

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1930

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Geneva, April 24th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC
INSTITUTE**

**PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS
AGAINST EDUCATIONAL FILMS**

**Preliminary Draft framed by Professor V. V. Pella, containing the Amend-
ments introduced by the Committee of Experts in December 1929 and by
the Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational
Cinematographic Institute in January 1930.**

CONVENTION

[Translation.]

[LIST OF HEADS OF STATES]

.....
Recognising that Customs duties on educational films considerably restrict the
production and distribution of those films and that the serious disadvantages resulting
from Customs measures have not been balanced by any financial advantages for the States
which have adopted them ;

Noting that, although Customs tariffs make no distinction between educational and
other films, many States have already adopted Customs measures to facilitate the
international circulation of educational films ;

Convinced that educational films are especially potent factors in physical, intellectual
and moral progress ;

Persuaded that educational films contribute towards the mutual understanding of
peoples in the spirit of the League of Nations and that it is in the higher interests of
international civilisation to intensify the exchange of the said films ;

Considering that, in order to attain this end, Customs barriers against educational
films must be removed,

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[LIST OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES]

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1930. XII.A. 1. ✓

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

PART I.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure, within six months of the entry into force of the present Convention, exemption from all Customs duties and all necessary charges of any kind, except statistical duties, in respect of the import, transit and export of educational films.

ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that the provisions of the present Convention apply to educational films in one or other of the following forms :

- (a) Negatives, printed and developed ;
- (b) Positives.

In the case of tone-films and talking films, the advantages of the present Convention shall apply also to the accessory records or films.

ARTICLE III.

The advantages provided in this Convention shall be granted to educational films on production at the Customs office of the certificate issued by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in conformity with Articles VII and VIII.

ARTICLE IV.

For the purposes of the present Convention, the following shall be regarded as educational films of an international character :

- (a) Films intended to make the League of Nations and other international governmental organisations known ;
- (b) Films prepared for use in education of all grades ;
- (c) Films intended for professional training and guidance, and films for the scientific organisation of work ;
- (d) Films dealing with scientific or technical research ;
- (e) Films dealing with hygiene, physical training, and social preventive and welfare work.

ARTICLE V.

The advantages of the present Convention shall further extend to films required for their own exclusive use by learned societies and by scientific institutions which have obtained this privilege from their Governments.

ARTICLE VI.

Any request made for the purpose of ascertaining the international and educational character of a film so that it may enjoy the advantages of the present Convention shall be forwarded for consideration to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. Such requests shall be accompanied by an opinion as to the educational character of the film regarded from the national point of view and by all information and documents in support.

The opinion provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall be issued in each country by a qualified body appointed by the respective Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

After a favourable examination of the request provided for in Article VI, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall issue a certificate stating that the film is entitled to the advantages granted by the present Convention.

In the case of the films referred to in Article V, the Institute shall issue a certificate exclusively intended for the institution which desires to import the film.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should the International Educational Cinematographic Institute consider that the film is not of an international and educational character, the person claiming for the film the benefits of this Convention may apply to the Committee of Experts provided for in Article IX. If the Committee recognises the international and educational character of the film, it shall communicate its decision to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which shall issue the certificate referred to in Article VII.

ARTICLE IX.

For the solution of the questions contained in the foregoing Article, the Council of the League of Nations shall appoint a Permanent Committee of Experts.

ARTICLE X.

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of the High Contracting Parties to censor films in conformity with their own laws.

The High Contracting Parties may only take measures to prohibit or restrict the import, export and transit of the films if these measures are dictated by considerations of public safety.

PART II.

ARTICLE XI.

If a dispute arises between two or more High Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and if this dispute cannot be settled either directly between the parties or by any other means they may employ to reach an agreement, the parties to the dispute may, if they are all agreed, submit the dispute for friendly settlement to any technical organ that may be selected either by the Council of the League of Nations or by the parties concerned.

The advisory opinion given by that organ shall not bind the parties to the dispute, unless it is accepted by each of them.

ARTICLE XII.

If it is found impossible to settle the dispute in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing Article, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit it for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. If the High Contracting Parties between which a dispute arises, or any of them, were not parties to the Protocol dated December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, this dispute shall, if they wish, and in conformity with the constitutional rules of each of them, be submitted either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal established in conformity with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to any other arbitral tribunal.

In regard to technical questions, the above organs may ask for an advisory opinion from the Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Convention, of which both the French and English texts shall be authentic, shall bear to-day's date; until . . . , it may be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State which was represented at the Conference that framed the present Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the said Convention.

The present Convention shall be ratified The instruments of ratification shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-Member States referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE XIV.

On and after, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State referred to in Article XIII which has not signed this agreement.

The instruments of accession shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-Member States which are parties to the present Convention.

ARTICLE XV.

Countries which are prepared to ratify the Convention in conformity with the second paragraph of Article XIII or to accede to it in virtue of Article XIV, but which desire authority to make reservations regarding the application of the Convention, may signify their intentions to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The latter shall immediately communicate these reservations to all the High Contracting Parties on whose behalf an instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited, and ask them whether they have any objections to offer. If no High Contracting Party has raised an objection within six months of the said communication, the participation in the Convention of the country making the reservation in question shall be regarded as accepted by the other High Contracting Parties, subject to the said reservation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Ratification by a High Contracting Party or its accession to the present Convention implies that the rules laid down in the Convention will be applied to the other Contracting Parties in accordance with Article XIX.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the absence of a declaration to the contrary by a High Contracting Party made at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, oversea territories, protectorates and territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to accede to the Convention in accordance with the conditions of Articles XIV and XVI on behalf of their colonies, oversea territories, protectorates and territories under suzerainty or mandate. They also reserve the right to denounce it separately in accordance with the conditions of Article XXII.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Convention shall not enter into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of five Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States. The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification or accession.

ARTICLE XIX.

Each ratification or accession made after the entry into force of the Convention, in accordance with Article XVII, shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE XX.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, within the six months following the entry into force of the present Convention in their territories, a report on the steps taken to ensure the execution of the provisions of the Convention.

ARTICLE XXI.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall inform the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the organ or organs authorised to give opinions in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the present Convention, and of the learned societies and scientific institutions benefiting by the provisions of Article V.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall communicate its receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-Member States which are parties to the present Convention. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations; it shall only operate in respect of the High Party in whose name it was made.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the time of its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, etc.

PROTOCOL

I. ANNEXES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

On signing the Convention of this day's date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare that they accept, in regard to the various provisions of the Convention, the following annexes and interpretations :

ANNEXES.

1. Every request of the kind referred to in Article VI of the present Convention must be accompanied by :

(a) The opinion given by the body mentioned in the last paragraph of Article VI. This opinion must state all the grounds on which the film has been held by that body to be educational from the national point of view (limitations, cuts, etc.), together with the name of the producing firm ;

(b) A brief description of the subject and of such technical or scientific directions and sources as there may be (books, publications, scientific indications, etc.) ;

(c) A list of the titles and sub-titles of the film, accompanied if possible by a display sheet (a sheet containing the first and last photograms of each scene, with the title of the scene at the side) ;

(d) An exact statement of the length of the film, with and without titles.

2. The certificates issued by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with Articles VII and VIII must contain a synopsis of the particulars required in Annex 1. They must give all necessary information to allow of rapid verification by the Customs authorities.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute may issue certificates in any of the following forms :

(a) *A single certificate for one subject*, in virtue of which the national bodies referred to in the last paragraph of Article VI may issue certificates for each copy of the actual positive, reference being made to the series number and the principal features of the certificate issued by the Institute.

(b) *A general certificate* for an unspecified number of copies of one film.

(c) *A special certificate* in the cases covered by Article V.

I. *Form of Single Certificate :*

II. *Form of General Certificate :*

III. *Form of Special Certificate :*

3. The Permanent Committee of Experts referred to in Article IX shall be composed of members.

These members shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations from among qualified persons of different nationalities, on the recommendation of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, after consultation with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In the event of the resignation of a member or members of the Permanent Committee of Experts, or in the event of any other occurrence involving a vacancy, the Committee shall be completed according to the procedure specified in the preceding paragraph.

The Permanent Committee of Experts shall have its headquarters at the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. The Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall act as secretary to the Permanent Committee of Experts and shall receive the applications referred to in Article VIII.

The Permanent Committee of Experts shall give its decision within six months of the date on which the application referred to in the preceding paragraph was received.

The conditions in which the Permanent Committee of Experts is to work shall be laid down in regulations to be drawn up by that Committee at its first session, and approved by the Council of the League of Nations.

The necessary expenses entailed by the meeting of the Permanent Committee of Experts shall be defrayed by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in accordance with Article 34 of the latter's General Regulations.

INTERPRETATIONS.

It is agreed :

- 1. That the provisions of Article I shall apply both to the final import and export and to the temporary import and export of educational films ;
- 2. That certificates issued by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be regarded as certificates of the educational *nature* of the film and not of its scientific or educational *value*.
- 3.
- 4.

II. RESERVATIONS.

The High Contracting Parties which make the reservations set forth hereunder subordinate their acceptance of the Convention thereto ; their participation, subject to these reservations, is accepted by the High Contracting Parties.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

III. DECLARATIONS.

- By country A
- By country B
- By country C

The present Protocol shall, so far as it creates obligations as between the High Contracting Parties, have the same force, validity and duration as the Convention concluded on this day's date, of which it is to be regarded as an integral part.

FINAL ACT

The Governments

[*List of Governments*]

Having received the invitation forwarded to them by
with a view to adopting a Convention for the purpose of

Have for this purpose appointed the following delegations :

[*List of Delegations*]

which accordingly met at

The Council of the League of Nations appointed M. President of the Conference.

The secretarial duties were discharged by the following members of the
Section :

.

As the outcome of meetings held from to , the following instruments were agreed to :

- I. Convention dated , concerning
- II. Protocol to the Convention.

The Conference also adopted the following recommendations :

I.

That the Council of the League of Nations should, as soon as possible, communicate the text of the Convention for signature or accession to all Members of the League of Nations and to those non-Member States to which the Council shall deem fit to send it.

II.

That the Governments of the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed should inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of their position as regards ratification of the Convention, should the instrument of ratification not have been deposited within two years of the date of signature.

III.

That each Government should consider the necessity of ensuring preferential treatment as regards import duties on blank film intended to be used for cultural, educational or scientific purposes.

IV.

That, in order to encourage the exhibition of recreational films whose educational character is duly recognised by the national organs of the different countries, each Government should grant fiscal and other facilities within its country to these films, even when they are shown in public picture-houses, as is already the case in Germany (Lampe Certificate).

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned have appended their signatures to this Act.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

Recognising the importance of the International Convention of to-day's date for the Abolition of Customs Barriers against Educational Films,

The High Contracting Parties to this Protocol undertake in their mutual relations to regard the provisions of Article V of the Convention as also applicable to *societies concerned with education, relief, social welfare or physical training, if these societies are composed of nationals of the country producing the film and if they have obtained from the Government of the country in which their headquarters are situated the privilege mentioned in Article V.*

The other provisions of the Convention shall also apply to the present Protocol, with the following exceptions :

1. The present Protocol may be signed in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State which was represented at the Conference and which has signed or may hereafter sign the Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention.

2. This Protocol shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of three Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States.

3. Ratification of and accession to this Protocol shall be independent of ratification of and accession to the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the under-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at . . . , in a single copy, which shall form an Annex to the International Convention for the Abolition of Customs Barriers against Educational Films on . . .

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

Official No.: **C. 428. M. 192.** 1930. XII.
[C.I.C.I./12th Session/P.V.]

Geneva, August 13th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

**MINUTES
OF THE
TWELFTH SESSION**

Held at Geneva from Wednesday, July 23rd, to Tuesday, July 29th, 1930.

<p>Series of League of Nations Publications XII. A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION 1930. XII. A. 2. ✓</p>

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Members:

- Mr. G. A. MURRAY (*Chairman*) Professor of Greek philology at Oxford University; Member of the Council of the British Academy; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.
- Mlle. K. BONNEVIE Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo; Member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo.
- Sir Jagadis C. BOSE Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta; Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; Fellow of the Asiatic Society.
- M. Julio CASARES Publicist, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy.
- M. A. DE CASTRO Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.
- M. Mariano H. CORNEJO Former Deputy, Senator, President of Senate, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima, Peruvian Minister at Paris.
- Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*) Professor of Physics at the University of Paris; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw; Member of the Paris *Académie de Médecine*, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.
- M. J. DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*) Deputy; Former Minister for Sciences and Arts; Member of the *Académie royale de Belgique* and of the *Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises*.
- M. A. EINSTEIN Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
- Mr. R. A. MILLIKAN Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington; Vice-President of the National Research Council of the United States; Member of the International Research Council; Exchange Professor to Belgium.
- M. Paul PAINLEVÉ Member of the *Institut de France*; Member of the *Académie des sciences* of Bologna, Stockholm, Upsala, *Lincei* of Rome; Deputy; former President of the Council.
- M. G. DE REYNOLD Professor at Berne University; Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies; Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science; Member of the International Committee of Intellectual Unions; Chairman of the Swiss National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Corresponding Member of the *Institut de France*.

M. Alfredo ROCCO

Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome; Member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*; Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua; Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, for the Treasury and Finance; former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Deputy.

M. Joseph ŠUSTA

Professor of General History at Charles University, Prague; Member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences, former Minister of Education.

M. Aikitu TANAKADATE

Doctor of Science, Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio; Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokio, and its representative in the House of Peers; Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

M. N. TITULESCO

Professor at the University of Bucharest; Jurist; former Minister for Finance; former Foreign Minister.

M. WU-SHI-FEE

Member of the Faculty of Peiyang University, Tientsin, and of the Nanyang College, Shanghai; Chairman of the Committee for the Unification of the Pronunciation of the Chinese Language; Editor of the newspaper *Chung Hua Sin Pao*.

Secretariat:

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE

Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.

M. G. OPRESCU

Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Sub-Committees; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Direction of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation:

M. J. LUCHAIRE

Director until December 31st, 1930.

M. H. BONNET

Director from January 1st, 1931.

Executive and Directors' Committee:

The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation.

Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA

M. CASARES

M. DESTRÉE

M. DE REYNOLD

M. ROCCO

Sir Frank HEATH

} Members of the International Committee.

Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the Empire; former Secretary of the Scientific and Industrial Research Committee of the Privy Council; Fellow of University College, London.

Dr. H. A. KRÜSS

Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin.

M. ROLAND-MARCEL

Former Administrator-General of the "Bibliothèque nationale", Paris.

Note. — At the session of 1930, it was decided to create a *Permanent Committee of Letters*. The members will be appointed during the course of the year.

*Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations:*¹

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (English)	} Members of the International Committee } on Intellectual Co-operation.
M. DESTRÉE (Belgian)	
M. CASARES (Spanish)	
M. Luis A. BARALT (Cuban)	Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy.
M. S. N. CHATURVEDI, M.A. (Indian)	"Licentiate of Teaching" at the University of Allahabad; Director of a Secondary School at Lucknow.
Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French)	Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women; Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI (Italian)	Professor of History at the University of Milan; Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan.
M. C. KIRITZESCO (Roumanian)	Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest.
M. Peter MUNCH (Danish)	Minister for Foreign Affairs; author of several History Manuals; Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations.
M. ROSSET (French)	Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris;
M. H. SCHELLBERG (German)	Counsellor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia.

Sub-Committee on the Interchange of Teaching Staff:

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.
Mlle. BONNEVIE.
M. BRUNSCHVIG.
M. CASTILLEJO.
M. DUFOUR-FERONCE.
M. Vernon KELLOGG.
M. MILLIKAN.
M. OPRESCU.

¹ *Note.*— Having been informed of the resignation of Dr. NITOBÉ and Professor GAVRILOVITCH, and of the death of M. Arturo PARDO CORREA, members of the Sub Committee, the Council of the League of Nations will appoint three new members during the course of the year.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SESSION

Held at Geneva from July 23rd to 29th, 1930.

The following members of the Committee took part in the work of the twelfth session :

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (*Chairman*),
Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*),
M. Jules DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*),
Mlle. BONNEVIE,
Sir Jagadis BOSE,
M. CASARES,
M. DE CASTRO,
M. CORNEJO,
M. EINSTEIN,
M. PAINLEVÉ,
M. DE REYNOLD,
M. ROCCO,
M. ŠUSTA,
M. TANAKADATE,
M. TITULESCO.

Secretariat:

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.

M. G. OPRESCU Secretary of the International Committee and of the Sub-Committees; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Two members were prevented from attending the session :

Dr. Millikan, who was replaced by Dr. Vernon KELLOGG; and M. Wu-Shi-Fee, the Chinese member of the Committee.

M. CORNEJO and M. TITULESCO were present at all but the four last meetings and M. Rocco at all but the three last.

The following also attended the meetings of the Committee :

Sir Frank HEATH Dr. H. A. KRÜSS	} Members of the Committee of Enquiry.
M. J. LUCHAIRE	Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
M. A. ZIMMERN	Deputy-Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
M. F. MAURETTE	Chef of the Research Division, representing the International Labour Office.
M. L. DE FEO	Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.
M. L. GALLIÉ	Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

With the exception of the first meeting, all the meetings of the Committee were held in private.

FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).

Held on Wednesday, July 23rd, 1930, at 10 a.m.

392. Election of the Chairman and of Two Vice-Chairmen.

On the proposal of M. Rocco, supported by M. PAINLEVÉ, Professor Gilbert MURRAY was re-elected Chairman by acclamation.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, Mme. CURIE and M. DESTRÉE were re-elected Vice-Chairmen by acclamation.

393. Opening of the Session.

The CHAIRMAN regretted, in the name of the Committee, that a slight indisposition prevented M. Destrée from making his customary speech on the occasion of this first public meeting. He would ask Mme. Curie to be good enough to say a few words after his opening speech.

In the first place, the Chairman welcomed a new member of the Committee, M. Titulesco, who had been appointed by the Council. M. Titulesco was well known as a politician and a diplomat; but it was not in this connection that the members of the Committee had a right to know him or other highly placed politicians who were able to take part in the Committee. M. Titulesco was an eminent member of a university, a Doctor in Laws, twice *lauréat* of the University of Paris, and the author of important legal and financial works. The members of the Committee welcomed their new colleague with profound satisfaction.

The Council had appointed a second member of the Committee in M. Wu-Shi-Fee, who was unfortunately unable to attend this session. The Chairman was sure he was interpreting the wishes of the Committee in expressing its great satisfaction at numbering among its colleagues a representative of China in addition to a representative of Japan. These two countries were very far removed from the countries of the West, both geographically and by their history, but the special qualities of these two great nations and the great contribution which they could make towards the progress of humanity were realised in the West. Everyone was aware of the extraordinary activity of Japan. No one was ignorant of the value and charm of the Chinese sages and poets, and it was a great favour that these two great nations would henceforward be represented on the Committee.

In this connection, the Chairman wished to draw attention to the interesting *Year-Book of Japanese Art* which had just been distributed to the members of the Committee by his colleague, M. Tanakadate. Such a book was interesting, not only as showing the present artistic development of Japan, but still more from a sociological point of view. It could be said that, at a certain moment, Japanese art had practically reached perfection, but to-day that art was strongly—perhaps too strongly—influenced by the West. In running through these pages, Westerners would be unable, on returning to their countries, to avoid reflecting, in their innermost conscience and their national pride, on the influence exercised by the West on the rest of the world. It was not for the Chairman to say whether that influence was good from the artistic point of view; but, in spite of that, he felt some sadness at seeing the reflection of modern artistic production in Japanese art, particularly in painting, especially when the present artistic development was compared with the artistic manifestations of old Japan. However that might be, the contact of these two civilisations constituted a problem of very great sociological interest.

The year which had just passed had marked an important development of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation, particularly in regard to the National Committees. It was a principle of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in view of its international character, to depend on the National Committees of the various countries. Progress in that respect was slow during the first years—in Great Britain, for instance, the British National Committee only dated from the past year, but it had already acquired great force. The same was the case in other countries, and there were already strong National Committees on which the International Committee could depend in almost all the great countries concerned.

Without wishing to enter into details, the Chairman desired to point out that, recently, the Committee had considered it necessary to proceed to a careful study of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation, in order to see whether it would not be possible to improve it in any way. Doubtless, intellectual co-operation was an established fact, but the creation of an International Committee was an entirely new and particularly difficult undertaking. M. Destrée and M. de Reynold, who were present at the beginning, would recall the suggestions and attempts which followed one after the other. The moment had obviously arrived for considering, in the light of the experience of ten years, whether the

present organisation could not be improved. A Committee of Enquiry presided over by M. Roland Marcel, who was at the time Director of the Bibliothèque nationale of Paris, had made very careful enquiries and had submitted valuable suggestions.

In the first place, such a Committee as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which met only once a year, could hardly hope to exercise permanent influence. The Chairman believed that everyone would agree that, if not all the members of the Committee, at least some of them could meet more frequently and carry out more active work than had been possible up to the present.

In the second place, the Chairman strongly emphasised the fact that the Institute, the executive body of the Committee, was situated in Paris—an immense intellectual centre, a centre of the free movement of thought, the capital of a country which had often given an example to other nations, even at the cost of national sacrifices. For one reason or another, it had not been possible to obtain the full advantage from this circumstance. The members of the Committee would certainly wish to draw to a greater extent on the intellectual resources of Paris for the organisation of the League of Nations. In the Chairman's opinion, initiative in the matter of intellectual co-operation should come from persons and not from Committees. A Committee could criticise, but could very rarely inspire and organise. The Chairman would like to see the work done in Paris developed with more initiative, more concentration and more success.

Co-operation in the intellectual field was easier in some respects, but in a sense more difficult, than in political or economic matters. There would naturally be differences of opinion in the Committee but they never concerned the opposition of nationalities. Nevertheless, there were some cases in which co-operation was difficult to realise. When it was a question of the benefit to be drawn from a scientific invention, for instance, that did not require co-operation or communion of thought with the author of the invention; intellectual co-operation, however, looked higher. It involved mutual aid based on mutual understanding, a kind of solidarity in the field of thought. For his part, each time he took his seat on the Committee the Chairman immediately forgot his nationality and that of his colleagues. He believed that that was the case with all the members.

Among the different bodies of the Committee, the Chairman wished to say a few words on the Sub-Committee which dealt with the education of the children of the world, whose object was two-fold. It was, in the first place, to spread among children knowledge of the aims and results of the League of Nations. It was, in the second place, to demonstrate to children that international co-operation should be considered as the normal method of conducting world affairs. In reading the statement of the mandate assigned to the Sub-Committee, one was somewhat frightened at its width and boldness. It had, so to speak, to transform the whole aspect of international life. It was only at the beginning of the work, at the foot of the mountain which had to be climbed step by step with confidence until its purpose was attained. Certainly, in all the countries belonging to the League of Nations, and also in some of those outside it, progress had been made and young people were learning to regard the young people of other nations in an entirely different manner than was the case when he personally was at school.

Mme. CURIE said that the Chairman had shown clearly the character of the work of intellectual co-operation and the importance, of which the Committee was fully conscious, of the task entrusted to it. He had also shown the difficulties encountered in the accomplishment of that task in the various spheres. Unquestionably, the Committee could not pretend to carry out alone the general work of intellectual co-operation. It could only be a body—however indispensable—for liaison, initiative and goodwill, offering its help especially where co-operation did not yet exist.

Mme. Curie wished to emphasise two aspects of the work as they presented themselves to the Committee. It was natural that numerous suggestions should have been made and that there had been some hesitation in regard to the choice of the best methods. It was only thus that account could be taken of the channels into which the activities of this organisation should more especially be directed. In that connection there were two somewhat different points of view. In the first place, there were questions which were not such as to excite public opinion and in regard to which it was much more difficult to obtain results than would be believed. In that sphere, intellectual co-operation could certainly be of the greatest general advantage. The other sphere comprised problems which were vaster and more open to public opinion—the great ideas which were not necessarily those of the members of the organisation themselves, ideas which were general in intellectual circles to which the Committee could give its support.

In the first sphere, the work of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography could be taken as an example. That Sub-Committee was endeavouring to perfect the analytical bibliography, for the benefit of scholars and scientific institutions. Experience showed how difficult it was to achieve this end. In congresses and conferences agreement was, as a rule, fairly easily reached on the important questions, so long as national or personal points of view were not affected; but it was in regard to the details that the divergencies and differences of custom and of taste were revealed. These called for individual sacrifice, with a view to collective work, which alone would be really advantageous. Those traditions, customs and tastes were certainly worthy of respect, and to give them up required a real effort; but it was only thus that the feeling for and habit of intellectual co-operation, which was indispensable to the attainment of the aim in view, could be created.

In the other sphere, there arose problems of international importance which were clearly of interest. The Chairman had cited the example of the efforts made with a view to giving

children an education based on the ideas of peace, which constituted one of the objects of the League of Nations. Too much emphasis could not be laid on the importance of this task. In the same range of ideas could be mentioned international scholarships for scientific research. That example was less conclusive. Nevertheless, there was in it an idea which should be propagated. It was absolutely necessary to maintain the needs and rights of scientific research, which was the source of all progress in civilisation, so far as the position of industrial development reached by modern countries was concerned. Industry tended more and more, however, to absorb the intellectual forces of nations, and it was easily forgotten that the present advance had its source in science and scientific research alone. If this source were allowed to dry up, civilisation itself would perish. The danger had been recognised on various sides. Mme. Curie had been assured of that during her travels and in conversation with her colleagues.

In all countries there was uneasiness in intellectual circles at this turning aside of the spiritual force of nations towards utilitarian work, to the detriment of what was most valuable to humanity—the desire to know and to understand. It was natural that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be interested in the problem and should point out to the Governments and to other authorities the necessity for safeguarding among the young the desire for purely scientific research and for work carried out not only with a view to material advantages. That was why it was indispensable to encourage young people, particularly by the creation of international scholarships or the adoption of any other appropriate measures.

It should, nevertheless, be remembered that the great problems, those which most affected public opinion, were not the only important ones, and that the work which attracted least attention might be extremely useful. It was not necessary for the Committee to devote itself only to work of great notoriety. For success it needed the confidence and goodwill of the public, and it should be grateful even when it progressed step by step, the general result of which would, in the long run, contribute to the work of peace in the world.

M. TITULESCO thanked the Chairman for his kind words. It was quite obvious that he was present only as a member of the university and not in any other capacity. Moreover, if, on the one hand, political circles repudiated him as being too much of a university man and if, on the other hand, the members of universities repudiated him in their turn as a politician, he would find himself in the position of being intellectually homeless, a situation which the Committee would have to endeavour to remedy at the risk of seeing its programme of work still more burdened.

M. Titulesco was convinced that he owed his presence among the members of the Committee to his devotion for the League of Nations, to which, since the beginning, he had devoted his best efforts. He wished he could offer a great deal to intellectual co-operation, but he could only offer two things—his goodwill and a mind free from all considerations other than intellectual considerations. That was a very modest gift, and he begged the Committee to accept it in the same spirit of sincerity in which it was made.

The CHAIRMAN replied that that was the best gift which could be offered to the Committee.

M. TANAKADATE had been much touched by the kind words of the Chairman on the co-operation offered by the Western countries. The little book which was now distributed to his colleagues had been published by the Japanese Association for the League of Nations with the support, moreover, of the Japanese Government.

The Chairman had spoken of the psychological differences between East and West. It was obvious that questions of art were, above all, matters of taste which were beyond the realm of reason. M. Tanakadate realised, from his own experience, how long it took to acquire the Western taste. Art was, in sum, feeling expressed without language. It often happened however, that the ideal point of an artist, which was hidden behind the visual manifestation, was not grasped. An endeavour had been made in the book which he had distributed to his colleagues to explain the inner emotion in the reproductions of modern Japanese art. M. Tanakadate would be glad if the *Year-Book* published by the Japanese Association for the League of Nations offered the Committee an opportunity of submitting valuable suggestions and criticisms to that association.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, as the Chairman had said, M. Wu-Shi-Fee, the Chinese member of the Committee, was unable to attend the present session. M. Wu-Shi-Fee had written to say that he accepted his appointment by the Council and would be glad to take part in the Committee's activities from next year.

On the other hand, Dr. Millikan, the United States member of the Committee, was unable to come to Geneva. He had asked Mr. Vernon Kellogg to replace him. Mr. Kellogg was a member of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, and was well known to all the members of the Committee, having replaced Dr. Millikan at previous sessions.

The CHAIRMAN was glad, in the name of his colleagues, to welcome Mr. Vernon Kellogg.

The SECRETARY added that the Chairman had invited the members of the Committee of Enquiry who were not taking part in the work of the plenary Committee to assist at the discussion when the report of the Committee of Enquiry was being examined. Unfortunately, M. Roland-Marcel, Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry and Mr. Duggan were unable to take advantage of that invitation.

394. Invitations to the Committee to be represented at Certain Congresses.

The SECRETARY said that two invitations had been addressed to the Committee. In the first place, the Belgian Government had asked the Committee to be good enough to be represented at the second International Congress on Popular Arts, which would be held at Antwerp, Liège and Brussels from August 28th to September 7th next. That Congress was the result of the first Congress on Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928, which the Institute had prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat. Possibly the Committee would wish to delegate one of its members to represent it. The Secretary added that M. Destrée would probably attend the Congress and could represent the Committee there.

On the other hand, the Secretariat, having received the same invitation, had delegated the Secretary to attend.

M. DESTRÉE said that he expected to attend the Congress to be held in Belgium. If the Committee desired to appoint him as its representative, he would be very honoured.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Destrée in the name of his colleagues.

The SECRETARY explained that, in the second place, the Director-General of the Berlin Museums had invited the Committee and the Secretariat to be represented at the centenary ceremonies of the Museums. With the agreement of the Chairman, M. Destrée, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts, had been asked to represent the Committee, but M. Destrée would find it impossible to go to Berlin at that time. As other members of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts, Professor Graul, for instance, would doubtless attend the ceremonies in Berlin, perhaps the Committee would wish to ask Professor Graul to consider himself as its representative, and to say a few words on its behalf.

The Secretary had also been delegated by the Secretariat to go to Berlin.

The Committee approved the Secretary's suggestion.

395. National Committees.

The SECRETARY said that only one new National Committee had been created during the year—the Canadian Committee. The National Committee of the Netherlands had been completed by a National Committee of the Netherlands East Indies. Certain changes which had been made in the composition of the various National Committees were indicated in document C.I.C.I. 209 (1) (corrigendum) which should be considered as a corrigendum of the list drawn up in the previous year.

396. Intellectual Statistics.

The SECRETARY said he had been charged with the duty of communicating certain information on intellectual statistics and of inviting the Governments to keep the Secretariat informed of the application of certain rules adopted by the Committee. Since the past year, two new replies had been received, that of the Finnish Government and that of the Government of Uruguay, which are given below :

Finland :

“ The Finnish Government duly communicated the resolution (adopted by the Council on September 1st, 1928), with the necessary documents, to the Finnish Central Bureau of Statistics, in order that the latter, after a thorough investigation of the question, might express its opinion as to the possibility of carrying out the recommendations of the International Institute of Statistics.

“ In its reply to the Government, the Central Bureau of Statistics first of all expresses its great satisfaction at the fact that intellectual work also will henceforth be helped and elucidated by international statistics. The Bureau is prepared to assist as far as it can, though it points out that its statistics must, in the first place, be prepared with a view to the special needs and conditions of Finland. For instance, the Bureau feels that the proposed international tables, particularly in connection with education, only partly respond to Finnish requirements, and that, consequently, they could not take the place of the statistical tables already employed in the country. Even if the Bureau were able to obtain supplementary credits for this work, only a few columns of the tables could be filled up by the Bureau itself. The Bureau would be obliged to apply to various private institutions and organisations for their assistance—which would have to be furnished gratuitously—an undertaking of which the Bureau itself cannot guarantee the success.

“ On the other hand, the Bureau is prepared to send to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all documents regarding intellectual statistics published in Finland, particularly documents referring to the schools. The Institute might thus be able to find all the data it requires for inclusion in its tables and for comparison with the statistics of other countries.

“ In view of the considerable difference between the system at present in force in Finland and that proposed by the International Institute of Statistics, the Bureau would prefer to await the proposed publication of the first volumes of international intellectual statistics in order that it may estimate the extent to which these tables will be applicable in practice.”

Uruguay :

“ The Government of Uruguay is considering the possibility of carrying out the recommendations of the International Institute of Statistics.”

397. Interchange of Children in Secondary Schools : Report of the Institute.

M. LUCHAIRE said that the Institute's report (document C.E.66) was a document which was still very incomplete and to some extent preliminary to the accomplishment of the more important work which the subject merited. The information given in the report enabled it to be noted that the question was really of present interest and was in the minds of a great many persons. To the extent to which the Institute had been able to make this very superficial enquiry it appeared that, both on the technical plane and from the point of view of the intellectual *rapprochement* of the youth of the various peoples, the problem was of capital importance. In regard to the teaching of living languages, for instance—a difficult problem which had not yet been solved satisfactorily in any country—it was obviously desirable to develop the movement of young people from country to country. The experiments of that kind which had been made recently were numerous. The report mentioned some of them. M. Luchaire wished to draw attention to a number of resolutions, particularly those passed in June at Copenhagen by an International Conference for International Interchanges of Young People, which would be found on pages 6 and 7 of the Institute's report. These resolutions might provide matter for reflection and for very valuable results.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a great number of interchanges were taking place through private initiative and that it would be almost impossible to obtain information concerning them.

M. LUCHAIRE said that these interchanges were innumerable. The greater number of them were doubtless due to private initiative, which was excellent, for it was clear that Governments could not be counted on to any great extent in the development of that kind of activity. It appeared to him that it would be useful for the Institute to continue to deal with the question. Perhaps at the next session it would be in a position to submit a more detailed and precise report.

The SECRETARY said that that would be entirely in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the ninth session of the Assembly, when the latter had expressed a desire to be kept informed of these interchanges. That was why the Institute had been asked for a report. It would appear to be indispensable to complete this year's report by further information.

The Secretary's suggestion was adopted.

398. Work of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers set up by the International Labour Office: Report of the Representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation : Report of the International Labour Office.

M. DESTRÉE said that, in the absence of Professor Einstein and Dr. Krüss, he was the sole representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Committee set up by the International Labour Office. He had made a very brief report on the discussions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, which were to be found in a remarkable set of Minutes which contained all useful details.

On the invitation of the Chairman, M. MAURETTE proposed to summarise the results of the discussions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers and to indicate the effect given by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to those results.

After a meeting of its Bureau in October last, attended by M. Destrée and by Dr. Krüss, who replaced Professor Einstein, the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers held its plenary session in November in the presence of M. Destrée, whose assistance had been extremely valuable. M. Maurette summarised the work carried out by the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers in regard to the five points on its agenda, namely :

(1) *Termination of service for reasons of conscience in journalism.* — The conclusions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers were reproduced in the Minutes. The Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers considered that this question was only one aspect of a much more extensive problem—that was to say, the contract of employment of journalists—and suggested that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be good enough to extend its field of enquiry and authorise it to consider whether it would not be possible to draw up internationally a certain number of general clauses to be inserted in contracts of employment for the journalists of all countries.

(2) *Contract of employment for engineers and, in particular, clause restricting freedom of employment (clause on non-competition).* — The Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers noted that there were still differences of opinion, and that at least one new session would be necessary to reach an agreement.

(3) *Question of the salaried inventor.* — Thanks to the extremely valuable support of M. Gariel, of the *Bureaux Internationaux* of Berne, as well as of the jurists of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers and, in particular, of M. Destrée, the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers considered that, from its point of view, the question could be considered as closed.

(4) *Placing of theatrical artistes.* — It was recalled that an international Convention on unemployment, which concerned theatrical workers as well as other categories of workers, had been in existence since 1919; efforts should be made to see that theatrical workers also benefited from the measures taken in virtue of that Convention by the Governments which had ratified it.

(5) *Unemployment among intellectual workers.* — The Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers found the extensive documentation collected on this subject so interesting that it had asked that the enquiry should be continued with a view to practical action being taken, particularly in regard to the questions of recruiting, vocational guidance and the engagement of professional workers. Such enquiries would have to be based on professional statistics when the latter were compiled.

In addition, the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers asked the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place two new questions on its agenda—namely:

(6) *Rights of Performers in Broadcasting.*

(7) *Conditions of Work in Cinema Studios, particularly from the Point of View of Hours of Work, Health and Safety, and the Employment of Children.*

In regard to the effect given to these resolutions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, the Governing Body took the following decisions:

(1) *Termination of service for reasons of conscience in journalism.* — The resolution was approved.

