confrontation of ideas, by applying principles of organisation which are really very simple, the movement is helping to win ever wider recognition for the fact that collaboration is a force capable of creating new activities and that it is to-day the indispensable counterpart of individual research.

The secretariats lodged at the Institute afford evidence of this growing demand for work in common. Between the first work done, for example, in the field of science and the present numerous requests received from the scientists themselves for meetings in which they may correlate and perfect their discoveries, the difference is striking. In the field of education, specific problems of interest for the life of the community in general have long been dealt with by the same methods

of collective study. These activities have already accomplished a great deal in the fight against unemployment among intellectuals, and in the organisation of research, which is to-day so closely bound up with the very structure of human societies. Much has been done, too, in the fields of art and of the social sciences. The growing interest of the Governments in these activities, conducted by the intellectuals in their free devotion to the advancement of culture, is a proof of their efficacy; what seemed of no practical utility has demonstrated that it has a part to play in the complicated interaction of present-day realities.

Another source of strength for the Intellectual Co-operation movement is the survival of the international spirit, in spite of contrary events, and the extension of that spirit, which is too often lost sight of. This report, which by no means claims to exhaust the subject, contains on every page evidence more conclusive than ever of the existence of men of goodwill in all parts of the world. It is an even more encouraging symptom that they are prominent, not only among mature men, but among young people as well. It would be imprudent to judge the young on the basis of preconceived ideas. The very fact that they have many causes for anxiety heightens the merit of those who, at an age when enthusiasm might lead them to welcome facile solutions, have enough force of character to gather their comrades together for the attentive study of contemporary facts, to unite them in great intellectual movements, to inspire them with a vigorous and healthy desire to collaborate with the men of other countries. In this connection, it would be impossible to over-emphasise the desirability of keeping in touch with the international manifestations of the student movement. This subject leads us, by a natural transition, to the patient effort of the great federations and organisations of teachers; and we observe that an extraordinarily close-knit and solid structure of identical convictions here lends its support to the international community. With remarkable tenacity, contacts are maintained, and propaganda busies itself with the task of discovering the paths by which these ideas may find their way into the hearts and minds of men.

It is no part of our present task to examine why so many dangers nevertheless still threaten peace. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in its own field, and to the extent of its means, seeks to play its part in warding off those dangers. It is therefore not a matter of indifference that steady progress and constant improvement in the application of its methods may be recorded. Based on principles which, to make them easily comprehensible, we may call "federalist", the movement has had the satisfaction of witnessing a vigorous growth of the many national organisations which maintain relations with it—which, indeed, have often been created for the special purpose of enabling it to accomplish its mission. Examples of this fortunate tendency abound in the present report.

These considerations bring us, finally, to a point which we must stress as the chief factor for success in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation movement—a factor which gives that movement its justification, its original features, its reason for existence: the quest of an intellectual atmosphere in which the life of the mind can freely develop.

II. "CONVERSATIONS" AND "OPEN LETTERS"

The question of the "Conversations" was discussed last year by the Committee. The conclusion reached was that it was highly desirable to continue these meetings, which are devoted, not to individual techniques, but to the general concerns of the intellect. It seemed more than ever necessary, in a period dominated by cares and uncertainties, to create, by exchanges of ideas, an intellectual atmosphere in which the work of intellectual co-operation can develop harmoniously. The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had been requested to act upon the conclusions of this brilliant discussion of the "Conversations" and to work out a programme of meetings for the future.

I. THE MEETING AT NICE (OCTOBER 1938)

That Committee accordingly met three months later at Nice, at the end of October 1938, holding its sessions, at the generous invitation of the city authorities, in the Mediterranean University Centre, of which M. Paul VALÉRY is President. With regard to the "Conversation" method, a detailed report had been prepared, embodying the experience accumulated in the course of previous meetings. Called upon to settle various matters of detail, the Committee decided to maintain in general the arrangements followed in the organisation of previous "Conversations", and to leave to its Bureau, assisted if necessary by other members of the Committee, the task of preparing the details of each meeting, of choosing the subject for discussion, of selecting a limited number of participants (ten to fifteen), and of determining also what written contributions should be requested from participants. It did not seem possible to set up strict rules, which could not apply to the preparation of all subjects nor to their discussion, and it seemed preferable to leave to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters itself and to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the task of orienting this activity from time to time, notably by the choice of major classes of subjects, while leaving to a smaller group the detailed work of execution.

In accordance with this decision, the Committee, in the course of one of its meetings, considered the possibility of organising in the future a series of meetings on the rôle of the mind. The general discussion which had already taken place in the Committee, and that of last year's meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in which the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and several of its members had taken part, had brought into the foreground the need to preserve the culture of mankind and whatever can help to enhance it, and to combat whatever, on the contrary, tends to diminish it or to degrade its creative elements.

2. QUALITY AND MODERN LIFE

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters likewise worked out the final form of the subject for the "Conversation" on "Quality and Modern Life". Do the modern means of diffusion introduce the taste for facility, the pursuit of violent and rapid effects? Does industrial standardisation destroy the sense of diversity? Are the qualities of patience in creation, the love of perfection, endangered? The moral aspect of these questions also appeared to the Committee to be an essential part of the study to be undertaken, since the cult of quality could not survive in its highest forms in a world in which material preoccupations triumphed finally in the minds of men.

3. STUDIES ON MUSIC

The Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposed last year that the Institute prepare a "Conversation" on music. This suggestion, submitted to the meeting at Nice, was dealt with in an excellent report by M. Lazslo LAJTHA, who suggested the desirability of a discussion on "The Rôle of Music in Present-day Civilisation"—on what contemporary man and contemporary civilisation now expect from music. About this theme cluster subjects of the highest interest, which invite the meditation of writers, thinkers and historians of civilisation as well as of musicians. Has the composer any duty other than to create? Is not pure creation the best way for him to express the soul of his age, rather than by seeking inspiration in political systems or theories? Why is it that the theatre, which attracts so large a public, no longer produces new operas or music dramas? What contributions can the precious and constant discoveries in the realm of musical folklore make to the highest forms of art?

The ideas thus expressed enabled the meeting at Nice to formulate a proposal which was submitted by the Institute to the April meeting of the Executive Committee and approved by it: with a view to the publication, in the first instance, of a "cahier", a series of communications will be requested from specialists, on the three following themes, which have been selected as possible subjects for a future "Conversation":

Musical folklore and academic music;
Drama and music;
Sales and music.

* * *

Various Proposals.

The Institute was requested to inform the International Committee of various invitations which it has received to organise "Conversations". At Nice, Sir Richard LIVINGSTONE indicated his desire to see one of these meetings organised in the United Kingdom, at London or at Oxford. Since then, the delegate of Portugal to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—Mme. Virginia DE CASTRO E ALMEIDA—following a trip to Lisbon, where she consulted the highest Portuguese authorities on this subject, requested that a "Conversation" be planned at Lisbon in 1940, in connection with the bicentennial celebration of Portuguese independence. Finally, M. Mariano BRULL, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba at Brussels, and member of the Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection, after conversations with American personalities, transmitted to the Institute a preliminary proposal to hold a meeting in North America or in Cuba, which would bring together eminent spokesmen of the world of thought for the discussion of a theme concerned with the defence of culture.

III. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

1. THE NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

While it has not yet been possible to extend to all the social sciences the co-ordinating activities which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation seeks to provide in the interest of the advancement of knowledge, a long step forward in this direction has nevertheless been taken, thanks to the International Studies Conference. It is to be hoped that the increased means of action to be placed at the disposal of the Institute will make possible the constitution, in the near future, of the Committee on Social Sciences, the creation of which has been proposed by Professor SHOTWELL. The results obtained in the field of the exact and experimental sciences prove that, given a permanent secretariat, under the direction of experts possessing an intimate knowledge of the preoccupations of their colleagues, and their needs for information and contacts, it would be easy to organise extremely useful discussions, corresponding to the requirements of science.

2. ORGANISATION AND AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

The services already rendered by the Conference in this direction to the branches of the social sciences which, in various ways, are associated with the study of international relations are considerable. Steps will be taken, at its coming session, to add to these services and to increase their scope. The first of these services, which has been stressed in previous reports, has been to promote, in a very large number of countries, the creation of institutions or organisations devoted

to the study of contemporary problems. But the Conference has also stimulated useful beginnings of co-ordination on the national plane, within each country; it has helped to add to individual research—ultimate source of progress in all the products of the mind—the leaven of co-operation, which is indispensable to-day. The Conference has also played a part in strengthening these ties across political boundaries, thus stressing the universal character of the problems and the common ends which men in all countries engaged in the careful study of those problems seek to attain.

For there can be no doubt that the system whereby all the groups of the Conference have been engaged on the study of a common subject has been the chief factor in its development. There is no enterprise of intellectual co-operation in which the combination of international collaboration and national research has been more fruitful.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that the object of the Conference in calling attention to the problems which are the most urgent for the future of the international community and its members, in devoting to the examination of these problems the methods and the resources of science, is to contribute effectively to the organisation of peace. Not that it seeks to intervene in the relations of Governments with one another, or to work out technical or political agreements; it is by the study of reality, by the verification of facts and of their underlying significance, that it tries to act. But it is not necessary to demonstrate that, in view of the complexity of modern life, the need to place the power of thought at the service of world relations, its capacity for discovery and foresight, is daily more clearly evident.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

During the past year, the membership of the Conference has increased: the Mexican Committee for the Scientific Study of International Relations and the Chilean Institute of International Studies have been admitted to membership; and scientific committees have been formed in Bulgaria, Japan and Yugoslavia to take part in the study of Economic Policies in relation to World Peace. Belgian, Brazilian and Argentine scholars have continued their association with the work of the Conference; a Committee has recently been created in Greece, and negotiations have been opened with the Turkish university circles for the creation of a permanent Committee; and Turkish economists have already taken part in one of the enquiries—exchange control—organised in connection with the coming session of the Conference.

4. TWELFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

The twelfth session of the International Studies Conference will be held at Bergen from August 27th to September 2nd, 1939, at the invitation of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, and thanks to the generosity of the Christian Michelsen Institute for Science and Intellectual Freedom. Since the death of Christian L. Lange, the Norwegian Committee is presided over by Professor Frede CASTBERG.

(a) *Documentation of the Conference.* — For this session, which will deal with economic problems in relation to peace, the basic documentation has been prepared, as usual, mainly by the national groups of the Conference. This documentation is very abundant. Each group having made a scientific study of the economic policy of its own country in recent years, it will be possible, upon the basis of data collected in a spirit of objectivity carefully verified, to hold discussions on controversial subjects, which are reflected in opposing doctrines, and to compare experiments based on different conceptions concerning the nature of economic relations and the best way to organise them. Many of these national studies constitute full-sized volumes. They represent in themselves the collaboration of various branches of scholarship. While they deal with national economic systems, they throw light on the consequences of external economic relations on each of these systems. Studies of this kind are being prepared in the following countries: the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

In addition, an international enquiry on exchange control has been conducted by one of the secretary-rapporteurs—M. André PIATIER—under the direction of Professor J. B. CONDLIFFE. The results will be published in the form of a synthesis of studies carried out by experts in the following countries: the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia. A meeting for the purpose of bringing about a preliminary discussion of this documentation, and of supplementing it if necessary, was held at Geneva on May 12th, under the auspices of the Geneva Research Centre.

In addition to the studies on the economic policy of each country, which constituted the minimum programme of documentation for the Conference, several groups, notably those of the United States of America, France, Hungary, Norway and Sweden, and also the Geneva Research Centre, will present additional contributions on particular aspects of the economic problem: the methods of indirect protectionism; international loans as instruments of foreign policy; exchange control in South America; the political factors in economic policy and their practical application; the new economic policies and the changes in the direction of international currents; economic regionalism; the Oslo Convention and its effects; international capital movements; the depreciation of the currencies in the Northern countries and its effect on the foreign commerce and on the international economic relations of the Northern countries; the repercussions of modern

commercial policies on the economic and financial condition of Norway and on its relations with other countries.

As in the past, individual studies have also been requested from international experts on certain special problems: *International Monetary Organisation*, by Dr. A. HEILPERIN¹; *The Fundamental Reasons why Economic Policy has become a More Important Instrument of National Policy*, by Dr. J. BONN¹; *Have Unregulated International Economic Relationships made for Peace or War?* by Professor L. BAUDIN¹; *The Possibility of an Expanding System of Regulated Trade*, by Professor PREDÖHL; *Commercial Treaties between Regulated and Free Economies*, by Dr. TASCA.

(b) *Organisation of the Session.* — In addition to the plenary meetings devoted to the discussion of the general aspects of the problem, three “round tables” will be formed by the Conference for a thorough discussion of the following subjects:

- (1) The present relations between closely regulated and unregulated trading systems;
- (2) The possibilities of international agreement to expand international trade and eliminate the possible causes of friction in international relations;
- (3) The extent and consequences of economic control—private and public—beyond national boundaries.

A detailed agenda will be drawn up by the Rapporteur-General, Mr. J. B. CONDLIFFE, Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), and published before the session. The “round tables” will be asked to consider the problem of economic and political security and to deal likewise with the following subjects:

- (1) The interaction of political and economic aims in national policies;
- (2) The connection between national economic regulations and international economic relations.

The problem of exchange control, to which the Conference has devoted a correlated study, will likewise be made the object of a special discussion dealing with its technical and economic aspects.

Two plenary meetings will close the Conference; the “Round-table” Presidents will report on the discussions in their respective groups, and an effort will be made to integrate the “round-table” discussions by concentrating this final debate on the question of “economic relations between free and regulated economies”.

On the basis of the documentation and of the discussions at the Conference, Professor CONDLIFFE will write a volume which will be published in French and English by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Rapporteur-General will arrange to have this work ready for publication shortly after the close of the session.

5. PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

In the past year, the Institute has published all the volumes containing the results of the preceding Conference, and of the two years of study which had been devoted to the problem of “Peaceful Change”. Apart from the six *Danubian Chronologies*, which, in view of their character as reference works, have been published in one language only (French or English), all these works have appeared in both French and English. The largest, a volume of 700 pages, gives a general view of the study and discussions of the Conference on “Peaceful Change”; it is entitled *Peaceful Change: Procedures—Population Pressure—The Colonial Question—Raw Materials and Markets*. It is supplemented by three other books of 250 to 350 pages each which deal respectively with *Population and Peace* (F. CHALMERS WRIGHT), *The Raw Materials Problem* (E. DENNERY), and *Colonial Questions and Peace* (under the direction of E. MORESCO). To these must be added the following brochures: *Monetary Aspects of the Raw Materials Problem and the Revival of International Trade*, by Michael A. HEILPERIN; *International Raw Materials Cartels*, by William OUALID; *Markets and the Problem of Peaceful Change*, by J. B. CONDLIFFE; and *The Synthetic Optimum of Population*, by Imre FERENCZI. To this list will be added a volume prepared under the direction of Professor BOURQUIN on *Procedures of Peaceful Change*; though it is not a report on the activities of the Conference, this volume nevertheless forms a continuation and a supplement to those activities.