(2) *Contract of employment for engineers and, in particular, clause restricting freedom of employment (clause on non-competition).* — Maintained on the agenda of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

(3) *Question of the salaried inventor.* — The question should continue to be studied concurrently with another Committee of the International Labour Office—namely, the Committee of Employees. The Employees' Organisation, moreover, had raised the question in the first place. It was probable that that Committee would arrive at approximately the same results as the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

(4) *Placing of theatrical artistes.* — The Governing Body somewhat accentuated the bearing of the resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers by outlining a method which seemed more efficacious and which would consist, on the occasion of the consideration of the annual reports made by the Governments which had ratified the Washington Convention, in asking them to indicate specially the manner in which this Convention was applied to theatrical workers.

(5) *Unemployment among intellectual workers.* — The Governing Body agreed to the continuation of enquiries in the direction indicated.

In regard to the two new questions, the Governing Body, wishing to guard the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers against an undue dispersal of its efforts, had taken the following decisions:

(6) *Rights of performers in broadcasting.* — The Governing Body had asked that, as a preliminary, a report should be drawn up by the International Labour Office with a view to discovering whether it would be possible to apply international and not only national solutions to the problem. This report would be ready in October, and its conclusions would doubtless be in the affirmative.

(7) *Conditions of work in cinema studios, particularly from the point of view of hours of work, health and safety, and the employment of children.* — The Governing Body had asked that the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers should not deal with the question, at least for the moment, but that the International Labour Office should carry out this work at the same time as its other general enquiries on safety, health and the employment of children, etc.

Apart from these questions, which concerned the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, M. Maurette said that an internal question had also been considered—that of the experts who should be attached to the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

In conclusion, he wished once more to congratulate the representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the efficacious collaboration which they had been good enough to give to the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers.

The CHAIRMAN asked how many Governments had ratified the Washington Convention on unemployment.

M. MAURETTE believed that twenty-three Governments had done so.

299. International Educational Cinematographic Institute : Reports of the Chairman of the Governing Body and of the Director of the Institute.

M. Rocco made the following report :

In my capacity as President of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, I have pleasure in giving to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation an account of the work done by the Institute since July 1929.

At the request of the Committee, the Director of the Institute will, in addition, submit a detailed report on its activities, the carrying out of its programme, the results obtained, and the enquiries being undertaken. He will hold himself at the Committee's disposal for any information which may be required.

Since July 1929, the Governing Body of the Institute has met once (October 2nd to 5th) and its Executive Committee three times. The latter sat on October 6th immediately after the session of the Governing Body, again from January 23rd to 25th, and, finally, on June 2nd and 3rd last. The report submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by Dr. Krüss, on behalf of the Governing Body of the Institute, you have doubtless read, as it was published in the official records of the League of Nations and in those of the Institute.¹ I would only point out that this report, which was submitted to the Council of the League at its session of January 1930, won for the Institute an expression of unqualified approbation from the highest organ of the League of Nations on account of the manner in which it is accomplishing its task and carrying into effect or initiating the various items on its programme.

Among the aspects of the Institute's activity which deserve particular attention, I would refer to the completion of the international Convention for the abolition of Customs duties on films of an educational character, and the establishment at the Institute of a large hall arranged as a library, newspaper reading room, and room for showing cinematographic films.

With regard to the draft Convention, I may mention that last year the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation dealt with the important question of the distribution of educational films. Its interest in this subject had been solicited by the British League of Nations Union, which was endeavouring to obtain exemption from duty in England for films concerning the League of Nations. On that occasion, I observed that the problem of the distribution of educational films had, from a general point of view, been one of the first subjects to which the Institute gave its attention, and that the Institute had, from the beginning, specially investigated Customs legislation in all countries regarding cinematographic matters. Its object was to ascertain, by a comparative study, what measures might be adopted in favour of educational films, which would naturally include films dealing with the life and activities of the League of Nations.

The result of these lengthy and careful investigations pursued by the Institute was submitted to its Governing Body in October 1929. The latter decided, in principle, to give effect to the proposal, and an international Committee of Experts was called, which met at Geneva in December, for the purpose of preparing a preliminary draft international Convention for the abolition of Customs duties on educational films.

In spite of the difficulties encountered by schemes of this kind, progress in this case was very rapid, as may be judged by the following facts. As soon as the draft Convention was prepared, it was submitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations for discussion. On January 23rd, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute drew up the final preliminary draft, which was immediately transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations so that the Council might decide what action should be taken. On May 20th, the Council of the League of Nations approved this draft, considering that it formed a useful basis for discussion.

In accordance with the Council's decision, the draft was again submitted on June 5th, this time officially, to the Economic Committee, which also considered that it might serve as a basis for useful and profitable discussion, and sent it to the Secretary-General for transmission to the respective Governments of all countries, whether Members or not of the League of Nations, in order to obtain their opinions with a view to convening a diplomatic Conference. The preliminary draft was sent to all the Governments on July 14th last.²

Thus, within a few months, the Institute contrived to fulfil all the necessary formalities and to put this important proposal before the Governments. International institutions, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Federation of University Women, the International Confederation of Students, etc., and organs of the League, such as the Child Welfare Committee and the International Labour Office, gave their fullest support to the Institute's initiative, and expressed their desire that the plan should be quickly put into effect.

I referred above to another development at the Institute—namely, the establishment of a large reading room and library for cinematographic questions, which the Institute has organised, not for its own exclusive use, but also for persons of any country interested in cinematographic problems. The "Western Electric" has kindly installed, at its own expense, a large sound-producing cinematographic apparatus, and the Zeiss company has presented the Institute with two lenses of the most improved pattern. Finally, the Japanese Artistic Association, wishing to contribute to the decoration of the hall, has had installed there a magnificent piece of Japanese furniture—namely, a "Tokonoma." The Institute is therefore in possession of a very beautiful and well-arranged hall for showing cinematographic films, with a seating capacity of about 400 persons. The cinema hall, library and reading room were inaugurated on March 29th in the presence of His Majesty. The King of Italy and representatives of the Italian Government and of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Italian Court. M. Dufour-Feronce came to Rome to represent the Secretariat of the League at this ceremony.

Finally, as will be seen from the report of the Director,³ the Institute, in following the directions of its Governing Body and Permanent Executive Committee, is—thanks to an extremely strict administration—performing good and useful work with a very small staff.

¹ See document C.3.M.1.1930.XII.

² See document C.212.M.100.1930.XII.

³ The report is published as an annex to the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DE FEO submitted his report (Annex 1), to which he had nothing to add. He simply drew attention to minor corrections in the chapter on "Censorship" and in the passage concerning the creation of the French Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN felt that he was interpreting the wishes of every member of the Committee when he said that the two reports which had just been presented were of a most satisfactory character.

400. Question of holding the Meetings of the Committee in Public.

M. CORNEJO regretted that the Committee would be obliged to consider in a private meeting the report of the Committee of Enquiry. Doubtless there were certain points, budgetary and staff questions for instance, which should be dealt with in private; but the discussion of the organisation of intellectual co-operation related to general questions of public interest affecting the ideal of the League of Nations.

The SECRETARY thought that M. Cornejo would perhaps be satisfied to know that, except in the case of secret meetings, the Minutes of the Committee would be published.

M. CORNEJO said that the publication of the Minutes was not enough, and insisted on the fact that publicity of meetings was the rule for all the Committees of the League—for instance, the Committee which had studied the question of bringing into harmony the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris, the Committee on Arbitration and Security, and the Council itself. Without wishing to run counter to the custom of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, he would ask the Chairman if he did not consider it desirable that the discussion which had already been opened by his eloquent speeches and that of Mme. Curie should be continued in public.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, from its first meeting, the Committee had decided that, in the interest of the success of the task entrusted to it, its ordinary work should be done in private, public meetings being an exception. Unless the Committee showed very clearly that it was of the opposite opinion, he strongly believed that it would be preferable to maintain a procedure adopted from the beginning after ripe reflection and deliberation.

SECOND MEETING.

Held on Wednesday, July 23rd, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

401. Appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee to replace the Chairman on the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, under the Statutes, the Chairman and the Italian member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were members of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Chairman, however, was unable to attend the session of the Governing Body and had delegated his powers to the Vice-Chairman, M. Destrée. The Secretary suggested, therefore, that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should decide that M. Destrée should take the Chairman's place in the list of members of the Governing Body in order that he might speak in the name of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

This proposal was adopted.

M. DESTRÉE thanked the Chairman and the Committee.

402. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that M. Roland-Marcel, Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, should have submitted this report. As he was absent, the Chairman would ask Sir Frank Heath, the member of the Committee the most senior in years, to be good enough to do so.

Sir Frank HEATH said that he accepted this task with some hesitation, for he represented a country which had only recently shown an active interest in the movement for intellectual co-operation. This somewhat embarrassed him in interpreting the mind of a Committee whose members had worked with such devotion. Further, civil servants, retired or otherwise, were always accustomed, like well brought up young ladies, to be seen and not heard.

M. Roland-Marcel's absence was an extremely heavy loss for the Committee of Enquiry and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for he had always shown such good humour, such precision of mind, such skill in the choice of his words, and such tact that it was impossible to think of imitating him. In this there was nothing of the customary praise which any member of a Committee addressed to his Chairman. Indeed, the patience, the absolute integrity of judgment and the cordiality which M. Roland-Marcel had shown had resulted in bringing the representatives of eight different countries to a remarkable degree

of agreement. He had united into a homogeneous team men and women each of whom had his or her particular conception and approach to the problem. It was for that reason that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should consider the report of the Committee of Enquiry as a work of intellectual co-operation.

Personally, Sir Frank Heath had never before worked in any Committee which had been able to draw up so unanimous a report. It was a document which was above any accusation of intrigue. No vague formula intended to hide the absence of a solution was to be found in it, nor any of those recommendations which were impossible to carry out, but which were sometimes inserted in desperation and resulted in interminable argument. The report was precise and clear. This fortunate result was due, above all, to the Chairman and to the fact that all the members of the Committee were animated by the same desire. They had all endeavoured to do everything in their power to give still greater effect to the great ideal of international intellectual co-operation. It was the first occasion on which Sir Frank Heath had taken an active part in the movement for international co-operation, and he was certain that, if the spirit which he had indicated continued, the ideal for which the Committee had striven for so long would be attained.

Before submitting the report, he wished to emphasise two points. In the first place, he pointed out that it was an organic whole and that, in consequence, any proposal for amendment should be subjected to very careful consideration. In the second place, it was based on a supposition in regard to the truth of which the Committee had received the most formal assurances. This supposition was the following: having decided that on August 1st all contracts and engagements should be cancelled, the Committee had made in the proper terms the following declaration:

“ This question will not arise in the case of the Director, as the latter has decided of his own accord to place himself once more at the French Government's disposal, the five years' leave granted him by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts expiring in October next.”

That was the basis on which the whole report had been drawn up. Since the drafting of the report, nothing had come to the knowledge of the members of the Committee of Enquiry to lead them to suppose that that hypothesis had ceased to hold good. This was supported by the lengthy correspondence and long conversations between M. Roland-Marcel, the French Government and the Director. It therefore considered it as fundamental and above all argument and, if necessary, the Committee would support that assertion by such proofs as would entirely confirm it.

Finally, Sir Frank Heath declared, on behalf of his colleagues, that the conclusions of the report would have been drawn up quite differently if the reality of that hypothesis could have been held in question.

All those conclusions were adopted unanimously by the Committee of Enquiry before it left Paris, and consequently before it studied the report of M. Vivaldi, Deputy Auditor to the League of Nations, and of M. Appert, Inspector of Finance in France. Consequently, its conclusions were reached independently of the financial report.

As to the diatribes in the Press which had gone so far as to throw doubt on the good faith of the Committee, no notice had been taken of them, and all the members of the Committee had treated them once and for all with the contempt they deserved.

One word more on the last item of the conclusions, which was as follows:

“ Lastly, in intellectual co-operation, as in all other human affairs, the spirit is everything.”

“ It is on this note that we would close our report.”

Sincere and cordial co-operation between the Director and his staff and between the Institute in Paris and the League of Nations was a necessity. This statement indicated also an understanding of the way in which the scientific mind worked, and the conviction that its free interchange of ideas was the breath of life in intellectual matters. If that were not recognised in every department and section and from the beginning to the end of the work undertaken, no intellectual co-operation was possible; no house divided against itself could prosper. The Committee, entrusted with an extremely difficult task, had felt strongly that, in certain respects, this spirit of international co-operation could be given greater encouragement and effect in the future.

He had the honour to submit the report.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to add one word. In submitting the report of the Committee of Enquiry, Sir Frank Heath had stated that it was based on the supposition of the departure of the Director, and that the whole work of re-organisation had been based on that particular circumstance. He would refrain from any commentary, but must state that he had not expected to be presented with this state of affairs, for he had understood that morning from the Chairman that, in conformity with the logical procedure, personal questions would be dealt with after general questions. The present dossier was very large, but the dossier of the matter of the Director, if it could be so called, was also of some importance. The Director had not brought it with him, and asked that his defence be adjourned until the time agreed with the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he was sure that the members of the Committee would wish to meet to the fullest possible extent the convenience of M. Luchaire, who had their sympathy in his delicate position and to whom they wished to afford every facility. The question would be postponed till his dossier arrived.

After a short exchange of views on whether it was necessary to read the report and to discuss each part successively, the Committee accepted M. Painlevé's view and a general discussion was opened.

M. CORNEJO paid a tribute to the clearness of the report, and appreciated the method of discussion proposed by the Chairman, which would enable the Press calumnies against the impartiality of the Committee of Enquiry to be put on one side.

The definition which the Committee of Enquiry had given to the object, aim and scope of intellectual co-operation did not exactly conform to M. Cornejo's desire, for the chief object of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to co-operate in the intellectual life of the different peoples.

In regard to the aims, mention was made of the maintenance of international peace, However fanatical M. Cornejo might be for peace, he did not think that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should attribute to itself the same aim as the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations. The real definition consisted in freeing culture, which up to the present had been eminently individual and national, from any element of egotistical nationalism. Up to the present, the pride which every people took in its thinkers had contributed to encouraging its arrogance and intolerance in respect of the other peoples and sometimes even scholars felt it their duty to lend their fame to cover up the political errors of their country. The contrary should be brought about.

What methods were proposed? The Committee had been content itself with suggesting that the Institute should send observers when a scientific congress was held. Could the Council of the League of Nations be content itself in time of war with sending an observer to the belligerent countries? No. The work of intellectual co-operation was much vaster. The principal work of the Institute was to encourage periodically in all fields every possible congress of intellectual workers, beginning with the general sciences and going on to the various particular sciences. The Institute should be transformed into a vast secretariat for congresses. That was the only way in which it could encourage throughout the world the science of synthesis. It was that co-ordination of scientific work which would for the first time give to science a social authority and moral power greater even than had the League of Nations. It was now that an international spirit in science should be created, and an active and permanent body should devote itself to that object.

M. Cornejo then immediately pointed out that certain matters in the programme did not form the principal object of intellectual co-operation. Authors' rights concerned the unions of intellectual workers, and the protection of certain liberal professions concerned the International Labour Office.

Finally, once congresses were constituted and the secretariat was organised, it would be necessary to have some powerful means of propaganda. It would therefore be indispensable for the Institute to own a review inspired by the international spirit. Such were the principal aims which M. Cornejo proposed, and the results which he foresaw for an Institute in Paris which placed itself resolutely at the head of human thought. It had been directed during a difficult period by an eminent man qualified by five years' hard experience to be personally indispensable to the new organisation. M. Cornejo considered that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should ask M. Luchaire to devote his experience and his knowledge to the accomplishment of this noble task, which would be one of the great works of the League of Nations.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that the Committee was faced with two distinct tasks. In the first place, it had to settle the future of the Institute and to see what modifications should be made in its administration. On that it seemed that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would work with all possible calmness and would easily and speedily reach agreement.

In the second place, there arose a personal question concerning the choice of the Director. Could not that be treated with the same calmness? There was in that a question of justice which everyone must desire to solve equitably in such a way that no injustice should be done to the present Director and that he would be invited to give explanations in regard to the reproaches formulated against him.

In regard to the general spirit animating M. Painlevé's observations, he wished to state that he entirely subscribed to the general conclusions and to the report as a whole, but the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would recognise that the situation of the French member was delicate. He was compelled to take into account the fact that the Institute had been created as the result of an agreement between the French Government and the League of Nations. He was therefore obliged to consider how the French Government and Parliament would welcome the proposals drawn up by their delegate.

Having said that, M. Painlevé thought he might submit certain rational suggestions which he could affirm would not lend themselves to the difficulties he had indicated. First, he wished to state a general idea, by asking that no modification should be made in the fundamental texts of the Statutes and that the autonomy of the Institute should be scrupulously respected—for instance, in regard to its right to correspond with foreign authorities, to submit suggestions on the choice of experts, etc.

It was that idea that impelled M. Painlevé to ask for certain modifications which would not, however, change the general nature of the text and in regard to which he hoped that no difficulties would be encountered.

The CHAIRMAN declared that the general discussion was closed and that the discussion on the report item by item was open.

I. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

No observations.

II. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. *Definition.*

M. CASARES proposed that M. Cornejo should summarise the various proposals he had submitted, and should incorporate them in a draft resolution which would be discussed separately.

M. CORNEJO considered that this discussion could be instituted on the basis of the Minutes.

B. *Field of Action.*

No observations.

III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

1. *Relations with Organs within the Framework of the League of Nations.*

No observations.

2. *Relations with Organisations outside the Framework of the League.*

In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mlle. BONNEVIE stated that this referred, for instance, to the International Council for Scientific Research and the Academic International Union.

3. *Execution of Work.*

M. EINSTEIN noted that the Committee recommended the institution of prizes for exceptionally praiseworthy work on some point on the Committee's agenda. Should the Institute only encourage that work or should it act as a jury?

M. CASARES replies that he was the author of this suggestion. Instead of entrusting the study of a question to a Committee of Experts, such an enquiry might be suggested by advertising it throughout the world and inviting specialists to send monographs to the Institute, the best of which would serve as a basis for future work.

M. EINSTEIN noted that this was an entirely new task.

Mme. CURIE pointed out that it had already been asked whether it would not be possible to award prizes to certain scholastic societies. This question seemed to be connected with the other and to offer the possibility of satisfactory results.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wished to submit a general remark. She saw no objection to amending the report of the Committee of Enquiry, but it should be understood that the text of the report subsisted as a whole and that the amendments would constitute resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

4. *Centralisation or Decentralisation.*

5. *Congresses and Conferences.*

M. CORNEJO pointed out that he had shown that it was not sufficient for the Institute to be represented at the various congresses. It should itself encourage these congresses and should take an active and positive part in them. That was the principal task of the Institute.

M. EINSTEIN considered that the Committee's proposals offered great advantages. They would enable meetings of experts to be organised with greater facility. On the other hand, there might be some disadvantage in setting up immediate complex machinery which might later have to be modified.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked that the *status quo* be maintained. The complicated procedure proposed by the Committee of Enquiry would not simplify the machinery. Indeed, it reduced the rôle of the Director to the lowest proportions. If it were desired to obtain rapid results, the Director should retain the powers which he at present possessed and which, so far, had given rise to no difficulty.

On the request of the Chairman, M. LUCHAIRE indicated that, under the present procedure, when there were congresses in prospect, the Committee of Directors was informed and was asked whether it had any objection to the Institute being represented. The Committee of Directors had decided that, in cases of emergency, the Director could take it upon himself to ensure the representation of the Institute, on condition that the work of the Congress in question was related strictly to the programme of intellectual co-operation. Otherwise, previous authorisation was indispensable. That procedure had given good results.

Mlle. BONNEVIE pointed out that the discussion of the Committee of Enquiry had related especially to scientific congresses. There were a certain number of these congresses to which there was no imperative reason to send a representative. Cases of emergency had not been discussed.

The SECRETARY added that the Institute would, in any case, be requested to draw up a list of congresses so that, in any event, information would always be available. As a congress was organised one year and often two years in advance, the Committee of Enquiry had considered that there could be no cases of emergency.

M. LUCHAIRE did not question the fact that congresses might be organised long before the date on which they would meet, but it happened that the Institute received an invitation at the last moment. It was then that cases of emergency arose.

M. DE CASTRO observed that Mlle. Bonnevie had had in mind, in particular, the case of scientific congresses, the necessity for the representation of the Institute at some of which might be questioned. Personally, he felt that it was always essential for the Institute to be represented at a serious congress.

Sir Frank HEATH stated that, in general, the Committee of Enquiry had felt that it was not desirable to ensure the representation of the Institute at strictly scientific congresses at which the presence of outsiders, who would be there simply to have their fingers in the pie, might bring the Institute into disrepute. It was possible, however, that the presence of a member of the Institute among the public who followed the congress might be useful and desirable.

The CHAIRMAN noted that, up to the present, no one had made the least objection to the maintenance of the *status quo*.

Mr. Vernon KELLOGG stated that Sir Frank Heath had correctly indicated the position in regard to the representation of the Institute at scientific congresses.

M. LUCHAIRE considered that the difficulty indicated did not exist, for the Institute was never represented except at congresses to which it had been invited. There was no reason indeed for the Institute to figure in purely scientific congresses, but it might happen that such congresses raised questions of international organisation, in which case the presence of a representative of the Institute was useful.

M. PAINLEVÉ considered that, in spite of the prudence with which the passage had been drafted, the provisions it contained were dangerous, for they ran the risk of dissipating the forces of international co-operation. He insisted that prudence should be redoubled.

Mme. CURIE, referring to Section 4, thought it would be preferable to decide each year whether a particular Committee of Experts should or should not continue.

M. LUCHAIRE considered that the counsels of prudence which had just been given could be observed if the passage in question were redrafted. Instead of saying: "The work of such bodies might lead to the formation of permanent offices or bureaux. These would possess a certain degree of technical and financial independence within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation but they would remain in liaison with the Institute", it would be sufficient to say that these permanent offices or bureaux would possess a certain degree of independence within the general framework of the Institute. In that manner the satisfactory precedent of the International Museums Office would be observed, and there would be no fear of the multiplication of officials and the dissipation of effort.

Dr. KRÜSS stated that the Committee of Enquiry had discussed at great length this passage, which was one of the most important. One of the reasons why the Committee of Enquiry had been constituted was the necessity for arresting the hypertrophy of the Institute. In organising the future development of the Institute, it was necessary to avoid still further accentuating this hypertrophy. On the other hand, it was desirable to encourage certain work which was now in a preparatory stage by giving a permanent character to certain activities.

If it were desired immediately to lay down as an absolute rule that all those activities should be constituted within the framework of the Institute, that would lead to a new outbreak of the hypertrophy which it was desired to remove. The International Museums Office functioned admirably and should be developed; an International Libraries and Archives Office might also be contemplated. How could they be developed within the framework of the Institute? The Committee of Enquiry had dealt with a difficult question with great prudence by leaving the door open to all possibilities.

Mme. CURIE continued to think that a multiplicity of small, independent budgets offered grave difficulties.

M. Rocco pointed out that the Committee of Enquiry had proceeded with extreme prudence, dealing exclusively with the question of facilitating the work of the Institute. It had been thought that it might be useful to give certain organisations which were sufficiently developed an autonomous statute, because such autonomy would enable them more easily to obtain special resources, and would have the additional advantage of rallying foreign sympathies to the Institute, whose field was so vast that it was still faced with an almost inexhaustible task. That was a prudent method which offered no danger.

The SECRETARY noted from the discussions that Item 5, "Congresses and Conferences" had been adopted. In addition, it had been decided to draw up a new text as a result of M. Painlevé's intervention. That new text would be adopted quite independently of the report, which would be published without alteration. From the practical point of view, however, it was the latter text which would hold good. That text would explain that the *status quo* would be retained and that henceforward the representation of the Institute at the congresses to

which it might be invited would be assured, with the authorisation of the Executive Committee or the Committee of Directors, apart from cases of emergency, when the Director could take a decision without their approval. It would therefore suffice to add such a phrase as the following :

"In case of emergency, the Director may take a decision, afterwards informing the Executive Committee."

This proposal was adopted.

THIRD MEETING.

Held on Thursday, July 24th, 1930, at 10 a.m.

403. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked whether it was understood that the resolutions taken by the Committee would, for the moment, be adopted provisionally, and that at the end the whole report would be discussed at a second reading.

The CHAIRMAN said that this procedure would be necessary if contradictions in the amendments successively adopted by the Committee were to be avoided.

III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked that it be understood that the suggestions enumerated in this passage of the report were not imperative for the activity of the Institute. If these various questions were discussed thoroughly, M. Painlevé would certainly not be in agreement with some of them. On the other hand, he noted that the question of elementary education, which dominated all the rest, had been omitted. The Committee would not be fulfilling the hopes of public opinion if it did not interest itself in this problem. Without disguising the difficulties which would be encountered from the political point of view, M. Painlevé was of opinion that they should be approached courageously. He regretted that, in its enumeration, the Committee of Enquiry had recoiled before those difficulties.

On the other hand, it had included a very stormy question—namely, "the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations". M. Painlevé intended to insist with all his energy that, in the definitive report, the Committee should emphasise the broad character of the instructions it had given to the Institute, and, in regard to particular points, that it should include the question of elementary education.

Dr. KRÜSS believed that it would be useful, before continuing the discussion, to hear Chapter IV of the report.

M. DE REYNOLD supported this proposal. He reserved the right, when the various items were examined, to give any explanations which he judged necessary.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought it useful to point out that the questions enumerated in the report were only suggestions by the Committee of Enquiry. It went without saying that, in all cases of that kind, the plenary Committee should take the final decision.

M. DESTRÉE insisted, as he had previously had occasion to do, that the expression "scientific property", the employment of which was precisely one of the reasons which prevented progress on the problem, be definitively suppressed. The expression "right of the scientist to his discoveries" could be used.

In reply to M. Destrée's remark, the SECRETARY said that the impropriety of this term had not escaped the Committee of Enquiry. It had, nevertheless, thought it desirable to retain it, since the question was known under that heading to the public, which would perhaps be misled by the employment of another expression.

M. DESTRÉE maintained his observation.

IV. IN WHAT ORDER COULD THIS PROGRAMME BE BEST AND MOST USEFULLY CARRIED OUT ?

It was noted that this chapter included the two following sections : "A, Schedule" and "B, Procedure". In the former, the six items enumerated in chapter "B, Programme" were taken up again, with commentaries.

The CHAIRMAN noted that M. Painlevé had asked that the question of elementary education be entered on the programme and that Item (d) of Section 4 of the programme be omitted.

Mme. CURIE was fully in agreement with M. Painlevé on the extreme importance of the problem of elementary education. If this problem did not appear on the programme of the Institute it was because, from the beginning, it had been formally prohibited, as the Committee

could not in any way interfere in the various countries in matters which related to Government decisions. At the same time, at a certain moment the Assembly had asked the Council to authorise the Committee to go into the matter and to consider the problem of the instruction of children in the existence and aims of the League of Nations, so that the door to the study of so important a question, both for intellectual co-operation and for the League of Nations, had been opened.

The Committee was divided on this subject. It had, however, decided, not only to deal with this problem, but also to thank the Assembly for its initiative. The importance of the problem was such that it would be advisable to study it to the greatest possible extent. When an impossibility was encountered, it would be necessary to stop. Obviously, those persons who had access to the Council would be free to ask it to extend the Committee's right of intervention.

In regard to Item (d) of Section 4 of the programme, Mme. Curie did not know on whose initiative or for what reason it had been raised. If it were not indispensable, perhaps it would be better to avoid it or to deal with it in such a way that it was not put down clearly in the programme.

In regard to the first point raised by M. Painlevé, M. DE REYNOLD explained that the Committee of Enquiry had proceeded logically and by deduction. After laying down a definition of intellectual co-operation, it had marked out from that a sphere of action; it had then drawn up a programme, and, finally, a certain number of precise points, and that for two reasons.

In the first place, it wished to remain faithful to the definition and the essential character of intellectual co-operation. At the first meeting of the Committee in 1922, the programme fixed for it by the Council related to the three following points: (1) bibliography, (2) universities, (3) scientific congresses. Within that framework, the Committee had to proceed to its work of co-ordination and co-operation in the sphere of the sciences, letters and arts, and of higher education. Consequently, the problem of the lower grades of education, such as elementary education, was only a complementary part of the Committee's programme. So long as no change was made by the authorities to whom the Committee was responsible—namely, the Council and the Assembly—it should refrain from entering into this reserved sphere, which was reserved because it affected the sovereignty of States, and which, moreover, was dangerous for the Committee, and which it was desirable, for the moment, to avoid.

If the Committee approached this subject, it was from a very special angle—namely, that of the instruction of children in the existence and aims of the League of Nations. It was not a question, therefore, of a programme fixed by the Committee of Enquiry, but of faithfulness to the mandate assigned to the Committee. If any initiative should be taken in this matter, it should come, not from the Committee, but from elsewhere.

In the second place, in the sphere of the sciences, letters and arts alone, there were already problems so vast that, to do anything useful, it was necessary to group and classify these questions. If for three or four years to come an enquiry of this kind had to be added to the programme, there would be a danger of following a direction which was not that which the Committee should at present take.

If M. Painlevé wished to formulate a question, M. de Reynold asked that it should be in connection with Chapter IV, A, "Schedule", and not in connection with Chapter III, B, "Programme", in order to confine the enquiry into a very vast problem to one or two precise points which could, if necessary, be inserted in the schedule and not in the general programme.

In regard to Item (d) of Chapter III, B, Section 4, which M. Painlevé had criticised, M. de Reynold recalled that the Committee of Enquiry had inserted that item on the proposal of the United States and English members. Personally, M. de Reynold was not very much in favour of it, and believed he had stated his objections before the Committee of Enquiry. In that case, again, it would be necessary to confine the problem to one or two very precise points, which would be inserted in the schedule. To sum up, the discussion could more usefully centre around the precise points of the schedule rather than the general headings of the programme.

Moreover, it went without saying that there was no rigidity about this programme and that the Committee had always a right to modify it, it being understood that any modification came from it—or from the Executive Committee if it decided to give the latter that power—but not from the Institute itself. Very strict procedure and great discipline were essential to the work, and it seemed to M. de Reynold indispensable to keep to the indications given in Chapter IV, B, "Procedure", which was one of the Committee of Enquiry's most important points.

M. TANAKADATE drew attention to a danger of misunderstanding which might arise from the words "outside Europe" in the item in the programme, "Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations". M. Tanakadate very well understood what it was desired to say in this item, but it was feared in certain circles that there was a tendency for the League of Nations to concern itself more particularly with the European nations; that apprehension had been strengthened, though wrongly, by the proposal for a European Federation. It was feared that it was sought to group the European nations, from an economic point of view, against the other nations of the world. Anything which could be done to remove that misunderstanding would be valuable, and M. Tanakadate proposed to say simply: "International problems concerning the co-existence in the same territory . . .". For the rest, this problem had a very varied character, not only in Russia in Europe, for instance, but in other countries outside Europe.

Mlle. BONNEVIE stated that, in the note which M. Painlevé had communicated to his colleagues, it was said that "this enquiry [the enquiry on intellectual life] would be carried out without connection with the Institute. The report selects the enquiry on intellectual life—that is to say, the sole piece of work attributed for the moment to the Institute . . ."

M. Painlevé proposed in his note that the existing regime should not be altered in any way, but that the Committee of Experts should be left in direct communication with the Institute.

Mlle. Bonnevie believed that there was a misunderstanding. The Committee of Enquiry had never intended to take away this work, or any part of it, from the Institute. On the contrary, it had appeared to the Committee of Enquiry that the Institute and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, far from working as antagonists, should, on the contrary, collaborate closely. The Committee of Enquiry had endeavoured to bring about closer unity between two organisations by means of as close collaboration as possible. From the experience she had acquired on the Sub-Committee on Bibliography, Mlle. Bonnevie had noted that the work had been started by the Institute with a great deal of activity and success, and she, as well as those interested, thought the Institute was the body qualified to deal with this problem.

M. PAINLEVÉ did not doubt that that had been the intention of the Committee of Enquiry, but he was compelled to point out that his own interpretation resulted from the text of the report of the Committee itself. It followed from that report that the Committee of Experts entrusted with the first examination of the question would work in direct contact with the Committee—that was to say, with the Secretariat also, but not with the Institute. M. Painlevé asked that the text which had given rise to the misunderstanding should be omitted.

M. EINSTEIN strongly supported the observations of M. Painlevé and Mme. Curie on elementary education. A consideration of the programme of work drawn up by the Committee of Enquiry gave the impression of a house in flames, and that no care had been taken, in endeavouring to save the furniture, to choose the most valuable pieces. In reality, the problem in question was that, in its most simple expression, of education as a whole, considered as a means of pacification.

M. Einstein was convinced, and his view was based on very sure information, that, in studying this problem, the Committee would have the support of the various States. He considered that the Committee could go forward without fear and without waiting to be stopped if ever it had to be stopped. Let it not in any case stop at the beginning. This was the most important problem that could be studied, and, if success were obtained only on this point, work of the first importance would have been done.

In regard to the "problem of the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations", it was to be seen, from an examination of the actual situation of European peoples and not only of extra-European peoples, that the very conditions of culture in the ethnic minorities was one of the most serious aspects in the present state of affairs and poisoned European relations. M. Einstein believed it to be the Committee's duty to bring this point to the attention of Europe as a whole. If the Committee put everything else on one side and retained only this problem and that of elementary education, which was of still greater importance, it would already have a considerable programme.

The time had not come to consider points of drafting, but M. Einstein believed that it would be necessary to find a formula in keeping with the extreme importance of these two problems.

The CHAIRMAN believed that M. Painlevé's observation arose from a misunderstanding. The work of the teaching of peace in the schools was in the hands of a Sub-Committee, of which three members were present. That Sub-Committee had worked hard and had already obtained excellent results. The Chairman was in entire agreement on the usefulness of emphasising the importance of the problem, but it would then be necessary also to mention the fact that it had already been considered by a Sub-Committee of Experts with the authority of the plenary Committee.

Sir Frank HEATH wished to give some explanations on Item (d) of Chapter III, B, Section 4, "Co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations" the insertion of which in the programme was due to Dr. Stephen P. Duggan and himself. In the first place, he wished to state that he was in complete ignorance as to why the words "outside Europe", which had been criticised by M. Tanakadate, had been inserted. Personally, he would much prefer to see these words omitted.

The question was closely related to another problem—the comparative study of education in various countries. No thoughtful person would deny that the progress of civilisation depended more and more on the produce of countries whose riches could only be developed with the help of races which, up to the present, had not participated to the same degree as some other races in the development of culture. In those regions, there were problems of tradition and economics which, if dealt with imprudently, would give rise to great dangers. Every citizen of the British Empire confronted to-day with the important problems which had arisen in the British commonwealth of nations, would be aware of the difficulty of this enquiry and the dangers to which it might give rise, especially from the political point of view. A meeting of intellectuals such as the present Committee, however, should not, under this pretext, avoid studying the problem. Perhaps the very difficulty and danger constituted an additional reason.

For Sir Frank Heath, as for many others no doubt, the principal danger was ignorance. It was only too true that the absence of scientific documentation on the facts was a great loss

to statesmen. In this connection, Sir Frank Heath referred to an article which he had recently read in the British Press under the signature of Professor Malinowski, of the University of London, who recommended that this problem be studied by approaching it from the scientific angle and in an entirely objective spirit, with a view to drawing up in some way a guide for the use of the leaders of the human community.

How could this problem be approached with the greatest possible safety? It could be done by proceeding to select questions and to carry out comparative enquiries on these questions as they presented themselves in certain regions. In general, there was little familiarity with the experiments in progress or already carried out in this matter. Sir Frank Heath wished to draw attention to two groups of experiments in this connection. Obviously, the Committee would be wise enough to make a start on those on which it would be easiest to carry out its enquiries.

There were, in the first place, in the East the extremely interesting experiments which the Netherlands was carrying out in the Dutch East Indies, the results of which were not yet generally known. Parallel with these, the Americans had done very remarkable work in the Philippine Islands. Would it not be very valuable to institute an enquiry on the spot by qualified persons who would consider the way in which these problems were being treated from the educational and social points of view?

Turning to the West, there were the extremely interesting experiments which the Belgians, on the one hand, in the Congo, and the British in the West African Colonies, on the other, were making in connection with the co-operation of the indigenous races. Very few people were familiar with these efforts in distant countries in regard to races which were under closely analogous conditions. It would seem that comparative studies in this connection would be of great value, not only for statesmen, but also for the intelligent mass of people on whom, in the long run, the leaders had to depend. On reading the newspapers, one could not avoid being struck by the fact that the agitation provoked from time to time arose principally from ignorance of the real facts. All the Committee of Enquiry had done in this report was to put the question forward as being of an important and urgent character. The Committee of Enquiry did not necessarily ask the Committee to accept this subject for immediate action, but to emphasise that the question should be considered where possible.

M. Rocco wished to explain the point of view of the Committee of Enquiry. Intellectual co-operation offered, by its nature, a practically unlimited field of activity and the work undertaken must be limited. The confusion in the present situation arose from the very organisation of intellectual co-operation which favoured the multiplication of subjects of enquiry and the continual expansion of the Committee's sphere of activity. M. Rocco explained that he was not speaking of the organisation of the Institute but of the organisation of intellectual co-operation itself. Owing to this state of affairs, only very slender results had as yet been obtained, and criticisms and some distrust had therefore been created in scientific circles in regard to intellectual co-operation. There were two reasons why this organisation had led to such an expansion of the sphere of activity.

First, new subjects were continually suggested by the sub-committees which were insufficiently acquainted with the practical means available for dealing with them. These questions came before the Committee without sufficient previous enquiry. The Committee was naturally inclined to approve them, and its members themselves sometimes suggested new questions.

Secondly, new questions were also suggested by the Committee of Directors, not by the Institute which, in general, did not act without the approval of the Committee and the Committee of Directors.

For these reasons the Committee of Enquiry suggested that it was for the Committee alone to include new questions in the programme, and it had thought it necessary to lay down a procedure which would enable the Committee to safeguard itself against the possibility of improvisation. Moreover, the fundamental regulations of the Institute were not in question, and the Committee of Enquiry had proposed no innovation in regard to the Institute. The suggestions made referred only to the plenary Committee and the Committee of Directors. The method of limitation recommended by the Committee of Enquiry was the main point in its work. If the plenary Committee did not accept such an organisation it would again be faced with the difficulties which it was desired to avoid.

With this question was connected that of the Committees of Experts raised by M. Painlevé, and which was dealt with in Chapter V, Section 4 of the report. In that connection, there was in reality nothing new, for Committees of Experts were generally attached to the Institute. At the same time, in exceptional cases, the International Committee could appoint Committees of Experts in direct connection with itself. It did not appear possible for the Committee not to have Committees of Experts at its disposal, and, moreover, it had already adopted this method of procedure. There was nothing new in this passage of the report except the example, which could be omitted. There might, indeed, be some contradiction in saying that the question of the enquiry on intellectual life should be dealt with by the Institute, and at the same time in deciding that it should be studied by a Committee of Experts outside the Institute. This ambiguity could be removed by omitting the example.

M. PAINLEVÉ was not of that opinion. Even if the example given in the report were omitted the possibility of Committees of Experts working outside the Institute on problems which concerned the latter would subsist. When the Committee had at its disposal an instrument—the Institute—for studying the problems named by the Committee, Committees of Experts should not work outside the Institute. In addition, there was a connection between the

Secretariat and the Institute. M. Painlevé strongly emphasised the ambiguity of the text of paragraph (c) of Chapter V, Section 4. The Committee of Enquiry had given a certain example of the way in which this paragraph should be understood. As a result of the observations which M. Painlevé had just made, some of his colleagues proposed to omit the example which had been given and which related precisely to a question constituting one of the chief works of the Institute. The possibility of Committees of Experts working outside the Institute still subsisted, however.

M. Rocco thought that it would be easy, later on, to remove any ambiguity, but he wished to maintain the system outlined by the Committee of Enquiry. No new question should be touched upon without previous study by the Committee, not by sub-committees or by the Committee of Directors.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that he would be in agreement if this concerned only new questions.

Continuing his statement, M. Rocco reached the question of "problems arising owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations". Sir Frank Heath had very clearly explained Mr. Duggan's idea. The Committee of Enquiry had taken account of the danger of so burning a problem, but it should be observed that it did not concern the co-existence of *races* but of *civilisations*, which was quite different, for different races might have reached the same degree of civilisation. In view of this fact, the most burning problem was set aside. In the second place, no reference had been made to the co-existence of *nations*, which was a still more burning subject. Finally, the limitation of this enquiry to the countries "outside Europe" had its *raison d'être* in the simple reason that it was hardly possible to speak of differences of civilisations in so homogeneous a region as Europe. Moreover, as the question was suggested by the representatives of the two great countries which were particularly interested, it was difficult to avoid it.

In regard to the question of elementary education, Mme. Curie and M. de Reynold had very clearly explained the reasons why the Committee had always refrained from dealing with this problem. In the first place, it was a question which did not relate to intellectual co-operation and international co-operation. From the latter point of view, it was, in particular, the higher branches of study which were important in the sphere of the sciences and of letters, whilst elementary education was within the particular competence of each State. An indication that this problem was far from relating to international studies resulted from the fact that the States generally left it to the communes, or, in the case of federated States, to each member of the confederation. The danger of dealing with such a question arose from the fact that the development of the child was considered as one of the most fundamental attributes of the sovereignty of States.

The Committee should deal with problems which were for the moment less difficult and should not touch upon religious, moral and political questions. The other questions would come in time—in fifteen, twenty, fifty years. The League of Nations had before it an indefinite future. Moreover, one of the problems relating to the education of children was at present the subject of very serious enquiry. There was also the question of school books. For the moment, it was said that it would be preferable to postpone this problem, but it also would be studied.

As regards the enquiry into intellectual life, there was already at the Institute a temporary service dealing with intellectual statistics. It was clear that the Institute could not, any more than the Committee, compile statistics; but they could establish certain relations between the States in regard to the methods to be followed in order that comparable information might be obtained.

In approving this item of the programme suggested by the Committee of Enquiry, M. Rocco had thought that the enquiry on intellectual life would be understood in that way—that was to say, as having in view the establishment of an agreement between the different Governments as to statistical methods. He thought that it would suffice if this interpretation were put in the Minutes.

M. LUCHAIRE had very well understood M. Rocco's observations. The proposals under discussion referred, not to the Institute, but only to the Committee itself. That was why M. Luchaire would only intervene on one point. He wished to refer to the concluding words of the second paragraph of Chapter IV, Section B, "Procedure":

"Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary, submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned, and only thereafter be brought before the plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in conjunction with the Director of the Institute."

Up to the present, when a report had to be made either in a sub-committee or to the plenary Committee, the Institute prepared it, subject to the instructions given by the Committee. The Director of the Institute would like to know the reasons for the change proposed by the Committee of Enquiry. It seemed that the present system had given complete satisfaction.

M. Rocco replied that, according to the system which the Committee of Enquiry had in view, it was the Executive Committee which would address the report to the plenary Committee; but, obviously, the Executive Committee would make an enquiry through its instrument, which was the Institute. At the League of Nations, the general procedure was that the principal Committee addressed the report to the Council or the Assembly, and that the

report was not signed by the Secretariat. The position of the Institute in respect of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was comparable to that of the Secretariat in this case, and the Executive Committee—not the Institute—should submit the report to the plenary Committee. It was clear, however, that the Executive Committee would work in touch with the Institute without the point of view of the Institute necessarily prevailing. In order to safeguard the prestige of the Director, the Committee of Enquiry had laid down the obligation that he should be heard formally.

The SECRETARY confirmed that the procedure in force in the Secretariat was as M. Rocco had said, with the exception of cases in which the Secretary-General was requested, by the Council or the Assembly, himself to draw up a report on a special question.

M. Rocco added that the Executive Committee could very well delegate the Director in the same way.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the drafting of the English text of the report of the Committee of Enquiry was much more in accord with the present procedure.

M. LUCHAIRE said that, if he understood rightly, the present system in regard to the relations between the Institute, on the one hand, and the sub-committees and the plenary Committee on the other, would practically be maintained, the reports of the Institute being addressed to the sub-committees, and those of the sub-committees to the plenary Committee. Under the new system, the Institute would prepare a report for the use of the Executive Committee, and the latter would address its report to the plenary Committee.

M. Rocco approved this interpretation.

M. LUCHAIRE concluded that, in these circumstances, the English text of this passage of the report of the Committee of Enquiry was better than the corresponding French text.

M. PAINLEVÉ desired that the position should be clearly defined. It ought to be quite understood that by "new question" was intended any question not coming within the programme laid down, although some doubt might be raised as to whether a certain question did or did not fall within a general and vague programme. Perhaps it would be necessary to add that the Executive Committee would work "in collaboration with the Institute" in order more clearly to indicate that the Executive Committee would not act without conferring with the Institute, though it might not follow the advice of the latter. If that interpretation was in conformity with the English text of the report, M. Painlevé considered that that text would give him satisfaction.

Dr. KRÜSS considered that M. Painlevé's observations referred to a capital question in the report of the Committee of Enquiry. M. Painlevé had very rightly observed that there was a close connection between what was said in Chapter IV, Section B, "Procedure", and what was said of the Committees of Experts in Chapter V, Section 4 (c).

The question was that of creating Committees of Experts, which would be the immediate organs of the Committee. In the note which M. Painlevé had distributed to his colleagues, he had submitted his proposals as the French member of the Committee. Everyone would agree that, in that quality, M. Painlevé was in a special situation in regard to the existence of the Institute, which had been founded on a contract between the French Government and the League of Nations. It was comprehensible that M. Painlevé believed it his duty to see that no change should be made which affected the basis of that contract.

The members of the Committee of Enquiry, however, had wished to bring out clearly, from the beginning to the end of their deliberations, that they had duly taken into consideration all their duties towards the French Government. In the first place, the Committee of Enquiry had unanimously elected as Chairman its French member, who, as could be seen, had, during the three weeks of the Committee of Enquiry's work, kept in permanent contact with the French authorities interested in the Institute. That was a guarantee for the Committee of Enquiry that its proposals did not in any way affect the position of the Institute under the terms of the contract concluded between the French Government and the League of Nations.

Moreover, the Committee of Enquiry had worked in collaboration with a legal adviser of the League of Nations, who had stated that all the proposals contained in the report were within the framework laid down by the Statute and the Regulations of the Institute. The Committee of Enquiry had avoided the necessity of amending the Statute, and had not even made use of the provisions appearing in paragraph 8 of M. Herriot's letter of December 8th, 1924 (which constituted the fundamental document at the root of the establishment of the Institute) which was as follows:

"The Government of the French Republic reserves the right to propose for acceptance by the Council of the League of Nations, and declares itself prepared to consider at the request of the said Council, any modifications in the present conditions which experience may show to be desirable."

Dr. Krüss wished to express his opinion with regard to this capital question quite frankly as the Committee of Enquiry had done during the three weeks of its discussions. At every session, the plenary Committee had, so to speak, recognised the generosity with which France, at a moment when intellectual co-operation was in danger, had made this offer and had established the Institute. Nevertheless, if the generous offer of 1924 had been accepted, it was not without some hesitation, which had led to the establishment, in intellectual co-operation as a whole, of a certain equilibrium, in virtue of which the centre of intellectual

co-operation remained at Geneva, the Institute being the machinery of the Geneva organisation. It seemed to Dr. Krüss that this equilibrium was judiciously conceived, as was proved by the work done in general, both at Geneva and in Paris.

As regards Committees of Experts separated in some way from the Institute and maintaining direct relationship with the Committee, this measure was in accordance with the proposed suppression of the sub-committees. It seemed that some agreement had been reached on the necessity for changing the system of sub-committees. It had already been said the year previously that the sub-committees were replaced in practice by the Committees of Experts established at the Institute, and that to some extent there was overlapping. This did not signify that all the sub-committees should be suppressed. That was a question for consideration. But, in principle, the Committee of Enquiry admitted that the existing system of sub-committees ought to disappear.

On the other hand, the system of sub-committees working at Geneva would constitute a main element in that part of intellectual co-operation which belonged to Geneva. It was, therefore, in order to retain the equilibrium that the Committee had thought of establishing at Geneva certain bodies which would not have the permanent character of a sub-committee, but rather a temporary character—that was to say, Committees of Experts set up for a definite piece of work and able to replace the sub-committees at Geneva.

Intellectual co-operation might be regulated, and the best possible Statutes established, but what was essential was goodwill, and without the goodwill of all the nations it would be absolutely useless to establish an organisation on paper. It was to ensure this goodwill in intellectual co-operation that the Committee of Enquiry had endeavoured to maintain the equilibrium for which provision had so wisely and prudently been made at the moment when the generous offer of the French Government had been accepted.

Dr. Krüss asked M. Painlevé to consider that, in the establishment of these Committees of Experts, to whom would be assigned the question of comparative enquiries, there had been no desire to take anything from the Institute, but only to replace by an indispensable body something which was going to disappear. In his view, and, he believed, in that of all the members of the Committee of Enquiry, that was one of the principal points concerning the organisation of intellectual co-operation. It would be desirable, in the present discussion, to consider only the relations between the Institute and intellectual co-operation. The matter should be considered as a whole, and, when agreement had been reached on the whole, it would be easy to come to an understanding on the details.

On the other hand, Dr. Krüss entirely supported the observation of Sir Frank Heath on the question of comparative enquiries, and drew attention to the following passage of the report of the Committee of Enquiry :

“ Comparative studies of certain features of contemporary intellectual activity should be undertaken.”

He would permit himself to draw attention to the words used in the report on the 1922 session of the Committee :

“ In any case, it would be difficult to organise international co-operation of any sort unless we possess some precise and detailed information concerning the means at our disposal and the forces upon which we may rely An enquiry of this nature would furnish a scientific basis for the work of the Committee ; but, even more, it would furnish means for forming a correct idea as to the intellectual temperature of the world and the present state of civilisation.”

It was from that point of view, and in order to give a solid basis to the work of intellectual co-operation, which always implied a certain number of details, that the Committee of Enquiry had been led to draw attention to the importance of starting these comparative studies.

M. LUCHAIRE believed he was in agreement with Dr. Krüss on the interpretation of paragraph (c) of Section 4, Chapter V, concerning Committees of Experts, which, according to the Committee of Enquiry, should to some extent replace the sub-committees. He understood that the Institute would be placed in the same position in regard to these Committees of Experts as in regard to the sub-committees.

M. PAINLEVÉ thought it necessary to agree on an absolutely clear text which did not lend itself to divergencies of interpretation. It was not necessary, in providing for Committees of Experts, meeting outside Paris and working in direct relation with the Committee, to take away from the Institute questions which naturally belonged to it. If Committees of Experts, between which the former sub-committees would be divided, were to be established, the relations between these Committees and the Institute should be the same as those between the sub-committees and the Institute ; and if new Committees of Experts were established, it could only be in order to examine whether some new question should or should not be inscribed on the programme of the Institute. In this case only, M. Painlevé admitted that the Committee could appoint a Committee of Experts which would be in direct relation with itself. Apart from that, it would be setting on one side the executive organ of the Committee to decide that a Committee of Experts could be in close relationship with the Committee without being, above all, in direct relationship with the Institute.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the fact that the present discussion clearly could not impair the power of the Council to appoint, if it judged it desirable, a sub-committee or a Committee of Experts to be attached to the Committee. It was a sovereign power of the Council to establish Committees of Experts and to attach them to any organ of the League of Nations when it judged it desirable, or, if necessary, to suppress them.

M. PAINLEVÉ then asked what was the good of altering the *status quo*. He insisted that the Committee should refrain from adopting a text which seemed to allow or even to provide for the setting aside of the Institute. That would be contrary to the spirit which should animate the Committee.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wished to repeat the remarks which she had previously made. The Committee of Enquiry did not say that certain questions should be taken away from the Institute, but there were some questions which could very well remain at the stage of preliminary examination. A problem, for instance, such as the comparative enquiry on intellectual life included a series of accessory questions, and such problems could not be defined before the information in regard to them had been collected. It might be that, after defining a few such problems, others might still remain in a preliminary stage. As regards some questions, some particular aspect interested the Committee; another was outside its sphere. A preliminary examination was, therefore, necessary for the purpose of deciding what aspects of the problem should be examined. That was what had happened in the previous year when the Institute had been asked to proceed to a preliminary enquiry on the relations between industry and science. The Institute had done an extremely remarkable piece of work, which was submitted to the Sub-Committee on Bibliography. On the other hand, in collaboration with an expert, M. Castrilli, it had submitted to the Sub-Committee a whole series of very interesting documents on intellectual statistics. That was only the beginning of a compilation, not the end, and simply the basis of any further discussion with regard to the method for pursuing the work undertaken.

Even if the Institute had started a piece of work, it was necessary to consider, on the basis of the material collected, whether it should be continued. Before referring a problem to the Institute, it had to be determined and stated, and it was that examination which would be made by the Committee of Experts acting in liaison with the Committee.

To sum up, the creation of Committees of Experts in liaison with the Committee would take away no work from the Institute, but the problems before the Institute would be referred to them according as they have been clearly defined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee of Enquiry thought it indispensable to provide for this preliminary examination. The example given seemed to be very appropriate, but there would be no objection to omitting it, since the report had previously explained the procedure which should be followed.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with M. Painlevé that, even if the example were omitted, ambiguity would subsist. Perhaps it would be desirable to modify the passage in question in the following way :

“ if the enquiry already started by the Institute on intellectual life gives rise to suggestions relating to the study by the Committee of new subjects included in this sphere, these suggestions should be examined in the first place by special Committees of Experts.”

M. PAINLEVÉ stated that, to take away from the Institute a question concerning intellectual co-operation by reason of the fact that it was new, would be a negation of the very rôle assigned to this body. What shocked him in the text of the report was this kind of distrust of the Institute, which was harmful to its satisfactory working. It seemed that, from the fact that a Committee of Experts was in relation with the Institute, it became suspect, and that the Committee itself, remaining alone, had, from this fact, a kind of superiority. When a new problem was in question, M. Painlevé certainly admitted that a Committee of Experts appointed by the Committee and in touch with it might say that this question was within the competence of the Institute's activity. The question should then be studied by a Committee of Experts in direct relation with the Institute.

M. Rocco wished to raise a point of order. He asked that the Committee should, for the moment, confine itself to the question which seemed more easy—that was to say, that of the programme, on which he did not think any substantial modifications had been proposed.

M. PAINLEVÉ and M. CASARES were not in entire agreement on that point.

Mme. CURIE thought that the Committee was in agreement with the last remarks of M. Painlevé and that it was only a matter of drafting.

M. PAINLEVÉ supported the Chairman's amendment on condition that the text was preceded by a paragraph specifying that, as regards the questions dealt with by the Institute, the Committees of Experts should work in relation with it.

The SECRETARY believed that the Committee was in agreement with M. Painlevé on this point. A Committee of Experts might be established for the preliminary examination of a question; but, when that Committee had taken a decision and the decision had been adopted by the International Committee, the question would pass over to the Institute.

Dr. KRÜSS was not in agreement on this point.

M. PAINLEVÉ thought that agreement could be reached in the sense suggested by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said that the discussion would be continued in the afternoon, on the basis of a draft text.

Mme. CURIE said that the question of the instruction of children in the existence and aims of the League of Nations was only dealt with in the report in a very summary manner, since it was simply said that "the Committee will, as in the past, direct the activity of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations". It would, at least, be necessary to give an assurance that the programme of the Institute would include the question of school books, which was inseparable from the principal aim of this instruction. In view of the fact that the document under discussion would come before the Council and the Assembly, Mme. Curie reserved her right to submit a modification of this passage of the report, for there would be some danger in dealing in such a summary way with so important a question.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

FOURTH MEETING.

Held on Thursday, July 24th, 1930, at 4 p.m.

404. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

CHAPTER III, B, PROGRAMME AND CHAPTER IV, A, SCHEDULE.

Professor SUSTA was certain that the Committee of Enquiry's schedule was remarkable, and that it would be unfair to say that the questions, set out in it were of little importance. Its sobriety was only an additional merit, and Professor Susta considered that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should adopt it in its totality. He wished, however, to submit some suggestions regarding detail.

The Committee had before it a report of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts in which both M. Paul Valéry and M. de Madariaga (Annex 2) stated, in particular, that the work carried out by this Sub-Committee sometimes resembled a kitchen in which were prepared foods which did not appeal to the world's appetite. They pointed out the necessity for methodical propaganda and for drawing up a statement regarding intellectual co-operation for the benefit of public opinion which was absolutely ignorant about it.

When a beginning was made at Brussels, in 1912, to draw up a list of congresses and international institutions, astonishment was expressed at the extent covered by this activity, but it was also noted that co-ordination was insufficient and overlapping too frequent. It would perhaps be advisable to consider the publication of a guide which would contain a statement of these various activities outside the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which would thus give the Committee and the Institute new claims for intervening in the co-ordination of the intellectual activity of the world, in conformity with the mandate entrusted to it. It would be expedient to add that suggestion to the proposed list of publications drawn up by the Committee of Enquiry.

It would also be necessary to know what was the grouping of bibliographies mentioned in the report, for there existed simultaneously the general bibliography in use in the large libraries and numerous special bibliographies of the various sciences, which were also in need of methodical co-ordination.

Another question concerned school books. The Committee of Enquiry had rightly included them among the questions which need not be dealt with immediately; but it would be advisable to maintain contact and to ask the Institute, for instance, to report on this question to the Executive Committee. It could study what had been done in this sphere by the Carnegie Endowment, the Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches, the Congress of Teachers, and in various reviews.

M. DESTRÉE stated that Professor Susta was right to recall, as M. Paul Valéry and M. de Madariaga had done, that the work of intellectual co-operation was insufficiently known. He was glad to state, in this connection, that a publisher had asked him to draw up the statement for which Professor Susta had asked. This work would be published in five European languages and 850,000 copies would be printed.

M. CASARES pointed out that, at the previous meeting, the question of elementary education, the importance of which he alone had upheld in the Committee of Enquiry, had been raised.

In view of the existence of the Casares resolution on school books, as well as of the *Educational Survey* and the Educational Information Centre, there could be no question of raising the objection, as had been done formerly, that it was impossible to deal with education.

In the Assembly resolution on the instruction of children and young people in the aims of the League of Nations, mention was made of the means for teaching children to consider international collaboration as the normal and best method for settling world affairs. This text still held good, and the report of the Sub-Committee on Instruction of Youth bore witness to this, in particular, when it contemplated the preparation of an enquiry on the revision of school books. It would therefore be useful to state clearly that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had no intention of withdrawing its interest from the question of school books and teaching, but that it considered it to be its duty to entrust the study of these questions to the Sub-Committee on Instruction of Youth.

M. DE REYNOLD considered that it would be easy to give satisfaction to the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, who had, with reason, found the Committee of Enquiry's enumeration a little dry. He did not consider that it would be advisable to change that enumeration, for the Committee had strictly confined itself to giving a list of headings. The details for which Mme. Curie had asked at a previous meeting would appear in the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As regards the ideas put forward by M. Painlevé at the same meeting, they would naturally fall within the scope of the enquiry on intellectual life, and it would suffice to indicate that.

M. PAINLEVÉ was obliged to insist. He remained faithful to the general definition of intellectual co-operation which represented it as one of the most efficacious means of encouraging mutual understanding among the peoples. He insisted, however, that, from this point of view, elementary education was of primary importance. In France, at any rate, it alone reached the great majority of children up to 14 years of age. The character given to this education would therefore have the greatest influence on the pacific or aggressive development of modern civilisations. It could not, in consequence, be passed over in silence.

Obviously, the programme drawn up by the Committee of Enquiry was so vast and general that anything which it was desired to see studied could be included in it. The commentary, however, restricted its scope, since it stated that it referred to higher education. M. Painlevé would be the last to deny the importance of higher education, but that education had already at its service a considerable number of international activities which did not in any way ask for the assistance of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, so that it was curious to see the latter concentrating its whole effort in a sphere which most easily dispensed with it, while showing such apprehension in penetrating absolutely virgin land.

M. Painlevé was not ignorant of the national difficulties which would arise if the Committee encroached upon certain domains, but that was not the point. It was exclusively a question of comparing the educational methods of the various countries, the different rules followed in teaching, the number of schools, the compulsory or optional, secular or religious character of teaching. In this field there were innumerable problems of the greatest interest, whose solution would have the most fruitful consequences and would not fail to create a propitiatory atmosphere for an understanding between individuals. Thus, it could only be advantageous to speak courageously of elementary education.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already approached the intellectual problem raised by the co-existence in the same territory of different peoples. The dangers to be feared in asking for an enquiry into elementary education were incomparably less great than those which would be raised by this question of minorities. This was proved by the fact that an endeavour had been made to diminish the scope of the latter by stating that the enquiry should refer to the peoples outside Europe.

M. Painlevé therefore earnestly asked that elementary education should be inscribed formally in the programme.

Mlle. BONNEVIE pointed out that, in the documentation on intellectual life collected by the Institute, there were statistics relating to elementary education in certain countries.

M. PAINLEVÉ said it was just this documentation which he wished to see continued.

The SECRETARY considered that it would suffice simply to mention education, omitting the adjective "higher". It would then be understood that the reference was to education at all its stages.

This proposal was adopted.

M. TITULESCO returned to Chapter III, Item 4 (d): "Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations". Was the expression "outside Europe" to be maintained?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

The SECRETARY stated that pages 4 and 5 of the French text of the report would not be changed except for the addition of a phrase in the chapter on congresses. On page 6, under Point 4 of the Programme, the word "higher" would be omitted. Reference would simply be made to "education in different subjects and in different countries". Finally, in Chapter IV, B, "Procedure", the second paragraph would be drafted as follows:

"Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned, and only thereafter be brought before the Plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in conjunction with the Director of the Institute."

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to return to the enumeration of the wide problems of international bearing. That was a sphere of such amplitude that an enumeration was necessarily arbitrary, and a Committee of Enquiry composed of different personalities would have been obliged to give another enumeration. M. Painlevé was therefore not without some uneasiness in view of the imperative character of Items (a), (b), (c) and (d). It was essential that they should only appear by way of example.

M. DE REYNOLD wished to refer to Item (b) Section 4, Chapter III B. "Effects of specialisation on general education". In 1922, at the first meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, this question had been raised by the Chairman, M. Bergson; who was concerned about the effect of excessive specialisation. Since then it had always appeared on the programme, and Professor Gilbert Murray had dealt with it in the previous year in a remarkable letter in which he had set out a programme of work to be undertaken.

Item (c) of the same section, "Enquiries regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science", met a proposal made by Mme. Curie, and there was no need to demonstrate its necessity. The Committee of Enquiry had been obliged to leave the programme vague or to add numerous other points, but this enumeration was not of a restrictive character. It amounted simply to this: the fundamental preoccupation of the Committee of Enquiry had been to draw up a programme divided over several years to come. After a strict selection, it had been able to draw up an order of preference by maintaining the four Items (a), (b), (c) and (d). It was a question of method.

Mme. CURIE did not propose to consider the greater or lesser importance of the question raised in Item (c). She would simply observe that, if this question were placed on the agenda at her request, it was by reason of expediency. There was a crisis in the department of scientific research, and the object of this proposal was to encourage the efforts being made in various countries to improve the situation.

Professor SUSTA was of entirely the same opinion as M. Painlevé in regard to school books; but, before anything else, he would have liked a report to be made on what had been accomplished up to the present.

M. PAINLEVÉ insisted on Items (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 4. He saw a very considerable difference in proportion between Items (a) and (d) on the one hand and (b) and (c) on the other. Item (a) was of considerable breadth and importance, and, if the enquiry which it necessitated involved somewhat heavy expenditure, M. Painlevé would willingly agree to the adjournment of the study of Item (b). He therefore emphasised once again that this enquiry was not of an imperative nature.

M. TITULESCO considered that it would not be necessary to amend the Committee's report if it were stated in the Minutes of the present meeting that the programme was simply given by way of example.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was one the less one of the tasks of the Committee of Enquiry to draw up a programme. Concrete proposals were before the Committee which should be adopted.

Dr. KRÜSS pointed out that M. Titulesco's proposal was already contained in the explanations given on page 6 regarding Item (a) where it was indicated that the two questions enumerated under Section 4 (b) and (c) were part of the enquiry on the state of intellectual life, which was dealt with in Item (a).

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to return to the fifth item of the programme, which referred to problems relating to intellectual rights and scientific property. The Paris Institute had really had no luck. It seemed that for four and a-half years it had done a piece of work which could only be treated by silence. In spite, however, of the numerous criticisms, in which M. Painlevé had taken his part, he hoped that certain results had contributed to an intellectual *rapprochement*. That was a result which might very well be recognised. When reference was made to it, however, it was precisely for the purpose of suppressing the service which had brought it about. M. Painlevé asked that, on the contrary, the powers and means of the Legal Service of the Institute should be increased. The office at Berne, which specially studied the rights of authors, had itself recognised that the relations which it had had with this Service had never ceased to be excellent and fruitful. The International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, and the Permanent Conference of the International Federations of Professional Workers, while maintaining their doctrine, had expressed the recommendation that the Legal Service of the Institute should be strengthened with powers which would enable it to continue to study the question of authors' rights. The international scientific associations had unanimously given similar testimony, paying a tribute to the activity of the Legal Service and protesting against any decrease of its powers. M. Painlevé would quote, for instance, the representatives of the International Literary and Artistic Association, the Association for the Protection of the Plastic Arts, etc. It would be somewhat strange to recompense the Legal Service, and the distinguished official who directed it, for the unanimous tributes which his work had received by suppressing or domesticating its activities.

Dr. KRÜSS stated that it would be difficult to discuss the report if it were considered in advance that the Committee of Enquiry had endeavoured to decrease the authority and activity of the Institute. The Committee was faced with a plethoric programme and a budget

which was insufficient for carrying out the work in progress. The Committee of Directors had been obliged to stop certain pieces of work and, in particular, certain publications, whose value was incontestable.

Life offered new problems from day to day. If the Instituté had not at its disposal the means for keeping in touch with the problems of the day, it would cease to attract the interest of the intellectual world. That signified that it should give up any part of its task which could be confided to other organisations. There was no question of decreasing its power but of reinforcing its activity in its own sphere. The present situation could not continue longer, for it would cost the Institute its whole authority. Consequently, it was time to encourage the collaboration of all the qualified institutions, and Dr. Krüss asked M. Painlevé to have confidence in the Committee of Enquiry which, far from wishing to decrease the authority of the Institute, wished to give it the possibility of dealing with those tasks for which no other institution existed.

M. DE REYNOLD desired to emphasise this statement in the name of all the members of the Committee of Enquiry and to proclaim solemnly that the Committee had worked without any preconceived idea. One of its main principles had always been that intellectual co-operation should not consist only in working alone but should, before all, consist in encouraging the activity of other bodies. The Institute was not there only to carry out all the tasks afforded by the intellectual world, but also, and above all, to co-ordinate all the existing forces. In addition, the present budget involved painful but indispensable sacrifices. In what situation would the Institute be placed if it were faced with a question to be solved without the means of solving it?

When it came to a question of studying intellectual rights and scientific property, there were four important bodies which had dealt with these questions for a very long time. Did not real international collaboration consist exclusively in co-ordinating their efforts? The Committee of Enquiry had therefore considered that, in spite of the importance of the results obtained by the Legal Service, the only method to be followed was to request it to co-ordinate what existed, to make other institutions work, to avoid all overlapping, and to observe the following principle: the Institute will assure its reputation, not by the number of its officials, but rather by the real results which it obtains, and it is better to settle five questions, leaving fifteen on one side for the moment, than to reach no result on twenty questions.

If anyone wished to pass judgment on the Committee of Enquiry, they should do so only from the point of view of international co-operation.

M. CASARES pointed out that he had supported the same point of view as M. Painlevé in the Committee of Enquiry. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, he was a witness of the work carried out by the Legal Service and of the great competence of the head of this Service, but he had been obliged to give in to the reasons which M. de Reynold had just stated and to adopt the formula given in the report. It was for the Legal Service, therefore, to continue its collaboration and to divide its work. There was no question of decreasing its authority, but simply of avoiding overlapping and of bringing about more fruitful collaboration.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked why, in these circumstances, the report of the Committee of Enquiry immediately laid down the principle that the Committee should never itself carry out what others were in a better position to effect. He did not disguise the financial difficulties which had to be taken into account nor the necessity for avoiding overlapping, but it would be strange to restrict a service whose excellent results were everywhere recognised. Fortified by the innumerable proofs which he had received from all the competent bodies, he asked formally that the Legal Service should remain intact and that it should even be strengthened.

M. Rocco was much concerned at the tendency indicated by M. Painlevé's question. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had organised the Committee of Enquiry and had requested it to concentrate the Institute's activity on certain fixed items, leaving aside everything that was not essential and everything which did not fit in with the restricted means at present available. Obviously, if it were desired to have an organisation which should be above all criticism, it was necessary to restrict the number of activities and to do thorough work. The Committee was forgetting this principle and was clearly going against it. If the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation found that all was going well, M. Rocco would not insist, but then a year would have been lost.

But that was not the case. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been reproached from all sides with doing work over too extensive a field, but too little thorough work, and with obtaining too few results. Consequently, it had organised the enquiry, and in this legal sphere the Committee of Enquiry had wondered whether the Institute should be left with a Legal Service when there was already one at the League of Nations and an International Institute of Private Law at Rome. That was quite obviously a case of overlapping. If an unlimited budget were available, M. Rocco would not have asked for any limitation, but that was not the case. Moreover, the presence of a Legal Service was not justified in such a body as the Institute. An experienced legal adviser would be ample. There was nothing in the statement against the person of the present head, who had rendered most remarkable services. Nor was there any question of decreasing the Institute in any way, but only of avoiding the existence of an excessive body and of utilising the resources available in the most useful manner.

M. LUCHAIRE could here bring forward the experience of several years' work in collaboration with a staff that had been stated to be excellent. It was said that it was necessary to work more thoroughly and less superficially. No one was more aware of that than himself, but it should not be forgotten that, in an international organisation, results were only reached after a great deal of time, and to do thorough work was an extremely slow business. It was precisely for that reason that it was essential to have a fair number of questions on the programme; some of them were progressing, while others were dormant. In spite of the embarrassment caused by the lack of finances, the Director could state that it was impossible to work more thoroughly than had been done. He could make this statement with particular force in regard to the Legal Service. Part of the activity of this Service was absorbed in connection with the tasks of the other Services, for the head of the Service was the legal adviser of the other Services. All technical matters necessitated searching legal enquiries, which it would be impossible to entrust to a single person.

On the other hand, the Director had been able to note that the Legal Service had always been very careful not to encroach on the activity of the other bodies. In the department of scientific property, the Institute had, thanks to this special position, found itself alone qualified, in the majority of cases, to obtain the results noted. If a Service whose proportions were, moreover, extremely modest were suppressed, grave injury would be done to the defence of the rights of intellectual workers as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN felt obliged to point out that no one had proposed the suppression of this Service, but simply a consultation between it and the various qualified bodies at the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, Berne and Rome on the best division of work.

M. PAINLEVÉ readily admitted that; but the preamble to the passage seemed to indicate that the object of the meeting was to dispossess the Institute. It would therefore be necessary to specify clearly that it was a question of co-ordinating efforts and not of taking away from the Legal Service of the Institute a task which it had carried out to the unanimous satisfaction of those concerned.

The SECRETARY considered that, in these circumstances, the third paragraph should be drafted as follows :

“Consequently, the Committee suggests that the representatives of these five institutions should meet a qualified member of the Committee in order to reach an agreement for the allocation and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present.”

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that the first paragraph which gave in advance a judgment disqualifying the Institute, a judgment, moreover, contested by those concerned and which for his part he could not allow, would still subsist.

Dr. KRÜSS observed that this was a matter concerning the internal organisation of the Institute and should be dealt with later. It would be good procedure to adjourn until then any decision on principle.

Sir Frank HEATH felt himself obliged to point out that M. Painlevé had raised a question of fundamental importance. In a such organisation as that for international co-operation, the dominating principle should be that success depended more on moral authority than on legal status or on influence due to wealth. The Institute should never try to carry out a task which it could induce other bodies to undertake. He had been able to observe during many years' experience that the most efficacious principle which could be adopted by any organisation consisted in encouraging the collaboration of other qualified bodies. The only way to assure this co-operation was to ensure from the beginning that the credit should not accrue to the body which instigated the work but to that which gave its collaboration.