Finally, in the near future will be published a volume resulting from the Prague Conference held last year. This volume, dealing with *The University Teaching of International Relations*, has been edited under the direction of Sir Alfred ZIMMERN, Rapporteur-General for this question, assisted by an Editorial Board composed of Professor C. BOUGLÉ and Professor L. EHRLICH and Mr. Malcolm M. DAVIS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference.

¹ These brochures have been published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in preparation for the Bergen Conference.

6. DANUBIAN GROUP OF ECONOMIC EXPERTS

The Danubian Group of Economic Experts has decided to terminate its activities in the course of 1939, taking into account the changes which have occurred in the Danube Basin. Dr. Valentin WAGNER, Professor in the University of Basle, Rapporteur of the group, has been entrusted with the drafting of a comprehensive report which will be published in two or three volumes in the course of 1940.

IV. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS: WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

I. MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

From the moment when it was created, in 1936, the International Bureau of University Statistics felt that, in order to fulfil its mission and to support, both by its own work and by an effort of co-ordination (appropriate studies, documentation, propaganda), the movements capable of furthering a better organisation of the markets for the employment of intellectuals, it must obtain the direct and constant support of prominent people known for the contributions they have made to the study of this problem. These considerations led it to set up, at the beginning of 1938, the permanent Advisory Committee. The latter includes practically all the experts who have won recognition by their scientific studies or their administrative activity in connection with the fight against unemployment among intellectuals. The Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office are represented. It will presently be possible to add to the Committee delegates of the new national offices of university statistics which are to be created.

It appeared indispensable that the International Bureau of University Statistics, especially in the early stages, should get in touch, otherwise than by correspondence, with its advisers, and that it should bring them together in order to ask them to determine, on the basis of the various studies already made, the principles which should govern the future activity of the Institute and of the national organisations responsible for developing university statistics and the documentation relative to the intellectual professions and for carrying on the methodical study of the market for the employment of intellectual workers.

The Advisory Committee therefore met on November 3rd and 4th, 1938, with M. Jean WILLEMS, Director of the University Foundation of Belgium, presiding. It was in possession of an abundant documentation, prepared by the participants on the various subjects of the agenda, and by the Institute. The latter had prepared a 43-page document on the present state of the statistics of higher education in thirty-five countries and a 110-page bibliography enumerating, first, the chief publications—periodical or otherwise—giving more or less detailed statistics on the number of students and of graduates of institutions of higher education, and, secondly, the works—monographs, review articles or reports—devoted to the problem of overcrowding in the universities and in the professions reserved to graduates, and to the various aspects of the study of the possibilities of employment offered to intellectuals.

2. STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Committee has found it necessary to begin by settling a question of method: the development of national statistics on the intellectual professions with a view to making them uniform, since it is indispensable to begin by establishing a model which, within the limits fixed by differences of structure between national economies, can be adopted by all countries.

3. STUDY OF INTELLECTUAL EMPLOYMENT

The mass of statistics thus established is to be utilised for a methodical, rational and permanent study of the possibilities of intellectual employment. This study, the results of which will be made public, notably through monographs on the different professions, will include both the description of the present situation with regard to employment in the various intellectual professions and the prospects of new opportunities for university graduates. It will seek to forecast the probable evolution of the market for intellectual employment. The Committee specially recommended that not only statisticians should be called on for these studies but also sociologists, economists and other specialists qualified to contribute to a profound and constructive interpretation of the available data.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

The Institute neglects no opportunity to recommend the creation and development of University Bureaux of Statistics. The permanent department, in its monthly bulletin devoted to the communications of the International Bureau, provides an authentic, abundant and varied documentation on this subject. The Institute will seek to develop this work of propaganda just as far as its material means will permit; in particular, it hopes to be able to meet the wish expressed by the Advisory Committee to send to certain capitals experts entrusted with the task of bringing



about, by means of public lectures and of personal interviews with the authorities and the representatives of the professional organisations concerned, the creation and inauguration of University Statistics Bureaux.

The Institute further intends to undertake, as soon as possible, the publication of an international *Year-book of University Statistics*. Its experts believe that this work, prepared in accordance with the minimum programme mentioned above, will be an effective means of improving university statistics. The Institute will likewise take up the study of certain concrete questions such as compulsory retirement in the liberal professions, possibilities of employment for intellectuals in the overseas countries, and vocational guidance in secondary education.

V. EDUCATION

I. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

A. — *Enquiry on the Organisation of Higher Education.*

The second volume of the work *L'Organisation de l'enseignement supérieur* was published at the beginning of the year. It deals with the following countries: the Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As in the first volume, the various chapters were written by high officials in charge of university administration. The Carnegie Endowment has very generously facilitated the diffusion of this work by a large subscription. When the third and final volume, now in preparation, has been published, the Institute will have constituted a first-hand documentation, adapted to international comparisons, on the most important university systems.

B. — *Standing Committee on Higher Education.*

The Institute, in its last report, spoke of the enquiries which it had made in certain countries with a view to obtaining their participation in the Standing Committee on Higher Education, the creation of which was called for by the International Conference of Higher Education in 1937. This Committee is to include, in addition to the heads of the central administrations of higher education, delegates of representative organisations of professors or of committees for the study of these problems, already existing in certain countries or specially created to take part in this work. The idea of a common and permanent study of the problems of higher education has been well received in university circles. Thirteen national study groups (the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Estonia, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Switzerland) and five central administrations (the United States of America, Belgium, France, Hungary and the Netherlands) have already indicated their readiness to take part in the first meeting of the Standing Committee, which will be held at the Institute on October 17th and 18th, 1939. It would perhaps be as well not to increase for the present the number of countries participating. The Committee can increase its membership by co-optation whenever the subjects under consideration may make this necessary and as new national study groups are formed. As now constituted, the Committee, in view of the competence of its members and the variety of the systems that they represent, will be able to take up with good hope of success the studies for which it has been created.

The agenda of the first meeting has been settled after consultation with the people concerned. One subject among many has drawn the particular attention of the Committee—namely, the whole problem of the distribution and co-ordination of the various subjects taught in the faculties and departments of institutions of higher education. When this subject was examined by the Conference, which had placed it in section II of its agenda, it seemed at once too vast and too important to be exhausted in the course of the two brief meetings which were devoted to it; and the desire to make possible a more thorough study of it was one of the reasons which led to the creation of the Standing Committee. Among the many specific questions which arise in this connection, one of the most technical has been selected for study by the Committee, in the belief that this choice was particularly appropriate for a first meeting, and that it was in line with the practical orientation of the work of intellectual co-operation in university matters. The question has been phrased as follows:

“Nature and extent of local, national and international co-ordination of teaching and scientific research.”

The subject for discussion, thus defined, will require from each National Committee only one contribution, prepared in Committee in such a way as to reflect the opinion of the university circles of that country.

2. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS

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

The Committee, in the course of the year, held two meetings in Paris. The first—a limited meeting—took place on November 2nd, 1938; the second—a plenary meeting—on May 2nd and 3rd, 1939. The latter was presided over by Professor Oscar DE HALECKI. These meetings were

devoted in part to a rapid review of the activities undertaken by the affiliated organisations and to the statement of their projects, in view of a reasonable co-ordination of them. It is reassuring to note that the seven international student organisations belonging to the Committee have been able, not only to maintain, but even to develop their positions in most countries. Their congresses attract an ever-increasing number of students, and are, in general, sources of continued and fruitful contacts between the younger generations of different countries. It is certain that the activity of these organisations, while it keeps strictly to the university field, helps to prepare the *rapprochements* for which the intellectual co-operation movement seeks to open the way.

B. — *The Student and the International Student Organisations.*

In accordance with its traditions, the Committee had placed on the agenda of its plenary meeting of 1939 the discussion of a general problem calculated to interest the student world as a whole as well as the international organisations themselves—What is the nature and the intensity of the relations of the international student organisations with the national groups which are affiliated with them in the various countries? The aim of the Committee was above all to seek a reply to this primordial question: do the present organisation and methods of work enable the international student federations to reach, beyond the often quite complicated administrative organs of the affiliated national associations, the great masses of students whom they claim to represent? With the exception of the International Universities League of Nations Federation, each of the member organisations of the Committee has submitted to the meeting a study, prepared in the light of its own experience, sketching a plan of propaganda and education aiming to develop, among the students, the consciousness of belonging to an international organisation and the sentiments of solidarity which should result.

The discussion which followed these statements led to a series of conclusions voted unanimously. The Committee of the International Student Organisations formulated in this report certain ideas which, in its opinion, might be adopted by the affiliated organisations as a basis for the efforts to obtain the active collaboration of the largest possible number of students and thus to accomplish the work of international education, which is their essential function.

C. — *International "Conversations" for Students.*

The Institute published, in the course of the year, under the title *Etudiants à la recherche de leur Université*, the record of the first International "Conversation" for Students, organised in Luxemburg in 1938, and devoted to the problem of education in the university. An English edition, entitled *Students in Search of their University*, was published at the same time. The Committee of the Student Organisations noted with satisfaction this discussion, which not only furnished interesting suggestions as to how to prevent the university from becoming a mere school of professional preparation, but also revealed the intellectual preoccupations of a younger generation which, in spite of certain appearances which are too often censured, is conscious of its responsibilities.

In accordance with the decision which it reached in principle at Luxemburg on May 25th, 1938, the Committee has asked the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to supervise the preparation, for the week of Pentecost 1940, of a second International "Conversation" for Students. It has expressed the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will again facilitate the execution of this project, notably by using its influence with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to obtain the necessary credits. The choice of the place where the "Conversation" will be held will depend on the success of the efforts which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has been asked to make with a view to obtaining, from a government or from a local or university authority, hospitality similar to that which was accorded to the first "Conversation" by the Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.

As to the subject of the "Conversation", the Committee has adopted the suggestion made at Luxemburg by M. Visser 't Hooft, the Rapporteur-General, in the course of the discussion on the community between professors and students. The Rapporteur-General had proposed to examine whether the associations, circles, clubs and other groups of students are fulfilling the educational mission which should constitute their reason for existence. A detailed plan for discussion, worked out by M. Lajti, Secretary of the Committee, was unanimously adopted. Under this plan, in order to obtain an accurate idea of the part that the various associations may play in the life of the student, the "Conversation" ought not to be confined to a study of the rôle of these associations, but should consider student activities as a whole and define, in that setting, the influence of the student associations and especially their educational rôle.

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 information is given in the language used in the courses when the latter are given in French, German or English, and in these three languages when the courses are given in another language. The number of courses announced for 1939, up to the time when the list was closed, is 151, distributed among the following countries: Belgium, 4; the United Kingdom, 53; Bulgaria, 1; Czecho-Slovakia, 1; Denmark, 2; France, 26; Germany, 18; Greece, 1; Hungary, 3; Italy, 11; Latvia, 1; the Netherlands, 3; Norway, 1; Poland, 6; Portugal, 1; Roumania, 1; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 13; Yugoslavia, 1.

B. — “ *Students Abroad* ”.

The semi-annual bulletin entitled *Students Abroad* (French edition, *L'étudiant à l'étranger*) is intended primarily for the information of the organisations in the different countries which seek to encourage studies abroad by granting scholarships, arranging for exchanges of students and seeing that foreign students are received in such a way as to enable them to derive from their visit all the benefit which they can legitimately expect. These organisations find in the bulletin a documentation which is as complete as possible and which is reproduced with a scrupulous care for objectivity and accuracy. The facts recorded, considered as a whole, are a striking testimony to the force of resistance placed, in a difficult period, at the service of an ideal of human education.

C. — *International University Documentation*.

The University Service likewise makes every effort to obtain the latest information on university exchanges other than those tabulated in *Students Abroad*. Published at regular intervals in the monthly bulletin of the Institute, this information makes it possible, in particular, to estimate the growing importance of the rôle which university relations play in international relations. Finally, the university documentation centre, though the means at its disposal are far too modest, places at the service of a constantly growing clientele information on the conditions of university studies abroad and the principal facts of university life in general.

4. CO-ORDINATION OF SYSTEMS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Following an international enquiry on the reform of secondary education, the Committee of Experts, meeting at the Institute in December 1936, took up the study of the co-ordination of secondary education, so as to facilitate the selection of pupils and their progressive orientation toward the type of education which best corresponds to their aptitudes. The results of these studies were embodied in a book published by the Institute under the title *La Coordination des enseignements du second degré*.

The experts had unanimously recommended that, in the programmes of the different types of education—classical, modern and technical—courses of general culture should be introduced, and that, at least in the earlier years of study, a certain harmony should be maintained between the programmes of the general courses, in order to facilitate the passage of pupils, during their years of study, from one type of education to another, and, above all, to ensure to all a minimum of general culture.

To follow up this recommendation, a Committee of Experts consisting of nine qualified members met this year at the Institute on April 17th and 18th, with M. Jules HIERNAUX, former Minister of Public Instruction of Belgium, as Chairman. Its mission was to study “the co-ordination of courses of general culture” in the various types of secondary education, with due regard to their specific characters and to the difference which must exist between a relatively short course pursuing practical ends and the cultural courses pursuing disinterested ends; and to enquire whether the general culture which secondary education seeks to provide can be obtained by means of common methods and subjects.

The co-ordination of the courses of general culture requires a certain community of origin and training among the professors in charge of these courses in the different secondary schools. Their teaching should be marked by the same spirit and given according to similar methods; this is a fundamental condition for the application of the ideas recommended by the experts with regard to the mother tongue and the sciences. They therefore recommended, in their desire to ensure a greater cohesion in the teaching of the branches of general culture and to increase their educational value, that the professors receive a training enabling them to teach several subjects—for example, the native language, literature and history, or science and mathematics—so as to establish a connection between the lessons devoted to these different subjects and to enable the pupils to look at the ideas and facts presented to them from a more general standpoint—a necessary condition if they are to be led to make comprehensive judgments.

The proceedings of the Committee of Experts, as well as the results of this enquiry, will be published later by the Institute.

5. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES

Continuing the series begun some years ago, the Institute has published an *International Educational Bibliography* of books and important review articles published in 1938 in the field of education and pedagogy. In spite of the disappearance of certain countries, the number of national centres which contributed to this collective undertaking remained the same as the previous year (thirty-two).

6. THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

The permanent enquiry which the Institute has been carrying on with regard to the revision of school text-books and the teaching of history has reached a point calling for the publication of a new volume which will be a sequel to the books published in 1932 and 1933 in French and English under the titles *La révision des manuels scolaires contenant des passages nuisibles à la*

compréhension mutuelle des peuples and *School Text-book Revision and International Understanding*. But while these books confined themselves to the question of text-books and to the activity of the international, regional and national associations in this matter, the book now being prepared will furnish new elements for the study of a comprehensive problem which circumstances have made more urgent than ever.

7. CIVIC INSTRUCTION

On the agenda of the Advisory Committee for the Teaching of the Principles and Facts of International Co-operation, the International Committee decided to place this year the topic "Civic Instruction". The Institute was instructed in April by the Executive Committee to take the measures necessary to ensure the preparation of the discussion. It has in mind especially a comparative study of civic instruction in the different countries, at the three levels of public instruction; the teaching of international solidarity and of international relations will likewise be taken into consideration. An enquiry has been addressed to the National Committees and to the National Educational Information Centres. Reports have been requested from a certain number of experts, who may be invited to sit with the Committee in the session which it will hold late in the autumn.

8. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE

The number of countries affiliated with the Committee is now nineteen, after the absorption of the Austrian Bureau by that of Germany. The January 1939 number of the *Bulletin de la correspondance scolaire internationale* published reports from all these Bureaux. They record almost without exception an increase in exchanges of correspondence, which more and more frequently lead to visits between the correspondents. All the Bureaux dwell upon the educational value of this activity, from which, of course, politics is strictly excluded. A badge has just been issued by the French Bureau of International School Correspondence, which is intended as a sign by which boys and girls belonging to the movement may recognise one another when travelling in foreign countries.

9. LIAISON WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Joint Committee of the Major International Associations, at the close of the last year, proposed to enquire, in the light of its past experience, whether, in the present political circumstances, it would be well to adapt its action—prudently, in view of its character, but firmly—to the reality of the world situation. To clarify the issue, it proceeded to consult the great organisations of which it is composed. Its purpose was to make them more clearly aware, if necessary, of their common aspirations, and to verify, on its own account, the directions which it is following, without, however, interrupting the continuity of its activities.

Its enquiry dealt particularly with three different subjects: the relations between the Federations of which it is composed and their national branches, and between these Federations and their members; the action of the Associations in China and the relations between the Joint Committee and the East; and the attitude of the Associations in case of crisis. The Committee hopes thus to be in a position to carry out a general review of the means and methods at the disposal of its member organisations and to bring new elements to the study of a great problem—namely, how it is that so many men and organisations of goodwill throughout the world do not succeed in ensuring that peace which they demand and desire.

In the same spirit, the first "Conversation" of the Joint Committee was organised on February 2nd and 3rd, 1939, with M. GOSSART as Chairman, on "The Nature and Significance of International Solidarity".

The movement of opinion represented by the great teachers' associations finds expression in the congresses and meetings which they hold throughout the world and which are attended by a considerable mass of adherents. A comprehensive report on these manifestations reveals the fact that they are declining neither in number nor in importance. The list of the problems which they have taken up in the course of the year shows that they are in close touch with national and international life. The recently revised list of the principal periodicals published by the major associations and their national branches, which contains a thousand titles, gives the measure of their activity.

VI. BROADCASTING

I. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

The School Information Centre has regularly noted in the Intellectual Co-operation *Bulletin* the chief steps taken in the different countries for the development of school or post-scholastic broadcasting, and also for the promotion of good understanding between peoples through a better knowledge of foreign countries.

The Information Centre has likewise undertaken to ascertain what has been accomplished in the field of rural broadcasting, as a help in the preparation of the European Conference on

Rural Life. It has published in the *Bulletin* a series of studies on the purposes and organisation of broadcasts of this type in the following countries: the United States of America, British India, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Sweden. It has likewise published in the *Bulletin* studies on the organisation and activities of listeners' study groups in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

(a) *Ratifications and Adhesions.*

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Committee of Experts in Geneva, June 17th-18th, 1938, and ratified by the International Committee and by the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Institute has sought to obtain additional adhesions to this Convention. It has asked the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in the countries which were not yet parties to this Convention to address themselves to the official authorities with a view to obtaining the adhesion of their respective Governments. It has likewise requested the Major International Associations, through their Joint Committee, to do what they can to interest large fractions of public opinion in the Convention in the various countries.

Thus far, the Convention has been ratified by the twenty-three following countries: India (May 25th, 1937), Australia (June 25th, 1937), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (August 18th, 1937), Denmark (October 11th, 1937), Burma (October 13th, 1937), Southern Rhodesia (November 1st, 1937), New Zealand (January 27th, 1938), the Union of South Africa (February 1st, 1938), Luxembourg (February 8th, 1938), Brazil (February 11th, 1938), France (March 8th, 1938), Norway (May 5th, 1938), Ireland (May 25th, 1938), Sweden (June 22nd, 1938), Egypt (July 29th, 1938), Estonia (August 18th, 1938), Salvador (August 18th, 1938), Guatemala (November 18th, 1938), Finland (November 29th, 1938), Switzerland (December 30th, 1938), French Colonies and Protectorates and Territories under French Mandate (January 14th, 1939), the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 15th, 1939), Latvia (April 25th, 1939).

(b) *Small Committees for the Settlement of Possible Disagreements.*

Under the terms of Article 7 of the Convention and of Article 7 of the Recommendation of the International Conference on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, it devolves upon the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to appoint the members of the small committees to be created for the settlement of possible disagreements about the application of this International Act.

(c) *The Use of the Modern Means of Diffusion of Thought in the Interest of Peace and of International Understanding.*

Last year, the Institute laid before the International Committee the first results of the enquiry which it had been instructed to conduct on the documentation of the radio with regard to the international problems of the day and the present state of science, letters and the arts. The Institute found it desirable to begin by a thorough study of the problem with regard to the exact and experimental sciences. For it appears that only a systematic and thorough-going action can produce results; success in one field will make it possible to approach other fields of activity with the advantage of experience. As regards international relations, which a large number of national and international research centres are already studying, the chief problem will be to set up a permanent collaboration between these study centres and the programme committees of the broadcasting institutions; and this provides an immediate opportunity for a useful preparatory work of co-ordination.

In the realm of science, on the contrary, the need for organising an international documentation has been felt with particular intensity. But the very comprehensive study which the Institute has requested of the experts qualified in this matter transcends the limits of the radio. Its results concern the services which the modern means of diffusion of thought, considered as a whole—radio, Press, cheap books, scientific museums and educational films—can render to scientists by familiarising the general public with the results of their labours and by initiating the public in the spirit and methods of scientific research. These results are dealt with in a special chapter of the present report.

VII. THE DIFFUSION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The enquiry undertaken by the Institute on the presentation to the public of the highest achievements of the intellect has begun with the field of science. Various considerations led the experts consulted by the Institute to choose this field as their first point of attack. No branch of intellectual activity is more essentially universal than science, whose aims and methods are everywhere the same. On the other hand, there is perhaps no branch whose activities are harder to render accessible to the public. The translation of the language employed by research workers into a form which can be understood by an audience without special training raises all sorts of problems. For this very reason, this is perhaps the intellectual field in which it seems most urgently necessary to seek contact with the public by a systematic effort. We need not dwell on the great interest that research provokes if its results can be made accessible to the uninitiated, nor on the educational value of success in such an undertaking.

After consulting many experts, the Institute called together, in February, with M. Arnold RAESTAD as Chairman, a Committee composed of biologists, physicists and mathematicians, all of them men engaged in research work, and most of them actively connected also with the organisation of research, or even with the general direction of research in their respective countries. In addition to the documentation gathered by the Institute, the Committee was so fortunate as to receive a record of the proceedings of a meeting which had been called shortly before at Rye, New York, by the Rockefeller Foundation, and which had examined the same problems. One of the members of the Rye Conference—composed solely of American scientists—was able to come to Europe to take part in the Committee meeting called by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, thanks to a special grant made to the Institute by the Rockefeller Foundation. The co-ordination thus set up between the work done in America and in Paris will be continued. The conclusions of the Committee of Experts who met at the Institute, though already marking a long step in advance, still call for further study. The Committee, in fact, proposes—if, as it hopes, it finds the necessary support—to set up and operate a permanent enterprise, whose influence and action might be considerable.

The Committee consequently felt that it should recommend the creation of an International Centre for Scientific Documentation and the Diffusion of Science, offering the guarantees of accuracy required by the very nature of science.

The general sense of every scientific discovery can, in fact, be communicated to any cultivated audience; and the essential results of research, as well as the value of the methods of research, can be explained to the general public, on condition that the persons entrusted with these communications possess a sufficient talent for presentation. But there are not at present, for various reasons, enough persons in a position to provide the popularisers of science with a sound documentation presented in such a way as to be accessible to the non-specialist. The object of the Centre would be to set up and centralise the services needed to fill this gap. To this end, the new organisation should, for practical reasons, be composite in structure, including, on the one hand, a central or international office, and, on the other, outlying organs—regional or, in some cases, national—whose function would be to collect the elements of the documentation. The organisation would address the public only through organs of distribution such as the Press and the radio.

The Committee, finally, studied the general structure of the proposed organisation and approved a draft charter. Under this charter, the International Centre of Scientific Documentation, connected with the International Institute by ties of collaboration, would be administered by a Director, assisted by a Council of Administration of twelve to fifteen members, and would have its own budget, determined by the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It would comprise a certain number of specialised sections, and would be buttressed by the collaboration of "scientific advisers" in the various countries, all of whom would be recognised scientists. Liaison agents would be appointed to promote the work of documentation within specified regions; and, in addition, regional centres might be organised in these same regions.

A draft budget—still quite tentative—has been presented, providing, for the first year, only for the first steps in the programme, with further development in the two following years. The financial resources would be sought, not from the Governments, but from scientific organisations and from Foundations possessing funds which can be granted to undertakings for the advancement of research and for the education of the peoples. It is hoped that the Centre, by its publications, its communications and its information services, would gradually accumulate large additional resources.

The conclusions of the Committee, presented in the form of a report by its Chairman, M. RAESTAD, were communicated to a meeting of American experts forming a sequel to the Rye Conference, held in New York on June 16th and the following days. M. Raestad received a special invitation, and was enabled to attend through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, which made a special grant to the Institute for the purpose. It is probable that another international meeting, for the purpose of comparing and harmonising the conclusions of these various Committees and of putting in final form the proposal for the creation of an international centre, will be held in Paris as soon as the progress of the work in hand permits.

VIII. THE CINEMA

I. THE NATIONAL CENTRES

A plan of activity with regard to the cinema was drawn up last year by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the International Committee. It is definitely international in character, its elements being furnished chiefly by the co-ordinating activities in this field which had been carried on by the Rome Institute, and which must not be allowed to disappear, and also by the work previously undertaken by the International Committee itself, from the general standpoint of culture and of the training of taste. At the same time, this plan was confined to the most urgent tasks and to those which were suggested by the successes obtained by the Intellectual Co-operation movement in other sectors of artistic life.

The soundness of these guiding ideas has been confirmed by experience; once again, the prospects of success in this field rest upon the development or the creation of national organs and on their collaboration with a common secretariat. Among the contemplated activities, it is those which correspond most directly to this scheme that have already been able to get under way; while the usefulness of the mechanism placed at their disposal has been demonstrated by the very satisfactory growth, in the course of the year, of the network of national bureaux. In the Argentine

Republic, a national Educational Film Institute has been created; in the United States of America, the " American Film Centre " has been formed—an autonomous organ connected with the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; in France, a Committee on the Cinema, set up within the French Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has replaced the old French Committee for the International Educational Cinematograph Institute; in Switzerland, a Chamber of the Cinema has been set up by a Federal law; a Cinema Section has been opened in the South African Department of Education; the colonial Government of Madagascar has created a Film Office. These institutions, added to those which already existed in some fifteen countries, prove that the various nations are increasingly conscious of the need to co-ordinate activities relative to the cinema, to raise the intellectual and artistic level of production, and to develop the use of the film for purposes of education and instruction. It may be added that these new institutions increase the possibilities of international co-operation.

One of the first tasks of the Institute—one which had already been under consideration at Rome—may soon be accomplished: the documented study of the structure and working of the national cinema centres. The results of this study will be embodied in a publication constituting a sort of comparative investigation of methods and results, which will be useful to each of these institutions, especially those most recently created, for their own development and improvement. In addition, it will facilitate the organisation of new centres and will provide a basis for their general co-operation. The Institute is already in a position to give detailed information to any National Committees which may desire it. At the same time, it is in connection with the existing organs that it will be able to carry out the major part of its plan of activity.

2. CATALOGUE OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The creation of an international catalogue of educational films corresponds to a wish often expressed by the producers and users; and the International Committee consequently decided last year to undertake it. The Institute, however, submitted considerations to the April meeting of the Executive Committee which led the latter to decide that it would be well, for the moment, not to go beyond the catalogue provided for by the 1933 Convention. That catalogue will be formed gradually, being made up of those films that have received, under the terms of this international instrument and after verification, the special mark giving them the privilege of circulation duty-free.

3. CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC FILMS

A model index card has been prepared by the Institute for the recording of the characteristics of the science films which it is desirable to catalogue in order to ensure the largest possible utilisation of them. Most of these documents, often of great value, made by laboratories, university institutes or scientific organisations, are not known even to specialists who would have an interest in making use of them. This activity of the Institute seems to have been very well received. Several National Committees have undertaken to reproduce the model index card and to distribute it to scientific institutes and laboratories; the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Unions themselves have taken similar measures. No doubt the necessary investigations will be long; but the first replies received prove that films of a strictly scientific character exist in rather large numbers, even in countries where all other forms of cinema production are practically non-existent.

4. THE TRAINING OF PUBLIC TASTE

The development of its connections with the national organisations of the cinema will enable the Institute to carry through successfully the permanent enquiry which it is pursuing on the intellectual rôle of the cinema and the training of public taste, and also to prepare a meeting of specialists concerned, in various ways, with cinema production. The National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation are also helping in the task of assembling the preliminary documentation; many of them, which are creating special sections for the cinema, will in the near future furnish more effective help in this undertaking. It would be desirable to convoke, as soon as possible—but later than the date at first suggested, which was toward the end of 1939—a conference to be attended, in particular, by the Directors of the National Cinema Offices and by qualified representatives of professional organisations which collaborate, from the intellectual side, in the production of films. The agenda should be prepared with the help of qualified experts, on the basis of the results thus far obtained in the different directions which are being followed by this international activity, which is still at the necessary stage of organisation.

5. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS HAVING AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER

From September 10th to 12th, 1938, a Diplomatic Conference, called by the Secretariat of the League of Nations at the request of the British Government, met in Geneva to examine the effects of the closing of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute on the application of the 1933 Convention, and to make arrangements in consequence. This Conference transferred

to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the mission originally devolving upon the Rome Institute as executive organ of the Convention.

The Assembly of the League of Nations having authorised the Committee to assume this rôle, it became necessary, in the first place, to settle the details of execution in the form of Regulations, which, under the terms of Article XIII of the Convention, must be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations. On the basis of information obtained from qualified experts, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its session of last December, appointed a Committee for the Drafting of Regulations, composed of experts on the educational cinema and on legal and tariff questions. It designated one of its members—Mr. Malcolm DAVIS—to direct their deliberations and to act as rapporteur to the International Committee.

After a preliminary exchange of views among the experts on a preliminary draft which the Institute had prepared in the light of the recommendations of the Conference of September 1938, of suggestions received in the course of its earlier consultations, and of the experience already acquired by the Rome Institute in its first attempt to apply the Convention, the Committee of Experts met in Paris on March 6th and 7th. It drew up a set of Draft Regulations, which the Executive Committee, duly authorised by the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, previously consulted by Professor Gilbert MURRAY, adopted in its April session in the name of the International Committee itself. This emergency procedure made it possible for the Council of the League of Nations to approve the Regulations in its May session, thus meeting the desire of the countries concerned to see the Convention promptly put in effect once more.

This document is drawn up in such a way that the functioning of the Convention rests, in the first place, on the real participation of national organisations for educational cinematography recognised by the authorities in their countries and accepted by the International Committee itself. It is to these organisations that the producers will present, in the first instance, applications for certificates. The national organisations will examine the films and verify each dossier as a whole, after which they will transmit it to international jurisdiction. The latter, which will act under the authority of the International Committee, will have as its essential element an Examining Committee composed of specialists to be designated by the International Committee. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will act as secretariat for this Examining Committee. The Regulations further specify in detail the information to be furnished and the moderate fees to be paid in order to obtain the international certificate granting exemption from Customs charges. Models of the application form and of the certificate are appended to the Regulations.

The Council having approved the Draft Regulations, after making certain improvements and clarifications, it now devolves upon the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements so that the Convention can be applied as soon as possible:

(a) Setting up of the special Examining Committee, provided for by Article I of the Regulations;

(b) Approval of the organisations which, under Article I of the Appendix to the Regulations, may be proposed by the Governments of the countries parties to the Convention to carry out the preliminary examination of applications for exemption from Customs charges.

IX. INTELLECTUAL AGREEMENTS

The bulletin *Coopération intellectuelle* is continuing to print the intellectual agreements concluded since the publication, in 1938, of a first collection of these treaties.

The general remarks formulated when the above-mentioned work was published are, in general, confirmed by the character of the agreements since concluded. In the first place, they tend more and more to approach a uniform type—namely, model cultural agreement No. 1, as defined in the preface of the collection; that is to say, they embrace nearly all the intellectual questions in which the two contracting countries have a common interest. This is the case, for example, of the bilateral agreements concluded between Finland, Estonia and Hungary respectively; and also of the new treaties between Germany, Italy and Spain.

Again, the tendency is increasingly marked to accompany the conclusion of political treaties by intellectual agreements. This matter has already been brought to the attention of the International Committee. This tendency no doubt reveals the growing importance attributed, in relations with foreign countries, to intellectual relations. In many cases, the multilateral or bilateral agreements thus concluded fit into the framework of the plan of action drawn up by the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation; but it cannot be said that this is a general rule.

X. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES

I. CO-ORDINATION OF RESEARCH

The services rendered by the Institute this year to the representatives of science, at their request and in agreement with their organisations, increased very appreciably, and they seem to have been well received in each case.

In spite of numerous attempts, the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in this field had long remained very limited in character; it had not been able to establish contacts with research and with the chief preoccupations of the scientific world. The results obtained in

the matter of bibliographies, abstracts and terminologies were certainly not insignificant; but they did not fulfil the hopes and wishes of the representatives of the various branches of science on the International Committee. Madame Curie, President Lorentz and President Painlevé, Professor Einstein and Professor Millikan had long ago urged that an effort towards international organisation should be made in the cause of science, the long-established traditions of which seemed to designate it, among all the branches of learning, as the most likely to confirm the value of methods of co-operation.

If these wishes now appear to be approaching practical realisation and if the Institute has, at last, been able to follow the course which was mapped out for it, the explanation must be sought in the collaboration which it is progressively establishing with the scientific unions and their International Council. So long as no understanding had been reached with these bodies that represent the interests of science, the work of co-ordination and liaison that may be necessary for the various branches of research could hardly be entrusted to the services of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, in spite of the advantage offered by the permanent character of these services. The agreement concluded in July 1937 with the International Council of Scientific Unions opened the way. The fact that it has not remained a dead letter and that it has, in a relatively short time, led to valuable achievements proves that this very simple instrument embodied a sound conception and was based on real possibilities of action.

Here, again, increased resources will make it possible to carry this work considerably farther. The success of the meetings of scientific experts held this year and the new proposals recently formulated prove that a vast field may be opened up to this form of intellectual co-operation. This is not surprising when we think of the extraordinary development of research, notwithstanding restrictions and crises, and when we consider the universal precision of its needs and preoccupations. In these matters, more than in any other, the need for exchanges, contacts and adjustments always arises in connection with clearly defined problems, and generally for a clearly determined class of research workers.

It should also be emphasised that the Institute has received most valuable support, in preparing and organising the meetings which it has been asked to convene, from central research services, specialised institutes and universities. It has thus been able to do more than its own resources would have permitted; and, in these examples of spontaneous collaboration, it is possible to discern highly promising developments for the future. It is indeed impossible to over-estimate the significance, in this connection, of the ever closer contacts of the Institute with the qualified representatives of science. With their co-operation, there seems to be no doubt that the programmes, which to-day are still somewhat fragmentary, will very soon unite to form a single whole, and that large-scale projects will, before long, be laid before the Committee.

2. THE BASES AND METHOD OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE (Zurich, December 6th-9th, 1938.)

The meeting devoted to this subject was the first to be organised in concert with the representatives of the mathematical sciences. It was held in Zurich, at the invitation of the Federal Polytechnic School, under the chairmanship of Professor GONSETH, of that institution, and was attended by eighteen mathematicians from various countries, besides several professors of the University of Zurich.

The discussion, for which the ground had been carefully prepared, was based on a series of papers distributed to all the participants beforehand.

3. MAGNETISM (Strasburg, May 21st-25th, 1939.)

This meeting, which was organised by the Institute in collaboration with the *Service central de la recherche scientifique de France*, was held at the University of Strasburg under the chairmanship of Professor P. WEISS; twenty-eight experts in research relating to magnetism, some of whom had come from America and from India, took part in this joint study; the discussions were also followed by about ten observers. Sixteen papers prepared as a basis for the discussions set forth the various aspects of the subject.

4. IONISING RADIATION MEASURES (Groningen, May 30th-June 1st, 1939.)

Immediately after the Strasburg meeting, another scientific committee, convened in agreement with the International Union of Biological Sciences, met at the Institute of Physics of the University of Groningen, under the chairmanship of Professor LACASSAGNE, of Paris. About ten scientists discussed problems forming the subject of their personal research, employing the same method of discussions based on papers giving the latest developments in these problems.

5. COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ITS SOCIAL RELATIONS (Geneva, July 7th and 8th, 1939.)

In execution of a decision of the International Council of Scientific Unions, a committee composed of about ten members has been formed to study the social relations of science. This Committee has already met in Paris and will hold a further meeting in Geneva, on July 7th and 8th, under the chairmanship of Professor STRATTON, Secretary-General of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

It will examine the progress and new trends of mechanics, physics, chemistry and biology, with special reference to their social significance.

6. APPLICATION OF CALCULATIONS OF PROBABILITIES

(Geneva, July 12th-16th, 1939.)

A meeting of considerable scientific interest will be held at Geneva, in collaboration with the University, a few days before the session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to discuss the application of calculations of probabilities. This meeting forms part of the series of "Round Tables" on mathematical questions held under the direction of Professor WAVRE, and will be attended by about forty scholars, many of whom will come from America. The papers prepared, some of which are veritable volumes, deal with a large number of branches, even in the field of the human sciences.

7. OTHER COMMITTEES PROPOSED: PUBLICATIONS

Lastly, reference should be made to a certain number of meetings to be held at later dates:

Genetic and Cytological Nomenclature. — In collaboration with the International Union of Biological Sciences, August 1939, London.

Phytohormones (second study meeting). — At the invitation of the University of Copenhagen; prepared in collaboration with the Union of Biological Sciences, November 1939, Copenhagen.

The Philosophical Consequences of New Theories of Physics. — Proposed by Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI, Neuchâtel, 1940.

Other proposals, dealing with the following subjects, are under consideration:

Solids and Free Electrons. — Official invitation from the Netherlands Society of Physics—Leyden.

Liquidity. — Proposed by the International Union of Physics—Paris.

Chlorophyllian Action. — Proposed by Professor MOTT—Bristol.

The Neutron (influence of the ionising agent). — Proposed by Professor BOUWERS—Eindhoven.

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Publications.

Two volumes have appeared since the last meeting of the International Committee: *Les déterminations physico-chimiques des poids moléculaires et atomiques des gaz*—the results of the meeting held at Neuchâtel in December 1937; and the volume containing a record of the "Conversation" which was held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Professor BIAŁOBRZESKI: *Les nouvelles théories de la physique*.

Three other volumes are in course of preparation: *The Bases and Method of Mathematical Science*; *Magnetism*; *Ionising Radiation Measures*.

XI. LITERATURE

I. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION

The Ibero-American Collection is steadily adding to the number and variety of its titles. During the past year, it has published two new volumes. The first is the *Théâtre choisi*, of Florencio SANCHEZ, including five plays by the celebrated Uruguayan author: *Tout s'écroule*, *Mon fils le docteur*, *En Famille*, *Fausse monnaie*, *Les Morts*.

The translation is due to M. Max DAIREAUX, and the preface was written by the well-known Spanish dramatic critic Enrique Diez CANEDO. The latter, comparing Florencio Sanchez with various dramatic writers in the literary history of the New World, gives it as his opinion that only the North American Eugene O'NEILL occupies as high a rank as the creator of *Barranca Abajo* (*Tout s'écroule*).

This is the first collection of plays published by the Ibero-American Collection, which had thus far included only novels and essays.

The second volume published during the year is *Pages choisies*, of Joaquim NABUCO, with a preface by the celebrated Brazilian writer Graça ARANHA, now deceased. The translation is by Victor ORBAN and Mathilde POMÈS.

Joaquim Nabuco was one of the most famous Brazilian orators and writers of the late nineteenth century. His intellectual culture made him one of the most brilliant representatives of Western humanism in Latin America. By his prestige and his talent, he was among those who contributed most powerfully to the abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1889.

The Collection is likewise preparing a work of a new type—a translation of *Martin Fierro*, an epic poem by the Argentine author Jose HERNÁNDEZ. The translation has been made by M. Marcel CARAYON, in two forms: a free version in metrical form, and a literal translation. The latter will

be published side by side with the original Spanish text in a separate volume. Thus European readers whose interest is literary can refer to the metrical version; while students or philologists can make a detailed study of the second version in comparison with the Spanish text. A highly informative preface by M. Ricardo ROJAS, accompanied by an abundant critical apparatus, precedes the texts. This work, now in preparation, will be published before the end of the present year.

Last July, after hearing the report on the Collection presented by M. Gonzague DE REYNOLD, some of his colleagues expressed the wish that the works translated might be published likewise in an English translation. Mr. Waldo LELAND supported this suggestion, and agreed to bring it before the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter met on December 7th, 1938, and Mr. Leland raised the question, which was seriously examined. After various proposals, Mr. Leland suggested to his colleagues that at least one of the works in the Collection be translated as a beginning.

A little later, the Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which met in Santiago (Chile) in January 1939, after taking note of the favourable results obtained by the Collection, also called attention to the desirability of a translation into English. It would perhaps be desirable for the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in its session of July 1939, once more to examine this project and the possibilities of carrying it out.

We may mention also that the Executive Committee, in the course of its April meeting, authorised the Institute to publish, as a sort of appendix to the Collection, a translation of the work of M. Ramon J. CARCANO entitled *Juan Facundo Quiroga*. This historical essay furnishes critical details on the period of Argentine life which inspired SARMIENTO to write his famous book *Facundo*, already published in the Collection. It will present a synthesis of that period, at once scientific and readable.

The International Committee, finally, must be informed of a new project. The Collection, which last year inaugurated a new series with the work on Chilian folklore, is studying, at the suggestion of its Publication Committee, which met in December 1938, a plan for a series of historical works, of which the volume *Historiens chiliens* might serve as a model.

2. JAPANESE COLLECTION

One of the best novels of the Meiji period (1886-1912), *Kokoro (Le pauvre cœur des hommes)*, by Saseki MATSUME, has just been published. It was translated into French by a Japanese poet, M. Daigaku HORIGUCHI, and M. Georges BONNEAU, former Director of the Maison franco-japonaise, of Tokio. The translators, after a year of steady work, have succeeded in achieving a presentation which reproduces the text with great fidelity and at the same time preserves the very delicate shades of this subtle psychological study. This translation forms the third volume of the Collection, the other two being the *Haikai* of BASHÔ and his disciples, and *L'Art, la Vie et la Nature au Japon*, by Professor M. ANESAKI.

The Japanese library established at the Institute in 1938 through the gift of valuable books donated by the Japanese Embassy in Paris and of a thousand documents on Japanese culture contributed by Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for the Development of International Cultural Relations), of Tokio, has received from this same society a further set of a thousand publications (scientific researches, statistics, etc.). The library henceforth constitutes a centre of documentation on Japanese culture.

3. "INDEX TRANSLATIONUM"

The *Index Translationum* is still published at regular intervals and still receives the same welcome in university circles and in the chief libraries of the world.

In spite of economic difficulties of all sorts, the number of translations does not seem to have diminished, a fact which indicates the interest manifested in the different countries in international literary and scientific production.