The Institute should limit its activity to those questions for which there was no other qualified body. Elsewhere, it should obtain every possible outside help. That principle had nowhere been better understood than in America. For instance, when the Rockefeller Foundation wished to establish a school of medicine in China, instead of using its millions of dollars to create the school unaided by the Chinese it informed Chinese scientific circles that it would find the money for its establishment, but that they on their side should show positive and active interest and ultimately accept full responsibility.

In the same way, intellectual co-operation should stimulate intellectual activity on the part of other bodies. That was axiomatic. The quickest way of achieving something would be to obtain the acceptance of that principle by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Once that acceptance was obtained, the question whether the Institute should abandon any particular activity would no longer be one of principle or programme but a simple question of expediency and organisation.

The CHAIRMAN considered that there was a misunderstanding. There were four legal institutions, each of which could carry out the work involved by the problems of intellectual and scientific property. Certain of M. Painlevé's words might suggest that there was a struggle for prestige and that each of these organisations was endeavouring to dispossess the other. All the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would agree in recognising that, if there were five institutions dealing with the same question internationally, they should not in any way enter into rivalry, but should simply consider among themselves how the common task could best be carried out.

M. PAINLEVÉ fully recognised this and did not wish to be accused of desiring to dispossess the other bodies for the benefit of the Institute. When the Institute was overwhelmed, however, he had a right to point out that the Legal Service had obtained, at very little cost, results which other bodies had not obtained. In this he was supported by the fundamental report of 1925, drawn up by M. de Reynold, which stated, in particular, that there would be no question of competition, and that the chief of the Legal Service would be the jurist of the Service and of the Institute, and would have to be a specialist in international public law. It was provided that he would, in particular, be requested to prepare international conventions, to act as the legal adviser of the Institute and to solve contentious questions for the Institute. It was precisely that task which the Service had fulfilled to the general satisfaction. M. Painlevé simply asked that it should be allowed to continue to work.

Sir Frank HEATH asked whether M. Painlevé accepted the principle that the Institute should never undertake any task whatever which others were better qualified to undertake.

M. PAINLEVÉ was in agreement with this principle, but the Legal Service dealt with questions which it was more capable than others of solving.

M. DE REYNOLD pointed out that his report in 1925 preceded the foundation of two or three of the legal organisations which were at present in question, and that, led by experience, he had changed his mind since then.

Mlle. BONNEVIE insisted with Dr. Krüss that the resolution on this item should be adjourned. It was a problem which was connected with concrete proposals for reorganisation, which would be dealt with later. In this connection, she pointed out that the proposals submitted by the Committee of Enquiry on reorganisation formed an organic whole, which should be adopted or refused as a whole, and that the Committee of Enquiry had no intention of depriving the Institute of legal assistance.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the only possible procedure consisted in explaining in the report the ideas which had been put forward.

M. DE CASTRO noted that there was one point on which all the members of the Committee were in agreement—a meeting of the various legal bodies was indispensable for organising and allocating the work. It was impossible to judge in advance what would be the result for the Institute of that meeting. It would therefore be prudent to maintain the *status quo* until after that meeting.

M. PAINLEVÉ accepted this proposal.

M. DESTRÉE insisted, in his turn, that the discussion which had been opened should be reserved until the Committee dealt with concrete questions of organisation. It was impossible to discuss them now, and he would reserve his right to submit in good time some explanations in regard to what might constitute the scope of the Legal Service.

M. PAINLEVÉ entirely accepted this. He would content himself with protesting against a too previous suppression of an excellent service.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, at the present time, there was no question of suppressing the Legal Service.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the text would not be changed, and that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would take concrete decisions at a future meeting.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

FIFTH MEETING.

Held on Friday, July 25th, 1930, at 10 a.m.

405. Expression of Sympathy regarding the Earthquake in Southern Italy.

M. DESTRÉE said that the members of the Committee had learned with great sorrow of the disaster which had just befallen Southern Italy. He asked his colleague, M. Rocco, Minister of Justice for Italy, to be good enough to offer the Italian nation the Committee's most profound condolences.

The CHAIRMAN supported M. Destrée's words. Such a catastrophe would always be lamentable, but Italy was the object of special love on the part of those men, such as himself, who devoted themselves to the study of classics, and it was only right that a tribute should be paid to a people so illustrious in its history, its literature and its art. He reminded the Committee of a similar tribute paid to Japan in similar circumstances.

M. TANAKADATE supported M. Destrée and the Chairman, the more cordially in that his people had previously been struck by a similar cataclysm. The present catastrophe was so much more deplorable in that it had fallen on a nation which had played so great a rôle in the history of human knowledge. Earthquakes were catastrophes which devastated most particularly Italy and Japan. M. Tanakadate therefore felt the deepest pity and a quite special sympathy for the Italian nation.

At the end of September, M. Tanakadate would be going to Stockholm to a Congress on Physical Geography, which would study the problem of earthquakes.

Mme. CURIE said that the Committee was unanimous in expressing its sympathy with Italy.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to associate the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors with this message, as well as all the other organisations of intellectual co-operation.

M. Rocco was deeply moved at the unanimous expression of the Committee's sympathy on the occasion of this disaster. He expressed his particular gratitude to the Chairman, M. Destrée, M. Tanakadate, Mme. Curie and M. Painlevé. Like all strong people, Italy would find in the ill-fortune which had struck the nation an occasion for redoubling its efforts to collaborate in international life. Such a proof of solidarity, coming from the eminent persons who composed the Committee, was such as to give to Italy still more reason for putting itself at the disposal of intellectual co-operation and of the League of Nations in its work towards international solidarity, the main object of its efforts.

406. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

Before the discussion was reopened, M. PAINLEVÉ wished to make a declaration. Everyone knew that certain difficulties, apparent or latent, had weighed in the discussion concerning the direction of the Institute. He had great pleasure in informing his colleagues that those difficulties had to-day been solved in the most amicable manner and in such a way that justice would be done to everyone and that the interests of intellectual co-operation and of the Institute itself would be fortified. He would explain to his colleagues that afternoon in a secret meeting the conditions under which the problems relating to the direction had been solved and he hoped that they would receive general approbation.

The CHAIRMAN was certain that the Committee would hear this statement with great satisfaction.

In order to facilitate the discussion of the report, the SECRETARY proposed that any member of the Committee who had a suggestion or an amendment to submit in regard to the text should be invited by the Chairman to give a brief explanation of the reasons and to put his proposal in writing. The discussion of the previous day had shown that it sometimes sufficed to add or to omit a word in order to reach agreement.

QUESTION OF APPROVING PROVISIONALLY THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY AS A WHOLE.

M. DESTRÉE supported the Secretary's proposal. The discussions of the previous day had shown that reference to one point in the report immediately raised another point in the same text. As Dr. Krüss had shown, the report of the Committee of Enquiry formed a whole from which it was almost impossible to detach part without putting the rest in question.

He proposed that the Chairman should put to the vote the report of the Committee of Enquiry as a whole and that this report should be provisionally approved *en bloc*. In accordance with the Secretary's proposal, the amendments submitted on the different points would then be considered, the discussion could then be concluded, and the draft adopted as amended.

M. PAINLEVÉ was unable to approve the report *en bloc*, however remarkable its text might be. In his opinion, a certain number of modifications which seemed to him to be important and without which the constitution of the Institute would be profoundly altered should first be considered.

M. CORNEJO entirely supported M. Painlevé's observation. The Committee had a draft before it for discussion. He thought that, on the basis of this draft, the Committee could draw up a definitive text which would be submitted for the approval of the Council. That was why he could not agree that the present text should be provisionally approved. The Committee had appointed a Committee of Enquiry, including certain members who did not belong to the former, and which was composed of extremely competent experts, but their report was only a proposal. The Committee of Enquiry was a Sub-Committee and should not be considered as a super-committee above the plenary Committee.

M. DESTRÉE believed that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of his suggestion. When he had proposed that the report should be provisionally accepted *en bloc*, he had not intended to withhold from any member of the Committee the right to make any observations which he considered necessary. He was really alarmed at the idea that a Committee composed of such eminent persons should be in danger of separating without

doing anything decisive in so grave a matter. That would be a resounding blow for the Committee. The Committee's time was limited, and, if its discussions were continued as at present, a whole week would not suffice. If the Committee did not accept his proposal unanimously, he would not insist, but he wished to warn his colleagues against the danger which threatened the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought it his duty to submit some remarks on the report. Everyone recognised the importance of M. Painlevé's objections, and yet, on the other hand, M. Destrée's remarks were of extreme importance.

The problem of the reorganisation of intellectual co-operation as a whole was an old one. Two years before his death, the regretted Professor Lorentz, then Chairman of the Committee, had told him that it would be impossible for him to continue, in view of the unsatisfactory state of the organisation, and Professor Gilbert Murray, as well as others of his colleagues, had had to beg Professor Lorentz to continue.

He himself had succeeded Professor Lorentz. Year by year he had seen the situation growing worse in regard to the whole organisation. A very serious enquiry was necessary. The report submitted by the Committee of Enquiry corresponded in its main outlines with the views of Professor Lorentz and with the personal views of the present Chairman. A meeting of the National Committees of the various countries held in 1929 had expressed the same opinion and asked for an enquiry with the object of radical reform. The Chairman wished to add that this statement implied no blame on anyone. Indeed, every member of the Committee was responsible for the organisation. As the undertaking was new, it was natural that there should be need for reform. The time had come after ten years' working.

Like M. Cornejo, the Chairman considered that no Sub-Committee had a right to impose its report on the full Committee, but the Committee of Enquiry, with great zeal and disinterest, had devoted three weeks to its work both at Geneva and at Paris. The Chairman thought that everyone should be grateful for this effort. If the Committee were obliged to reject the report of the Committee of Enquiry, he did not see how a better Committee than the latter could be found. Its membership had included men and women all of whom had reform at heart and had had the longest experience. To reject the draft would signify that the Committee refused to make any reform, seeing that the present draft constituted the sole reform which it would be possible to consider in practice.

In consequence, if M. Painlevé felt able to accept a compromise, the Committee might perhaps approve a declaration of principle of this kind :

"The Committee approves in general terms the principles which guided the Committee of Enquiry in the preparation of its report, and proceeds to consider the details and particular application of these principles, reserving its right to make such amendments as may appear desirable."

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to pay every tribute to the report of the Committee of Enquiry. He did not in any way intend to raise obstacles to reforms, however profound, such as those proposed by the Committee. On the other hand, he demanded the right of discussion. He was asked to accept a complete draft which did not deprive him of that right ; but, in principle, such an acceptance would bind him. In his opinion, it would be much better to begin by a discussion of detail which would show clearly that the modifications proposed did not alter the work as a whole. What was meant by approval in principle ? That was what he proposed to show.

His colleagues had been good enough to recognise his delicate position. Although, naturally like all of them, he was independent, he could not forget that the Institute was the creation of the French Government and Parliament, and he knew that the sentiments which he expressed were sentiments on which the French Government was absolutely firm. The text of the Committee of Enquiry said that the relations between the Institute and the authorities of the different countries were carried out through the intermediary of the National Committees. In Article 3 of the Organic Statute of the Institute, however, it was said that the latter "corresponded directly with the governmental and administrative authorities charged, etc." That was a question of principle on which M. Painlevé was absolutely uncompromising. It should be thoroughly understood that, during the examination of the report, any discussion relating to points of detail or general questions should be allowed.

Before he came to Geneva, his Government had asked him to see, so far as he was able, that no attack was made on the Organic Statute of the Institute. If some modification appeared to be necessary, it should in any case be in the direction of increased autonomy and not with a view to binding the organisation in Paris, as would result from a certain number of the rules laid down by the Committee of Enquiry. On this point, French opinion, as well as that of M. Painlevé, was absolutely uncompromising, and that was why he was obliged to call the Committee's attention to the serious character of certain indications given in the report of the Committee of Enquiry.

M. Rocco said that his colleagues on the Committee of Enquiry had requested him to make a statement. He thanked M. Destrée warmly for his proposal, which was a proof of confidence in the Committee of Enquiry. He also thanked the Chairman. The Committee of Enquiry asked, however, that its report should be discussed point by point, if that desire were expressed. Any member of the Committee could propose amendments. The Committee of Enquiry would give its opinion either individually or, if necessary, collectively. M. Rocco hoped that everyone would be in agreement with the conclusions. If the opposite were the case, a vote would be taken. That was the solution generally adopted, and there was no reason to depart from it.

M. DESTRÉE once more remarked that he had never intended to take away from any member of the Committee the right to propose modifications to the text of the report. Personally, there were several points in that text on which he had criticisms to make, but he did not claim to impose his personal ideas or to detain his colleagues by a prolonged discussion. The report as a whole gave him satisfaction, and it was in that sense that he had asked his colleagues to approve it.

It followed from M. Painlevé's observations, which interpreted the opinion of the French Government, that the report indicated a tendency to transfer to Geneva certain powers which should remain with the Institute. On that point, M. Destrée was in complete agreement with M. Painlevé, and he believed that, if it were discussed with the Committee of Enquiry, any misunderstandings which might arise in this connection would very easily disappear. If the text were unfortunate, it could be modified. Nothing in the proposals of the report should take away from the Institute any of its essential powers.

On the other hand, the members of the Committee were not diplomats and were not responsible to their Governments, nor had they to take into account the wishes of any particular Government, though they recognised M. Painlevé's very delicate situation. No one should forget the generosity which the French Government had shown, and M. Painlevé's observations should be given special consideration. His colleague had certainly a right to address to the Committee requests which no other member should have the right to make.

In regard to the impossibility of changing the rôles of Geneva and Paris, M. Painlevé was quite right. In regard to the question as a whole, it was impossible, as the Chairman had stated, for the Committee to separate without doing anything.

The SECRETARY thought that all the members of the Committee agreed that the reading of the report should be continued.

M. Rocco approved this remark in the name of the Committee of Enquiry, which preferred that the approval of the report should come at the end of the discussion.

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked that the report should be read chapter by chapter in order that the discussion might be coherent. She added that the present report was only a skeleton and thus had given rise to misunderstandings. Chapter V, for instance, was a whole, but it would be desirable to explain why this was so. She proposed that M. Rocco should be good enough to repeat the excellent statement which he had made before the Committee of Enquiry.

CHAPTER V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

In deference to Mlle. Bonnevie's desire, M. Rocco wished to explain the Committee of Enquiry's point of view. He counted on M. de Reynold, Rapporteur to the Committee of Enquiry, to complete his statement if need be.

The organisation of intellectual co-operation contained defects, the greatest of which was the complication of machinery resulting from the co-existence of a number of bodies with more or less analogous tasks and representing the different stages through which the study of a question passed. There were, for instance, the plenary Committee, the Governing Body, which was the plenary Committee with another Chairman, the Committee of Directors and the sub-committees.

The Committee of Enquiry had started by dealing with the sub-committees. They had been useful when it was a question of studying the sphere of activity of intellectual co-operation and raising the most important problems, but at a certain moment they gave rise to overlapping. Indeed, the sub-committees considered problems which were then again examined by the plenary Committee. On the other hand, they were not constituted in a very different manner from the plenary Committee, since in both cases, the members were intellectuals with general competence in the matter of intellectual co-operation. In addition, the sub-committees were a source of new questions which were continually forwarded to the Institute.

The Institute had been accused of having wished to do too much. M. Rocco believed that the principal cause of what had occurred was not the Institute, but that it was the plenary Committee, above all, which should examine its conscience. The plenary Committee had itself been at fault, but the sub-committees in particular, were the great source of new questions; this, moreover, was natural where meetings of intellectuals were concerned. While paying a tribute to the work of the sub-committees, the Committee of Enquiry had thought it would be preferable to have Committees of Experts composed of persons with particular competence on special questions. Up to the present, there had been such committees, but they were of a temporary nature and destined for the study of some particular point. It would be advisable for them to take on a certain character of permanence, or more accurately of indeterminate duration. That was why the Committee of Enquiry proposed the suppression of the sub-committees and their replacement by Committees of Experts when necessary. In that way the mandate for presenting new proposals would belong exclusively to the plenary Committee, and that would already be one advantage.

The plenary Committee itself had disadvantages—in particular, the double aspect which made it function sometimes as the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and sometimes as the Governing Body of the Institute. The resulting dualism prevented the Chairman of the plenary Committee from following the work continuously, and separated the Committee from the Institute, which was its executive body. In addition, the Committee met only once a year. The Committee of Enquiry had asked the Secretariat whether it would be possible to meet at least twice, but there were technical impossibilities which would prevent this. On the one hand, the budget of the League of Nations was too limited, and, on the other, many members of the Committee belonged to distant countries. The growing universalisation would increase the number of such members, which, however, was a matter for congratulation. In any case, it would be impossible for all the members of the Committee to come twice a year to Geneva.

In these circumstances, the Committee of Enquiry had thought of the creation of an Executive Committee of the plenary Committee, which would give it a permanent mandate. This Executive Committee could meet several times a year. It was said that that Committee existed already in the Committee of Directors, but the Committee of Directors was not a permanent committee of the plenary Committee. It had a limited mandate. It could only concern itself with the direction of the Institute, and it could not do everything that was within the competence of the plenary Committee.

An Executive Committee of the plenary Committee was therefore wanted, but there was, on the other hand, a Committee of Directors. The best solution would have consisted in combining the two bodies. In view of the statutory difficulties, the Sub-Committee had had in mind a permanent Executive Committee formed of the same persons as the Committee of Directors, but enlarged by the addition to the five members of the Committee of three persons appointed by the plenary Committee from outside its members. It had been desired in this way to give satisfaction to the desire expressed in many intellectual circles—not only in Europe, but also in America, for instance—to participate more actively in the work of intellectual co-operation. The three members in question would take part in the work of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

These explanations might appear to be complicated; but, in fact, the organisation would be simple, and in this way the disadvantages resulting from the fact that the Committee could meet only once a year would be decreased, though it would be impossible completely to remove the difficulty.

The Committee of Enquiry proposed that the chairmanship of the plenary Committee should coincide with that of the Governing Body in order to ensure greater continuity in intellectual co-operation. At the same time, the Committee was disturbed by the fact that such a measure would have the air of dispossessing France of the chairmanship of the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors. That was why it proposed to create a special office which would be very useful and in regard to which the report only laid down a principle. It seemed to M. Rocco essential to develop this principle further than was done in the report.

There was in Paris an Institute whose work continued throughout the year. An Executive Committee and a Committee of Directors sitting only three or four times a year could have only intermittent control over the affairs of the Institute. It would be very useful if one person could follow its work closely and be to some extent the eye of the Committee and of the Committee of Directors at the Institute. This delegate, whose office would be of very great importance—greater than that of the Chairman of the Governing Body and of the Committee of Directors—would be French.

Such was the system of the Committee of Enquiry. It had defects—in particular, that it was not a complete creation, but had to be inserted into the present system, which was governed by a Statute that no one had any idea of changing.

M. CORNEJO stated that he had some general observations to submit on Chapter V, but he willingly gave up his turn to M. de Reynold, who wished to complete M. Rocco's statement.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

M. DE REYNOLD desired to say a few words on the National Committees and the Committees of Experts.

In view of the existence of National Committees and the fact that they were numerous, the Committee of Enquiry had been of the opinion that it would be better to co-ordinate their relations with the whole of intellectual co-operation. Doubtless, several of those Committees were inactive, others only existed on paper, others, on the contrary, were very active and only asked to be allowed to work. They should be given the opportunity to do so, and the others should be given real life. The only way of doing this was to bind them more closely to the work of intellectual co-operation and to make a place for them in the architecture of the system.

Up to the present, the National Committees had remained somewhat on one side. They had been utilised for obtaining replies to the Institute's questions, and sometimes for very special enquiries, but they had not been concerned sufficiently with fundamental questions. The whole paragraph relating to the National Committees showed how the Committee of Enquiry conceived their more organic connection with the whole scheme of intellectual co-operation. Its proposals were only the commentary on, and the development of, the resolutions adopted on various occasions by the Assembly. That development of the activity of the National Committees would involve them in the obligation of having a secretariat which the Governments, for example, would themselves subsidise.

COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

M. DE REYNOLD wished to insist on one point which had not been sufficiently emphasised during the discussion. It was well understood, as was said in paragraph (a) of Section 4, chapter V, of the report that the usual type, the model type of Committee of Experts was that working at the Institute. At the same time, the Committee did not wish to confine itself to a rigid type of Committee of Experts. It thought that all the great bodies of intellectual co-operation might, at a given moment, need Committees of Experts in direct touch with themselves for certain work.

M. de Reynold also emphasised the fact that the type of Committee of Experts indicated in paragraph (c), although modified in accordance with M. Painlevé's suggestion, would still be possible after the explanations which had been furnished. The Committees of Experts of type (c) were of a general character and should enable the plenary Committee to obtain general ideas. It would not suffice for the plenary Committee to receive resolutions already fully prepared which it would discuss, approve or reject rapidly. It also should do real intellectual work.

M. de Reynold took this opportunity of stating that it seemed to him to be necessary to maintain, under the form of one of these committees, one of the present sub-committees—that on letters and arts. The session which this Sub-Committee had just held had shown that it was one of the richest sources of general ideas and that so remarkable a body of persons could not be purely and simply suppressed.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in these circumstances, it was only the name of the Sub-Committee which would be changed.

M. DE REYNOLD replied in the affirmative. In the department of science, letters and arts there had not been sufficient progress to make it possible to separate bodies which were still sounding the position. On the other hand, as regards letters and arts, the idea of turning the present Sub-Committee into one of the Committees of Experts of type (a) had not been contemplated.

M. CORNEJO wished to refer particularly to the Executive Committee which, according to the report, constituted the centre of the system of the Committee of Enquiry. Doubtless the idea was very praiseworthy, but M. Cornejo wondered whether the Executive Committee had a definitely legal and logical character. In the present organisation, there was a plenary Committee and Committee of Directors which controlled the work of the Institute at Paris. It was stated in the report :

“ The Committee is unanimous in considering that, as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation meets only once a year, it is not in a position adequately to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation nor to see that its decisions are carried out.”

Thus the only reason given for the creation of the Executive Committee was that the plenary Committee could only meet once a year. Since it was necessary to remedy this situation, it would seem to be more logical to think of the Committee of Directors in this connection, which met at Paris and which should be invested with the right to replace the plenary Committee and to exercise more constant and more direct control over the work of the Institute. The Committee of Enquiry, on the contrary, passed over in silence, so to speak, the Committee of Directors and did not recognise that it had any definite attribution.

The conception of an Executive Committee such as that provided for in the report completely modified the idea of the body instituted by the League of Nations. According to M. Rocco's explanations, the Committee of Directors had not all the necessary powers and that was why the Committee of Enquiry had considered changing it into an Executive Committee composed of five members of the plenary Committee, to whom would be added three persons chosen from outside. Could it be conceived legally that a small Committee, such as the Committee of Directors, had the right to call on three members outside the plenary Committee ? According to the explanations given by M. Rocco, the Executive Committee should replace the plenary Committee and be given the same powers.

M. DE REYNOLD observed that, according to the proposal of the Committee of Enquiry, the three members in question would be chosen by the plenary Committee.

M. CORNEJO said that, even in that case, he doubted very much whether the Committee had the right to delegate its powers to three members who would not be appointed by the Council.

Mlle BONNEVIE remarked that it was precisely that right which the Council would be asked to give to the Committee.

M. CORNEJO replied that the rights of members of the Committee resulted from the fact that they had been appointed by the Council. He wondered whether it was possible to give still more important rights to three members selected from outside the Committee. The question was quite different when it concerned a Committee of Experts, which had no authority and had only the right to give its views. M. Cornejo wondered why the necessary powers could not be given to the five members of the Committee of Directors. Members might very well be called in from outside in the capacity of experts, but authority should rest with the Committee of Directors, and the members who were called in from outside should not in any way form part of the Committee of Directors, which was composed of members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed by the Council.

M. DE CASTRO was entirely in agreement with M. Cornejo on this point. When the plenary Committee was in a position itself to carry out a task without the assistance of persons from outside it should do so, and, in his opinion, that should be the case in regard to the Executive Committee. The plenary Committee was sufficiently large and tended to increase in size. M. Cornejo had said that, if the Executive Committee could be constituted from among the members of this Committee, he could not understand why it should be necessary to call on persons from outside. Doubtless their collaboration would be fruitful, but it was not indispensable.

Instead of selecting for the Committee in question five members of the plenary Committee, it would be possible to choose six or seven, in view of the large number of members of the Committee who lived in Europe. Doubtless, M. Casares would say that the legal adviser, consulted on this point, had seen no objection to the Committee of Enquiry's solution. Nevertheless, M. de Castro thought that this solution raised legal reservations, in addition to the difficulties arising from the extreme importance of the powers of the Executive Committee.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to explain in the spirit which had dictated his observations. He repeated that, like his colleagues, he sat on this Committee in an entirely independent manner; but his position was such that, if he saw that a measure was of a nature to raise governmental or parliamentary difficulties, it was his duty to warn the Committee in order that it might avoid them, if possible. He was obliged to take into account points on which his Government and the public opinion of his country were absolutely firm, and, in particular, he was obliged to hold to the idea that no kind of attack should be made on the autonomy and independence of the Institute as defined in the Statute and in the fundamental texts pertaining to it. That Statute was the result of discussions and agreements between the League of Nations and the French Government. If any modification in the Statute appeared to be necessary, the French Government would certainly not retreat before the necessary negotiations; but the idea by which it would then be inspired would be to increase this autonomy and not to decrease it. That was why M. Painlevé was obliged to oppose these conceptions, which, in his opinion, would decrease its autonomy. This explained his insistence on various points of detail which, taken separately, hardly appeared to be important, but, as a whole, would end in effectively binding the Institute.

In regard to Chapter V, M. Painlevé propose to submit amendments of detail on which he thought agreement could easily be reached.

With regard to the National Committees, he quite approved the intentions of the Committee of Enquiry. Nevertheless, in this connection, he found, again a tendency to lessen direct touch with the Institute, which, on the contrary, should be allowed complete freedom in its relations with these Committees.

He proposed that the text of the report be modified as follows (paragraph (d)): ". . . we consider it important that these committees should be able to act as intermediaries . . ." in place of: ". . . should be placed in a position to act as intermediaries . . ."

In the same way in paragraph (e) the words: "in order that this liaison may be regular and effective" would be replaced by; "in order to bring about such liaison".

M. Painlevé thought that agreement would also be facilitated on a question which had been hotly debated on the previous evening in regard to the Committees of Experts of type (c) in direct touch with the Committee. It had already been decided to omit the example. M. Painlevé asked that a text in the following sense be added:

"But any Committee of Experts entrusted with a question already under consideration should be in direct touch with the Institute."

M. DE REYNOLD approved this amendment.

In regard to the sub-committees, M. PAINLEVÉ was generally in agreement with the Committee of Enquiry; but, in view of the services rendered by those sub-committees and of the high qualities of their members, it would be advisable to shorten the text and to say, for instance:

"Nevertheless, the Committee of Enquiry proposes to divide up the sub-committees among Committees of Experts in order to simplify and facilitate the organisation."

M. DE REYNOLD also approved this modification.

M. Rocco asked whether it was necessary to state that the mandate of the Committee of Experts would be prolonged or permanent.

The SECRETARY thought it preferable not to make too precise a statement in order to avoid being tied in circumstances in which a certain amount of freedom might be necessary.

In regard to paragraph (b) of section 4, M. PAINLEVÉ was of opinion that the exceptional character of Committees of Experts which might sit at Geneva or elsewhere should be emphasised, and that the sentence should read: "there may be constituted in exceptional cases . . ."

M. DE REYNOLD agreed.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that there remained the most delicate question, namely, the direction and administration of the Institute. In this connection, it was his duty to defend an idea on which he personally did not want to insist. He knew, however, that it corresponded with very definite sentiments in his country; he referred to the chairmanship of the Governing Body and of the Committee of Directors of the Institute.

Both public opinion in his country and he himself were fully convinced that no measure enjoyed by any of the institutes at present in existence could be refused to the Institute at Paris. If there had to be any difference, it should be rather in favour of initiative on the part of the Institute than to its disadvantage. On that point public opinion was very clear. The Governing Body at Rome was presided over by an Italian, as also was its Permanent Executive Committee. It seemed difficult to claim that it should be otherwise with the Institute at Paris. That was why M. Painlevé was obliged to maintain the thesis that the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors should be presided over by a Frenchman. After all, he did not think that would involve great practical consequences.

He thought that the Chairman of the Committee would agree with him when he said that the difference in chairmanship between the plenary Committee and the Governing Body had never altered the impartiality of the chair. At the same time, he must call attention to the change proposed by the Committee of Enquiry. In regard to the Executive (and Directors') Committee, M. Painlevé had no objection to the introduction of three members who did not belong to the Plenary Committee. The rôle of the Executive (and Directors') Committee would be two-fold, owing to the fact that it would be as much an emanation of the plenary Committee as of the Governing Body. He thought that the solution he had suggested would at the same time give satisfaction both to the susceptibilities which always existed in delicate international questions and also to the Committee of Enquiry.

In regard to the French member, there would be a danger of the choice falling on a person who had not the leisure and liberty to fill the exacting rôle which the Committee of Enquiry had in view. On the other hand, it was not necessary, in an effort at better organisation, to appoint two directors and thus lead to conflict. It would be wise, therefore, to indicate clearly that this permanent delegate of the Executive Committee would have a right to overlook and to advise, but that he would not be the real authority responsible for the management of the Institute. In these circumstances, in spite of the importance of the legal objections raised by such eminent persons as M. Cornejo and M. de Castro, he did not think that the scruples of his two colleagues were decisive.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he personally was in entire agreement with M. Painlevé on the question of chairmen.

Mlle BONNEVIE remarked that the report should contain a passage which had been omitted. An extremely important provision, namely, that members of the Executive Committee could in no case send substitutes, was not mentioned. The decision of the Committee of Enquiry on this point was clearly recorded in the Minutes of its discussions.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the members of the Committee of Enquiry unanimously approved Mlle Bonnevie's observation.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out, in addition, that it was said in the report that the Executive Committee would, in principle, sit at Geneva. He, on the contrary, insisted that the seat should, in principle, be fixed at Paris, subject to special cases, for the formal reasons which he had previously explained. This was, moreover, a statutory question.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the statutory question only arose in connection with the Committee of Directors.

The SECRETARY added that it was provided in the report that the Executive (and Directors) Committee would also sit at Paris.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that that would only be the exception. Such a measure would immediately give rise to the objection that, in the case of other institutes—for instance, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute—meetings were held at Rome.

M. DESTRÉE noted that the discussions that morning had related to three points: the National Committees, the Committees of Experts and the Executive Committee. He was not entirely satisfied as regards the excellence of the methods proposed by the Committee of Enquiry, and remained sceptical, but he had confidence in the Committee and was willing to try.

He then stated that he had been requested by the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts to support M. de Reynold's proposal. He was entirely in agreement with M. Painlevé in regard to the details, and hoped that the reference proposed by his colleague on the subject of Committees of Experts would give satisfaction to the desire expressed by the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts. He would also point out that the Committees of Experts would deal principally with particular questions, whilst the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts would be the only place in which general ideas could be exchanged. As the Committee had placed on its programme the danger of excessive specialisation, this danger should not be manifested in the Committee itself. He asked that it should be understood that the proposals of the Committee of Enquiry did not exclude the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts.

M. DE REYNOLD was in complete agreement with M. Destrée. As it had been decided to suppress the sub-committees it would simply be necessary to change its name and to call it, for instance, "Committee on Letters and Arts", bringing it into the category of Committees of Experts directly connected with the plenary Committee.

Dr. KRÜSS recalled that one of the principal tasks before the Committee of Enquiry was to simplify the organisation of intellectual co-operation, and it was in order to do that that this combination of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors had been considered. Perhaps the result would be a change in the aspect of the organisation; but,

without changing the present aspect, no modification would be possible. It was, therefore, essential to try to reach agreement on a compromise if it were desired to simplify the organisation, which implied a fusion of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors.

In the second place, as regards the personnel of the various bodies of intellectual co-operation, the Committee of Enquiry had, as it were, drawn a distinction in the "intellectual grades" of the persons concerned in the work, in the sense that there would be intellectual persons of the first rank and intellectual persons—if one might so put it—of the second rank. In the opinion of the Committee of Enquiry, administrative questions necessitated the employment of certain persons whose qualifications did not necessarily reside in the fact that they were on the intellectual summits. Such eminent persons as the latter had usually neither the liberty nor the natural inclination to concern themselves with the small matters of detail which were nevertheless indispensable in an administration.

With regard to the seat of the Executive Committee, Dr. Krüss very seriously insisted that the formula of the Committee of Enquiry should be accepted if the fusion of the two bodies—the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors—were accepted. There had been long discussions on the question in the Committee of Enquiry. It was quite clear that, in a great many cases, perhaps in the majority of cases, the Executive (and Directors') Committee would meet at Paris; but, in that connection, Dr. Krüss wished to recall his explanations of the previous day. The whole system must have the necessary balance, and Dr. Krüss asked the Committee to be good enough to consider the problem in the same way as the Committee of Enquiry had done. If the sub-committees were suppressed, and if it were decided to invest the Executive Committee with the essential powers of the plenary Committee, and if that Committee sat, in principle, at Paris, it would appear that the principal elements of the organisation, which were at present at Geneva, would, in principle, be removed to Paris. That was why Dr. Krüss insisted that the construction and balance of the present draft should be maintained.

M. Rocco proposed to reply to M. Painlevé in his own name, for he had been unable to consult his colleagues on the Committee of Enquiry.

In regard to the National Committees, he had no difficulty in accepting the small amendments proposed. On the other hand, M. Painlevé raised a question of principle when he said that the Institute at Paris should be autonomous and independent. Everyone wished to keep intact the importance of the Institute, but it was not possible to speak of the autonomy and independence of this body, which was only an instrument of the plenary Committee, and which had no legal competence of its own. That all its competence came from the plenary Committee followed from Article 2 of the Organic Statute, which M. Rocco read. The Institute's functions were delegated to it by the Committee. This observation was without practical importance so far as the various points referred to by M. Painlevé were concerned, but M. Rocco believed it to be necessary to maintain intact the question of principle. The Committee might agree that the Institute should retain its present functions, but it could not affirm a principle which was in contradiction with the very origin of that body.

For the rest, M. Rocco also agreed that the Institute could not be kept aloof from the National Committees. He would even go further; in his opinion the liaison between these two pieces of machinery was necessary. He also thought that the Committee of Enquiry should have no difficulty in retaining the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts under the title, for instance, of "Permanent Committee on Letters and Arts".

M. DE REYNOLD approved this formula.

In regard to the question of the Chair, M. Rocco explained that, when the Committee of Enquiry had considered this problem, it had only had in view a work of simplification, and a proposal in this sense was natural on the part of such a body of experts as the Committee of Enquiry. It would be perfect if the question of the Chair could be solved in a simple manner and with general assent; but, if it raised problems affecting national susceptibilities, it might be questioned whether the solution proposed by the Committee of Enquiry was worth the trouble of exposing oneself to difficulties of that kind.

The technical simplification proposed by the Committee of Enquiry seemed to M. Rocco to be an obvious technical improvement, but he would not desire for anything in the world that a proposal made in the best faith with a view to simplifying the organisation of intellectual co-operation should be interpreted in France as lowering her position in intellectual co-operation. That was why, speaking in his own name, he would see no difficulty, after the observations submitted by M. Painlevé, in giving up the proposed reform, though he would do so with regret.

At the same time, if this solution had to be renounced, it would be logical not to retain the compensation which M. Rocco believed to be very efficacious, and which consisted in the delegation attributed to the French member. It would thus be necessary to say that the Executive Committee could appoint one of its members, who, moreover, might be French, as delegate.

M. CASARES said that, in fact, he would be French.

M. Rocco was of that opinion, but logically that should not be stipulated.

M. PAINLEVÉ observed that, at present, the Committee of Directors was presided over by a Frenchman.

M. Rocco replied that that would continue to be the case.

M. PAINLEVÉ thought that it should be stipulated.

M. Rocco agreed that, if there were dualism of chairmanship between the plenary Committee and the Governing Body, it would be necessary to observe, in regard to the Committee of Directors, that, like the Governing Body, it would be presided over by a Frenchman. It seemed to him to be obvious that the member who was delegated to follow the work of the Institute would, in fact, be French, and would also doubtless be the Chairman ; but no legal obligation could be laid down.

In regard to another remark of M. Painlevé, M. Rocco observed that the position of the Institute at Rome was quite different from that of intellectual co-operation, in which the plenary Committee appointed a Permanent Executive Committee, the Governing Body having a Committee of Directors.

M. PAINLEVÉ would have preferred that the title of Executive Committee should be given to the Governing Body's delegation by analogy with the organisation at Rome.

M. Rocco pointed out that that was not possible, since the title of Committee of Directors was fixed by Article 6 of the Organic Statute.

Continuing his statement, he pointed out that, according to the Statute, the Committee of Directors had to meet at Paris. In those circumstances, where would the Executive Committee have to meet? Dr. Krüss' anxiety was natural. The Executive Committee was, in fact, a permanent emanation of the plenary Committee, which was a body at Geneva, so that the Executive Committee should meet at Geneva. As a matter of fact, however, the Executive Committee consisted of the same persons as the Committee of Directors. It would be at least strange if, during one session, the Executive (and Directors') Committee had to meet alternately in Paris and Geneva. In those circumstances, M. Rocco proposed that nothing be said in the report in regard to the place at which the Executive Committee would meet.

Dr. KRÜSS approved this suggestion.

M. PAINLEVÉ also approved M. Rocco's proposal. He suggested that it should be stipulated that the Executive Committee should necessarily include the Chairman of the plenary Committee, who would preside over it. At the same time, it should be explained that, when the Committee sat as the Committee of Directors of the Institute, it should be presided over by a French member.

In reply to a remark of Dr. Krüss, M. Painlevé added that he himself had referred to the fact that the French member of the Committee of Directors might not be Chairman of the Governing Body. He added, moreover, that the person chosen could perfectly well be an intellectual person of the highest rank. Personally, when he had agreed to be the French delegate for Intellectual Co-operation he did not suppose that his duties would have been so long and so absorbing. Difficulties might arise in future from the fact that the French Chairman would not have the necessary leisure. In these circumstances, he thought that it was quite understood that the French member of the Executive (and Directors') Committee would be one of the three persons selected from outside the plenary Committee, and that in that case he would preside over the Committee of Directors. It seemed to him that agreement could be reached on these conditions, which appeared to give sufficient elasticity to the system.

The CHAIRMAN also thought that there was general agreement on this point, and proposed that a formal text should be put before the Committee.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that he had still various observations to submit.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

SIXTH MEETING.

Held on Saturday, July 26th, 1930 at 10 a.m.

407. Minutes of the Committee.

The SECRETARY asked the members of the Committee to be good enough to send in their corrections of the Minutes within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the texts distributed to them.

408. Report of the Committee of Enquiry, appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

CHAPTER V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (*continuation*).

M. DE REYNOLD stated that, for the reasons explained by M. Rocco on the previous evening, he would resign himself to abandoning the system of having one Chairman. He wished to explain why he could only speak of resignation. The Committee of Enquiry had adopted an exclusively technical point of view, in conformity with the mission assigned to it.

It had been asked to study the simplifications to be made in the system, and one which had appeared most obvious and most essential was that there should be one Chairman. The Committee of Enquiry had a different idea of the Chair from that which had obtained up to the present. Up to the present, chairmanship implied rather the direction of meetings than a real work of careful supervision extending throughout the whole year.

According to the system proposed by the Committee of Enquiry, the Chairman should be the "Director" in the chief and widest meaning of the term—a person who throughout the year exercised supervision over intellectual co-operation as a whole. It would seem that it would be for a "unified" Chairman, as the Committee of Enquiry had requested, to ensure this supervision. That appeared to be indispensable, in view of the multiplicity of the machinery of the organisation. The more complicated the mechanism, the more numerous the questions to be dealt with, and the more this edifice could be compared to a pyramid, as the supervision had to be exercised from the top down to a larger base. The Committee seemed to have decided to make a sacrifice, but M. de Reynold had wished to explain why it should not lightly make a sacrifice which in his eyes constituted a somewhat heavy attack on the whole system built up by the Committee of Enquiry.

Mlle. BONNEVIE was entirely in agreement on the importance of unifying the Chair and supported every word of the observations of M. de Reynold and other members of the Committee of Enquiry. She added that the Statute contained no provision in regard to the nationality of the Chairman either of the Governing Body or of the Committee of Directors. It could not, therefore, be said that the report was in any way in contradiction with the Statute. If M. Painlevé insisted on his proposal that the Chairman of the Governing Body should also in future be French, it would be advisable to distinguish very clearly between the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors on the one hand and the plenary Committee and the Executive Committee on the other, and to introduce on both sides the distinction in regard to the Chairman. If the Committee were obliged to retain the dual system, Mlle. Bonnevie proposed the following additions to the report, subject to subsequent agreement in regard to their form :

"The Committee of Directors will consist of five members and, in addition, the Chairman of the Governing Body.

"The Executive Committee will consist of eight members and, in addition, the Chairman of the plenary Committee."

Thus there would be a complete parallel between the two bodies in regard to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the result of this text would be that the two Chairmen would or would not attend, as they chose, the meetings of the Committees in question.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked whether the delegate requested to follow constantly the work of the Institute would be a member of the Committee of Directors or of the Executive Committee.

M. DE REYNOLD replied that he would belong to both Committees.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked whether he would hold this office as a member of the Executive Committee—that was to say, with the same rights as all the other members of the Committee—or as a member of the Committee of Directors.

Mlle BONNEVIE explained that the Committee of Directors would follow the administration of the Institute and that the Executive Committee would deal with the work of the Institute.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked whether one of the three members chosen from outside the Committee with the same rights as the other members of the Executive Committee might be appointed to follow constantly the work of the Institute.

Dr. KRÜSS entirely supported M. de Reynold's statements. For him, also, this was a question of great importance. If it were necessary to distinguish between two bodies—namely, the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors—that was the result of the present character of the Organisation. To be quite sincere, was there any real difference between the plenary Committee and the Governing Body? Doubtless, they had separate agendas and a duality of existence resulting from the Statute, and, in theory, that distinction was comprehensible, but in practice it was superfluous. When, as the result of discussion on some particular proposal, certain work was entrusted to the Institute and it was necessary to consider the financial and budgetary questions relating to this work, where was the decisive line between these two bodies to be drawn? An effort should be made to avoid this artificial distinction.

Dr. Krüss did not consider the question of the Chair as essential, but desired to have one agenda for the sessions of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors. It seemed impossible to convene the Executive Committee in Geneva under one Chairman and then at Paris to deal with the same questions under another Chairman. These were quasi-impossibilities which demanded the simplification of the system.

If, on the other hand, the activities of the Plenary Committee and the Governing Body in the past were examined, it seemed necessary to recognise the very great importance of the discussions of the plenary Committee. It might happen in future, owing to the development of the situation, that the Committee of Directors, in the event of its separation from the Executive Committee, might become of lesser importance, and that, owing to this fact, the representation of the interests of the French Government and the Institute would also become

of lesser importance. If the two bodies were combined, on the contrary, the French Government and the Institute would have every assurance that their interests would be duly represented throughout the work of this one body.

Dr. Krüss sincerely advised the Committee to provide that the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors should work as one body.

The CHAIRMAN had the impression that the members of the Committee were in agreement on the solution proposed the previous evening by M. Painlevé, it being understood that M. de Reynold simply resigned himself to this solution. The Governing Body and the Committee of Directors would have a French Chairman, but the Executive Committee, since it was an emanation of the plenary Committee, would be presided over by the Chairman of the plenary Committee. It appeared to him that Mlle Bonnevie's proposal was a very practical solution of the question of the duality of the Chair and that it corresponded satisfactorily with M. Painlevé's proposal.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that this was a question which could not be discussed without taking into account certain contingencies. It was certain that the French Government and French public opinion would ask for a complete revision of the Statute if it were decided that the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors should not be presided over by a French member. M. Painlevé was prepared to say that, if this condition was not fulfilled, the Committee would be entering into the sphere of the revision of the Statute, and that revision would be made in such a way that the Governing Body would be absolutely distinct and independent of the Committee. The same would be the case for the Committee of Directors—that was to say, a step would be made towards a regime analogous to that which at present existed for other institutes; in particular, that whose activity the Committee had recently emphasised, as the result of M. Rocco's statement.

The possibility would be inevitable if an important change were introduced in the construction of the Institute at Paris. A choice, therefore, had to be made between two theses—either to reserve the two posts of Chairman to a person of French nationality or to enter into the sphere of the revision of the Statute in the spirit just indicated by M. Painlevé.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it seemed that all the members of the Committee accepted the principle supported by M. Painlevé.

Dr. KRÜSS added that, if the distinction between two bodies was maintained, it would then be necessary to say that the seat of the Executive Committee would be at Geneva.

M. PAINLEVÉ recalled that it had been agreed not to deal with the question of the seat. It was not necessary continually to revert to what had already been decided.

M. Rocco considered that the present organisation of intellectual co-operation gave rise to difficulties, one of which, raised by the Committee of Enquiry, was this dualism between the plenary Committee and the Governing Body, to which would be added the other dualism between the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors.

Nevertheless, M. Rocco also resigned himself to this dualism because it was very difficult to do otherwise. The position of the Institute in regard to the Committee was so special that to some extent this dualism was necessary. The Institute was the executive organ of intellectual co-operation, so that it was in a very different position from other institutions. The latter were not executive organs of a permanent Committee of the League of Nations: they were organs of the League of Nations itself, and not of intellectual co-operation.

At the same time, it had to be admitted that this Institute, founded by the French Government with French funds, should occupy a certain position in regard to France. That was why, when the Institute had been founded, it was thought to satisfy these different requirements by means of the dualism in question. The whole discussion which had just taken place had persuaded M. Rocco that this dualism was in the order of things and that the Committee of Enquiry's ideal of unity could not be realised.

The other solution which the French Government might consider—not to make the Institute dependent any longer on the Committee but directly on the League of Nations—amounted to destroying the very reason for the existence of the Institute, which was to constitute the executive organ of the Committee. To follow that path would be to run the risk of very grave results, perhaps of the disappearance of the Institute, which could not be the executive organ of the Committee. That danger, which should be avoided, was much greater than the technical objection to dualism, which was, moreover, limited to the question of the Chairmanship.

M. PAINLEVÉ added that this dualism of Chairmanship had never led to difficulty in the present situation.

Continuing his statement, M. Rocco said that, in these circumstances, the dualism between the Committee of Directors, the permanent organ of the Governing Body, and the Institute, the executive organ of the Committee, should be maintained. M. Rocco added that, in his opinion, there should be different agendas.

The SECRETARY had intended to make this proposal. In order to indicate the difference between the two bodies, it would be better to have two distinct agendas, according as the body in question was an emanation of the plenary Committee or of the Governing Body. Confusion would then no longer be possible. During the discussion of one agenda there would be one Chairman and for the other agenda the other Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN thought that this would lead to no difficulty in practice.

The SECRETARY assumed that all these questions, on which the members of the Committee had up to the present reached agreement, should appear in the report of the Committee to the Council and the Assembly; for the report of the Committee of Enquiry, after the modifications which had been made to it, would always have to be interpreted in the light of the decisions of the plenary Committee. For that purpose, the explanations in the report of the latter would therefore be essential if ambiguity in regard to the exact meaning of a passage of the report of the Committee of Enquiry were to be avoided.

M. ROCCO added that the reforms on which the Committee had decided would give rise to a modification of the regulations of the Institute. In this connection, were there regulations for the plenary Committee?

The SECRETARY replied that, since its establishment, the Committee had to a certain extent been without regulations. Was it necessary to provide any?

M. DE REYNOLD was not of that opinion.

Dr. KRÜSS thought that, after the decision taken by the Committee, paragraph (f) of Section 3, which read as follows, should be omitted:

“The French member of the Committee will be requested to keep in close touch with the Institute’s activities in the intervals between sessions.”

M. PAINLEVÉ observed that the idea that the work of the Institute should be followed by one of the members of the Executive Committee had not been given up.

M. ROCCO proposed to add:

“One of the members of the Executive Committee will be requested”

M. PAINLEVÉ insisted that, on his own authority, he had agreed to certain concessions which might give rise to some criticism on the part of French opinion and the French Government, for he was sure that they felt that the Committee of Directors should maintain its authority absolutely intact. In consenting to duality in regard to this body, M. Painlevé felt that he had gone beyond the mandate entrusted to him. He therefore asked his colleague to be good enough to consider that, while others had made concessions, he also, on his own authority, had made concessions which were not without some peril from the point of view of French opinion.

Dr. KRÜSS pointed out that all the members of the Committee were prepared to recognise that it was necessary to consider the French Government and French opinion; but there were other opinions on which intellectual co-operation should count. If Dr. Krüss sometimes defended a point of view which was apparently opposed to that of M. Painlevé, it was because he also, with all his heart, desired to obtain for intellectual co-operation the favourable opinion and the goodwill of the other nations. In speaking of concessions to be made to French opinion, he would not wish to say that the acceptance by the League of Nations of the generous offer of the French Government had been a concession to France. But, in that sense, it seemed to him that M. Painlevé, in his double quality, as spokesman of French opinion and the French Government and as member of the Committee—an international body—should endeavour to find a synthesis between two points of view.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee to approve the omission of paragraph (f), which had been inserted when it was proposed that the French member should not necessarily be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was now useless.

Mr. VERNON KELLOGG considered that this paragraph was not only useless but harmful.

The CHAIRMAN added that it might embarrass the Director and create another case of double control.

In regard to Mlle. Bonnevie’s amendment, M. PAINLEVÉ wondered whether it was in conformity with Article 6 of the Organic Statute, which said that the Committee of Directors should consist of five persons.

M. DE REYNOLD replied that, up to the present, the method indicated in Mlle. Bonnevie’s amendment had been followed. The Chairman had always been considered, not as outside, but as above the five members of the Committee of Directors.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that, if there was a precedent, he agreed.

The SECRETARY knew that, in the opinion of M. Nisot, Member of the Legal Section of the Secretariat, this provision was not in conformity with the Statute, but that had been the case since the beginning.

M. NISOT (Member of the Legal Section of the Secretariat) wished his opinion to be recorded in the Minutes.

M. ROCCO observed that, by means of a wide interpretation, the provisions of the Statute could be understood to mean that there should not be less than five members of the Committee of Directors.

M. CASARES did not wish to insist on the question of dualism, which he considered inevitable. At the same time, from a practical point of view, and taking into account the legal situation, the task of the Committee of Directors and the Executive Committee might be facilitated

by providing that the two Chairmen should agree beforehand on the agenda, so that, by a delegation of the powers of one to the other, there would, in fact, be one Chairman for each meeting, according as the questions were raised by the body emanating from the plenary Committee or that emanating from the Governing Body.

M. SUSTA asked whether there was not a contradiction between the Statute, which said that the Committee of Directors should meet every two months, and the report, which provided for only four meetings of the Executive Committee. Was it necessary to provide for two meetings of the Committee of Directors, which would not be held at the same time as the meetings of the Executive Committee?

The SECRETARY replied that it was necessary to take tradition into account. As it had happened, the Committee of Directors had held two meetings at Geneva—one before and the other after the Governing Body. This obligation on the Committee of Directors to meet six times had not always been carried out. It depended on the work and on the questions on the agenda. It was precisely for this reason that provision was made for four meetings of the Executive Committee. All the questions on the agenda would be classified in such a way that the members of the Committee would no longer be obliged to make the journey more than four times a year.

M. TANAKADATE wished to submit some considerations on the state of French opinion. He recalled to M. Painlevé that the French Government, in view of its great interest in questions relating to the metric system, had made a gift of an International Office on Weights and Measures, whose direction was entrusted to a Permanent Committee, which to-day consisted of eighteen members. The Chairman of the Committee was elected from among the members, without considerations of nationality. He was at present an Italian and the Director of the International Office was a Swiss. The Permanent Committee met every two years and itself settled its financial and staff questions, etc. The French Government had carried its generosity so far as to present a piece of land in the Park of St. Cloud outside its sovereignty, and had declared this ground to be strictly neutral. France had no control over this Committee, and its French member, M. Appell, who was ill, had been unable to attend the meetings of the Permanent Committee during recent years. The French Government did not reserve for itself any other privilege in regard to the Chair than that of asking that the President of the Paris Academy of Sciences should be the President of the General Assembly, which took place every six years. Such a provision might be useful in the present case.

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked that the following sentence be omitted in paragraph (b) of Section 3 (Executive Committee): "One of these eight members must be of French nationality". This was the logical conclusion of the decisions taken in regard to the Committee of Directors, and of the fact that paragraph (b) would be replaced by her amendment.

The SECRETARY thought it would be useful to re-read Chapter V, at the same time drawing attention to the various changes introduced into the report of the Committee of Enquiry, as well as to the references which should be contained in the report of the plenary Committee, so that the texts might be made clear to those who would have to carry them out.

(Chapter V was again read with the various amendments adopted.)

I. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The SECRETARY said that it should be explained in the Committee's report to the Council and Assembly that, so far as concerned the Chairmanship of the plenary Committee and the Governing Body, the situation would remain the same.

2. SUB-COMMITTEES.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the observations by M. de Reynold on the previous evening in regard to the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts which, strictly speaking, would in future be called a Committee of Experts.

In his view, the present composition of this Sub-Committee should not perhaps be maintained. It included, among others, persons called in in the capacity of experts—for instance, on the question of museums or other special art questions. This fraction of the Sub-Committee might be retained as a bureau of the International Museums Office—that was to say, as the organ of intellectual co-operation which dealt with questions in the sphere of the arts.

In the second place, would it not be desirable in future to separate from the Committee on Letters and Arts the two specialists on music on the present Sub-Committee, and, if the necessity was felt, to provide for the setting up of a special committee of musicians?

In addition to the experts in question, the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts was composed of persons of wide general culture, whose preoccupations were such that they were continually able to supply subjects for consideration and enquiry to the plenary Committee and the Institute. The origin of M. de Reynold's suggestion was the session of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts which had just been held, during which, following on a statement by M. Paul Valéry on the relations between music and poetry, the members of the Sub-Committee had a discussion which was one of the most interesting ever held by any body of intellectual co-operation.

While it did not relate particularly to the usual programme of the Sub-Committee, there had been, on that occasion, a very valuable exchange of general ideas, and it was perhaps under that form that M. de Reynold wished the old Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts to continue in the future, not only as a Committee of Experts, but as a Committee of a very special character. If that were the case, the future Committee should be composed in quite a different manner, and this would be possible, as the mandate of the present members expired this year. If the Committee decided to suppress the sub-committees, doubtless the Chairman of the Committee would desire to write to the members of the sub-committees to thank them for their assistance.

Since the method of applying the new principle would now be considered, it would be desirable also to consider how the permanent committees in question should be appointed. No objections had so far been raised to the present system by which the members of the sub-committees were appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with the Rapporteur of the Committee and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee to which the Committee of Experts was attached and on the proposal of the Secretary in agreement with the Director of the Institute.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to know whether the names proposed on the list drawn up by the Director were brought to the knowledge of the authorities before a definitive decision was taken.

The SECRETARY explained that, up to the present, when he had submitted a list of names, he had reached agreement in this matter with the Director.

M. LUCHAIRE remarked that that had been the case in regard to the Committees of Experts.

He did not remember that he had been consulted in regard to the new appointments of members added to the Sub-Committees.

The SECRETARY said that, in any case, he had always acted in conformity with the prescriptions of the plenary Committee. In general, he referred to the Institute, and the Director and he agreed on a list of names which was submitted to the Chairman for final approval.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to explain the word "agreement". He understood that the list submitted to the competent authorities was a list drawn up by agreement between the Secretary and the Director.

The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative. If there had not been agreement, the two lists would have been submitted together.

M. PAINLEVÉ concluded that, in the event of disagreement, none of the names proposed, either by the Director or by the Secretary, were omitted from the list on which the competent authorities took a decision. If he had asked for all these explanations it was because they did not appear in the text of the report.

The SECRETARY added that he preferred that there should be complete agreement. He personally had done everything in his power to that end.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, as the Secretary had correctly explained, he considered that the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts, remodelled and perhaps decreased numerically, was the type of Committee in direct touch with the plenary Committee, dealing with questions of general interest which had not as yet taken on a sufficiently specialised aspect. That was why he proposed to keep the title of "Permanent Committee on Letters and Arts".

At the same time, he wondered whether he really agreed with the Secretary on the question of the musicians. In his opinion, the musicians should not be eliminated, as their assistance was indispensable for the synthesis which the Committee had in view. It was a question of persons chosen with full knowledge. Advantage should be taken of the opportunity offered by the suppression of the sub-committees to obtain a committee whose membership was smaller whose capacity for work would be as great as possible in the various spheres.

The CHAIRMAN did not think it desirable for the Committee to continue this discussion, which required careful consideration by the competent authorities.

Mme. CURIE said that, if the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts were to be changed into a permanent Committee, she would strongly insist that the number of its members be decreased. Sixteen members was excessive, and five or six persons should be sufficient. Up to the present, the Sub-Committee had gradually added a certain number of persons more or less temporarily; the question would become serious if the Committee were qualified as "permanent". The organisation would not be simplified by constituting permanent sub-committees of such a considerable size.

M. DE REYNOLD said that it was in this spirit that the Committee of Enquiry had conceived the new system. One of the reasons why the suppression of the sub-committees had been proposed was that they were too numerous. Personally, he saw no objection to omitting the word "permanent".

M. ŠUSTA drew attention to paragraph (c) of Section 1 :

“ The present Committee considers that the International Committee should include neither corresponding members nor observers.”

At the present time, the Committee had five corresponding members. Did the Committee intend to propose that the Council should inform them of the new rule ?

The SECRETARY thought that they would be informed by a letter from the Chairman of the Committee, as the question did not concern the Council, who did not appoint the corresponding members. Moreover, with one exception, the appointment of the corresponding members had not had practical results.

The CHAIRMAN added that the corresponding members would naturally be transformed into members of the National Committees, and thus they would acquire greater importance and be more useful.

M. LUCHAIRE noted that, if the explanations of the Secretary on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts for this year were considered closely, all abstractions made, there did not remain anything of great consequence on that Committee's agenda, and some anxiety might be felt as to what would be the programme of the permanent Committee in view. It might be of great interest to deal with questions of an entirely general and philosophic character, but this was the first occasion on which such an idea had been put into circulation. It might be questioned why a similar committee for general and philosophic ideas had not been set up in the sphere of the sciences.

M. DESTRÉE proposed that this discussion should not be continued, but that it should be taken up again when the report of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts was discussed. He simply noted that, in principle, the Committee, while suppressing the sub-committees, had decided to maintain this one under a different name, and possibly with a different composition.

He reserved his right, in the course of special interviews with M. de Reynold, the Director and the Secretary, to reach agreement in regard to the slight differences which might still separate them.

3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to inform the Committee of a scruple suggested to him by a remark made by the representative of the Legal Section of the Secretariat. Seeing that the Statute of the Institute was the object of a law voted by the French Parliament, had the Committee the right to say that the Committee of Directors should be composed of five members, and, in addition, the Chairman of the Governing Body ?

Mlle. BONNEVIE observed that nothing was said in this paragraph in regard to the Committee of Directors, which remained as at present. Section 3 referred only to the Executive Committee.

M. PAINLEVÉ agreed, but it was clear that all the decisions taken in relation to the Executive Committee would affect the Committee of Directors. The proof of that was that the words, “ One of these eight members must be of French nationality ” would fall if the Committee of Directors included a French member ; but that, if one of those five members was not French, the phrase in question should be retained. In any case, it was impossible to deal with the question of the Executive Committee without saying what would be done in regard to the Committee of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Committee of Directors had always a French Chairman.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that that was not stated, and that was why one body could not be separated from the other. Nor were Mlle. Bonnevie's amendments separable, since they concerned both the Committee of Directors and the Executive Committee. Without wishing to touch on the principle of the question, M. Painlevé understood very well that a jurist might object that this referred, not only to an internal regulation of the League of Nations, but that it was likely to affect a national law.

Dr. KRÜSS wished to raise a motion of order. Considering that the present question related to an important part of the report, and was very complicated, agreement would be more easy if the Committee had a text before it. He proposed that the Secretary, for instance, should draw up and have distributed a text containing the various proposals which had been made.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that he had proposed a text which, in certain directions, was very nearly the same as that of Mlle. Bonnevie, when he had said that “ the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors will be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the plenary Committee and the Chairman of the Committee of Directors, who shall be members of both Committees ”.

Mlle. BONNEVIE found this proposal identical with her own.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that it was not quite the same thing, for his proposal did not necessarily add a member to the two Committees.

The CHAIRMAN noted that M. Painlevé's proposal did not affect the number of members of the two Committees. This proposal seemed to him to be quite satisfactory.

Dr. KRÜSS considered that, if M. Painlevé's formula were accepted, it would indicate that the Committee of Directors and the Executive Committee would maintain the dualism which existed between the Governing Body and the plenary Committee and that the two Chairmen would be two of the five members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY reminded M. Painlevé that a *de facto* situation existed. Throughout the Committee of Directors' existence, the Chairman had not been considered as among the five members.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that, in the presence of this *de facto* situation, he would accept the interpretation that the two Chairmen should be in addition to the number of members for which provision was made.

The SECRETARY understood that the Committee agreed that the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors should be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the plenary Committee and the Chairman of the Governing Body, the Chairman of the Committee of Directors not being included in the five members mentioned in Article 6 of the Statute—that was to say, there would be five members and the Chairman. Legally, M. Nisot was right, but such was the *de facto* situation which had existed since 1925.

M. TITULESCO stated that the violation of law did not make law.

The SECRETARY thought that the Rapporteur of the plenary Committee should make this point clear as well as the dualism of the Executive Committee emanating from the plenary Committee, and the Committee of Directors emanating from the Governing Body. The necessity for two agendas would also be emphasised. He asked M. Painlevé whether the explanations concerning the Chair should appear in the Committee's report.

M. PAINLEVÉ considering that the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors would be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the Plenary Committee and the Chairman of the Governing Body, said that it would be somewhat unfortunate if the Chairman of the Committee of Directors was eventually compelled to leave the Executive Committee. It might be said that the Chairmen of the plenary Committee and the Governing Body were *ex officio* members of the two Committees by right, and it would clearly follow from that that they would be in addition to the five members.

The SECRETARY recalled that it was necessary to add to paragraph (c) of Section 3 a reference to the fact that members of the Committee could not send substitutes.

In regard to paragraph (b), M. PAINLEVÉ considered that the sentence, "One of these eight members must be of French nationality", was not useless. It was necessary to be very clear in regard to the Executive Committee. It was admitted that the two Chairmen should be in addition to the eight members. It should therefore be stated definitely that one of these eight members should be of French nationality.

The CHAIRMAN observed that that was possible but not necessary. The Committee could not change the present system.

M. PAINLEVÉ explained that the two Chairmen would be considered as being in addition to the members of the two Committees. They might or might not attend the meetings. Did or did not the Committee wish to say that one of the eight members to which the text referred should be of French nationality?

The CHAIRMAN replied that, if the Chairman of the Committee of Directors were a French man, it would be for him to attend the meetings.

In regard to paragraph (d) of Section 3, the SECRETARY pointed out that it was proposed to omit the second sentence as follows :

"The meetings will, as a rule, be held at Geneva, except when the Committee may wish to sit at the Institute."

Sir Frank HEATH stated that he was very well aware that, in practice, the maintenance or omission of this sentence would make no difference. At the same time, he had had an opportunity of examining the question with M. Painlevé on the previous evening. He believed that both of them were in agreement that the same result could be obtained by maintaining this passage and adding that the Committee of Directors would always meet in Paris. Account must be taken of certain psychological considerations. It was hoped that if these reforms were accepted, certain nations which up to the present had not given very substantial support to the movement for intellectual co-operation would actively associate themselves with it. Personally, Sir Frank Heath very much hoped that the new system would gain the sympathy of the Governments and that intellectual co-operation would receive from them substantial help. In particular, the system should be drawn up in such a way as to obtain sympathy from America. On this point, Sir Frank Heath felt that he was authorised to say that Mr. Vernon Kellogg agreed with him.

Moreover, speaking for himself, if it could be ensured that the activity of the plenary Committee and the Executive Committee would be entirely international he hoped that considerable funds might become available from that direction. Consequently, viewing the matter from the psychological aspect only, Sir Frank Heath asked that it be specified that the Executive Committee of the Plenary Committee would, as a rule, meet at Geneva. He was

convinced that there would be no objection to holding the meetings in Paris in case of need or as a matter of convenience, but success depended much more upon the way in which the text was drafted. The text should be clear to persons who had not been present at the Committee's discussions.

M. PAINLEVÉ agreed to the maintenance of the sentence in question as completed :
“ . . . except when the Committee may wish to sit *as the Committee of Directors* at the Institute ”.

This text was approved.

M. LUCHAIRE asked whether it was understood that the Secretariat would bear the expenses of the meetings of the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY replied that that would be the case when the Executive Committee met at Geneva as the Executive Committee. The Institute, in conformity with the regulations, should bear the expenses of the Committee of Directors—that was to say, when dealing with the questions on the second agenda to which reference had been made.

M. LUCHAIRE thought that it should also do so when the Executive Committee met at Paris.

In view of the complexity of the question, the SECRETARY said that he must make every reservation.

M. LUCHAIRE also made every reservation.

The SECRETARY thought that it was natural and in conformity with the Statute that the Institute should bear the expenses in regard to questions relating to the Committee of Directors, and that the Secretariat should pay the subsistence allowances in regard to questions relating to the Executive Committee.

M. LUCHAIRE said that there would be some injustice in the fact that the Institute would pay the expenses of officials coming to Paris from Geneva for the Committee of Directors, and that, when the officials of the Institute went to Geneva to take part in the meeting of the plenary Committee, the expense was again borne by the Institute. He reserved his right to submit an observation on this matter when the budget was discussed.

4. COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

No observations in addition to the amendments already adopted.

5. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

No observations in addition to the amendments already adopted.

CHAPTER VI. — THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE : ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir Frank Heath to be good enough to give a general explanation of Chapter VI as a whole.

Sir Frank HEATH said that the Committee of Enquiry had asked him to explain what were its general intentions when it drew up Chapter VI. In view of the necessity for making a brief report, the Committee of Enquiry did not think it possible to submit a detailed statement of its reasons. Perhaps an explanation would clear up the discussion which would follow, so far as points of detail were concerned.

The members of the Committee of Enquiry were unanimous in their desire that their proposals should not reduce the influence or prestige of the Institute; though, despite this unanimity, all the members of the Committee of Enquiry, perhaps, had not exactly the same idea of what should be the future of intellectual co-operation as a whole. Sir Frank Heath was able to state that those on the Committee of Enquiry who had the most ambitious ideals in this matter—he himself was among their number—were certain that there had never been any question of decreasing in any way the effective rôle to be played by the Institute. The discussions of the Committee of Enquiry, as well as of the plenary Committee, had shown complete unanimity in regard to the advisability of leaving the Organic Statute unchanged. There was not, and there had never been, any reservation in this connection. It was natural, however that the plenary Committee should make sure of the faithful carrying out of its intentions. In all sincerity, Sir Frank Heath asked M. Painlevé to believe that that was the desire and the intention of everyone.

That assurance given, Sir Frank asked his colleagues to be good enough to consider what was the composite idea which the members of the Committee of Enquiry had formed. It appeared to the Committee of Enquiry that it was essential to raise the level of the Institute, but that could not be done simply by words or by a text. Success would be obtained by leading into the orbit of the movement for intellectual co-operation the *élite* of the whole world. However remarkable and however numerous might be the personnel of this institution, it

would never be able by itself to carry out the tasks entrusted to it ; it had to secure the cordial support of the best minds of all countries. Sir Frank Heath would go further ; the Institute's power would be very much greater when it had succeeded in ensuring this support. Its influence would then extend over the whole world.

Sir Frank Heath wished to take up his position, not from a legal point of view, but from a spiritual point of view and to speak of the spirit of initiative and imagination which should pervade the whole personnel of the Institute. No Committee could give the necessary drive. It could control, make suggestions and encourage ; but, in the long run, progress in this matter, as in civilisation in general, would always be the result of individual thinking. Everything depended on how the individual mind developed and surrounded itself with the support of others.

Sir Frank Heath said that the personnel of the Institute could not do everything by itself, but it should be in the position to encourage and assist other activities in the world. Everyone knew that only a limited budget was available. Doubtless it was probable that the sums available in future would be greater than the present budget, but it was a bad practice in business to draw cheques on the future. If the Institute wished to have more liberty—and Sir Frank believed that it was in that sense that M. Painlevé spoke of increasing its autonomy—it should be able to dispose of part of its funds in stimulating work beyond its walls. A sum of half a million had been provided for contributions towards special work of this kind. To this had been added 300,000 francs for meetings of experts and this money could be found if the higher categories of the staff of the Institute were carefully adjusted to the present realities.

Sir Frank Heath had previously spoken of the importance of the enquiry on intellectual life and the comparative study of civilisations which had reached different stages. If the Institute could find a sum of about 300,000 francs to put into working order the propelling machinery which would initiate work in this direction, it would call forth assistance from the countries interested. This relatively small sum would encourage others to make much greater contributions. There was no need to have a great deal of money to make a co-operative attack on this work, but, however little it might be, it was necessary to have something. It was with the idea that other contributions would come in that the Committee of Enquiry had made this suggestion. Life was lived in a material world, and it had to be realised that the best way of proving to the world one's faith in an undertaking was to begin by putting down hard cash in order to encourage the wavering. Moreover, after that one was in a strong position to invite others to play their part. The Institute might increase its staff, but every appointment made beyond what was strictly required at the moment would decrease the means available for co-operative effort, and consequently deprive it of the autonomy and liberty necessary for carrying out the work of intellectual co-operation.

It was in that spirit that the Committee of Enquiry asked the Committee to consider Chapter VI. The Committee had not thought it necessary to preface that chapter by a formal explanation of its intention. The desire of the Committee of Enquiry was that the Institute should, in the terms of the Statute, be the real executive organ of the Committee. If the Institute were given more liberty of action by placing part of its funds at its disposal for new projects, it was in the hope and belief that it would always act with the approval of the Committee and that it would thus become the world centre of intellectual life, an areopagus of leading minds.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

SEVENTH MEETING.

Held on Saturday, July 26th, 1930, at 4 p.m.

409. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

CHAPTER VI. — THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE : ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA (continuation).

M. PAINLEVÉ recognised that the Institute was the Committee's instrument of work, but at the same time it should possess some initiative. That was, moreover, recognised in the Statute. He considered that the Statute should be interpreted in a wide sense and that it should be understood that, in view of the rôle of the Institute, it was indispensable for it to retain reasonable powers of initiative.

Dr. KRÜSS considered that, if a question of the autonomy of the Institute were involved, this could only be in the sense of Article 3 of the Statute—that was to say, *vis-à-vis* the country in which it was established.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that the rest of the text of Article 3 on the right to correspond directly clearly indicated the right of initiative in question.

M. LUCHAIRE added that reference should be made to the letter of the French Government to the League of Nations, which stipulated that neither the French State nor the League of Nations assumed the slightest financial or administrative responsibility as regards the administration of the Institute. That clearly implied the nature of the general autonomy allowed to the Institute.

M. DE REYNOLD considered that the Committee had entered upon a battle of words. When Article 3 of the Statute had been drawn up, the working of the Institute and not the legal statute had been in mind. It had been desired to say that the impulse should come from the Committee and to explain the executive rôle imparted to the Institute. Personally, he asked that the Committee should at least maintain in this text the passage in which it was stated that the Institute did not as a rule take the initiative.

The SECRETARY stated that the Director's interpretation did not quite correspond with the facts, for the passage in the letter of the French Government in question referred only to the responsibility for financial administration. No conclusions, therefore, could be drawn from it outside the financial sphere.

M. LUCHAIRE replied that, in any case, Article 2 of the law concerning the creation of the Institute referred to its autonomous character.

Dr. KRÜSS pointed out that this law concerned only the Institute's autonomy *vis-à-vis* the French State.