XII. LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

1. DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

This service likewise proves the usefulness of the permanent secretariats which the Institute has brought together and which it places at the disposal of the different forms of intellectual activity. Gradually a valuable international documentation has been formed, which deals with all the technical questions which concern the preservation of books and of archival documents and the placing of these instruments at the disposal of the public. While it is not always possible to publish this information in book form or even in the form of notes in *Coopération intellectuelle*, it is nevertheless available to specialists, who make use of it in increasing numbers, in the most varied cases: for the construction of new libraries, the modification or reorganisation of existing institutions, for questions of bibliography or of library training. This documentation centre has recently received a number of books, through the generosity of several authors of works on library management and of the Chicago University Press. These works form the beginning of a specialised library where those interested can obtain information. In order to develop it and make of it a real centre of documentation on library management, the Institute will make an effort, through the National Committees, to induce the authors and publishers of books in this field to keep in touch with the Institute and to send it copies of their publications and regular information.

Some of the ordinary activities of the Institute also help in the gradual improvement of this documentary work—the preparation, for example, of the third edition of *Guide des services nationaux de renseignements du prêt et des échanges internationaux* (the two former editions being exhausted), and the collection of the texts of laws on “Compulsory Deposit”, which is proceeding normally.

2. EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

The International Committee last year instructed the Institute to study the present conditions and means of exchange of scientific publications, wishing thus to respond to the numerous requests which it has received looking to increased efficiency and greater development of this system.

Two enquiries, the first of which was carried out by the International Committee in 1922 and the second under the direction of the Committee of Library Experts in 1929, had shown that the smooth functioning—or the creation—of exchange bureaux was almost always hampered by lack of funds. Since there was small hope that, in the present period, in which budgetary restrictions constitute one of the chief obstacles to the development of intellectual life, this situation would improve, the Institute, in 1937, had thought of acting as a central office to bring together bibliographical information on the publications which the various scientific societies could offer for exchange. A circular letter to this effect was sent to the learned societies of several countries as an experiment; but it now appears that this method could produce results only very slowly, and that they would be at best far from complete. The only effective means appear to be either a new international convention or the extension to scientific publications of the dispositions of the Convention of Brussels on the exchange of official publications.

3. OBSTACLES TO INTERNATIONAL LIFE

Among the specific measures which the International Committee considered last year as means of attenuating the force of certain obstacles to intellectual life was an enquiry on facilities of access to libraries and archives.

This information is of special interest with regard to university libraries, the libraries of learned societies, specialised libraries and similar institutions and even certain private libraries which are open, under certain conditions, to research workers. The enquiry was addressed to different organisations, depending on the country: to the Librarians' Association, in countries where the activity of the latter is not solely professional; to the General Committee on Libraries, in countries where such a body exists; to the Ministries of National Education in certain cases, and in others to the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation. The information requested concerns especially hours of opening, conditions of admission to the reading-rooms and reference rooms and to borrowing facilities. It is still too early to give a comprehensive view of the question, the breadth of the field of the enquiry in each country making it necessary to allow time to the organisations consulted. It is, however, already possible to note that one of the objects of this study would be attained if it stimulated, in certain countries, the preparation of directories of libraries or the revision of those which are out of date. In the countries where recent and well-made directories of this sort exist, they already furnish a part of the information requested.

4. TECHNICAL VOCABULARY OF THE LIBRARIAN

Under the auspices of the International Library Federation, a *Technical Vocabulary of the Librarian*, in three languages—French, English and German—has recently been prepared by M. Henri LEMAÎTRE, whose competence the International Committee has already several times had occasion to appreciate. The proposal which he made to the Institute, at the beginning of the year, to undertake the publication of this work having been favourably received by the Executive Committee at its session of last April, the Institute at once made preparations for the execution of this project. The first consultations seem to show that, instead of publishing in a single volume three dictionaries—English, French and German—it is preferable to prepare only one basic vocabulary, containing the English terms, in view of the abundance of the literature relative to libraries in that language, and to give in parallel columns the translation of these terms in French and German. This basic vocabulary would be arranged in alphabetical order, as M. Lemaître had originally planned, and the words would, in addition, be consecutively numbered. For the other languages, it would then suffice to print an alphabetical index in which each word would have a number corresponding to the number of the English equivalent in the basic vocabulary.

5. ARCHIVES

It has not yet been possible to publish the volume of the *Guide international des Archives* devoted to the non-European countries. Very many replies are still unfortunately lacking, which is not, indeed, surprising, in view of the difficulties of organisation which many of these countries encounter in this field. The editor, in the circumstances, can accomplish his task only by provoking, in many cases, the creation of new central archives departments.

XIII. ART, ARCHÆOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY

The various fields in which the International Museums Office and the organisations for which it provides the secretariat have pursued their activities this year will, as usual, be grouped under the three following heads: (1) International agreements; (2) Administration and technical studies; (3) Co-ordination of research and documentation.

I. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

A. — *Draft Convention for the Protection of National Collections of Art and History.*

In execution of the resolution voted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Museums Office appointed a Committee of Jurists to make the final adjustments in the text of this draft Convention. The jurists have held two meetings, one in Paris, the other at The Hague, under the chairmanship of M. Charles DE VISSCHER, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The other members of the committee were: M. J. BASDEVANT, Professor of Law in the University of Paris; Dr. H. C. GUTTERIDGE, Professor of Law in Cambridge University; Dr. J. KOSTERS, Vice-President of the Court of Cassation at The Hague; and M. PICARD, Professor of Law in the University of Paris. The text drawn up by this committee is reproduced in an annex to the present report. (See Sub-appendix, page 47)

It will be noted, first of all, that the title of the Convention has been changed. The Committee, in fact, thought it desirable to adopt a formula which was more in keeping with the object of this Act. The new draft, moreover, takes into account the fears which several Governments had expressed regarding the effects which the Convention might have on their domestic law, and differs appreciably from the text drawn up in 1936. Though its object is still to restrict the application—in international relations—of the rule that, in the matter of movable property, possession is equivalent to ownership, the fundamental basis of these restrictions is no longer the same. The previous text had embodied a very broad view of the question: it recognised the right of the claimant State to demand the repatriation of objects found on the territory of another contracting State in all cases where these objects had been transferred thereto as the result of an alienation prohibited by the legislation of the claimant State or had been exported to that territory in defiance of such legislation; this conception would clearly have ensured the most effective protection of national historic or artistic possessions, but was of a nature to give rise to serious legal difficulties and to cause grave disturbance in international trade.

The provisions of the various laws which prohibit the alienation of objects of national historic or artistic interest differ very considerably both in their scope and in the sanctions enacted. To give effect to all these provisions without discrimination would have amounted to allowing each State to determine at its own discretion the international protection whose benefits it wished to enjoy. It would, it is true, have been possible to limit this protection to objects scheduled as public property and, as such, excluded from commercial dealings; but the very notion of public ownership is not the same in all countries, and in some States does not apply to objects in the custody of public museums.

Further, it was not possible to permit, in every case, the repatriation of objects the exportation of which had been prohibited by the claimant State. The resulting injury to international trade would have been too great; and if the protection envisaged had been maintained on such a broad basis, all hope of agreement between the interested States would have had to be abandoned.

The Committee therefore deemed it preferable to adopt a narrower and more restrictive conception. The principle that, "in the matter of movable property, possession is equivalent to ownership" is set aside only if the object claimed has been transferred to the territory of one of the contracting States as the result of loss or of an offence against property rights prohibited by the legislation of the claimant State.

It is very difficult to contest the legitimacy of the provisions which follow from this principle and which, moreover, are in line with the legislative provisions in force in the majority of countries. They differ from the latter, however, in that repatriation is possible, not only in cases where dispossession of the owner was involuntary—for example, in cases of loss or theft—but also in cases where the holder, by disposing of the object entrusted to his care, has committed a criminal offence, prejudicial to property rights, such as a breach of trust or swindling. This extension, which is necessary if the aim is to guarantee the real protection of national historic or artistic possessions, seems to encounter no serious objection supported by the principles recognised by national legislations.

The new text also differs from the previous draft with regard to the rôle which it assigns to publicity, which is entrusted to the International Museums Office. The fact that publicity has been given to a case is not sufficient to impugn the good faith of the holder who has acquired the object the disappearance of which has been disclosed. The Committee took the view that neither individuals nor even the majority of agents could be obliged regularly to consult the lists drawn up by the Office, and that certain Governments might regard such an obligation as an unduly great obstacle to the security and reliability of transactions. Publicity becomes a mere factual element which the courts can take into consideration in judging the good faith of the defendant.

Finally, the new text endeavours to maintain, as far as possible, the application of the provisions of the normally relevant law; it provides for the granting of compensation to a *bona-fide* holder only if the law of the judge apprised recognises such compensation, and leaves it to common law to deal with the claims which the interested State may advance against third parties and, in particular, against agents.

With a view to facilitating the work of the Diplomatic Conference, the Committee of Jurists has prepared a commentary which will be submitted, with the text of the draft Convention, to

the Government delegates. In this document, the Committee explains and comments upon the solutions reached for each of the clauses of the Convention. Furthermore, the Committee has itself drawn up the English text of the proposed convention, in order to avoid any error in the interpretation and exact bearing of its provisions.

B. — *Draft Convention for the Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War.*

This draft international Convention, drawn up by the International Museums Office, is now in the hands of the Governments for a first reading; it was communicated to them by the Netherlands Government in execution of a decision taken last year by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Since, however, some time must elapse before the protection provided can be brought into practice, the Office—acting in accordance with the spirit of the Convention—proposes to facilitate the adoption by the States, in peace time, of all measures calculated to protect and to safeguard the elements of their artistic heritage. The Office found that the most effective means of contributing to this protection would be to determine, from the various measures taken during recent hostilities, the methods and principles which proved to be efficacious, and to draw up a sort of practical guide for the departments, museums and various institutions or persons responsible for the safety of an artistic or historic treasure.

C. — *Request for an Interpretation of the Final Act concerning Excavations.*

Article 23 of this Act, which constitutes what might be termed the international charter of antiquities and excavations, stipulates that the good offices of the International Museums Office may be sought in the event of a controversy between two departments over the application or interpretation of this instrument.

It is extremely interesting to note that, this year, the procedure thus provided for has already been resorted to; the Office was notified of a request from the Directorate of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels, which had disagreed with the Egyptian Service of Antiquities regarding the interpretation of certain clauses of the Final Act of the Cairo Conference and their application to a specific case. The Directorate of the Brussels Museums had communicated the file of the correspondence exchanged on this matter to the Office.

In the opinion which it gave on this matter the International Museums Office, while commending the spirit of international solidarity shown by the Directorate of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels, took the view that, in this specific instance, there was no reason to apply the special procedure laid down by the International Conference on Excavations, since it was a question of “definitely individualised” objects.

The importance of this opinion given by the Office is particularly noteworthy: it shows that, if the Final Act of the Cairo Conference does not, strictly speaking, constitute a legal agreement subscribed to by the national administrations, it is regarded by them as an engagement which they intend to respect; it also gave the Office a proof of confidence, which it deeply appreciates, on the part of the departments concerned.

No objection having been raised by either of the departments directly interested, the Final Act of the Cairo Conference was thus confirmed in practice for the first time, and henceforward figures in the new jurisprudence which is establishing itself in the matter of international collaboration regarding archæological activities.

2. ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

A. — “*Manual on the Preservation of Paintings*”.

This year, the International Museums Office published the *Manual on the Preservation of Paintings* (in French), work on which was started immediately after the International Conference which was held in Rome in 1930. It will be understood that the publication of a work which was to establish a doctrine of relatively recent date and likely to stir up controversy had necessarily to be deferred from year to year until, after numerous exchanges of views and further experience, the moment arrived when it was possible to come to an agreement on the essential problems arising in connection with the technique of preservation and restoration.

Mindful of present and future painting, the Office will supplement this first treatise by a methodical study dealing with the preventive treatment of paintings; on the basis of the most recent research, it will draw up a sort of code of the colours and other materials at present used by painters and will endeavour to formulate the principles of a technique which will make it possible to prevent the premature deterioration of pictures due to improper materials or defective methods. This new study will include a systematic investigation of the technical instruction given in fine art schools—a primary consideration where preventive treatment is concerned. Indeed, even in countries well equipped with experimental material and facilities, there are very few fine art schools or university faculties possessing a chair for the strictly scientific teaching of the composition and preparation of colours and their use in the various painting techniques. The Office will devote its attention to promoting the introduction of such instruction. With the same end in view, it has decided to start a new section in *Museion* for the publication of essays and articles on “Le métier du peintre”.

B. — “ *Manual on Excavation Technique* ”.

The proceedings of the International Conference in Cairo had been planned, in accordance with the precedent established at the International Conference on Museography held in Madrid, with a view to paving the way for the preparation of a systematic treatise on the methods to be employed in archæological research in the field.

In publishing this manual, the intention of the Office is therefore to place at the disposal of archæologists, archæological expeditions, curators and national administrations a practical guide setting forth the results of the most recent work in this sphere of activity. It could not, however, attempt to lay down hard-and-fast rules that could be uniformly applied, for the very purpose of research varies essentially from one country to another, or from one geological bed to another, while specific cases present themselves under different aspects. Consequently, another new section—complementary to the methodological survey—will be started in *Mouseion* on the “ *Technique of Archæological Excavations* ”; the studies published therein will constitute the corollary of the treatise, its illustration being thus kept constantly up to date, but they will be confined to strictly technical problems, so as not to duplicate the reports which archæological expeditions publish on the results of their work. Since these reports, for their part, provide indispensable supplementary information, the Office—to give effect to a recommendation voted by the International Conference in Cairo—is considering the creation of a documentation and information service which would receive these documents regularly and which would publish the references in the monthly supplement to *Mouseion*.

C. — *Second Conference on Museography*.

As a sequel to the Madrid Conference, the Office is contemplating the summoning of a second conference on museography, the subject of which would be “ *The Social and Educational Function of Museums* ”. Organised along the same lines as the first conference, it would permit the preparation of the third volume of the *Treatise on Museography*, the first two volumes of which, published as a result of the Madrid meeting, dealt with museum architecture and equipment.

A new conception of the museum has grown up, especially during the past ten years or so, and its concrete forms of expression having been analysed at Madrid, it was desirable that the fundamental reasons for this new conception should be studied; thus a new form of education is beginning to appear which needs to be encouraged and perfected. A list of the questions which have been suggested for discussion at the coming conference indicates the spirit in which these subjects will be approached: (I) The function of the museum in the development of present-day culture; (II) Means of contact with the public; (III) Relations between the museum and artists and craftsmen; (IV) Museums and schools; (V) Museums and children; (VI) Museums and art schools; (VII) Museums and institutes of research; (VIII) Museums in their relations with governmental and municipal authorities; (IX) Organisation and activities of associations collaborating in the development of museums.