M. PAINLEVÉ considered it necessary to recognise the logical contradiction caused by the fact that the Institute was the Committee's instrument and that, on the other hand, it ought to retain some autonomy. The text, however, should be interpreted logically, and it should be understood that the Institute had a right to retain some autonomy in carrying out the Committee's decisions.

M. Painlevé also protested against this passage in the report : " Clearly, however, the Institute has become too cumbersome and too bureaucratic ". That statement was somewhat excessive.

I. NAME OF THE INSTITUTE.

M. Rocco considered that this question was more serious than it appeared, especially in France, where the word " Institute " meant a scientific institution which brought together scholars of high reputation. The employment of this word for a Secretariat made a bad impression, and was certainly one of the reasons for the distrust encountered by the Institute.

M. PAINLEVÉ admitted that this word was badly chosen and certainly accounted for a great many of the difficulties at the beginning. Secular associations with the most profound consciousness of their dignity had viewed with distrust the usurpation of a title which was accompanied by an ambitious programme, but to abolish that title as a result of a crisis which was now being settled would have the air of an ungracious punishment. Now that people had become slowly accustomed to that title, it would be preferable to retain it.

2. DÉLÉGUÉS D'ÉTAT.

The SECRETARY submitted M. Rocco's amendment, which was as follows :

" The *délégués d'Etat* will be retained but their relations with the Institute will be personal.

" Each National Committee may send to the Institute, at its own expense, a qualified person as liaison officer between the Institute and the National Committees themselves."

M. Rocco considered that a representative was indispensable in the organisation of the liaison between the Governments and the Institute. To that was raised the objection that the qualified intermediary was the League of Nations. That was not quite correct. If power were given to the Institute to apply to Governmental authorities, it would be useful for it to do so in each country through the intermediary of a person qualified by his competence and his authority. This institution of *délégués d'Etat* offered no serious objection, provided it was stated their meetings were not competent to take decisions of a political character.

M. DE REYNOLD recognised that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had no right to prevent a Government from asking its Minister, for instance, to keep in constant touch with the Institute, but the meetings of the *délégués d'Etat* had the two-fold objection of intruding into the domain of politics and of becoming confused with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He therefore supported the first paragraph of M. Rocco's amendment.

In regard to the second part, it would be preferable, in order to avoid ambiguity, to draft it as follows :

" Each National Committee may send to the Institute at its own expense a person qualified"

It was true that, in this second paragraph, there was something which was for the moment premature, for it was necessary to await the results of the reorganisation of the Institute. In any case, it would be desirable, in order to avoid any conflict with the Secretariat, to define clearly the way in which the Institute would correspond with the Governments.

M. CASARES considered that M. Rocco's text entailed an obvious contradiction with the report of the Committee of Enquiry. Up to the present, the *délégués d'Etat* had been qualified persons, who were in touch with the Institute, who received requests for grants for a particular piece of work which concerned their country, and who held meetings which were a parody of the September Assembly. That was an institution which all the members of the Committee of Enquiry agreed should disappear. He would prefer to maintain the present text of the Committee of Enquiry's report. In its report to the Council, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would explain M. Rocco's proposal, and state clearly that the relations of the *délégués d'Etat* with the Institute would be personal and that the term "representative" was more in conformity with what was expected of them.

Mlle. BONNEVIE also admitted the contradiction between M. Rocco's amendment and the report of the Committee of Enquiry, but M. Rocco had told her that he agreed to the maintenance of the second sentence of the Committee's report :

"Naturally, the Governments may retain the right, if they think fit, to appoint qualified persons to keep in close touch with the Institute", with the addition of the following sentence :

"If the *délégués d'Etat* are maintained, their relations with the Institute will be personal."

M. PAINLEVÉ also considered that the ambiguity of the term should be removed. It seemed that any objection of this kind would disappear if it were explained that the relations of the *délégués d'Etat* with the Institute would only be personal.

Mme. CURIE considered that it was only for the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to state that, if the Governments appointed anyone to represent them, that person should be welcomed courteously. It was not called upon to take a decision in regard to the maintenance of this institution.

M. DE CASTRO explained that the Committee of Enquiry was not opposed to the institution of *délégués d'Etat*, and to explain that their relations with the Institute were personal would remove any objection. He therefore supported M. Rocco's proposal, for the abolition of *délégués d'Etat* would be very much disliked by some Governments.

The CHAIRMAN read a text which Mme Curie had just suggested to him :

"Should the Governments think fit to appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute, their relations with such delegates would be on purely individual lines."

M. PAINLEVÉ accepted this text. In any case, he strongly protested against the passage in which the Committee of Enquiry proposed to abolish the *délégués d'Etat*. That passage was contrary to Article 3 of the Statute.

3. REORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

M. PAINLEVÉ agreed to the changes in the division of the Sections, but could not agree to abolishing the Sections which would lead to the possibility of creating an inorganic magma deprived of any orientation in relation to the whole.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to speak, not of the reduction of the Central Services and the abolition of the Sections, but of the division of the Services, and to refer this reform to the Executive Committee.

M. DE REYNOLD asked M. Painlevé not to be alarmed at this reduction and to consider that it referred to the present Sections. Personally, he was one of those whom, at the beginning, had suggested the present organisation of the Institute. At that time the only experience available consisted in a vague delimitation of the vast domain of intellectual co-operation.

It had seemed that the divisions of the Institute should be adapted to the division of the work of co-operation, and the first idea had been that each Sub-Committee of intellectual co-operation should correspond to a Section of the Institute. Then the Section on Letters and Arts had been created before any corresponding Sub-Committee was set up. That Section was eventually divided into two distinct Sections and little by little certain Sections came into being whose activity did not correspond with reality. Thus, to quote only one example, the activity of the Section on Artistic Relations was now reduced in practice to the Museums Office and to the Popular Arts.

It was necessary to do useful work and to cease to be embarrassed by a structure that was too heavy. A just mean could certainly be found between the bureaucracy and the anarchy which M. Painlevé seemed to fear. The bureaucratic disadvantages of the Sections were twofold. These separate cells did not make it possible, when an important problem arose, to concentrate the activity of the whole staff of the Institute on that problem or on the combined effort necessary to obtain decisive success. In addition, the rigidity of the structure involved great difficulties in recruiting officials. Moreover, as soon as an office existed, there was a natural tendency to increase its competence indefinitely and to collect documentation and make useless reports because there was no real work to be done. The Institute, even with its present effectives, was not extremely large, and this internal division with a skeleton staff was somewhat out of proportion.

Finally, it should be left to the Director to divide his staff as he desired, and to organise it with a view to the best results. Thus, from every point of view this conclusion, to which all the members of the Committee of Enquiry attached the greatest importance was reached.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the following formula :

“ Division of the Services according to requirements ”..

M. DE REYNOLD accepted this formula. The Executive Committee and the Director would see how the Institute could best be organised.

Dr. KRÜSS stated that this proposal was not quite in conformity with the aim which the Committee of Enquiry had in view. If it were impossible—and that was the case—to divide the field of activity of intellectual co-operation between various Sections, this bureaucratic division should be avoided. If the staff were reduced, as it should be reduced, the personnel of the new corps should be chosen in such a way that the Director's principal collaborators would be not specialists but persons whose minds and hearts were open to all interests of the intellectual world.

M. Rocco pointed out that the intentions of the Committee of Enquiry were, above all, to prevent a rigid organisation susceptible of creating a cumbersome bureaucracy and imaginary work. It had been desired to make a flexible organisation which could be adapted at any time to the necessities of the moment.

Mlle BONNEVIE pointed out that this was not the first time that an elastic organisation had been proposed. That proposal was made at the first meeting on intellectual co-operation at Paris.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied that it was not a question of objecting to an elastic organisation, but it was necessary at the same time that it should be co-ordinated and should have a normal structure. The expression “ more elastic division of Services according to requirements ” corresponded best with the ideas put forward.

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that this was one of the big questions which had to be settled. There was no doubt that it was necessary to abolish the Sections. What had now to be decided was whether they should be replaced by a division of services.

At the beginning, a conception based on a preconceived idea had been followed ; experience had shown that it had been too absolute, and that very watertight compartments had been organised. They should now be pulled down, and an endeavour made to give the Institute the unity which was lacking. The Institute should become a tree from which vigorous branches should spread on all sides.

M. Destrée was a member of the Committee of Directors and the Plenary Committee, but immediately he was asked what was done outside the Section over which he presided, he had great difficulty in replying. What should be done ? Obviously, it would be advisable to abolish the partitions and to bring together a certain staff knowing something of everything, and with a certain sensitiveness in regard to intellectual questions, and able to specialise little by little in accordance with the results of the experience acquired.

The tree of Letters and Arts had already been planted. It had two branches—the International Museums Office and the Popular Arts. Was it necessary to travel towards specialisation ? Perhaps, though without bringing about any separation from the whole. Moreover, there was never an absolute division in any question ; thus artists, jurists and scholars were equally interested in the protection of natural beauties, for instance. Consequently, in spite of specialisation, some collective work should be provided for.

M. Destrée thought that all the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were in agreement in thinking that henceforward the Institute should unify its work, which, moreover, would leave the door open to the possibility of specialisation.

M. LUCHAIRE thought that this referred to a point of capital importance on which a Director, soon to be honorary, would be permitted to explain the idea which had prevailed up to the present. He would state it now. One of the reasons which had motivated his decision was the fact that he foresaw the destruction of a system on the basis of which the Institute had been founded. One of the criticisms which had most often been levelled at the Institute had just been brought forward, and it had been reproached for its bureaucratic character. At the present time, after the discussions and the difficulties in which insistence on the system had involved the Director, he remained certain that, if the Institute of to-day was not substantially like that of yesterday, it could not be the international centre of intellectual co-operation.

The division into Sections was not only a theoretical conception. Thus, as M. de Reynold had very rightly said, the first idea had been to make an organisation corresponding with the main divisions of intellectual work. It did not seem that this idea was wrong. Indeed, after some attempts, the Sections of the Institute were modelled on the main divisions of intellectual work, and on the matters to be considered. The Director could assure M. Destrée that, if at the beginning the Institute had watertight compartments, that had subsequently been changed, and in the last year in particular, the liaison between the various Sections of the Institute had been as perfect as possible.

M. Destrée had compared the work of intellectual co-operation to a tree. The Director had the impression that the Institute was precisely that tree. Personally, he had even fought sometimes against M. Destrée, who wished, up to a certain point, to detach one of the branches of that tree in constituting the autonomy of the Museums Office.

M. DESTRÉE stated that his comparison was made for what it was worth at present. In future, he would compare the Institute with a hive in swarm.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to emphasise this new comparison used by M. Destrée, "a hive in swarm". It brought out clearly the difference between the old idea which M. Luchaire upheld and that which tended to prevail at the present day.

Intellectual work was in reality divided into certain main branches. These divisions were not purely theoretical; they grouped men and institutions; they formed living entities. It was a good thing that for each of these entities there should be in the Institute a small group (two or three persons) of officials who were specialists. In this way each Section had become, thanks to the merits of M. Luchaire's collaborators, a living centre of attraction and liaison. Naturally, it was impossible that Sections composed of such restricted staff should possess every technical qualification. That was why it was necessary to have recourse to specialists outside the organisation, case by case and subject by subject. This was the policy that had always been adopted. The experts, however, could only do good work in so far as they found at the Institute this small group of permanent officials, who surrounded them, assured the continuity of the work and maintained the atmosphere.

Speaking personally, M. Luchaire could not conceive the construction of the Institute otherwise. He saw services corresponding to the main divisions of intellectual life, services whose diverse activities were interpenetrated by the constant relations between the officials. Around these fixed points would be the temporary experts in such numbers as were required by the programme of each year. In that respect, the Institute had not always been able to do all that was necessary. A small increase in the budget, however, would have made it possible.

Mme CURIE had thought from the beginning that it was necessary to guard against beginning the work too rapidly. She had continued to think that there were too many Sections and had proposed that they should be reduced to three. The Committee of Enquiry strongly insisted on the abolition of the Sections. She persisted in thinking that excellent results could be obtained with three principal Sections, the functioning of which would not create the rigidity which was feared. The most diverse ideas, however, can be defended, and she would not insist.

She wished, nevertheless, to draw attention to a certain number of points of fundamental importance. In the first place, it was indispensable to provide for a certain division of work. Reference had been made to officials having some knowledge of everything; she must energetically object to that idea. She deplored specialisation, but some specialisation was indispensable. When she wished for information on the work of the Museums Office, for instance, she was obliged to refer to M. Destrée, in the same way as M. Destrée referred to Mme Curie on the question of scientific bibliography.

The Director should be surrounded by collaborators, of whom some would be able to work in the department of scientific bibliography and others would be qualified to work in the literary department. Unquestionably, there were two main divisions—Arts and Literature on the one hand, and Science on the other. Mme Curie was therefore ready to adopt any method which might be suggested if the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was formally opposed to the idea of creating Sections. She insisted, however, that the text of the report should not seem to admit the uselessness of what had been done up to the present. She thought that a text might be drawn up in the following sense:

"Experience having shown that the present division into Sections is too rigid, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes to replace it by a more elastic division in certain services."

The problem of the division of activities was extremely delicate. In the laboratory which Mme Curie directed, each time a group broke up it was at once necessary to reinstate it and to bring about a certain balance. The new rules should be given all the elasticity possible without being arbitrary.

Sir Frank HEATH thought that the Committee was faced with the fundamental difficulty of intellectual co-operation. In an international meeting, so many particular points of view were represented that it was impossible to reach agreement on a formula likely to obtain general acceptance.

In general, these administrative problems were approached either from a philosophical point of view or from a practical point of view. Rightly or wrongly, the Committee of Enquiry had adopted the practical point of view. In the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, numerous divergencies which were impossible to reconcile had just arisen, and Sir Frank Heath considered that the Committee should not endeavour to draw up a formula. A Director had just been appointed, and all the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation agreed that he should be allowed to work without hindrance at his task. Sir Frank Heath therefore proposed that it be left to the Director, guided by the advice and suggestions of the Committee of Directors, to organise the staff of the Institute in accordance with the task to be undertaken.

The CHAIRMAN wished, nevertheless, to endeavour to discover a formula which would be inspired by many of the ideas expressed by Mme Curie. It seemed to him that the expression, "a more elastic division of work according to needs", would best correspond with what the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desired. It would be left to the Director and the Executive Committee to propose a scheme of organisation in accordance with that formula.

M. DESTRÉE proposed to say that, although the officials of the Institute would be specially entrusted with the study of certain questions (science, arts, university) they must at any time be at the disposal of the Director in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Committee.

M. DE REYNOLD proposed the following text :

“ The division of work and the distribution of the staff shall be made with a view to the carrying out of the scheme of work, any rigid system being avoided in the internal organisation of the Institute.”

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that there was always a minimum of structure and bureaucracy which could not be avoided. He could accept the Chairman's formula or that of M. de Reynold, but on condition that the text adopted was not given too rigorous a character.

The passage relating to the abolition of the Sections was omitted from the report of the Committee of Enquiry, the second paragraph of which would be constituted by the text of M. de Reynold.

4. ATTACHMENT OF THE STAFF TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

M. PAINLEVÉ could not accept the system proposed by the Committee of Enquiry, which was too simple to be applied to the present situation. Article 10 of the Statute stipulated that the financial administration of the Institute should be independent of that of the League of Nations. Complete assimilation of the staff was therefore impossible. If the League of Nations increased the salaries of its staff, it might very well happen that a similar increase would be incompatible with the financial resources of the Institute.

The SECRETARY stated that the Committee of Enquiry had requested the Secretariat to consult the Legal Section of the Secretariat in order to discover whether the assimilation of the staff was possible. The Legal Section had replied that there were numerous obstacles to that assimilation, that two distinct legal entities were in question, and that, on the other hand, this assimilation would involve a modification of the Convention setting up the Institute, which had been approved by French law. The Legal Section considered that the only possibility was to give the staff of the Institute a distinct Statute which reproduced that of the Secretariat as far as possible.

A second note of the Legal Section in regard to the idea of the more active intervention of the Secretary-General in the appointment of officials of the Institute stated that it would seem possible to adopt as a rule of conduct that, before any appointment or dismissal of an official of the Institute, the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors should henceforward in all cases hear the view of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who would act in an advisory capacity, or his delegate.

M. PAINLEVÉ was in agreement with these two texts relating to the legal consultation.

The Committee adopted this passage of the Committee of Enquiry's report, together with the formula proposed by the Legal Section of the Secretariat.

5. REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

In regard to the Secretary's proposal, *the Committee decided* to request the Executive Committee to draw up a text for the regulations at its next meeting and to ask the Secretariat to draw up a draft in agreement with the Legal Section of the League of Nations and the Legal Service of the Institute.

6. STATUTE.

Adopted without observations.

7. RELATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE INSTITUTE.

M. PAINLEVÉ was obliged to object to the new paragraphs 10 and 11 which the Committee proposed to add to the administrative regulations of the Institute. Thus, according to paragraph 10, the Secretary might forward to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a list of names from among which the Chairman would choose the experts for a particular Committee without a single name on that list having been accepted by the Director. The rights of the Director and the Secretary should be absolutely equal in this matter.

The SECRETARY asked that, in any case, it should be understood that the Director and the Secretary should try to reach agreement in advance, as they had always done up to the present.

M. PAINLEVÉ stated that it should be pointed out that, if they did not reach agreement, the two lists would be submitted to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. LUCHAIRE felt quite free to ask in all innocence why it was not the Director who was responsible for all the technical work of intellectual co-operation in the administrative field who should be instructed to make the proposals, subject to the right of the Secretary to submit objections if he had any.

The SECRETARY replied that the Secretary was the administrative agent of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whose Chairman alone was qualified to make proposals. He suggested the following formula: "On the proposal of the Secretary in agreement with the Director . . ."

M. PAINLEVÉ could accept this formula if it were clearly understood that the proposals forwarded to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would also include those of the Director's proposals which had not been accepted by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative. In the event of disagreement, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would settle the difference.

M. PAINLEVÉ added that the enumeration in the proposal in paragraph II of the correspondence to be carried on by the Secretariat was somewhat disquieting, for it was so general and complete that it seemed that it would be impossible for the Institute ever to correspond. Why had not the *status quo* been maintained?

The SECRETARY would accept any proposal in that sense on condition that it be understood that every time an important question concerning the relations between the Institute and the Governmental authorities arose, the Secretariat of the League of Nations would be kept informed. Any omission in this connection would be likely to give rise to great difficulties. It should not be forgotten that the Director of the Institute was a high official. On his travels and in writing he indirectly bound the League of Nations, above all in the eyes of a public which was not very familiar with the legal relations between the Institute and the League of Nations. The passage to which M. Painlevé objected could be omitted, and a text drawn up in conformity with Article 5 of the administrative regulations.

M. PAINLEVÉ recognised that the Secretary should be kept informed of all important correspondence. In addition, if this correspondence led to action, the Committee of Directors and the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be consulted. Subject to this reservation, he saw only advantages to be gained by maintaining the *status quo* and could accept the formula proposed by the Secretary.

M. Rocco proposed the following formula:

"The Secretariat shall be informed of any correspondence that the Institute, under its Statutes, may be authorised to carry on with Governmental and administrative authorities."

This formula was adopted.

8. PUBLICATIONS.

9. BUDGET.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that these two sections appeared in the report only by way of example, and that the details could be left to the Executive Committee in collaboration with the Director.

M. PAINLEVÉ stated that, in view of the considerable importance of the proposed reductions it was impossible to refrain from discussing these two sections.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

EIGHTH MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 28th, 1930, at 10 a.m.

410. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE.

Apologising for the fact that he was obliged to leave Geneva and to return to Rome, where a Cabinet Council had been called to deal with the recent catastrophe, M. Rocco asked the Chairman to be good enough to open the discussion, if possible, on the composition of the Executive Committee.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked whether the principle of the Executive Committee should not first be ratified by the Council.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee's decisions were only provisional.

M. PAINLEVÉ emphasised the delicate nature of the choice of members of the Executive Committee. Would it not be necessary to look among the countries not represented on the Committee for persons who could sit on the Executive Committee? Could the Committee

take so rapid a decision without giving the members time to reflect on the necessary appointments? Doubtless, it was only a question of the addition of three members to the Committee of Directors; but that was, nevertheless, a sufficiently important question for the reason which he had just stated. Complaints had been made to him that the Committee had selected the new Director of the Institute too quickly; that there had been no notice, in France in particular, of the existence of the vacancy; and that, owing to that fact, there had not been an opportunity to put forward candidates.

Was it necessary to select these three additional members immediately? Would it not be better to consider the question at leisure, particularly in regard to the countries not represented either on the Committee or on the Committee of Directors, or represented only on the Committee? M. Painlevé feared that an immediate appointment might appear somewhat hurried.

Mlle BONNEVIE supported M. Rocco's proposal. It was for the Committee, in the first place, to nominate the members of the Executive Committee, the more so in that the session only lasted for a few days. Even if these members could not be appointed officially before the Council had adopted the principle of the existence of the Executive Committee, the Committee could come to an agreement on the names to be suggested.

Moreover, the necessary elements could be found within the compass of the Committee of Directors and the Committee of Enquiry for recommending a certain number of names, and the present composition of those two bodies could be adopted as a point of departure for future appointments, so that there would be no difficulty in taking a decision immediately. On the other hand, these appointments were only made for a year. Within three years from now, the composition of the Committee would have to be changed, and, consequently, changes would also have to be made in the composition of the Executive Committee. If certain nations could not now be represented on the Executive Committee, it would be possible later, as places became vacant.

M. DE REYNOLD had intended to make the same proposal as M. Rocco. In his view, it was most important to constitute, as rapidly as possible, the organs necessary to the working of the Institute. A year had already been lost. If a decision concerning the Executive and Directors' Committee were again delayed, there was no knowing for how long the question would be adjourned, since it was not known when the plenary Committee and the Governing Body would meet again. Advantage should be taken of the present opportunity. Doubtless, there would be criticisms, but that would be the case whatever solution was adopted. Criticisms should be set aside and the Committee should adopt the point of view of intellectual co-operation rather than an outside point of view.

The dominating element in the choice of members of the Executive Committee was that they should, so far as possible, be familiar with the affairs of intellectual co-operation, without which knowledge the Committee would be faced with another difficulty which would be quite considerable.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that, if it were simply a question of discussing the composition of the Executive and Directors' Committee, and in that connection of considering a certain number of points of principle, not only had he no objection, but he completely supported such an exchange of views, especially in view of the imminent departure of M. Rocco. He did not wish, however, that this exchange of views, should prejudice the question whether the three additional members should be chosen immediately.

M. DESTRÉE supported M. Rocco's proposal. It would be very useful to appoint the members of the Executive Committee without loss of time, but the Committee should not think that its task was then at an end. It would be too rudimentary a procedure to refer everything to the Executive Committee. There were a certain number of points which should be settled by the Committee as soon as possible in view of their urgency.

The CHAIRMAN thought that, if the question were examined in detail, it would be seen that there was in reality no disagreement on nearly all the points under discussion. For instance, Professor Einstein was actually a member of the Committee of Directors, but, in fact, he was replaced by Dr. Krüss. Professor Einstein had indicated his intention to retire, and had proposed that Mme. Curie should be appointed in his place. The Chairman did not know whether Mme. Curie should be considered as representing France or Poland, but he was sure that she had the confidence of the whole world. If this were agreed, the Committee would be composed of M. Casares, M. de Reynold, M. Rocco, M. Destrée and Mme. Curie.

There remained the question of the three additional members. As Dr. Krüss had always been a member of the Committee of Directors, the Chairman thought that he should continue, the more so in that he had been a member of the Committee of Enquiry, and it seemed at this moment that the Committee of Enquiry ought to be represented on the Executive Committee with a view to the carrying out of the reforms which it had drawn up. For the same reason, Sir Frank Heath should be one of the two other additional members. In regard to the third post, various names could be suggested. The Chairman would tentatively like to suggest that, when M. Oprescu left the Secretariat, he should be invited to attend the Executive Committee, at least at the beginning, in view of his great and detailed knowledge of the whole organisation.

At the same time, it should be remembered that M. Oprescu still belonged to the Secretariat.

M. DE REYNOLD was in entire agreement with this suggestion.

M. Rocco also approved the fundamental ideas which had inspired the Chairman in drawing up his list. It was obvious that the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors should be composed of the persons who were most familiar with intellectual co-operation and, from that point of view, the members of the Committee of Enquiry should be approached. On the other hand, it was the right and duty of those members, from the point of view of a fair allocation of responsibility, to carry out the work which they had conceived.

M. Rocco added that he regretted that Mlle. Bonnevie, who had contributed so efficaciously to the work of the Committee of Enquiry, would not form part of the Executive Committee, but he understood that it was she herself who had made that request. The whole Committee could not fail to express its gratitude for her co-operation in the Committee of Enquiry and in the work of reorganisation of intellectual co-operation in general.

M. CASARES supported M. Rocco's remarks.

The CHAIRMAN said that he very cordially accepted M. Rocco's remarks as complementing his own observations.

M. PAINLEVÉ stated that, for his part, he could not hurriedly take a decision on a choice of such importance which would bind the whole future of the Institute. Countries which up to the present time had remained entirely outside intellectual co-operation were to be left on one side—Yugoslavia, Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, the countries of Latin America, etc. Questions arose in that connection which should be very carefully examined. M. Painlevé had the greatest respect for the names cited by the Chairman, but, even if it were only a question of appointment for one year, that represented an important period and, to some extent, would unquestionably bind the future.

Mlle BONNEVIE thanked M. Rocco warmly for his appreciation of the work which she had been able to do for the Committee of Enquiry. Though the experience which she had been able to acquire in working with her colleagues had been so valuable, it was impossible for her to continue to collaborate. She lived very far from Geneva: it took four days to get there and back. Her scientific work suffered and, if she were unable to continue to be a member of the plenary Committee, it would be still more [difficult to take part in the Executive Committee, which would meet so frequently.

In regard to the question itself, she considered that the persons who were already on the Committee of Directors were too intimately connected with the work of the Committee to be excluded from the Executive Committee. In regard to the third additional member, the question could be left open for fuller examination.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that he did not agree with his colleague, the Chairman of the Governing Body, on the question of principle which the latter had just raised. The problem of the representation of Yugoslavia, Greece, the countries of Latin America, etc., was very important, and it should be considered at the proper time, now the immediate task was the reorganisation of the Institute. For that reorganisation, persons who were not familiar with the work of intellectual co-operation could not be called upon when there were at hand persons highly qualified in that connection, having studied the present scheme in all its details.

M. Rocco emphasised the interest of the question raised by M. Painlevé. It was necessary for the Chairman to look upon the matter from the point of view of competence in selecting the members of the Executive Committee, and, in that connection the names of the members of the Committee of Enquiry, in particular, suggested themselves. So far as M. Painlevé was concerned, the choice should enable the greatest possible satisfaction to be given to the countries not represented on the plenary Committee. Both these points of view could be supported, and it seemed possible to reconcile them. In regard to the composition of the Executive and Directors' Committee it seemed to M. Rocco that the persons should be chosen who were best able to carry out the functions of such a Committee. In particular, it was the duty of those who had drawn up the scheme to give a hand in carrying it out.

In regard to the very serious question of the countries not represented on the plenary Committee, it should be remembered that the latter had always endeavoured to increase its scope more and more. Thus, in regard to Asia, there was now really excellent representation, thanks to the collaboration of nationals from Japan, India and, shortly, from China. For Latin America it would also be very useful to increase the scope of collaboration beyond the Committee's two eminent colleagues, M. de Castro and M. Cornejo. The importance of the South American continent suggested that its representation on the Committee should be increased. Apart from the great Powers, it would be desirable also to increase the European representation so far as Greece, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Denmark, etc., were concerned; but that would not change the terms of the question at present before the Committee—that was to say, the composition of the Executive and Directors' Committee, which should include persons very familiar with intellectual co-operation; for, apart from that, the activity of these two bodies would not be efficacious.

In these circumstances, the Committee could make a recommendation that the plenary Committee should be increased by a few members—two or three, for instance—while for the Executive and Directors' Committee the criterion set up by the Chairman should be accepted.

M. Rocco did not wish to speak of himself, but the choice made among the members of the Committee seemed to him excellent. In particular, it was very satisfactory that the two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee would serve on the Executive Committee. As regards the members chosen outside the Committee, it was quite natural to select those who had taken part in the Committee of Enquiry, which had worked most conscientiously and had made contributions of the first order to the work of the Committee. Everyone knew with what authority and

efficacy Sir Frank Heath had collaborated with the Committee of Enquiry. Dr. Krüss's vigour of mind and his practical sense had been known to every one for a long time. In addition, a German was obviously needed, since Professor Einstein could not take part in the work.

Finally, in regard to the third place, as M. Roland-Marcel could no longer attend, it should be remembered that he had worked with the members of the Committee of Enquiry in the most cordial manner and with the greatest authority, presiding over its work in a practical spirit and with the greatest competence. M. Roland-Marcel deserved that the Committee should not separate without publicly thanking him. At the same time, his present duties would not permit him to serve on the Executive Committee, and M. Rocco found the Chairman's proposal to appoint M. Oprescu to that post when he ceased to belong to the Secretariat to be excellent. No one had greater knowledge than he of intellectual co-operation, and everyone had known for many years with what goodwill and competence this man had worked, who was not only an intellectual but also a scholar, since he had just been appointed to the Chair of the History of Art at the University of Bucharest. As Roumania was not counted among what were called the great Powers, in this connection also the choice was justified.

The considerations put forward by M. Painlevé deserved every attention. Something should be done to give satisfaction to the countries not represented on the Committee. Appointments to the Executive Committee were made for one year only, and with time, when a practical stage had in a sense been passed through the representatives of other countries could, if necessary, also be appointed to the Executive Committee. For the moment, it was advisable to appeal to those persons who had both the necessary competence and also a right of seniority.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked when the plenary Committee would be renewed.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE replied that it should be in July 1931, but it was for the Council to take a decision in this matter. It seemed to him that it would not be practical to make a total change all at once. Personally, it would seem to him to be better, for instance, to change five members of the Committee in six months, five others in 1932 and five in 1933.

M. PAINLEVÉ proposed, then, either to leave the question entirely open until after the Council's decision in regard to the regularity of the Executive Committee and to put forward the session of the plenary Committee next year, or, if this proposal was not approved, to authorise the continuation, absolutely provisionally, of the powers of the members of the Committee of Enquiry, who would work temporarily as the members of the Executive Committee. That should not in any way bind the future, but it should be understood that the various questions of principle would remain entirely open.

On this occasion, he urged that Professor Einstein should be good enough to retain his present post; for, even when he was not regularly present, his personal contribution compensated for his absence. M. Painlevé therefore asked that the three members who had formed part of the Committee of Enquiry should be those to be provisionally added to the present Committee of Directors as the Chairman suggested, and urged that Professor Einstein should retain the functions he had accepted.

These were only essentially provisional measures, the question of the Executive Committee remaining entirely open so far as the considerations which he had raised were concerned. In particular, the place of M. Roland-Marcel, who would be unable to take part in the discussions of the Executive Committee, would remain open.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE believed that it was in its session in May 1931 that the Council would deal with the composition of the Committee. He thought it would not be possible to discuss it at the sessions of September 1930 and January 1931.

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked if it was not customary for the plenary Committee to have before it a proposal for the composition of the Committee of Directors, and whether there was not a rotation of members of that Committee.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE replied that, in practice, the same members had always been re-elected, so that the question of replacing them had not arisen.

The CHAIRMAN understood that Mlle. Bonnevie intended to retire.

Mlle. BONNEVIE replied that she was not a member of the Committee of Directors. She added that M. Painlevé's proposal would leave the situation confused, but what was necessary, in particular, for the coming years was a clear situation in regard to the members of the Executive Committee. The latter would have to put into operation the new organisation, so that they should be able to sit with full authority and full responsibility. Their position would be very difficult if they had to consider themselves as appointed only provisionally. Consequently, it was essential to know immediately the names of the members of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors who would sit this year, it being understood that they would not have the right to send substitutes.

Mlle. Bonnevie's proposal was practically the same as that of M. Painlevé, except that the members of the Committee of Directors would sit with the full responsibility and full authority necessary for the task which they would have to accomplish.

M. DE REYNOLD very much appreciated the spirit of goodwill and conciliation of M. Painlevé's proposal. At the same time, quite sincerely and for the reasons stated by Mlle. Bonnevie, he could not accept it. Matters had been provisional for too long. He very greatly

feared that, if the Committee did not take immediate and complete decisions, the reform of the Institute would be compromised. That consideration was sufficiently important to dominate the other aspects of the problem.

M. Painlevé's observations raised a question of principle, that of internationality, which was absolute but which could not be applied integrally in the development of the work of intellectual co-operation. Special initiation should be demanded from all those who formed part of the Executive and Directors' Committee, and the appointment of uninitiated persons should be excluded. The Committee had a right and a duty to demand a certain standard, without which it would be impossible to accept a position involving very important responsibilities and demanding a greater effort than did the work of the plenary Committee. To have reached that standard, those concerned must have passed through the plenary Committee, the Committees of Experts, etc. It was advisable to be very clear on this question of method and to observe it strictly.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Committee could only make provisional appointments—in the first place, because its mandate was about to come to an end, and, secondly, because the whole of the present system would have to come before the Council.

M. PAINLEVÉ was completely in agreement. The appointments proposed would be provisional and the Committee could not do otherwise. The decision which was about to be taken—in his opinion, too quickly—should not create a precedent, and he personally considered as untouched the questions of principle which he had raised. For instance, in regard to questions of nationality, there were two English members in the Chairman and Sir Frank Heath. Did the Committee agree to have two members of the same nationality in the Executive Committee?

M. Painlevé admitted that, under force of circumstances and called upon unexpectedly, the Committee might provisionally appoint the members of the Executive and Directors' Committee; but at the next session of the Committee it should not be possible, on the basis of that fact, to pass over objections of principle and to consider them as settled. He insisted that these questions of principle should remain absolutely open in view of the serious discussions which would take place at the next session of the Committee. It was therefore understood that nothing would be changed in regard to that part of the Committee of Enquiry composed of persons from outside the Committee who would be added to the Committee of Directors to form the Executive Committee—that was to say, Dr. Krüss, Sir Frank Heath, and M. Roland-Marcel, who would come when he could, would be retained.

The CHAIRMAN said that M. Painlevé's remarks would appear in the Minutes.

Mlle BONNEVIE observed that M. Roland-Marcel had stated that he would be unable to attend. As he would not be permitted to delegate a substitute, it would be necessary to appoint a new member. She asked that no appointment to the Executive Committee should be made until after the matter had been officially referred to the members of the plenary Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said that that could be done, if necessary, in writing.

M. PAINLEVÉ was not in favour of these suggestions. In order that the provisional nature of the present decisions should be indicated, he asked that there should be no change in regard to the Committee of Enquiry. If there were two German members and two English members, it was quite natural that there should also be two French members, one of whom would come when his affairs permitted.

Mlle BONNEVIE observed that it was understood that Mme Curie would sit on the Committee of Directors.

Mme CURIE stated that she did not wish to replace Professor Einstein if the latter could attend the Committee of Directors.

M. Rocco said that he would like to hear the complete list of the Executive (and Directors') Committee in order to see what was the difference in relation to the present situation. He noted, in particular, that M. Casares, who had taken part in the work of the Committee of Enquiry, would alone be excluded from the composition of the Committee of Directors.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that he did not know that M. Casares was not a member of the Committee of Directors. His colleague should be added to the list.

M. CASARES explained that, in view of certain changes in the Committee of Directors as a result of resignations, his name had been mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in those circumstances, it would be necessary to make a change in the Committee of Directors. At present, it was composed of M. Destrée, M. de Reynold, M. Rocco and himself, and Professor Einstein, who up to the present had been represented by Dr. Krüss, who would join the Executive Committee as a member of the Committee of Enquiry. Professor Einstein would be replaced by Mme Curie.

Mme CURIE repeated that she particularly did not wish to replace Professor Einstein if there was any possibility whatever of his attending the Committee of Directors.

Professor EINSTEIN stated that he would be delighted if he could be replaced by Mme Curie. In his opinion, this would be very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Chairman of the plenary Committee and the Chairman of the Governing Body were *ex-officio* members of the Executive (and Directors') Committee, in addition to the number of members provided. He therefore asked M. Casares to take his place.

The Committee of Directors would be composed as follows : Mme Curie, M. Casares, M. Destrée, M. de Reynold and M. Rocco. He asked whether Mr. Vernon Kellogg wished to remain on the Committee of Directors.