A questionnaire has been prepared to facilitate the compilation of the documentary material which the Office is collecting from museum curators and specialists who wish to collaborate in the work of the Conference; advantage must be taken, not only of the experience of museum curators and members of the teaching profession, but also of the co-operation of artists and craftsmen; it will also be desirable to consider how far institutes of research can benefit by the work accomplished by museums and *vice versa*.

A meeting provisionally fixed for 1940 will endeavour to present a sort of picture of the activity displayed to-day by museographical institutions in the executions of their educational mission in the interest of the general public, fine arts, craftsmanship and science.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

A. — *Compendium of Comparative Legislation*.

When the Office first began to function, it found it necessary to assemble a considerable quantity of documents of a legal character relating to the field of fine art: laws and regulations concerning antiquities, excavations, fine art, museums, historic monuments, etc. Some of this documentation has appeared in various issues of *Mouseion*, while other portions have been selected for publication in separate volumes. However, the documentation which has been given in *Mouseion* is too scattered for specialists to derive the full benefit from it; the elaboration of international conventions and agreements obliges the Office, moreover, to undertake exhaustive investigations and preliminary enquiries of a juridical nature. These facts have led it to consider the publication of a new work devoted solely to comparative legislation and to international law in the matter of art and archæology. This compendium, the sections of which will appear at irregular intervals, will deal methodically with this set of problems. The Office has also the intention of making a systematic classification of the regulations which already govern international relations in the sphere of art and archæology; the drafting of international agreements will then facilitate the development of these relations on the basis of mutual trust.

The Office has already collected sufficient material for several numbers of this new publication; the question of the international protection of national artistic and historic possessions will form the subject of a methodical study in the first issue; the legal documentation assembled for the Cairo Conference will appear in a second volume, under the title *Recueil des législations comparées en matière d'antiquités et de fouilles*.

B. — *International Repertory of Collections of Art, Archæology and Ethnology.*

With regard to the co-ordination of research, the programme adopted by the Office provided for the preparation of a series of working instruments intended for savants and scientific institutions and offering the further advantage of facilitating exchanges and of making good the omissions which come to light whenever a census is taken of the documentary resources of the different countries. It is this twofold purpose that the repertories of collections of art and archæology now in course of preparation are primarily intended to serve.

The first part of the international repertory of numismatic collections which has just appeared contains the voluminous data assembled concerning the collections of the Northern countries. In accordance with the principles laid down by the committee which met in London in 1936, this number is a survey of the origins of these collections, their development and composition, accompanied by general bibliographical tables and references specially concerning each collection and their nomenclature grouped by country and locality, with a numerical indication of their contents, and useful data concerning their nature and specially interesting specimens.

C. — *Polyglot Lexicon of Terms used in Art and Archæology.*

The preliminary work in connection with the polyglot lexicon, the preparation of which was entrusted more particularly to the International Centre for Institutes of Archæology and History of Art, has made it possible to draw up the final plan for this publication. It was first of all recognised that, for the equivalence of the terms figuring in the lexicon, it would be desirable to remain within the limits of the five widely spoken languages (French, German, English, Spanish and Italian). A first volume will accordingly be devoted to those five languages; it will thus consist of five lexicons, in each of which the equivalent terms in the other four languages will be given. A second volume will group the less widely spoken languages, for each of which there will be a lexicon with the equivalent terms in the five languages used for the first volume.

The Secretariat of the Office has made a very careful selection of the terms which are to figure in this work and has excluded those which can be found in an ordinary dictionary. In this connection, it has consulted various specialists and has gathered the necessary references in order to present a terminology as complete as possible on the subject of archæology, art and architecture.

This work, as a whole, is proceeding under the supervision of M. Louis RÉAU, Professor at the Sorbonne.

D. — *Fundamental Problems of Research.*

The first number of *Recherche*, which superseded the *Bulletin des Instituts d'art et d'archéologie*, made its appearance this year. In order to ensure a more rational distribution of the material published by the International Museums Office, it was decided last year that *Museion* would publish, in addition to its usual sections, studies on given technical aspects of research coming within the province of the institutes of archæology and history of art; articles on the actual purpose of investigations carried out in these research laboratories were to be reserved for the new publication and grouped in "cahiers" each devoted to a single question. Thus, the problem of the pointed arch formed the subject of the first number of *Recherche*, in which were reproduced the most authoritative opinions on the question, with a statement of the present position of the problem, a review and commentary of the date available for discussion and all the elements required by researchers for the forming of an opinion regarding a problem which is of interest to architects, archæologists and technicians concerned with the preservation of historic monuments.

The second number will be devoted to a discussion on the problem of primitivism and classicism. A preliminary study, with an abundance of photographic illustrations, will define the essentials of the problem and will serve as a basis for the discussion which has been opened, shedding new light on the aspects of creative art from its origin to the present day and thereby furnishing art historians with useful criteria.

The method adopted in folklore research will be taken as the subject for the third number, in which an attempt will be made to define certain norms that should govern research and the interpretation of ethnographical documents. If comparative science relating to folk-art and folklore has not always reliable material at its disposal, this is not due to a lack of documents, but it chiefly because the manner in which they have been collected varies from one country to another or because of the total absence of scientific accuracy. It is therefore necessary to devise, with the help of ethnologists and with the means which folklorists have at their disposal for their investigations, a stricter method of selecting the data to be assembled, of discovering and transcribing them, and of dealing with the sources that have served for recording them (investigations on the spot, previous research, etc.). Taken generally, this methodological undertaking will tend to facilitate the transposing of ethnographical data to the field of ethnology.

XIV. MUSIC

The relations established for some years past between the Institute and the chief figures of the musical world have revealed that the activities which these persons would like to see the Institute undertake are:

(1) *Activities of co-ordination* (co-ordination of music libraries and collections, of conservatories, of societies for the history of music, of concert and broadcast programmes, of phonographic archives);

(2) *Educational activities* (concerts for children, rôle of organisations created in various countries for the propagation of music, teaching of music in primary, secondary and higher education, etc.).

As regards the first point, the Institute has begun a work of co-ordination in connection with recorded music and in connection with music libraries:

(a) The creation, in various countries, of national collections of phonographic records makes it possible to consider co-ordinating these institutions through the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. In practice, the aim would be the creation of an *Information Centre for Phonograph Records*.

(b) The French libraries have begun the co-ordination of their music collections. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation might assume the task of inducing other countries to follow this example.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has also begun to assemble all the information, at present scattered, on international musical manifestations—societies, national or international prizes, exchanges of works, of orchestras and of artists. It would be worth while to arrange for the annual publication of this information (with notices, addresses, etc.) in the form of an international musical year-book. Such a publication, though frequently demanded by musicians, has not yet been carried through anywhere. The documentation thus assembled should make it possible ultimately to establish an "International Centre of Musical Information".

Finally, the Institute is now engaged in the preparation of a list of persons who might be consulted on the three subjects which are under consideration for a "cahier" on music. By the varied character of its composition, this list will make it possible to collect the opinions of the largest possible number of specialists, classified by nationality and by æsthetic tendencies.

XV. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

As the time draws near for the Diplomatic Conferences on Authors' Rights, organised in Brussels by the Belgian Government, it has become the duty of the Institute to concentrate on the preparation of those Conferences the major part of its activities in the field of intellectual rights. The same circumstance has had the further effect of stimulating, since last year, the parallel action in this field which is being pursued in Europe and in America.

Immediately after last year's session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Inter-parliamentary Conference, meeting at The Hague, in August 1938, devoted a large part of its time to the examination of the world problem of the unification of authors' rights. After a thorough discussion, in which a representative of the Institute took part, the Conference endorsed the work in progress by a special resolution, thus ensuring the World Conference of powerful backing in its dealings with the Governments. The resolution also stressed the necessity of maintaining and developing the recognised rights of authors and the protection of the moral rights connected with literary and artistic works in the higher interest of the community.

But the most characteristic features of official action have been the activity of the Committee of Experts set up by the common action of the Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and the deliberations of two Inter-American Conferences of exceptional importance—the Pan-American Conference, which met in Lima in December 1938, and the first International Conference of American Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, which met in Santiago, Chile, in January 1939.

I. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE STUDY OF A UNIVERSAL CHARTER OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS

Under the auspices of the Belgian Government, the Committee held another meeting in Brussels from October 19th to 21st, with Senator Piola CASELLI in the chair. Several American experts took part: M. DE MONTARROYOS (Brazil), M. PARDO (Argentine Republic) and Professor Francis DEAK (United States of America). Senator AUTUÑA, recalled to America by the work in preparation for the Pan-American Conference of Lima, was obliged to forgo participation in the work of the Committee. But at least large use was made of his counsels in the course of the work. In addition, the meeting profited by the presence of experts from Germany and Japan. Thus the Committee included, for the first time, qualified representatives from three parts of the world, each of which has its own conception of authors' rights and which are all equally interested in the attempt to set up worldwide regulations.

The deliberations of the Committee were devoted to the examination of the results of the consultation of the Governments with regard to the various solutions suggested by the Committee in its first meeting in April 1936:

(a) Introduction, in the Berne Convention, of an amendment under which the American countries accepting it would preserve the option of subordinating the protection of works originating in other countries members of the Union to the accomplishment of a single formality consisting in a formal mention of reservation, made by the author or his representative, or in registration in the International Bureau of Berne (proposal of the Brazilian Government, in view of the coming revision of the Berne Convention).

(b) Conclusion of a new convention which would take the place of the Berne Convention and of the Pan-American Conventions (project of the Inter-American Committee known as the "Committee of Five of Montevideo").

(c) Conclusion of a convention which would merely embody a certain number of principles common to the two continental systems, affecting the application of the texts now in force only in so far as the new Act would grant to authors additional rights. This formula, like those previously mentioned, provides for the settlement of the question of formalities by means of a single registration in the International Bureau of Berne (project adopted by the Committee of Experts at its meeting of April 1936, in accordance with the resolutions passed by the American Institute of International Law, the International Association of Letters and Art, and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers).

Through the good offices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee received communication of the replies received by the Belgian Government from the various Governments on the two points dealt with in its circular of May 23rd, 1938:

- (1) The principle of their participation in the world Conference;
- (2) Their observations and suggestions on the contents of the three projects.

On the first point, twenty affirmative answers had already been obtained at the date of the Brussels meeting. With two exceptions (Brazil and Chile), they came from countries in the Eastern hemisphere. Only one country—Iran—declined the invitation. The great majority of the American countries had reserved their replies pending the results of the eighth Pan-American Conference in Lima.

On the second point, the Belgian Government had already received a certain number of technical suggestions from countries in the Eastern hemisphere (Czecho-Slovakia, France, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Thailand).

In addition, the Committee was able to make use of new studies devoted in recent months, both in Europe and in America, to the universally desired assimilation of the two principal systems governing authors' rights, especially the articles published in the review "*Droit d'auteur*", "*Il Diritto di Autore*" and the "*Archiv für Urheber-Film und Theaterrecht*", a report by Senator Piola CASELLI to the Inter-parliamentary Conference, already mentioned, and a series of reports prepared under the direction of the special Committee on Copyright created by the United States Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

In spite of the momentary silence of the American Governments, the Committee, without committing itself to a final choice among the various projects, found it worth while to re-examine the text already adopted at its Paris session. This examination led it, in the first place, to modify certain points in its original proposal; and, in the second place, to reserve other points for further discussion.

2. INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES

A. — *International Conference of the American States.*

(Lima, December 1938.)

It had long been apparent that the deliberations of this Conference would constitute a decisive test for the movement to set up a world charter of authors' rights. The Assembly of American States had the choice among several attitudes. It might, in the particular field which concerns us, return to the policy of isolation inaugurated by the first Pan-American Conferences. Or it might accentuate the tendency toward an inter-continental *rapprochement* already begun in the Conferences of Havana (1928) and Montevideo (1933). It is the latter attitude that was adopted. Immediately after the Brussels meeting, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in the course of a meeting of the delegates accredited by the American States, was able to obtain the assurance that its views would be effectively presented to the principal delegations to the Lima Conference. Moreover, through the activity of its delegate to the Institute, the Brazilian Government had long since taken a stand in favour of a system of worldwide protection of authors' rights, and had given instructions to this effect to its representatives at the Conference. The Government of the United States, furthermore, had welcomed the favourable conclusions reached by the American Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in the course of a thorough investigation conducted by a special committee, whose rapporteur was Professor FRANCIS DEAK, one of the experts who had taken part in the Brussels meeting.

The Lima Conference thus had before it, not only the proposals officially formulated by the Committee of Five presided over by Senator ANTUÑA, but also the complete record of the work accomplished under the auspices of the Rome and Paris Institutes, and in particular the report of the Brussels meeting of the Committee of Experts. Its deliberations culminated, on December 23rd, 1938, in a resolution which, without making a final choice among the different projects presented, endorsed without reservation the principle of the protection of authors' rights, and recommended that the States Members of the Pan-American Union should send delegates to the Brussels Conference. It contained, in addition, a new recommendation with regard to the protection of Press information. This question is closely related to the views long since developed in the studies of the competent circles in regard both to authors' rights and to industrial property. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has already suggested the possibility of dealing with

this point by means of an arrangement appended to the Berne Convention. It is felt that it should not be omitted in the deliberations of the World Conference on authors' rights.

While the American States, for the first time, were placing themselves unreservedly on record in favour of a worldwide protection for authors' rights, they did not abandon the effort to provide better protection for the same rights in inter-American relations. A report drawn up by the Special Committee of the American Committee of Intellectual Co-operation had, following the investigation mentioned above, specified the chief points on which improvements were desirable. These points largely coincided with those stressed by the American experts, first before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and then before the Brussels Committee. One of the most important is that which has to do with the simplification and mitigation of the regime of formalities connected with authors' rights.

B. — *First International Conference of the American Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.*
(Santiago, Chile, January 1939.)

This Conference, held at the initiative of the Chilean Committee, brought together the delegates of the Committees of twenty American countries. The principal subject on its agenda was the examination of the World Charter of Authors' Rights, concerning which a Committee had been constituted with Senator Jose ANTUÑA as Chairman. The Conference had before it a report drafted in the name of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This document summarised the latest state of the problem and called upon the National Committees to act with a view to obtaining from their respective Governments an effective contribution to the preparation of the World Conference in Brussels.

This appeal was heard, as is shown by the terms of the resolution which the Conference adopted and which, favourable without restriction to the principle of protection, recommends, like the resolution of the Pan-American Conference, the participation of the American Governments in the World Conference.

These brief statements reveal the vast amount of work devoted, in the two hemispheres, to the search for a system of worldwide protection of authors' rights.

XVI. NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

In its task of uniting the various national cultures in a single enterprise and associating them in a universal movement, the International Committee has constantly sought support from Committees organised as solidly as possible in each country. It could not expect to succeed in this long task except by a tenacious effort, affording proof both of the practical nature of its proposals and of the lofty character of the aims which it invites the National Committees to achieve by a common effort. The General Conference of 1937 marked a decisive stage in this undertaking. For the first time, it was made clear that the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation does not by any means live solely through its governing bodies and their organs of execution, but also owes its existence and the prospect of fruitful developments to the organisations, in many countries and in all the continents, which bring together the representatives of the various forms of intellectual life.

Although their meeting was brief, the National Committees left behind them, when they separated in July 1937, an ample programme of activities, which would alone suffice to justify the existence of machinery far more developed than that of the International Organisation as it is at present constituted. Since that time, the evolution of the Intellectual Co-operation movement has been considerable. It is from this General Conference that issued the draft International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation; it had its source in the will of the Conference to see its work carried on by a permanent organisation strong enough to resist the hazards of international relations and to carry to a successful conclusion a whole series of systematic enterprises. The recommendations made by the Conference have further left their traces in the details of many tasks accomplished in the past two years. Those traces appear in the more intimate relations between the central organs and the national organisations, in the more numerous and more important activities which the latter have undertaken to facilitate the progress of the enterprise with which they are associated. Two decisive examples of this trend have been furnished this year by the fourth Baltic and Scandinavian Conference for Intellectual Co-operation and by the first Conference of American National Committees at Santiago, Chile.

These considerations lead to the conclusion that there is henceforth nothing to hinder the realisation of one of the chief wishes of the last General Conference of National Committees—namely, the holding of similar meetings at regular intervals, in which it saw “one of the principal devices” for ensuring the harmonious functioning of the Organisation as a whole. This decision, it will be recalled, was approved by the International Committee, in the course of its nineteenth session, and was incorporated in the second paragraph of Article 2 of the International Act.

I. FOURTH BALTIC AND SCANDINAVIAN CONFERENCE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The fourth session of this Conference was marked by a further growth both in the number of participants and in the importance of its programme and of its deliberations. The National Committees of seven countries—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and

Sweden—were represented. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations had delegated M. G. KULLMANN as his representative, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had sent its Secretary-General, M. Daniel SECRÉTAN. On the agenda appeared first the report of each National Committee on its activity in the course of the past year, and a report by M. ADAMOVICS on his participation in the twentieth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in Geneva in 1938. These reports were followed by the discussion of various questions relative to collaboration in the realm of the intellect among the Baltic and Northern countries, and of most of the activities of intellectual co-operation in the fields of higher education, student relations, schools, the teaching of history, libraries, science, the fine arts, literature and music. For each of these subjects, rapporteurs had been appointed, whose preliminary work made possible a fruitful and rapid discussion, which justified the words pronounced in the opening meeting by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia on the capital importance, for the nations participating, of this meeting, which seemed to him a pledge of mutual confidence and therefore of effective co-operation.

2. FIRST CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION (Santiago, Chile, January 6th-12th, 1939.)

The International Committee and its Executive Committee will recall that they had been kept informed from the outset of the proposal formulated in 1937 by the National Committee of Chile to hold a conference in Santiago of delegations of all the countries of the American continent, whether or not those countries had already organised National Committees. The Secretary-General of the Chilean Committee—M. Walker LINARÉS—one of the promoters of this Assembly, had laid the project before the International Committee in the latter's session last July. The Conference was prepared, in close collaboration, by the Chilean Committee, the International Committee—which had granted its patronage, and which obtained for the Conference the financial support of the League of Nations—the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The two last-named organisations were represented in Santiago by M. Podesta COSTA, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and by M. Daniel SECRÉTAN, respectively. The Assembly of the League of Nations had last year warmly approved this Conference; its rapporteur for these questions, M. Edouard HERRIOT, after recalling—as the South-American delegates had done before him—the solidity of the intellectual ties between Latin America and Europe and the universal character of Latin-American culture, stated that he saw in this meeting “a symbol of the spiritual unity which ought to unite all the nations in the service of thought”.

The Conference opened on January 6th, 1939, in Santiago, in the presence of M. Abraham ORTEGA, Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was presided over by M. Juvenal HERNÁNDEZ, Rector of the University of Chile, and was composed of twenty delegations from the following countries: the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. These delegations were composed of members of the National Committees, or of members of the intellectual world residing in Chile, or of statesmen who had taken part in the Lima Conference, like M. N. GARAY, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama, M. Ramirez BROWN, Minister of the Interior of Nicaragua, and M. PRIETO, President of the Senate of Paraguay.

In addition to the plenary sessions and committee meetings, there was held each day from 6 to 8 p.m. a “Conversation” on America's mission in the intellectual field as a factor in the organisation of peace. M. Sanin CANO, former member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Chairman of the Buenos Aires “Conversation” on “Europe and Latin America” was Honorary Chairman.

The deliberations of the committees, sub-committees and plenary sessions issued in the adoption of a Final Act comprising no fewer than fifty-one resolutions, which was signed on Thursday, January 12th, 1939, by all the delegations present. It has already been published, together with a record of the “Conversation”, by the Chilean Committee. In addition, a large part of No. 95-96 of the bulletin *Coopération intellectuelle* was devoted to the Conference.

From this mass of material, we may single out for especial attention four resolutions which directly concern the programme of the International Committee. The first is relative to the World Charter of Authors' Rights. It asks the support of all the countries represented at Santiago for the international undertaking which is being pursued in this matter and for the coming World Conference in Brussels. The second resolution solicits similar support for the International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation. The third stresses the importance of the Ibero-American Collection, expresses the wish that it may be extended, and—adopting a suggestion already formulated by the International Committee—proposes the translation of the original works into languages other than French, and particularly into English. The fourth resolution, taking note of a resolution adopted at Lima with regard to the Levillier project for a “Historical and Ethnographical Collection on the Origins of American Civilisation”, recommends that the American Governments support this undertaking, which is to be taken in hand by the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

Further resolutions deal with the creation of national cultural institutes under the auspices of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation; with the guiding principles which should be followed in the formation of National Committees; with the reduction of the economic obstacles

which hamper intellectual work and the exchange of books; with collaboration between American art institutes; with the organisation of "Conversations" among writers, scientists and students; with the preparation of a text-book of American history composed in a spirit of peace; with the commemoration of the heroes and martyrs of civilisation and of peace; with the creation of American sections in the libraries of the Western hemisphere; with the organisation of voyages and exchanges of archæologists between America and the other continents; with the rôle of broadcasting and of the educational cinema; with the foundation of an inter-American *review*; with the organisation of an American exhibition of plastic art; with the preparation of an American bibliographical dictionary and of an educational year-book; and with school correspondence.

Special mention must be made of a resolution presented by the Brazilian delegation, referring to the "Conversation", held simultaneously with the Conference, on "America's Mission in the Intellectual Field as a Factor in the Organisation of Peace". It sought to draw a practical conclusion from this exchange of views by inviting the National Committees to undertake scientific studies in the fields of economics, demography and ethnography, within the framework of the activities of the International Studies Conference. Finally, a resolution which the International Committee will certainly wish to endorse expresses to the Chilian Committee the congratulations and thanks of the Conference. The latter, it may be added, will have a sequel, since it has already been decided that a second meeting will be held, six months before the next Pan-American Conference, and not immediately after it, as was the case at Santiago. The place of this meeting has already been settled: it will be held at Havana, on the invitation—unanimously accepted—of the Republic of Cuba.

Among other good results of the Santiago meeting, mention may be made of the encouragement which it has given to the National Committees already existing in America, whose number it will certainly help to increase; and also the strengthening of the ties which unite them to the International Committee, whose work and whose programme they will henceforth know better, and with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. In this connection, it is worthy of emphasis that the endorsement given by the Conference to the International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation was preceded by the invaluable approval of that Act by the eighth Pan-American Conference, which met in December 1938 in Lima. The latter body adopted a report presented by M. Benjamin COHEN, in the name of its Fifth Committee (Questions of Intellectual Co-operation), in which, after mentioning the work which is carried on under the auspices of the League of Nations, the rapporteur added: "The recent elaboration, in Paris, of a charter destined to give autonomy and greater stability to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—so generously supported during the early years of its existence by the French Government—offers to the countries which have left the League of Nations, or which never belonged to it, the possibility of collaborating also in the work of the intellectual *rapprochement* of the nations, thus opening up new and vast future prospects".

3. PROJECT FOR A THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The Executive Committee, at its April session, decided to submit to the approval of the International Committee a series of proposals concerning the programme of the third General Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.

I. The third General Conference of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation will take place in 1940; it will be held in Paris, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

II. The agenda will include notably the following questions, for which about fifteen rapporteurs should be designated:

(1) Consequences of the conclusion of an International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation:

- (a) For the National Committees;
- (b) For the International Institute;

- (2) Intellectual co-operation and the study of international relations;
- (3) Intellectual co-operation in the realm of the social sciences;
- (4) Intellectual co-operation in the field of education:

- (a) At the level of the university;
- (b) In the primary and secondary schools;

(5) Unemployment among intellectuals;

(6) Intellectual co-operation in the realm of literature—"Conversations" and "Open Letters";

(7) Intellectual co-operation and the fine arts;

(8) Intellectual co-operation and music;

(9) Intellectual co-operation and the modern means of diffusion: the Press, broadcasting, the cinema;

(10) Intellectual co-operation in the realm of science—collaboration with the international scientific unions; diffusion of scientific thought, methods and discoveries;

(11) Intellectual co-operation and the various problems relative to intellectual property.

4. ACTIVITY OF THE COMMITTEES

We might well conclude this chapter by passing in review the special activities of each Committee and the tasks which they have undertaken in their respective countries, mentioning their publications and the meetings which they have held or organised. But the panorama of these activities which their General Conference will present will be more striking and more complete. In any case, it would be impossible to overstate the services which the Committees render in extending and prolonging the efficacy of the decisions taken by the Organisation. Even the Chinese Committee, is still sending in regular contributions to the collective enterprises centralised by the Institute. We must also single out for special mention an initiative of the Argentine Committee, which has already done so much, notably by the publication of magnificent volumes, to diffuse in foreign countries the creations of the national genius, and which acted as host to the members of the Buenos Aires "Conversation". This Committee, last winter, brought to Europe the evidences of the intense artistic and literary activity of its country. Its Secretary-General, M. Antonio AÏTA, organised in Rome and Paris a magnificent exhibition of Argentine books, which was received with marked favour by all the friends of letters and of books. The exhibition was accompanied by a series of lectures, which have since been published in book form, on various aspects of intellectual life in the Argentine, by well-known writers and scholars. This is an entirely new initiative, which, it may be hoped, holds rich promises for the future, especially in view of the constant improvement in the organisation of the National Committees. Some of them, especially in countries remote from the central organs—the United States of America among others—had already greatly improved their system of sub-committees and special committees. This excellent example is being more and more widely followed.

XVII. PUBLICATIONS

In view of the fact that publications are becoming an ever more prominent feature of the Institute's activities, a considerable effort had been necessary, in spite of budgetary difficulties, to ensure the publication of forty-nine numbers of periodicals and forty-eight volumes and booklets since August 1938.

1. Periodicals.

The following have appeared during the year: *Coopération intellectuelle* (monthly), *Mousetion* (quarterly, illustrated), *Mousetion*—monthly supplement, *Index Translationum* (quarterly), *Science Museums* (monthly—French-English edition), *Students Abroad* (semi-annual), *L'Étudiant à l'Étranger* (semi-annual), and the *Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale* (annual).

2. Collections.

(a) "Conversations" Series.

The following have appeared as special issues: *Étudiants à la Recherche de leur Université*, 184 pages, being a record of the international "Conversation" for students held at Luxemburg from May 22nd to 25th, 1938, on "Education in the University: its Aims and Means"; and the corresponding English edition *Students in Search of their University*, 184 pages.

Les nouvelles Théories de la Physique, 225 pages, containing a report of the Warsaw "Conversation", May 30th-June 3rd, 1938, organised in collaboration with the International Union of Physics and the Polish National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation; and the English edition: *New Theories in Physics*, 250 pages.

(b) Ibero-American Collection.

Two new volumes have been published, bringing the total number in this series up to twelve: *Théâtre choisi*, by Florencio SANCHEZ, 408 pages; translated by Max DAIREAUX, preface by Enrique Diez CANEDO. *Pages choisies*, by Joaquim NABUCO, translated by Mathilde POMÈS and Victor ORBAN; preface by Graça ARANHA.

(c) Japanese Collection.

A third volume has been published in this series: *Kokoro (Le Pauvre Cœur des Hommes)*, by Soseki NATSUME, 374 pages; translated by Daigaku HORIGUCHI and Georges BONNEAU.

(d) Scientific Collection.

The following have been published: *Les Déterminations physico-chimiques des Poids moléculaires et atomiques des Gaz*, by H. ABRAHAM, P. BERTHOUD, M. T. BOGERT, W. CAWOOD, A. JAQUEROD, W. M. KEESOM, A. KLEMENC, A. LEPAPE, E. MOLES, J. TIMMERMANS and R. WHYTLAW-GRAY, 192 pages. *New Theories in Physics* (see above, "Conversations" series).

3. Volumes.

(a) General.

The annual propaganda booklet giving a survey of the work accomplished in all fields by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during 1938 in its French and English editions.

L'Année 1938 de la Coopération intellectuelle; 190 pages; and *International Intellectual Co-operation*, 1938; 187 pages.

The 1939 *Catalogue of Publications* also appeared in its three annual editions: English, French and American.

(b) *International Relations and Social Sciences.*

The following have appeared in English, with corresponding French editions:

Peaceful Change, I: Procedures — Population Pressure — the Colonial Question—Raw Materials and Markets; 685 pages.

II. *Population and Peace: A Survey of International Opinion on Claims for Relief from Population Pressure*, by Dr. Fergus Chalmers WRIGHT; xvi-373 pages.

III. *Colonial Questions and Peace*, a survey by various authors, prepared under the direction of Dr. E. MORESCO; 300 pages.

IV. *Raw Materials and Peace*, by E. DENNERY; 250 pages.

The University Teaching of International Relations; 420 pages. Proceedings of the Prague Conference, edited by Sir Alfred ZIMMERN.

Non-regulated Systems in International Relations: A Cause of Peace or of War? by L. BAUDIN.

The following booklets have been published in the series entitled *Danubian Studies, I*:

In French only: *Chronique des Evénements politiques et économiques dans le Bassin danubien, 1918-1936*; Yugoslavia, 54 pages; Czecho-Slovakia, 100 pages; Austria, 180 pages; Roumania, 148 pages.

In English only: *Chronology of Political and Economic Events in the Danube Basin, 1918-1936*; Bulgaria, 120 pages; Hungary, 88 pages.

(c) *University Relations.*

The following have been published:

Holiday Courses in Europe, 1939. Tri-lingual edition (English, French and German). Annual list giving information concerning 151 courses organised in nineteen countries.

L'Organisation de l'Enseignement supérieur, Vol. II, devoted to: the Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 296 pages.

Students in Search of their University (with a French edition; see "Conversations" series).

(d) *Education.*

International Educational Bibliography, in French and English bilingual edition; list of notable educational works and articles published in thirty-one countries.

(e) *Art, Archæology and Ethnology.*

Published: *Manuel de la Conservation et de la Restauration des Peintures*. Appendix: a table of colours in French, English, German and Italian, with a French-English-German glossary of all the technical terms used in the volume. Bound, 310 pages. Numerous illustrations.

In the press: *Répertoire des Collections numismatiques des Pays nordiques*. — *La Collaboration internationale dans le domaine des Arts, de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie au cours de 1938. Recherche No. 1: Le Problème de l'Ogive*. — *Recueil de Législation comparée et Droit international en matière d'Art et d'Archéologie*, Vol. I. — *Manuel de la Technique des Fouilles archéologiques*. — *La Protection des Monuments et Œuvres d'Art au cours des Conflits armés*, a technical guide. — *Folklore musical*, an international directory of folk-music Collections and documentation centres; bibliographical references and notes on the present position regarding research in the different countries. Vol. II, with supplements to Vol. I already issued.

4. *Circulation and Sale.*

(a) *Circulation.*

Notwithstanding the numerous unforeseen difficulties attributable to the world crisis which have frequently hindered the circulation of the Institute's publications, the number of individual as well as inclusive subscriptions has remained constant, and the sale of volumes has resulted in a further very appreciable increase in the total receipts.

Direct contact is established with the public interested in our publications by the regular distribution of our propaganda material; the file-index register of sales is steadily developing. The agents abroad, especially those in the most distant countries, are notified of all new publications as soon as the approximate date at which they are to appear is known; they are thus able to make their publicity arrangements more rapidly.

In connection with the formation of new Committees of Intellectual Co-operation in several South-American States, and as a result of the Conference of the American National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation held at Santiago, Chile, special efforts are being made to increase our sales in South America and to appoint new agents.

Furthermore, various major international gatherings, such as that convened for the signing of the International Act, the meetings held at Santiago and Strasburg, and the World's Fair in New York, have furnished an opportunity to organise exhibitions of our publications and to make a large-scale distribution of catalogues and booklets.

Advantage has been taken of the World's Fair in New York to make a special effort with regard to the diffusion of our publications. The space allotted to us was unfortunately extremely limited; this difficulty had therefore to be overcome as satisfactorily as possible by presenting to American visitors a specially representative selection of our publications; these are displayed in the pavilion reserved for the League of Nations, next to the panel illustrating "Cultural Relations"—that is, the work that is being done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. This panel is artistically designed and consists of titles and texts taken from the volumes published by the Institute.

Lastly, our literary publications are regularly mentioned and reviewed in the literary talks broadcast from the national transmitter Radio-Paris.

(b) *Sales.*

At December 31st, 1938, the proceeds from the sale of our publications amounted to 240,786 francs, as compared with 178,471 francs at December 31st, 1937.

XVIII. CONCLUSION

In spite of what seems, at first sight, the great diversity of the subjects dealt with in this report, the unity of the undertaking appears more clearly from year to year. If the methods of intellectual co-operation are applied to an ever broader field, they also appear gradually to be finding their application in the very domains where the need of collaboration is greatest, and where, consequently, the results of work done in common naturally engender new forms of activity, and, by the way in which they are linked together, constitute distinctive undertakings which could not be built up on any other foundations. Common features recur in these various activities, giving them a setting and a structure.

From the long list of results achieved or expected, it will be well to call especial attention to the series of conventions—which might pass unnoticed in this mass of material—which have been proposed to the Governments by the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. In this field, the Organisation long remained in the period of experiments and preparatory work. The texts which it has prepared did not find it easy to win their way to secure recognition for the new principles which they sought to introduce into international law. This period seems to be past. The first diplomatic instruments prepared by the International Committee are ready, not only to go into force in the legal sense of that expression, but to produce their effects. For the first time, the 1933 Convention on the free circulation of educational films is about to become really applicable. The machinery for the Convention on broadcasting and peace will shortly be in running order. In the field of art, several legal acts or conventions are ready, which will create a new situation in international relations. Other projects are being worked out. The International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation will bring to the undertaking as a whole increased authority and more ample means.

Offers of collaboration, requests for work, and opportunities to perform useful tasks are more and more frequent. A technical construction, intellectual co-operation remains integrally at the service of the mind, without forgetting that it is also preparing, by what are perhaps the most effective ways, the conditions for an international friendship which is to-day destroyed in too many parts of the globe, but without which it will not be possible to rebuild solid foundations for peace.

Appendix 2.

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 (1938-39)

As in previous years, the Institute has pursued its work in close contact with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Institute took part in the annual session of representatives of institutions dealing with intellectual rights, held at Paris on June 22nd, 1938, and in one held at Geneva on June 9th, 1939.

The following are the activities to which the Institute has devoted particular attention:

(a) UNIVERSAL CHARTER OF AUTHORS' RIGHTS

On May 23rd, 1938, the Belgian Government sent to all Governments, with a covering note, a first volume entitled *Diplomatic Conference for the Preparation of a Universal Convention on Authors' Rights*: Booklet I, 1938, and consulted them as to whether they would be prepared to take part in a diplomatic conference for the purpose of drafting a universal convention for the protection of authors' rights; in the affirmative, the Governments were further asked to send in their comments on the various proposals contained in that volume.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, in a resolution dated September 30th, 1937, invited the Rome and Paris Institutes to arrange for a further meeting of the Committee of Experts for the purpose of considering the observations which Governments might send in on the subject of the several drafts of conventions submitted to them by the Belgian Government, and with a view to the preparation, in the light of those observations, of final proposals to be laid down before the World Conference.

After thorough preparation, the Committee of Experts held its second session at Brussels from October 19th to October 21st, 1938, under the auspices of the Belgian Government. After examining the replies of the various Governments, it drew up a report embodying its conclusions (for details, see the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation).

(b) CONVENTIONS ANNEXED TO THE BERNE CONVENTION

At their annual meeting, held on June 22nd, 1938, the representatives of institutions dealing with intellectual rights adopted a resolution in which they urged the desirability of taking advantage of the convocation of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention to examine the question of the protection of rights described as analogous to authors' rights properly so called. They also suggested that it would be useful to complete the Berne Convention by the addition of subsidiary conventions aiming at the protection of those rights.

The above-mentioned representatives had particularly in mind the fact that, in a number of legislations now in force, and also in certain Bills relating to authors' rights, a new system is laid down under which separate chapters provide regulations on a number of points which, although not forming part of authors' rights themselves, are nevertheless closely linked with those rights, and are generally now known as "rights analogous to authors' rights".

In pursuance of that resolution, the Institute called together a Committee of Experts to examine the question. This Committee upheld the point of view of the representatives of institutions dealing with authors' rights, and considered that it was highly desirable to prepare a draft convention, accessory to the Berne Convention, for the regulation of these analogous rights, that draft to be submitted in whatever manner the Berne Bureau and the Belgian authorities considered most appropriate. The Committee pointed out that the questions suitable for settlement by means of a subsidiary convention of this character would, in the first place, be those of gramophone recordings, wireless broadcasts, letters and other confidential writings, newspaper articles, and the *droit de suite* (rights of authors in works the copyright in which has expired).

As regards the rights of artistic performers, the Committee, while recognising that they fell within the sphere of rights analogous to authors' rights and could therefore be included in the subsidiary convention, took note of the fact that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has included the question in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1940. Accordingly, it decided to approach the International Labour Office in order to avoid any overlapping in this connection.

The Committee is to meet at the end of July 1939 to prepare a preliminary draft of the subsidiary convention.

Sub-Appendix.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL COLLECTIONS
OF ART AND HISTORY

PROPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The High Contracting Parties,
Noting the too frequent occurrence of acts prejudicial to the integrity of the artistic and historic possessions of States,
And being desirous of facilitating by international mutual assistance the restitution of objects abstracted from their respective national collections,
Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

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

Section I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.

1. The present Convention concerns objects of palæontological, archæological, historic or artistic interest belonging to or in the custody of the State or of public institutions.
2. For the purpose of the present Convention, " public institutions " shall be taken to mean institutions recognised as such in their respective countries.
3. The present Convention shall apply only to objects individually catalogued as having formed part of the collections belonging to the High Contracting Parties before the dispossession giving rise to a claim for restitution.

Article 2.

1. Claims for restitution may be made in respect of any of the objects referred to in Article 1 which may be found on the territory of a High Contracting Party as the result of a loss or of an infringement of rights of property punishable under the criminal law of the claimant State.
2. Claims may also be made for the restitution of objects transferred to the territory of a High Contracting Party with a view to exhibition, temporary deposit, expert examination or repair, in cases where the dispossession occurring in the country to which the object has been transferred is the result of a loss, or of an act that would constitute infringement of property rights under the criminal law of the claimant country if such loss or act had occurred on the territory of that country.
3. The present Convention shall apply only to acts of dispossession subsequent to the engagement entered into by the High Contracting Parties.
4. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of the claimant State to take such action as may be open to it under its international legislation.

Article 3.

1. The Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall keep the International Museums Office informed of any acts of dispossession suffered by their collections, of their claims for restitution and of the results of such claims.
2. The International Museums Office shall assist the competent departments of the High Contracting Parties in all matters concerning the application of the present Convention.
3. The Office shall in particular publish the notifications of dispossession addressed to it by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties or by the institutions which they shall have designated for that purpose. Each notification of dispossession shall be accompanied by a description permitting the identification of the object to which it refers. The costs of the publication provided for in the present paragraph shall be borne by the country from which the request for publication has been received.

Section II. — ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE

Article 4.

1. The claim for restitution submitted in virtue of the provisions of the present Section shall be made through the diplomatic channel.
2. The country to which the claim is addressed shall, at the earliest possible date and in conformity with its legislation, take all necessary steps to locate the object, prevent its acquisition and export, by collectors and induce the holder to surrender it voluntarily.

Article 5.

The country to which the claim is addressed may, if it be found that the object in question is in the possession of a *bona-fide* possessor, decide that it shall be surrendered against the payment, by the claimant country, of a compensation to the said possessor.

Article 6.

The cost of repatriating surrendered objects shall be borne by the claimant country.

Section III. — JUDICIAL CLAIMS FOR RESTITUTION

Article 7.

Any of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to institute legal proceedings with a view to the restitution of the objects referred to in the present Convention.

Article 8.

1. The court shall, subject to the following conditions, order even a *bona-fide* possessor to surrender an object:
 - (a) A *bona-fide* possessor shall be ordered to surrender an object only against compensation to be paid in advance by the claimant State when the domestic law of the country to which the claim is addressed allows the said possessor either to retain the object or to demand compensation;
 - (b) If the *bona-fide* possessor has acquired the object in virtue of a contract of sale and if the sale price can be proved, the amount of compensation shall consist of the sale price and the genuine costs of the contract actually paid by him. In the contrary case, the amount of compensation shall be assessed at a reasonable figure, due account being taken of attendant circumstances;
 - (c) The possessor shall be entitled to the refund of expenditure which was necessary for the preservation of the object and he shall be liable for any damage thereto due to any wrongful act or default of which he or the persons to whom he is responsible may have been guilty.

2. Compensation shall be paid within six months from the date on which the judgment of the court becomes final, otherwise the judgment shall cease to have effect.

Article 9.

Any claims for damages not provided for by the present Convention and any proceedings which the claimant State may take against third parties shall be determined in accordance with the respective national legislations.

Article 10.

1. Claims for restitution shall be allowed against any person detaining the object who, personally or through his predecessors in title, has not been in possession of it for a period of at least ten years.

2. Claims for restitution shall continue to be allowed even against a person detaining the object who, personally or through his predecessors in title, has been in possession of it for a period of at least ten years in all cases where such claims are allowed under the legislation of the country to which the claim is addressed.

Section IV. — OPTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 11.

Any of the High Contracting Parties may, at the time of its signature, ratification, accession or at any other time, declare in a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that, subject to reciprocity, it extends the application of the provisions of the present Convention to objects belonging to corporations or to individuals and recognised to be of national interest by an official act prior to dispossession.

Article 12.

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of its signature, ratification or accession, declare that in accepting the present Convention it assumes no obligation whatsoever in respect of the whole or part of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its sovereignty or territories for which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

2. Any High Contracting Party may subsequently declare, in a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, that the present Convention shall apply to the whole or part of the territories forming the subject of a declaration in the terms of the preceding sub-paragraph.

Article 13.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 15 of the declarations received in virtue of Articles 11 and 12.

Section V. — FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 14.

1. Should any dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and should it be impossible to reach a satisfactory solution of such dispute through the diplomatic channel, it shall be settled in accordance with the provisions in force between the parties with reference to the settlement of international disputes.

2. Should no such provisions exist between the parties to the dispute, the latter shall be submitted to the judicial procedure provided in the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. If they are not all parties to the Protocol, they shall, at the request of any of them, submit the dispute to a Court of Arbitration constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 15.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are equally authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open until . . . for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for that purpose.

Article 16.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 15 of the present Convention.

Article 17.

1. On and after . . . any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State referred to in Article 15 may accede to the present Convention.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the aforesaid article.

Article 18.

1. The present Convention shall come into force sixty days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received two ratifications or accessions.

2. It shall be registered by the Secretary-General on the day of its entry into force.

3. Subsequent ratifications or accessions shall take effect sixty days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General.

Article 19.

1. The present Convention shall be valid for five years from the entry into force. It shall remain in force for a further period of five years, and so on successively, in respect of such contracting parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the term.

2. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 15 of any denunciations so received.

Article 20.

1. Steps shall be taken to revise the present Convention, on request to that effect being made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by one-quarter of the States parties to the Convention.

2. The Council of the League of Nations may also take the initiative with a view to the revision of the Convention.