M. PAINLEVÉ suggested that Mr. Vernon Kellogg should have the option of being either an effective member of the Committee of Directors or an observer.

Mr. Vernon KELLOGG stated that, personally, he did not wish his name to appear in the list. He could not attend the meetings of the Committee of Directors, and he did not think it would be possible to find in America any person who would agree to take the journey to Europe four times a year for these meetings.

M. ROCCO thought that, in Mr. Vernon Kellogg's absence, the presence of the Chairman of the plenary Committee and Sir Frank Heath would ensure the satisfactory representation of the great Anglo-Saxon countries.

The CHAIRMAN added that, in addition to the Committee of Directors, the Executive Committee would include Sir Frank Heath, Dr. Krüss and M. Roland-Marcel. Finally, the possibility of substitution would be abolished.

Mlle BONNEVIE said that it should be clearly stated that the Committee agreed that the Executive Committee, even though it was appointed only provisionally and had no official character, should be requested to carry out the work of putting into working order the organs provided for by the Committee.

CHAPTER VI. — THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE; ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA (*continuation*).

8. PUBLICATIONS.

Mlle BONNEVIE asked for the adjournment of the question of the *lists of notable books*, which would come up again when the report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography was considered.

M. DE REYNOLD made the same proposal in regard to the question of the Ibero-American classics which had been considered by the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he entirely agreed with M. Castro's observation—namely, that, if a contract had been made in connection with which work had been started, a very bad impression would be created if the contract were allowed to lapse.

M. DESTRÉE explained that what had surprised the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts was to learn that there was a contract. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, it was quite natural that the Institute should give the help for which it had been asked, should put the initiators of the proposal into touch with publishers, etc., but without involving itself in the question from the financial point of view and so become, in a sense, the bankers of the transaction. The members of the Sub-Committee were unanimous in deploring this undertaking.

On the other hand, the name of the real initiators of the collection did not appear, but only that of the Institute, which might involve the Institute in a certain moral responsibility for the choice of authors, the quality of the translation, etc. A contract existed, and it should be carried out ; but the Committee of Enquiry had had to consider how it had been concluded, and the way in which that had been done seemed somewhat unfortunate.

M. DE REYNOLD proposed that the discussion of this question be adjourned until the Committee discussed the report of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts.

M. SUSTA wondered whether it was really essential to abolish the review *Intellectual Co-operation*, and whether it would not be preferable to replace it by a small quarterly publication. Communications concerning intellectual co-operation went to the National Committees, and in the present state of affairs, there was hardly anyone except the Chairman and the Secretary of the National Committee to read them. As however the necessity for propaganda had been recognised, it would be desirable to continue a quarterly publication containing only those communications which it was desirable to circulate.

Professor Susta took this opportunity of referring to his previous observation in regard to a guide containing information on the more important institutions of intellectual co-operation. His colleague, M. Destrée, had drawn attention to the excellent book which would shortly appear in Germany ; but this work related only to the work of intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations, whilst, in M. Susta's view, it would be very useful to give the public an account of what was done in general in intellectual co-operation in the sphere of the mind.

The preparation of this guide could easily be carried out by means of a card index at the Institute.

M. DE REYNOLD considered that, if a review were published, every possible chance of success should be assured for it. If the review had not succeeded, it was in the first place because its title was both too special and too vague and, above all, because it required larger funds than were available. Sacrifices seemed to be indispensable, and the Committee of Enquiry, which would have liked to save many things, had considered it necessary to sacrifice certain publications, of which this was one.

M. SUSTA said that he had in view simply a bulletin.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, under that form, his colleague's proposal deserved consideration. At the same time, he asked that it be adjourned for the moment.

The CHAIRMAN approved this remark. The question should be examined by the Executive Committee.

M. PAINLEVÉ supported M. Susta's proposal. There was a great difference between issuing a quarterly publication and discontinuing it purely and simply. It might be hoped that sufficient resources would shortly be available to continue the review, for the new decisions were such as to remove the reasons for the present state of affairs and to increase the possibility of there being greater resources available. It would be more difficult to bring a dead review to life than to publish more frequently a quarterly review reduced in size. He therefore asked the Executive Committee not to take decisive measures in regard to the discontinuation of the review.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a change in the form of the review could be considered.

M. GALLIÉ stated that intellectual organisations needed to be kept informed by means of liaison organs. It might be that the present doctrinal review should undergo considerable modification, but the Executive Committee should keep in mind the idea of a quarterly bulletin.

The Committee of Enquiry had recommended a "list of international meetings of an intellectual character", but this list would have to be published periodically. This suggestion might be joined to the idea of the publication of a bulletin, and information added in regard to the life of intellectual co-operation. The whole might be combined in a quarterly bulletin, which would be very welcome to the whole intellectual world.

M. DE REYNOLD agreed.

M. PAINLEVÉ drew attention to the success of the two first handbooks published by the Institute on the instructions of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights. Other handbooks were in view—in particular, one on the revision of the Berne Conventions. Not only should these publications not be stopped, but they should be encouraged.

M. DESTRÉE considered that the review *Intellectual Co-operation* was much too heavy, and that success could not be hoped for in that direction. He was, therefore, of opinion that the review should be discontinued, though he bore in mind the observations of Professor Susta and M. Gallié. This kind of information—for it was no longer a question of articles—had already been organised by the Institute in the form of a little yellow book. The idea could be taken up again, and it could be considered whether it was worth the expense. The review was very costly and, in addition, occupied almost the whole time of an official of the Institute. A simple bulletin of information could be drawn up by means of cuttings without the need for a special editor.

M. Painlevé's observation was quite justified. The authors' right was a right which developed constantly and it was necessary to take advantage of the time available before the meeting at Brussels in 1935 of the next International Diplomatic Conference to put together the international information which the Institute might be able to collect in this matter. To summarise, M. Destrée was of opinion that the review in its present form should be discontinued, that the possibility of an information bulletin should be considered, and that publications having in view the International Diplomatic Conference of 1935 should be continued. Finally, he proposed that the list of notable books should be discontinued. It had given no results and had simply given rise to criticisms.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the advisability of adopting a definitive decision as soon as possible. A certain obligation *vis-à-vis* the subscribers was involved when a review or a periodical publication was started and subscriptions were received. Since the Secretary had been dealing with intellectual co-operation, the Institute's review had had at least four entirely different aspects. He wondered whether, before taking a definitive decision, it would not be advisable to ask a small Committee to deal with this special question, to submit a report, and, if it reached a conclusion, to maintain it at least for some years.

The CHAIRMAN said that these various observations would be referred to the Executive Committee, which would see what should be done.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that there were 260 subscribers to the review. That figure was not very high, but it should be remembered that the same efforts had not been made in regard to this review as for, *Mousson*, in respect of which an appeal had been made to all the persons who had received free copies.

The review consisted of three parts. The first was of a general and doctrinal character, of which M. Luchaire did not greatly approve. The second contained studies in intellectual co-operation, usually by officials of the Institute, which might be of real interest to the public. The third and most important related to international intellectual exchanges. That work could not be done alone. The Sections—and if they were abolished the situation would be still more difficult—provided rough material. The Documentation Service did the same, so that even the modest bulletin in question could not be prepared without the active intervention of an official.

M. DE REYNOLD was of opinion, like the Chairman, that the details of the question should be referred to the Executive Committee.

9. BUDGET.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, for reasons of health, he would be unable to attend the afternoon meeting. He asked whether he could submit immediately a short statement on the budget.

M. DESTRÉE urged that M. de Reynold should be heard.

The chapter on the budget raised a series of questions. In particular, it would be useful to know exactly what was the idea of the Committee of Enquiry in regard to the four principal secretaries of the Institute, and how these four officials would be allotted. Here, again, the question of Sections arose.

M. DE REYNOLD would refrain from dealing with the various questions which might be raised in connection with this section of the report. However, the budget had been studied by a delegation of the Committee of Enquiry, one of the members of which, Dr. Krüss, was more qualified than himself to give financial explanations. He wished simply to put forward a certain number of proposals.

In the first place, the Committee of Enquiry had based the budget on an amount of which it was absolutely certain and which it had even slightly under-estimated for the simple reasons of common sense and prudence. The Institute was sure of receiving 3 million French francs. How could that sum be employed for the best without discounting an essentially uncertain future? The Committee of Enquiry had been careful that the number of officials should not increase indefinitely, a common tendency of any bureaucratic institution, though nobody's fault. The situation was somewhat disquieting, since out of the three millions two were absorbed by salaries, and out of these two millions more than one-half went to the salaries for administrative services.

M. de Reynold had never ceased to object to this system since 1926. It had seemed to the Committee of Enquiry that the only thing to do was to put an official limit to salaries which could not be exceeded, it being understood that there would be a grant estimated at 2 million French francs.

The Committee of Enquiry had also been anxious to put the Institute in a position to work more efficaciously at intellectual co-operation itself. That was why, in the second part of the budget, it had fixed certain sums which should be employed exclusively for certain purposes without any possibility of transfer—for instance, work in connection with intellectual co-operation. A very right and sensible idea which originally came from the first Chairman of the Committee, M. Bergson, had been adopted. The Institute should not simply work by itself, but should make others work if it desired to ensure real radiation. To make intellectual co-operation work, the necessary means should be available. If they had been available, the position of the Institute would obviously have been very much better.

Those were the two main principles to be kept in mind in the examination of the budget—namely, (1) a limitation within a given budget of the sum allocated to salaries, in order to prevent a continual increase in the number of officials; (2) certain sums which could be employed exclusively for definite purposes in order that the Institute might at any moment remember that it was there for the work of intellectual co-operation, and not, as it were, to be absorbed in itself.

It went without saying that this budget was established for a sum of 3 million French francs, and that, when this sum was increased, the budget would have to be altered; but it should then be altered in accordance with the principles on which the Committee of Enquiry had based the financial reorganisation.

In regard to the other points, among them the very important question of the officials, especially those of the first and second categories, M. de Reynold asked Dr. Krüss to be good enough to give a complementary explanation.

Dr. KRÜSS considered that the budget was at the heart of the report. This part of the text could be considered from two points of view; either financial questions were the conclusion of the other parts of the report or the other parts, more or less theoretical, were the conclusion of the budget. These two points of view were justified in the sense that there was a close and definite interdependence between the budget and the other parts of the report. M. de Reynold had already pointed out that the Committee of Enquiry was faced with a fixed budget and it had started from that basis, taking the view that it should do, not theoretical but practical work.

The question of what might happen in future if a higher budget were available had been left entirely open. At the same time, Dr. Krüss did not think he would be wanting in discretion if he stated that at one of the meetings of the Committee of Enquiry he had asked the Chairman,

M. Roland-Marcel, what was the attitude of the French Government in regard to increasing the Institute's budget. Discussions had taken place in the French Parliament, during which it had been mentioned that there were still important countries which had not yet shown their interest in intellectual co-operation by making a grant to the Institute. It had seemed to result from the words of the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, M. Roland-Marcel, that his reply was to some extent authorised. M. Roland-Marcel had replied that the French Government had no such increase in view; but that, if the proposal for reorganisation were carried out, and if precise requests for an increase in the budget arose from it, the French Government would be prepared to do everything in its power to give satisfaction, so far as possible, in connection with such increases.

Nevertheless, in its proposals, the Committee of Enquiry had simply drawn up a budget on the basis of the fixed amount of the present budget. There was, in the first place, expenditure which could hardly be altered—establishment expenses, office expenses, telephone, etc. Then came the unforeseen expenses, which were not less indispensable, and, finally, the expenses pertaining to the staff, credits for travelling, meetings, work, publications, etc. Those parts of the budget relating to the staff and to the latter expenses constituted the vital point, the moving force of the whole of the organisation.

In regard to the staff, M. de Reynold had already explained that the Committee of Enquiry proposed to limit the sum allocated in the budget to salaries. In making this sum a little less than half three millions, the Committee of Enquiry proposed to increase individual salaries. There were, therefore, two reasons for the reduction of the staff from 96 to about 35—namely, (1) the limitation of that part of the budget reserved for salaries, and (2) the increase of individual salaries.

In regard to the necessity for increased salaries, the Committee of Enquiry had adopted the idea that it was dealing with an international Institute. It should be recognised that the Director of the Institute, M. Luchaire, had devoted a great part of his efforts to building up the international character of the Institute, and Dr. Krüss willingly recognised this part of this activity. At the same time, M. Luchaire had been up against a difficulty. If it were desired to indicate the international character of an institution, that character should also be reproduced in the composition of the staff. That had been possible so far as the somewhat small number of higher officials was concerned; but financial interests had not made possible the payment of large salaries to persons from abroad, so that for the rest of the staff the Institute had not really had an international character. The necessity for marking that character involved an increase in salaries above the general level customary in the country in which the Institute was situated, and Dr. Krüss believed that objections of the same kind were encountered at the Secretariat of the League at Geneva.

On the other hand, the Committee of Enquiry considered that, particularly in regard to the Director, whose salary might seem excessive, it should be borne in mind that, after seven years' service, it was necessary to choose another Director, who would be English, American, etc., but not French. Taking into consideration conditions operating in regard to salaries in the various countries, England, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Germany, etc., the Committee had reached the figure proposed in its report. The question arising in the case of the Director also arose in practice in regard to his first and second collaborators. That was why the Committee would find in that part of the report salaries which were somewhat high in comparison with the present situation.

In regard to the 500,000 francs set aside for travelling expenses, meetings, work, etc., the Institute should be given greater liberty and assured liberty in regard to meetings of experts and contributions to special work. Those were just the two items in the budget which had suffered most up to the present and which, owing to their reduction to low figures, were most harmful to the main activity of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Dr. Krüss did not wish to repeat Sir Frank Heath's observations, which, moreover, expressed the unanimous feeling of the Committee of Enquiry—that the real work of the Institute should be, not only to attract interest from outside, but also to create activity outside, and that, in this connection, funds were indispensable.

Moreover, the amount of 300,000 francs provided for meetings of experts also related to the international character of the Institute. Without the necessary means for calling on experts of other countries, the Institute had been obliged to have recourse to the experts on the spot. Dr. Krüss knew that in this matter, regarding which the decisions were divided between the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute, all possible efforts had been made to give these meetings of experts an international character.

At the same time, it appeared, from a very interesting list prepared by the Institute on meetings of experts which had taken place during the past year, that there had been twenty-nine French experts, fourteen German, twelve British, ten Italian, nine Polish, eight Swiss, etc. In this case also, as in the case of the staff, a certain preponderance of the French element could be noted, which was, moreover, quite justified when the budgetary conditions of the Institute were taken into account; but, if it were desired to do something to encourage the collaboration and the goodwill of other nations, the necessary means should be provided.

In conclusion, Dr. Krüss stated that, for the Committee of Enquiry the two items in question, 300,000 francs and 500,000 francs, were the essential parts of the budget, and any other organisation should have regard to that fact.

M. PAINLEVÉ reserved his right to make other observations later. For the moment, he would reply to a remark of Dr. Krüss's relating to the French Government's grant. M. Painlevé had always been very concerned with this question, and he had always used his influence so far as possible to obtain an increase. When he had been in the French Government, he wanted

to ask for an increase of 500,000 francs and he had obtained from the Government a decision to ask Parliament to vote an additional million. He had also been authorised to make that known officially to the Committee. Meanwhile, certain deplorable polemics had broken out both at Geneva and in France, which had given rise to movements in general and Parliamentary opinion which made this decision inopportune. To-day, M. Painlevé had a firm hope that these polemics were entirely cleared up, that there remained and could remain nothing of them, and that the question could again be gone into successfully.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the whole Committee was glad to have heard this statement by M. Painlevé.

M. DESTREE confined himself for the moment to speaking on the same question. He was certain that the organisation of intellectual co-operation ought to work with the resources at its disposal. In his view, it was not dignified for the Committee to ask for money from anybody, especially from the French Government, whose original generosity should not be forgotten at this moment.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that the Committee of Enquiry had expressed exactly the same view as M. Destree. Before thinking of asking for money, the organisation of intellectual co-operation should prove that it deserved it, and that it could do something with the money given to it.

The CHAIRMAN said that everybody was in agreement on that principle. Nevertheless, the Committee was grateful to M. Painlevé for the anxiety which he had never ceased to show on behalf of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the help he had given to that work.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

NINTH MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 28th, 1930, at 3 p.m.

411. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study the Programme, Work and Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute (continuation).

BUDGET. — CONCLUSIONS.

M. PAINLEVÉ thought that the draft budget should be considered as an indication and should bind neither the Executive Committee nor the Committee of Directors. Subject to this reservation, he was prepared to approve it.

This draft provided for a reduction in the staff and the services of the Institute. All the members of the Committee agreed that a reduction was necessary, but M. Painlevé wished to warn his colleagues against the danger of going too far in that direction. According to the draft, the staff would consist of about twenty higher officials and twelve typists. That hardly seemed satisfactory as the normal basis of an Institute worthy of the name, and the suggestions of the Committee of Enquiry might have to be modified.

On the other hand, the Committee of Enquiry suggested the appointment of four principal secretaries with a salary of 90,000 francs. Those officials would not be put in charge of a definite service, but it was obvious that they would have certain duties in regard to which they would have to specialise more or less. That amounted to saying that certain divisions—flexible, it was true,—would, in the nature of things, be necessary. Here, again, M. Painlevé would not discuss the report further if the Committee of Enquiry's suggestions were considered as an indication and would agree to referring this question, purely and simply, to the Executive Committee, which would act for the best and would give its instructions to the future Director, who would take up office in 1931. Moreover, it was obvious that the Executive Committee should obtain the opinion of the new Director.

There remained one question which caused M. Painlevé some anxiety. Everyone was aware that the former administration of the Institute had been reproached with spending money uselessly and in too bureaucratic a manner. The Committee of Enquiry now proposed to give much higher salaries to the staff. If publicity were given to its proposals, the effect might be unfortunate. M. Painlevé also thought it wise to leave the Committee of Directors to take final decisions in regard to the salaries of the staff.

M. DESTREE approved the main outlines of the statements made by M. de Reynold and Dr. Krüss at the previous meeting, but completely supported the observations and proposals of M. Painlevé. He thought that the Committee should consider only as a suggestion the proposal to increase the salaries of the Director, the principal secretaries and the assistant secretaries. If when the sums available for the Institute had been verified it appeared necessary to fix the Director's salary at 100,000 francs and the salaries of the principal secretaries at 75,000 francs, he did not think the Executive Committee would have any objection. Subject to this reservation, he supported Dr. Krüss' observations.

On the other hand, the Committee of Enquiry had proposed and the Committee had agreed that there should no longer be Chiefs of Section or Assistant Chiefs of Section. They would be replaced by principal secretaries and assistant secretaries. Here, however, reality was stronger than theory. It could hardly be conceived that the Institute could have an absolutely interchangeable staff. Each of the principal officials should be entrusted with the study of particular questions.

M. Destrée could very well see one of the principal secretaries of the Institute—a Secretary-General of the Institute—dealing specially with administrative questions and able to replace the Director in his absence. Then there might be a principal secretary for scientific questions—from mathematics to the social sciences and questions concerning the universities—and a principal secretary for arts and letters. There would remain one principal secretary whose duties M. Destrée did not at present see very clearly.

M. Destrée would like to hear M. de Reynold's opinion on this point.

Henceforward, it should be stated clearly that the decision on all these questions could not be left either to the Executive Committee or to the new Director, who would not have sufficient experience. In view of the importance of the Museums Office, M. Destrée would see no objection to one of the principal secretaries being placed at the head of this Office. Naturally, all the principal secretaries should be at the disposal of the Director and should not, on the pretext of their specialisation, refuse to carry out any work which the latter asked of them. All that M. Destrée had said with regard to the principal secretaries applied to the assistant secretaries, who would, of necessity, also be more or less specialists.

Passing to the rest of the staff, M. Destrée thought that the idea of constituting a kind of central pool of shorthand-typists was particularly unfortunate. A typist could only give good service when she was accustomed not only to the ways of a person but also to a particular kind of document. He emphasised this point because he had had some experience in these matters. It never entered his mind to dictate work concerning arts or letters to his secretary, who dealt chiefly with legal matters and *vice versa*. As a general rule, M. Destrée would like a shorthand-typist to be attached to each principal secretary and to each assistant secretary. Moreover, it was advisable to leave the secretaries and assistant secretaries, and in particular the Director of the Institute, great latitude in these matters. They would see how best to use their collaborators.

In regard to the budget, M. Destrée fully approved the innovation which consisted, not only in devoting a certain sum of money to the Committees of Experts, but in reserving certain funds for outside work. Some work required the services of several persons, others were better done by one specialist. In the latter case, the Director should be able to request a qualified person, for instance, to draw up a preparatory report. At the same time, dangerous confusion should be avoided. M. Destrée saw in this item for work done outside the Institute the dedication of a principle which he had often defended—that of remuneration for intellectual work.

It was inadmissible that the Institute should ask for articles or for reports from certain persons without paying for them. On the other hand, it could not give subsidies to international associations. To make a practice of giving grants would be in the highest degree dangerous. All the international organisations needed money. If they learned that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had a certain sum available annually for making grants to associations they would come from a hundred leagues around. The Institute would be obliged to refuse a considerable number of requests, which would cause discontent, and, in view of its resources, it could only give very small grants to the associations whose requests were granted, which would cause ingratitude.

On the other hand, it had been agreed at the last meeting that the Museums Office would henceforward have some autonomy—in particular, financial autonomy. This year M. Destrée had put forward a definite financial proposal, and if he supported the proposal submitted by Dr. Krüss, it would be on condition that the sums allocated to the Museums Office should come from each credit concerned, as a deduction from the general budget of the Institute.

As a member of the Committee of Enquiry, Mlle BONNEVIE thought she could say that the budget submitted by the latter was not in any way absolute. It was intended as an example of the way in which the main principles adopted by the Committee of Enquiry might be applied in practice.

Mlle Bonnevie recognised that the principal secretaries should be more or less specialists. She considered as legitimate the creation of the posts of Secretary of the Institute, Secretary for Science, Secretary for Letters and Arts. She had no fixed opinion on the question whether the fourth should be a jurist or Secretary of the Museums Office. The Committee could deal with this question when it examined the report of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts. Perhaps the appointment of a fifth principal Secretary might be considered.

In regard to the pool of stenographers, Mlle Bonnevie was to a great extent in agreement with M. Destrée. The following phrase from the report, "Shorthand-typists, moreover, would not be attached to individual offices, but would all be in a central Pool", did not express very well the idea of the members of the Committee of Enquiry. Each of the principal officials should be able to count on one shorthand-typist who would be accustomed to the questions with which he was generally called upon to deal, but there would be a residue which would form the Pool. What the Committee of Enquiry desired, above all, was that the stenographers should know that they were at the disposal of the Director and that they were not engaged as secretaries to any particular person, or for any particular work.

The staff had seemed to M. Painlevé somewhat small, but this draft budget referred only to the permanent staff. The Committee of Enquiry felt that the permanent staff should

not be too considerable, but should form the scaffolding of an organisation which would to a great extent utilise the services of specialists from outside.

Moreover, there were a number of decisions to be taken in regard to the staff—for instance, on the maintenance of certain officials, or the appointment of new ones, which could not be taken in the present Committee. That duty should be left to the Director and the Committee of Directors. At the same time, the four principal Secretaries should be appointed by the plenary Committee or by the Governing Body.

Mlle Bonnevie added that the Director's intentions in regard to appointments should be forwarded to the Governing Body before a decision was taken.

M. DESTRÉE entirely supported Mlle Bonnevie's point of view.

Dr. KRÜSS wished to submit some observations, and was certain that he was interpreting Sir Frank Heath's view. He considered that the Director of the Institute was the chief expert of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but the Committee had not yet benefited from the collaboration of the new Director. In these circumstances, it would seem to be indispensable to refer a certain number of questions relating to the internal reorganisation of the Institute, even those which might appear of great importance, to the Executive Committee, which would naturally be in constant touch, with the Director.

On the other hand, Dr. Krüss emphasised the necessity for prudence in the division of work inside the Institute. It was necessary to avoid giving too permanent a character to certain divisions. Personally, he would prefer a division based rather on personal qualifications than on the work to be done. At the same time, he quite agreed with M. Destrée that a principal secretary should direct the Museums Office. In this connection, Dr. Krüss stated that the budget of the Museums Office should be drawn from the whole budget set out in the report.

Naturally, it would be wrong to make it known that funds were available at the Institute for making grants to international groups. If reference were made to grants, that could only mean subsidies to certain associations as well as to certain persons, but intended as remuneration for a definite piece of work. A recent example showed how this allocation of grants could be regarded. It had recently been decided to issue a second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, whose value has been recognised everywhere. The greater part of this work was done in Germany, and the German Government had stated that it would provide 5,000 Marks to assist this publication, if the Institute could on its side give an equivalent amount. Thus, grants from the Institute might very often enable it to obtain for its work grants from outside.

M. PAINLEVÉ wished to return to certain observations submitted by Dr. Krüss at the previous meeting. Some members of the Committee had understood from his observations that the French Government did not desire foreign Governments to make grants to the Institute. That was not the case.

These were the facts: certain Deputies in the Chamber had been astonished that foreign Governments did not make grants to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The French Government had made it known that it had no intention of demanding any grant, since it had undertaken to keep the Institute alive; but that, far from refusing grants, it would be glad to receive them.

In regard to the principal secretaries, M. Painlevé asked that it should be clearly understood that the Executive Committee would be quite free to arrange their work, taking into account the indications given by the Committee of Enquiry and the International Committee. It appeared to be more and more obvious that the matters with which the Institute was concerned should be divided among these principal secretaries. It would be advisable for one of the latter to have the title of Secretary of the Institute.

On the other hand, M. Painlevé noted with regret that it was sought to remove the question of intellectual rights from the programme of the Institute and to dispense with the service which dealt with that matter. In No. 5 of the Annex the column concerning the Working Plan might read:

“ The Committee is requested to summon a meeting with a view to reaching agreement on the division and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present, at which the following would be represented: (a) the Legal Section of the Secretariat; (b) the International Labour Office; (c) the International Institute of Private Law at Rome; (d) the International Bureaux at Berne, with the assistance of a qualified member of the Committee, an official of the Institute being present.”

That would seem to lead towards the transference of these enquiries to bodies other than the Institute. M. Painlevé pointed out, however, that, according to its Statutes, the Institute was specially entrusted with this question. The point of view of the Committee of Enquiry could not be accepted. M. Painlevé asked, therefore, for the insertion of a sentence, however brief it might be, stating that the enquiry into intellectual rights was a necessary element in the activity of the Paris Institute.

Mlle BONNEVIE believed with M. Painlevé that the Institute should deal with this question of intellectual rights. She could very well imagine the appointment of a jurist for one of the posts of principal secretary.

Nevertheless, she was obliged to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that M. Painlevé's proposal was in contradiction with Item 5 of the programme already adopted, which said, in particular :

" It (the Committee) is fully aware that there exist institutions which are better qualified and equipped to deal with and solve such problems—viz., the Legal Section of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Private Law at Rome, the International Bureaux at Berne."

M. PAINLEVÉ recalled that he had protested against that item of the report, that he had refused to accept it, and that, on his entreaties, no vote had been taken. Consequently, it could not be said that the Committee had adopted that passage.

It had decided that this question would be discussed thoroughly during the examination of the question of the Services. M. Painlevé again asked that the report should indicate expressly that intellectual rights were not excluded from the Institute's programme.

Mlle BONNEVIE recognised that the fifth item of the programme had not been adopted, but that only altered the position of the question. The problem of the Sections had, in fact, been settled when Chapter VI, No. 3, Reorganisation of the Institute, was examined.

M. PAINLEVÉ observed that the Committee had changed the text of the Committee of Enquiry on that point.

M. DESTRÉE thought that in the report it was correctly observed that there existed, outside the Institute, institutions which were competent to consider the question of intellectual rights, but that the observation that it was necessary to co-ordinate the efforts of those institutions was incorrect. Each of them had its well-defined task. To read the Minutes of the meetings of those institutions together with a simple correspondence would suffice to set up the desired co-ordination.

It was quite useless for the Institute to deal with what was done and well done elsewhere. At the same time, the Institute might have a rôle to play *vis-à-vis* the Bureaux at Berne. This organisation dealt with authors' rights and was merely an executive body ; it did not deal with the future. The Institute, on the other hand, faced with a moving and changing law, might undertake the preparation of new questions.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that the associations of intellectual workers themselves had asked that the Institute should continue to deal with the question of authors' rights ; that work might quite well not absorb the activity of one official entirely ; he might devote to it, for instance, two days a month. Nevertheless, in this matter the Institute had its own rôle to fulfil, which, as M. Destrée had said, was to prepare the future. It seemed indispensable that it should organise the Diplomatic Conference on Authors' Rights which should meet in Brussels in 1935.

M. CASARES agreed with M. Painlevé on this question and recalled that, in the Committee of Enquiry, he had asked for a more generous rôle for the Institute in the protection of intellectual rights. Nevertheless, he asked M. Painlevé not to insist on his proposal. He would prefer the Committee to amend the fifth item of the programme so as to give satisfaction to M. Painlevé.

M. PAINLEVÉ replied, in order that there should be no misunderstanding, that he had never asked that a principal secretary should deal only with questions of law.

Dr. KRÜSS, as a member of the Committee of Enquiry, and again speaking in the name of Sir Frank Heath, was opposed to a too minute division of the Institute's work. He thought that, in dealing with intellectual questions, personal factors should be considered above all. As regards the internal organisation of the Institute, he was sure that, in appointing the new Director, the Committee had accomplished more than 50 per cent of its task. The Committee could not divide up the Institute into compartments, as though it could then count on a sufficiently large choice of qualified persons in building up its organisation. The choice would, on the contrary, be limited, and it was the choice of the higher officials which would to a great extent determine the new organisation of the Institute.

M. GALLIÉ emphasised a fact to which M. Painlevé had just called attention—namely, that it was the organisations of intellectual workers, particularly the organisation of which M. Gallié was Secretary-General, which had put before the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights a recommendation that the Institute should continue its enquiries in regard to these rights. That was a question which affected the internal organisation and which should be discussed separately from the decision to take this work away from the Institute.

The Committee should not forget that its decisions would reverberate throughout the world among intellectual circles, artists, writers and thinkers. The Conference was faced with two proposals : (1) The partial maintenance of the question of intellectual rights on the Institute's programme ; (2) The division of the various questions concerning intellectual rights among the Legal Section of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Private Law and the Berne Bureaux.

M. Gallié wondered why these four institutions had been chosen ; there were others which were of as much importance in the study of these questions. Why for instance, had no one thought of the International Association for Literary and Artistic Property and the International Academy of Law ?

On the other hand, M. Gallié wondered what had been the relations of the Legal Service of the Institute with the organisations. The Confederation of Intellectual Workers had reproached this service for encroaching on the recognised domain of certain organisations ; it had also been said, and it was quite true, that it was for the International Labour Office to deal with problems relating to the conditions of work of intellectual workers. But, apart from the everyday rights which had to be safeguarded, the artists and thinkers had certain rights which were part of their heritage and which were nearly all classed under the name of authors' rights. In this sphere of authors' rights the Legal Service had carried out work which had been particularly valuable on two occasions. At the Conference on Authors' Rights at Rome the Institute had caused the Conference to adopt the principle of moral right. Could not intellectual workers again make their voice heard through the Institute at the 1935 Conference ? If the draft Convention relating to Scientific Property, which had its birth in the discussions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, were drawn up very shortly—and there was every ground for hope that this would be so—that result would be to a great extent due to the work of the Legal Service of the Institute as well as of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In these circumstances, M. Gallié urged the Committee to leave the question of intellectual rights on the Institute's programme.

Professor EINSTEIN would be glad to have the opinion of the new Director on the questions which had just been raised.

M. BONNET considered that, in regard to authors' rights and intellectual rights, the rôle of the Institute differed from that of the Berne Bureaux. He did not think that view was contrary to that held by the members of the Committee of Enquiry. These questions often presented very technical aspects, and it was necessary to have, at the very least, one official capable of following them and of offering his services at any meetings of experts or conferences which might take place, able also to prepare the Diplomatic Conference on Authors' Rights.

He wished to reserve his opinion of the rank to be given to this official ; that depended on the way in which the work was divided between the principal secretaries, and also to a certain extent on the question of nationality.

M. PAINLEVÉ submitted a formula which he hoped would meet with the Committee's approval. He would replace item No. 5 of the programme by the following text :

“ The study of the problem relating to intellectual rights began with that of scientific property, and has so far been conscientiously pursued by the Committee and its organs. It is pioneer work the value of which could not be over-estimated. In regard to this point, however, the Committee recognises the necessity for care in avoiding overlapping and having recourse to the fullest extent to the collaboration of other competent bodies.”

In addition, he would omit No. 5 of the Annex.

M. CASARES stated that the Committee of Enquiry accepted this formula.

The SECRETARY pointed out to M. Gallié that, if the Committee of Enquiry mentioned only four institutions as qualified to deal with intellectual rights, it was not that it was unaware of the other organisations, but because it was referring to the official institutions set up by States, either within the League of Nations or outside it (Berne Bureaux).

M. PAINLEVÉ would agree to retain No. 5 of the Annex on condition that the text of the column headed “ Working Plan ” were changed as follows :

“ The Committee is recommended to summon a meeting with a view to reaching agreement on the division and the continuation of the work undertaken up to the present at which the following would *in particular* be represented : (a) the Legal Section. . . ”

M. DESTRÉE thought that M. Painlevé was right to ask for the omission, pure and simple, of No. 5 of the Annex. If the Committee did not agree to that omission, he asked that it should be mentioned in the Minutes that this decision was taken against his advice.

M. MAURETTE pointed out that the International Labour Office was mentioned in the proposal for a meeting. Was that proposal accepted ? Personally, he thought that it would be desirable for this meeting to take place. It concerned, not a question of the attribution of competence, but of the satisfactory division of the work. In any case, when the internal regulations of the Institute were reformed, he would ask that the International Labour Office should be heard.

Mlle BONNEVIE had no objection to M. Painlevé's amendment. As to the Annex, it did not belong to the report. It had been drawn up by the Rapporteur after the departure of the Committee of Enquiry, simply by way of explanation.

The SECRETARY noted that as a result of the discussions, No. 5 of the Annex lapsed entirely, and the Executive Committee was left to decide, at its first meeting, whether the meeting in question should take place.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that the Institute should not be excluded from this enquiry. He felt obliged to submit some observations on Item No. 1 of the Conclusions. He was glad that the Committee had been good enough to recognise that the Institute had obtained some good results, particularly because the report as a whole put forward only criticisms. After noting that the work of intellectual co-operation was full of vitality and had achieved certain results

the Committee of Enquiry simply proposed to disband the whole staff. M. Painlevé urgently requested that any brutal formula which would have the appearance of inflicting unjust punishment after more than four years' work should be avoided.

Dr. KRÜSS pointed out that the situation had changed since the date on which the report was drawn up. The Committee of Enquiry, having received certain explanations, considered that the Director had handed in his resignation. Since then, it had seen that the situation was more complex than it had thought, and it had been decided that the Director should retain his office until the end of the year. It was therefore clear that the reorganisation of the Institute could not be undertaken before January 1st, 1931. For that reason the formula adopting August 1st as the decisive date must be omitted.

M. PAINLEVÉ asked that the following formula be adopted :

“ That all the necessary measures shall be taken to see that the new administration shall be free in the choice of its collaborators.”

Finally, in his opinion, the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should give less solemn advice than the report of the Committee of Enquiry. A philosophic writer was accustomed to write with an impressive solemnity. “ Let us then say ”, he wrote, and, a line lower down : “ God is a heart ” ; then, further on “ Yes, but a lion-heart ”.

M. Painlevé urged that the Committee should avoid giving to the conclusions a formality which contrasted too strongly with the basis of the advice which followed from the conclusions and which, after all, was fairly simple.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that this would be an improvement.

CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN wished to express to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation his admiration of the patience and care which they had shown in this discussion. He would also like to express his gratitude to M. Painlevé, who had led his colleagues point by point through all the important questions raised by the report of the Committee of Enquiry, of which some were extremely subtle.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had now concluded the consideration of this important report. There was great promise of good results for the future.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE made the following declaration :

On listening to the discussions which have taken place during the session of the Committee, I at times gained the impression that, in some quarters, the feeling existed that the Secretariat—that is to say, the Section which has been entrusted to me—has failed to co-operate loyally and wholeheartedly with your executive organ, the Paris Institute. Should my impression be correct, I wish to state definitely that, as in duty bound, we have collaborated loyally and to the very best of our ability and that, of course, we shall continue to do so in the interest of the whole work of international intellectual co-operation, which we officials of the Secretariat have as much at heart as anyone else, believing that one day this piece of League work will, in its effect, have proved to be one of the most useful for the furtherance of goodwill and understanding among peoples.

There is another matter upon which I should like to touch. I have been told that some officials employed in the Paris Institute are afraid that, by the election of a member of the Secretariat to the Directorship of the Paris Institute, they might, in future, be harnessed into too strict an administrative regime and thus be considerably restricted in the freedom of their work. I should like to allay their fears and to state herewith, being sure that I am speaking in accordance with the opinion of M. Bonnet, that nothing is further from his intentions than to introduce measures which would, in any way whatsoever, hamper the free intercourse of thought ; and, as far as the means allow of personal contact in Paris and outside of Paris, I am sure that he will allow as much liberty of action as possible and as may be deemed necessary in order to carry out and further the work which you entrust to the Institute.

M. BONNET thanked the Chairman for allowing him to speak. He promised to follow the ideas of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in agreement with the Committee of Enquiry, wished this immense and delicate work of intellectual co-operation to be divided among a limited group of officials and the organisations interested. Moreover, that was the principle which had always inspired the Committee, the Secretariat and the Institute. For this delicate exchange and comparison of ideas and methods it was normal

that there should be contact with the administrations and the large organisations concerned. That was very useful and indispensable work, and the officials of the Institute, after having prepared the organisation for these fruitful exchanges, would still have to facilitate the carrying out of the decisions taken.

If M. Bonnet had rightly understood, that was the general idea of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He would do all he could to conform to it.

In regard to the question of the staff, the Executive Committee had been asked to settle it at its next session. M. Bonnet would take into account all the principles put forward by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He thought that there would be work for all the officials for whom provision was made. It was obvious that there would have to be certain specialists. Thus, at least one of the four principal secretaries should have a scientific training.

In the same way, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation seemed to be in favour of some elasticity in the division of work. Without wishing to attack the idea of the freedom and specialisation of the officials, M. Bonnet simply asked that the Executive Committee should be good enough to hear his view on all questions of internal organisation.

He again thanked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the confidence it had shown in him, and M. Dufour-Feronce for the statement he had just made.

M. PAINLEVÉ stated that there was no member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and no member of the Institute, who was not profoundly convinced that the Secretariat at Geneva had always been interested in the development and success of the Institute. If there had been some clashes of opinion, it was due to occurrences which were inevitable even between the bureaux of the same Ministry and, with more reason, between Geneva and Paris.

Everyone was unanimous in paying a great tribute to the efforts of M. Dufour-Feronce and M. Oprescu, and everyone knew that they could count on general help in the work of intellectual co-operation.

Certain members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might think that M. Painlevé had taken up a somewhat too particularist point of view. No one, on the contrary, was more imbued than he with the international spirit. If he had been obliged to insist on many occasions, it was only in order to avoid any misunderstanding in regard to the character of the Institute. He had wished to meet certain criticisms which had found expression in public opinion, and to pay the greatest tribute to the sincerely and loyally international character of the Institute. That was a point on which he had always been absolutely in agreement with M. Luchaire. For the rest, out of twenty-two principal officials, six were French and sixteen foreign. The Committee could be sure that the French elements would also endeavour in future to give a profoundly international character to the Institute, which could be relied on to encourage understanding and peace in the world.

He thanked and congratulated the Chairman for the ability and patience he had shown in conducting with success very subtle and delicate discussions.

The SECRETARY wished to ask for certain explanations. He understood that the report of the Committee of Enquiry would be published as an annex to the report of the International Committee without change, with the exception of a single phrase of one sentence referring to the Director which the Committee of Enquiry had agreed to omit. He asked the Commission to be good enough to authorise him to draw up, taking into account the modifications agreed upon, an authentic text of the report of the Committee of Enquiry, which would also be annexed to the report of the Committee to the Council.

It should not be forgotten that this report of the Committee of Enquiry and the same report modified by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would form an instrument of work indispensable to the Institute. The Secretary therefore suggested that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should recommend the printing of both documents. In view of the prime importance of these two texts, he hoped that it would be possible to have them printed.

Finally, in consequence of decisions taken, the Secretary was often compelled to reach agreement with the Director. It would appear to result from the present meeting that there would now be a double consultation. The new Director would be invited at the same time as the former Director to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee and to reach agreement with the Secretary on all questions on which the present Director should be consulted, although it was the new Director and not the present one who would have to carry out the resolutions adopted.

The Secretary's proposals were adopted.

Dr. KRÜSS pointed out that the Chairman had been good enough to request him to take part in this discussion as representing the Committee of Enquiry. His mandate ended with the consideration of the report of the Committee of Enquiry. What should he do now ?

Mlle BONNEVIE proposed that Dr. Krüss should be invited to follow the discussions as Rapporteur of the Committee of Directors.

This proposal was adopted. Dr. Krüss would attend as Rapporteur with a deliberative voice.

412. Work of the Sub-Committee for the Interchange of Teaching Staff.

As there was nothing new in regard to this question, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation agreed with Mr. Vernon Kellogg to adjourn it.

413. Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth on the Aims of the League of Nations.

The SECRETARY read M. Casares' report (document C.I.C.I./E.J./47), which contained the following resolutions :

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

I. General Activity.

" The Sub-Committee is glad to note :

" (a) That the recommendations on ' How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the spirit of international co-operation ' have had the most encouraging reception from the public ; and, in many countries, Governments, the major international associations, national associations, professional bodies of teachers and professors have effectively helped to spread a knowledge of the League among young people ;

" (b) That the *Educational Survey* has secured the approval and support of the Assembly. This publication can supply valuable information to teachers in all countries regarding the steps taken and results achieved throughout the world by Governments and private individuals. It can co-ordinate their efforts and make them more speedily effective ;

" (c) That, amongst other important new departures, associations and private persons have succeeded in organising summer courses, study circles, school competitions and travelling scholarships at Geneva."

2. Libraries and Publications.

" The Sub-Committee considers libraries to be one of the most powerful factors both for making known the League, its organisation, aims and activities, and for developing better international understanding among young people and adults.

" The Sub-Committee thinks that all libraries, from the large university library to the ordinary primary school or humble popular library, should possess a selection of books or brochures adapted to the age, occupation and education of their readers ;

" And appeals to the responsible authorities in the different countries to see that their libraries are equipped to fulfil this important task, and trusts that, bearing in mind the results already achieved, the League of Nations will examine the most appropriate methods for the application of these suggestions.

" The Sub-Committee regrets that the Secretariat's publications for telling the general public about the League of Nations are so little known, and accordingly requests the Secretary-General to see what steps could usefully be taken to make it easier and cheaper to acquire these publications, either by relaxing the present regulations regarding free distribution or by any other means.

" The Sub-Committee believes that the League Secretariat would be well advised, either directly or through an autonomous organisation, to meet the generally expressed demand for an illustrated popular work on the activities of the League of Nations.

" The Secretary-General is requested to have this suggestion examined.

" Finding that, in consequence of the progress made by the League of Nations and the new results attained year by year, certain passages in the brochure *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* naturally do not take into account the latest progress effected, the Sub-Committee of Experts would be glad if the Secretariat would bring each new edition up to date and recommends that, pending the issue of new editions, the *Educational Survey* should specify exactly the textual alterations to be made, and that translations should also mention the latest facts without waiting for their appearance in in the English and French editions."

" The Sub-Committee :

" Finding that certain countries wish to add to the text of *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* notes or comments for the special use of their readers :

" Recommends that clear typographical differentiation should be made between the text or its translation and such notes or comments, and that the latter should never be inserted in the text or in the translation of the brochure itself."

3. Revision of Text-Books.

" The Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to investigate the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries."

4. *Broadcasting.*

" In view of the growing success of broadcasting, the Sub-Committee recommends the widest possible use being made of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession.

" It suggests that eminent men, for example, might broadcast on questions dealing with the League of Nations or the *rapprochement* of peoples, and that brief and well-informed statements on the same subjects might be made regularly, or the events of world politics commented upon from the point of view of peace."

5. *The Cinema.*

" In view of the immense influence of the cinematograph on the moral growth of young people and on the evolution of national consciousness, the Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction the creation by the League of Nations of an International Institute of Educational Cinematography.

" It trusts that this Institute will devote a considerable part of its activity to the study and application of the most appropriate methods for making silent and talking films a means of promoting international co-operation among young people and for making the knowledge of the various nations of each other more complete and accurate, thus inducing a better international understanding."

6. *Conference of Directors of Higher Education.*

" The Sub-Committee congratulates the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the steps taken to convene a meeting of directors of higher education in the various countries, which it considers to be a preliminary to the international co-operation necessary between those responsible for the various kinds of education.

" It recommends that this meeting should be requested to study, in the spirit of the League of Nations, certain practical problems (*e.g.*, the interchange of professors, the equivalence of degrees, the exchange of students between universities, the co-operation of higher schools of political science, etc.).

" In the examination of these questions, directors of higher education might make application to the representatives of universities and higher educational establishments (rectors, deans, directors, professors, etc.) possessing special knowledge of international intellectual relations."

7. *Collaboration among members between Sessions.*

" The Sub-Committee recommends that, in the intervals between plenary meetings, the Chairman should be authorised to convene those experts whom he thinks most qualified in order to note the results achieved and to give instructions regarding the work in progress."

8. *Request for Information.*

" The Sub-Committee voices the wish that the various Governments should inform the Secretariat at least every two years of all steps taken officially or privately to promote the study of the League of Nations and the spirit of international co-operation (curricula courses and lectures, school text-books, publications, libraries, competitions, League of Nations days, etc.).

" The Members of the Sub-Committee request the Secretariat to send them one month before their meetings a classified statement of these various activities."

Professor SUSTA drew attention to the item relating to the revision of school books. The report stated that the Sub-Committee thought it preferable not to go into details regarding the preparation of the enquiry, its scope, method of execution (whether by the respective Governments or by the National Committees). Neither of these methods was possible. A Government which was asked whether its school books were good would always reply in the affirmative. In the same way, it would be difficult for the National Committees to remain objective when their own countries were in question. Professor Susta knew very well that, even when people wished to be quite fair, it was sometimes impossible to perceive what might shock his neighbours. He could quote cases where the share of neighbouring countries in civilisation was purely and simply passed over in silence, which was unjust.

In conclusion, persons eminent in intellectual matters should carry out this enquiry, and it would be useful to take a decision in this connection on the basis of the report drawn up by the Institute concerning the work already done.

M. CASARES stated that the Sub-Committee of Experts had taken into account all these difficulties. That was why his resolution was confined to asking the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the possibility of an enquiry. If agreement could be reached on the possibility of this enquiry, that was all that was opportunate and possible for the moment. The fact of being able to lead a Government to affirm that a particular book was favourable to the spirit of mutual understanding among peoples would be something, and even to admit that any Government would be incapable of taking into account the susceptibilities of other peoples would lead to the discovery of such flagrant ironies that their abolition would be the first result.

For the rest, private initiative had already approached this problem. Thus, a German expert and a French expert, working in collaboration with a neutral, had undertaken the revision of certain school books.

Professor SUSTA added that the Alliance for Peace through the Churches had published two very useful volumes of this kind at Stockholm, although the publication in question had given rise in certain cases to controversies and modifications.

M. CASARES added that the National Associations of Teachers had also taken this initiative. The League of Nations should enter into the movement.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that the movement should be encouraged. In several cases, credit could be given to the National Committees, they could be considered to have sufficient international spirit.

M. PAINLEVÉ emphasised the capital importance of this problem, which raised a question that he himself had raised on several occasions in regard to the importance of elementary education. Two directions could be followed: one, which was positive, consisted in encouraging all books which were animated by the spirit of the League of Nations; the other, which was negative, consisted in removing grave faults from school books, while avoiding wounding national susceptibilities. This method was more delicate, but quite as important, and both would enable important progress in the cause of peace to be made.

The SECRETARY added that it was also an important question from the point of view of its reaction on world public opinion. It was one of the typical questions included in the programme of study approved by the Committee. Its scope was widely international, but the form which such an enquiry should take, however, was still uncertain. In some countries, the official authorities had no control over the programme of school books. In others, it was just the contrary. Application could also be made, for example, to the international associations of members of the teaching profession.

The Secretary suggested that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should place this question on its agenda and should ask the Institute to convene a Committee of Experts to make a preliminary enquiry into the question as a whole, in order to see how the enquiry should be carried out. To this preliminary enquiry a representative of the International Federation of Teachers and a representative of the international organisation of secondary-school teachers, amongst others, should be invited. Both these associations had already approached the problem. The mere fact of placing this question on the agenda would attract great sympathy for the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Professor SUSTA added that the Institute should draw up a report beforehand on what had been done up to the present in this sphere.

M. PAINLEVÉ pointed out that this was a very old question. It had even been proposed that the Institute should be requested to consider the complaints to which a particular school text-book gave rise, and one, at least, of the enquiries undertaken in that connection had given practical results. The Institute could not be left out of the preliminary work, and M. Painlevé urged that it should be requested to draw up an historical survey of what had been done up to the present, both at the Institute and outside.

M. GALLIÉ recalled that this question had been placed on the agenda of the International Congress of Intellectual Workers, which desired to deal with history text-books. It had been the object of a report submitted by M. Lhéritier to the Congress on Historical Studies. In addition, the International Federation of Teachers and the international organisation of secondary-school teachers both wished to see how they could co-operate in the enquiry. He therefore asked that the Institute be requested to correspond with him. That would be the most rapid and sure way of putting the Institute into touch with the teaching profession.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had very satisfactory direct relations with the teaching profession. He pointed out that direct correspondence with National Committees had not given results up to the present. Was not the most qualified body for drawing up a report on the present position of the work the Educational Information centre? It could draw up that report in collaboration with the Institute.

He noted the agreement of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and asked M. Casares, in agreement with the Secretary, to submit a text of a resolution at the next meeting.

The second point of M. Casares' report which necessitated a decision was the resolution on broadcasting. To whom should it be forwarded?

The SECRETARY thought that those concerned would read this resolution in the Assembly documents. In addition, the Secretariat of the Broadcasting Union was aware of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should also take a decision on the resolution concerning the conference of directors of higher education. The Sub-Committee had proposed a meeting of the directors of higher education in the different countries and had fixed a programme.

The SECRETARY stated that, if it were not desired to increase the size of this meeting, the Sub-Committee of Experts would be disappointed, as the present proposal was the result of a compromise. It should be pointed out to the Institute that, when this meeting was held, the decisions of the Sub-Committee of Experts should be considered.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it remained for the Committee to approve of collaboration with the institutes for the scientific study of international relations. The Sub-Committee had asked its Chairman to appoint three members to study with the Executive Committee how this collaboration could be carried out.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted the principle of co-operation; the three members would be appointed later.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the part of the report and the resolution concerning collaboration among members between sessions.

The Chairman pointed out that the principle involved had already been approved and that, in consequence, if the case arose, the Chairman would have the right to act.

The report as a whole and the resolutions were approved.

414. Collaboration with the International Bureau of Education.

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter :

“ I have the honour to inform you that, at its first meeting at the Department of Public Instruction at Geneva on July 10th, the Council of the International Bureau of Education unanimously adopted the following resolution on the proposal of the representative of the Spanish Government, M. Julio Casares :

“ ‘ The Council requests the Secretariat of the International Bureau of Education to offer its collaboration to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the study of these questions.’

(Signed) Jean PAIGET,
Director.”

M. CASARES pointed out that this Bureau was constituted at Geneva. Six States were represented on the Council of the Bureau, to which he had been elected President. This body carried out very serious work. It had already invited the International Labour Office to send representatives to one of its sessions and had started courses on the League of Nations.

If the principle of getting other bodies to work on the common task of intellectual co-operation were followed, the Committee would find in the Bureau a competence and a devotion which would be of the greatest advantage. This Bureau worked with great enthusiasm and modest resources. M. Casares thought that this offer of collaboration should be accepted with the greatest satisfaction.

M. MAURETTE said that the International Labour Office had already collaborated with this Institute. It had even utilised its work. The International Labour Conference had adopted a Convention forbidding the employment in industry of children under 14 years. This raised the question of the age-limit for compulsory education and the International Labour Office had asked the International Bureau of Education to make an enquiry on the school age in the various countries. The International Labour Office had, moreover, given it financial and material assistance. It had seen for itself the ardour and devotion which inspired the International Bureau of Education and the excellence of its work. Its collaboration with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would certainly be useful.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation agreed to inform the International Bureau of Education that it had received its letter with pleasure and that it was prepared favourably to consider the question of collaboration.

The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

TENTH MEETING.

Held on Tuesday, July 29th, 1930, at 9.30 a.m.

415. Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to his report (Annex 3), said that the question arose whether this Centre should continue to work both at Paris and Geneva. He thought that it was not necessary to try to solve this problem immediately.

On the proposal of M. CASARES, the question was referred to the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the most important sentence in his memorandum was that which would be found towards the end :

“ The need for such an expert has been felt very acutely by all the people at present engaged in this work.”

That was the impression of the experts, particularly of Mme Dreyfus-Barney, as well as of M. Lebrun. It was after making this discovery that the Chairman had drafted his memorandum, and he believed that M. Casares had made the same discovery.

M. CASARES approved this remark.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the expert in question would receive communications coming from outside, would reply to questions put to the Secretariat, would collect suggestions, etc. It was essential that a really qualified person should be available.

M. PAINLEVÉ was entirely in agreement with the Chairman on the capital importance of this Centre and on the fact that its activity was still insufficiently developed. The present Centre had two heads, one at Geneva, the other at Paris. Geneva was concerned, in particular, with relations with the Governments and Paris with relations with the private associations. These relations were essential, and what was lacking was sufficient means both at Paris and at Geneva. M. Painlevé was therefore in favour of developing both Centres. He asked that the bicephalous character of this body should subsist and that it should not be transferred to one Centre with one expert at its head. Indeed, one official would be quite unable to reply to the formidable problems which this Centre would have to consider.

These considerations led M. Painlevé to speak of the Institute's programme of work. He had already asked most formally, not only that elementary education should not be excluded from the sphere of the Institute, but also that the enquiry to be opened on the Institute's programme of work next year should refer, in the first place, to elementary education. These enquiries should be carried out in very close touch with the Paris Centre, as well as with that at Geneva. M. Painlevé laid stress on the question of elementary education which the Committee of Enquiry had so carefully excluded from the Institute's programme. If the Institute did not deal with it, its work would perhaps interest a few of the curious but would deeply disappoint public opinion. The Paris Centre should deal with it as far as possible, and at least two experts should be concerned in the work. The Geneva Centre should keep in close touch with the Paris Centre.

The SECRETARY had the impression that different questions were being confused in the discussion.

In regard to M. Painlevé's last point, the Committee of Enquiry had had in view the possibility of including in the Committee's programme the question of elementary education. It was very sympathetically favourable to it, but it was faced with a *de facto* situation. The Council—this referred only to the present situation, and it was not suggested that the situation would not change—did not desire the Committee to approach the question of education directly. Obviously, during its discussions, the Committee had approached it indirectly, so to speak, but up to the present it had always been faced with the Council's decision.

At the same time, if the Committee wished to deal also with elementary education, as M. Painlevé had suggested, a formal decision on its part would be necessary and it would not suffice simply to slip this question into the report. The Committee's decision would be brought to the knowledge of the Council, which would probably change its opinion if the decision were accompanied by a fully reasoned request. Perhaps it would be better in that resolution to explain the Committee's intention. Simply to say that it desired to deal with elementary education would not fail to give rise to all kinds of objections. Moreover, the Committee did not wish to deal with elementary education as such, but as an instrument of *rapprochement* between the peoples.

In the second place, the Educational Centre existing at the Institute and at Geneva was a centre of work and an executive of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. It should be recognised that the Paris Centre had been somewhat inactive up to the present and that what had been done in this sphere had been done more particularly by Geneva. This was perhaps a question of circumstances, and the Secretary was sure that, immediately the new Director took up his post, the matter would become one of the most important parts of the Institute's activity. The fact was that there was at Geneva a Centre working as hard as it could, and at Paris, one which, owing to circumstances, had not given all that it might have given.

The question was extremely important and, as the Chairman had said, a great many of the members of the Committee had asked that the Centre should become active, and that it should not be only a depot where information was buried. Personally, the Secretariat would be delighted if all that was asked for the Geneva Centre was asked for the Paris Centre, and the activity of the two branches could develop to the satisfaction of those concerned.

It had been said that the Paris Centre dealt with the relations with private associations. It was necessary to be clear on this point. They were not all private associations which were of interest in this matter. Paris had been in contact with the Liaison Committee, but the latter had dealt with the question only in a subsidiary manner. What was required was to develop active collaboration with other private international associations which, in this special field of education, were a great deal more active than the Liaison Committee.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Painlevé to be good enough to prepare a draft resolution.

Mlle BONNEVIE thought it would be interesting to find a solution of the problem, but it seemed difficult to take a decision immediately, either on the special method to be followed or on the place or places from which it should be applied. The problem was closely connected with the enquiries to be made on intellectual life. As it had been agreed to call a Committee of Experts, it might be asked to deal with the problem as a whole. Moreover, documentation in regard to elementary education had already been collected.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would be a mistake to decide immediately what should be done in regard to elementary education. The more so in view of the earlier decisions of the Council. The Committee could not do what it liked in this matter. Greater liberty of action would have to be obtained. He proposed that the Committee should await the draft resolution to be drawn up by M. Painlevé.

M. GALLIÉ wished to draw the Committee's attention to a text passed on July 3rd last by the Permanent Conference of International Professional Federations, as follows :

" The Conference ; in view of the excellent results obtained by the Centre, and considering that the trial period has passed successfully, recommends that this activity should be continued and, above all, that, during the reorganisation of intellectual co-operation, no harm should be done to or obstacle put in the way of this Centre and hopes for the extension of its activity to elementary education."

It was interesting to note that there was agreement in regard to this matter. It was not unnecessary to add that in the same recommendation the Conference noted "how valuable is the documentation published in the *Monthly Review*, which it is desirable should be continued", and that it congratulated the initiators of this new branch of activity, M. Zimmern and M. Lebrun. According to this statement, members of the teaching profession made use of the *Review* and found in it useful documentation.

M. DESTREE noted that the Secretary invited the Committee to adopt a resolution on the problem of elementary education ; but, if reference were made to the past, it would appear that such a resolution was quite useless. M. Destrée agreed with M. Painlevé in the sense that a Committee like the present Committee could not exclude from its consideration elementary education ; but was it necessary to ask the Council and the Assembly to give the Committee an authorisation to deal with it, when the report submitted in 1927 referred at such length to elementary education ? If reference were made to the pamphlet : "How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation", one could read, for instance, on page 26 :

" The Sub-Committee, at its first meeting, unanimously decided that it was indispensable for instruction in the existence and aims of the League of Nations to begin, for girls and boys, in the primary school If it is important to reach the cultivated classes, it is none the less important to create among the population as a whole a current of opinion favourable to the League "

There followed a series of chapters, entitled " After the Primary School ", " The Principles of such Teaching ", " Methods of Imparting this Knowledge ; " " Training of Teachers " and " School Books ". Reference was even made to training colleges, and it was said :

" For that reason, the choice of the teaching staff in training colleges is perhaps the most important point in any future plan. In the field in which we are working, the best method is to raise the intellectual level of the potential teachers and to arouse in them an enthusiasm for the settlement of the affairs of the world by free agreement among nations."

A report had been submitted to the Assembly, and the Committee had had the great satisfaction of receiving its unanimous congratulations.

The SECRETARY added that the Council also offered its congratulations.

M. PAINLEVÉ wondered what difficulty there would be, in these circumstances, in applying these resolutions.

M. DESTREE replied that they had reached the extreme limit as regards a particularly burning question, but it was necessary to be quite clear. Though M. Destrée had decided to support M. Painlevé in his desire that elementary education should not be neglected, he hesitated to ask the Committee to enter into problems of education, which was quite another thing.

Teaching was mainly based on the same principles in the various countries, whilst education involved profound differences in tradition, religion, customs, etc., which should not be touched. M. Destrée repeated that, in this sphere, they had gone as far as possible. It was stated in the same pamphlet to which he had already referred :

" Efforts must be made to combine, as far as possible, the ideas acquired at school with those which the child obtains in its home circle or religious environment. The impressions which the child derives from the constant companionship of its parents or from the fulfilment of its religious duties are so vivid and penetrate so deeply that it would be almost a waste of time to rely solely on the teaching given at school.

" The Sub-Committee realises that it is almost impossible, on these delicate points, to make any suggestions to Governments or to private associations ; but it felt that this aspect of the problem should not be passed over in silence."

There would be the greatest danger in desiring to combine elementary education with religious considerations.

M. PAINLEVÉ noted the boldness shown by the Rapporteurs.

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that this report had been approved by the Council and the Assembly and said that, in submitting a new draft resolution, the Committee would seem to have forgotten that the world's attention had already been drawn to the problem. The pamphlet in question was one of the few which had been really successful. The seed had been sown ; the crop should be awaited.

M. Destrée agreed that the Committee should deal with elementary education, and that the Institute should do the same, as M. Painlevé had asked, though not as principal but as an accessory ; for it was obvious that the chief Centre of the body in question was at Geneva, and it would be useless to start again at Paris what had been done at Geneva.

M. PAINLEVÉ urged the maintenance of both Centres.

M. DESTRÉE stated that it mattered little to him whether the powers of a particular body were increased or decreased, the main point was that the work should be done, whether at Paris or at Geneva, and on that point his colleague would not find in him an opponent.

M. Destrée took the opportunity to point out that he had drawn attention in a letter to the interest, from the international point of view, of the school museums which were to be found in almost every State.

M. CASARES replied that he had dealt in his report with M. Destrée's suggestion, which had been approved.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Committee agreed that it should deal with elementary education. The particular point now before the Committee was the proposal contained in the Chairman's memorandum. M. Painlevé's observations on the Institute's activities were very important, but for the moment it was a question of deciding whether the Council and the Assembly should be asked to appoint an additional official to deal with the Geneva Educational Centre.

M. PAINLEVÉ would like the Committee to consider the question of the Paris Centre at the same time. He was not inspired by a spirit of particularism, but considered that the study of questions concerning elementary education by the Institute in connection with the Educational Centre was an important point. It was the only way in which intellectual co-operation could, to some extent, correspond with the hopes of public opinion. He did not want the Committee's decisions to have the appearance of stifling the Paris Centre for the benefit of that at Geneva ; the Centre should remain bicephalous.

The CHAIRMAN explained that, in regard to an increase in the Institute's activity in this matter, the Committee should apply to the new Director, M. Bonnet. To increase the activity of the Geneva Centre, it would be necessary to obtain the permission of the Assembly.

Professor EINSTEIN could not understand why there were two Centres dealing with this question, one at Paris, the other at Geneva ; it seemed to him difficult to avoid overlapping.

The SECRETARY explained that the Geneva Centre was in touch with the Governments, and that at Paris with private associations, so that there was no overlapping. Overlapping might be produced if the officials on both sides did not keep in close contact, as it was hoped they would do. Moreover, the Geneva Centre could not be given up. It constituted, as it were, the Secretariat of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. With this explanation, and in view of the fact that the new Director would develop the Paris Centre, the Committee might agree to ask the Assembly for a new official.

Mme CURIE considered that so important a problem deserved to be studied with the greatest possible freedom, both at Paris and at Geneva. She did not think it necessary to discuss it in greater detail. In her opinion, the Executive Committee should not lose interest in it.

At the request of Professor Einstein, she wished to recall the proposed institution of awards for school books which were particularly favourable to the aims of the League of Nations. In view of the short time now available, she asked that the Executive Committee be authorised to deal with this question without the necessity of awaiting the next session of the plenary Committee.

M. CASARES also attached very great importance to the question of the Educational Centre ; he believed that everyone agreed that the Institute should take part in this work. At the same time, there was some contradiction in speaking of one Centre when that Centre had two heads ; this contradiction would disappear if it were said that the activity of the Centre should be developed both at Geneva and at Paris. As the Secretariat of the Sub-Committee on the Instruction of Youth was at Geneva, it might be advisable for the Centre to have its seat at Geneva, which was not to say that the Institute would not deal with the question as would all who were interested in intellectual co-operation.

M. PAINLEVÉ urged the maintenance of two Centres, one at Paris, the other at Geneva.

Mme CURIE did not quite agree with M. Casares on this point ; she even considered that the Centre could be more than bicephalous. This was so important a problem that it would be advisable for it to be studied in all countries, naturally in centres which were in close touch with one another. It would suffice to agree that the question should be studied as actively as possible by means of all the instruments available.

The proposal contained in the Chairman's memorandum was accepted.

ENQUIRY INTO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS ON HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

M. CASARES presented a draft resolution referring to the enquiry into school text-books proposed by the Sub-Committee of Experts :

"The Committee approves the proposal of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth with reference to the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries; and instructs the Institute to prepare a report as a basis for the work of a committee of experts to be convened later to suggest to the Committee the principles and scope of the proposed enquiry."

The draft resolution was adopted.

416. Work of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.

The SECRETARY said that, in accordance with the decision taken on the previous evening, he would only read the resolutions (Annex 4). He understood, that when a resolution was approved, the Executive Committee would be able to intervene to harmonise the various decisions one with another. He added that the first session of the Executive Committee would be heavy and would doubtless last three or four days.

M. DE REYNOLD thought it necessary to provide for at least a week.

The following resolutions were read:

I.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the programme of prospective work drawn up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to documentation concerning the laws affecting scientific bodies and intellectual professions, the protection of historic buildings and landscapes, a possible international statute for archaeological excavations, and the preparation of an accurate register of international agreements affecting intellectual interests".

The SECRETARY considered that this resolution would involve an increase in the Institute's work, and was of opinion that, if the Committee approved it, it should be subject to a final decision on the part of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary's remark was approved.

M. DE REYNOLD asked that subsequent resolutions should be approved subject to a reservation in the sense that any resolution coming within the scope of reform and of the system adopted would be referred to the Executive Committee, which would consider what proposals to make to the Committee for carrying it out. Similarly, any proposal which did not fit in with the principles of the new organisation would not be approved, or would be postponed. He asked the Committee to be good enough to agree on this point as a preliminary principle affecting all its decisions.

Professor EINSTEIN stated that only resolutions which seemed useful should be referred to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee should make its choice from among them.

M. DESTRÉE approved the suggestions of M. de Reynold and Professor Einstein. If he were to be bound by the present decisions, he would have to discuss the resolutions in detail. He would give up doing so on condition that they were only adopted provisionally and subject of future consideration. For instance, in the first resolution there were questions which concerned the natural competence of the Museums Office.

The Committee decided to refer the above resolution to the Executive Committee for examination.

II.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends to the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the plan, advocated by the International Institute and the Berne Bureaux, of amplifying the 'Droit d'Auteur' by a quarterly supplement providing a compendium of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights."

The SECRETARY explained that this related to work to be done by the Berne Bureaux.

M. CASARES added that it was simply an offer by the Berne Bureaux which the Committee accepted.

This draft resolution was approved definitively, without reference to the Executive Committee.

III.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should have a questionnaire drawn up regarding the terms of an international convention on compulsory arbitration in case of national disputes concerning authors' rights."

M. DESTRÉE asked that this resolution should be rejected. He was not in favour of sending out a questionnaire. Moreover, there was perhaps one of these "international disputes concerning authors' rights" in a century.

M. GALLIÉ remarked, however, that this text was very like that adopted at Cairo by the Conference on Authors' Rights.

The draft resolution was rejected.

IV.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having considered the previous studies of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the widest possible protection for works of applied industrial art, considers that the matter should be further studied with a view to a general simplification of the formalities requisite in order to obtain protection."

M. DESTRÉE proposed that this resolution be rejected. The question had been discussed in conferences for twenty years. Personally, M. Destrée had always supported the assimilation of applied art, but there were more important subjects to be considered.

Mme CURIE added that the Committee should not undertake an enquiry if it were not sure that it would lead to results.

The draft resolution was rejected.

V.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having in view the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels, has considered the investigations undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation into the protection of authors' rights in mechanical sound production, and considers that the work of co-ordination must continue with a view to obtaining the most effective legal sanctions for the protection of authors' rights."

The CHAIRMAN noted that this referred to the continuation of work already started.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

VI.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to continue to co-operate with the International Labour Office in studying the rights which artists should enjoy in regard to mechanical sound reproductions of their performances."

M. DESTRÉE noted that this resolution was related to the previous question.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

VII.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has observed the striking encouragement given to the principle of *droit de suite* in the laws of several countries since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took up this question, and considers that the enquiries which the Institute is undertaking with a view to the international recognition of the right in question should aim at the formation of specific proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference."

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

VIII.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights is convinced of the utility, already made clear, and indeed of the necessity, of the continuous work of co-ordination undertaken by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome with a view to ascertaining the principles which the Berne and Havana Conventions have in common, and to establishing closer concordance between the two Conventions."

The SECRETARY considered that this resolution should be maintained, particularly since it related to a request by the Assembly.

M. DESTRÉE added that it would be interesting to continue the study of this question, which was being dealt with by the Institute at Rome.

M. PAINLEVÉ observed that it had been requested that the two Institutes—that at Rome and that at Paris—should deal with the question.

Recalling his previous observations on the expression "scientific property", M. DESTRÉE asked that the expression "right of the scientist" (*droit du savant*), or "right of the scientist in the remunerative utilisation of his discoveries" should be adopted.

M. CASARES drew his colleague's attention to the fact that, in the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, on which those most highly qualified in the matter were represented, everyone used this expression as the most suitable. If it were changed, there would be a danger of giving the impression that the Committee had changed its opinion and was proposing some other matter.

M. GALLIÉ explained that the Chairman of the Italian Court of Cassation, in particular, had urged the maintenance of this expression, which had been in use for five years. He added that its meaning and its force were derived from the connection with the authors' rights called "Literary Property" or "Artistic Property".

The SECRETARY thought that M. Destrée's explanation—right of the scientist in the remunerative utilisation of his work discoveries might be added between brackets after the words "scientific property".

M. DESTRÉE observed that M. Weiss had admitted in his report that the expression was unsuitable, and had said that it should no longer be used. In the German translations which were to be made, the expression "right of the scientist" would be used. Moreover, the word "property" caused apprehension among manufacturers. One could not speak of property in regard to what was an intellectual right.

M. GALLIÉ said that the expression had passed into use and that it would help to introduce the new idea into law.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the Committee could not change a term used by the other organisations dealing with the same question.

The SECRETARY added that still less could it change an expression when Governments had before them a draft Convention in which reference was made to "scientific property".

On the other hand, the Secretary pointed out that Mr. Vernon Kellogg asked that the American Institute of International Law at Havana should be kept informed and consulted regarding the research to be undertaken with a view to carrying out the recommendation of the Diplomatic Conference held in Rome in 1928 concerning the unification of the Berne and Buenos Aires Conventions, revised at Havana. This problem clearly concerned America as much as Europe, and it was the American Institute of International Law which, on the American side, was competent in the matter.

Mr. Vernon Kellogg's suggestion was approved.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

IX.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has taken note of the valued observations offered by the Italian National Committee in regard to the preliminary draft Convention of the Sub-Committee of Experts dated December 14th, 1927, for which M. Marcel Plaisant was Rapporteur, and considers that the report and amendments of the Italian National Committee should be communicated to the different National Committees; and is further of opinion that the Institute should keep a complete record of any positive suggestions which the national administrations may send in to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation".

M. DESTRÉE said that the text of this resolution was very obscure. He was of opinion that it should be retained for consideration, but he would ask for explanations during the discussions of the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY said that the Italian National Committee had already sent two hundred copies of the report of the Chairman, M. Piola Caselli—a report which the Sub-Committee had found very remarkable—with the request that it should be communicated to the various National Committees for consideration and suggestions.

M. DESTRÉE thought that there was some contradiction in asking for the opinion of the National Committees and drawing a conclusion in the same resolution before this opinion was received.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

X.

"The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having taken cognisance of the enquiries carried on by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law, with regard to the juridical status of international associations, requests the former to continue these studies, with a view to a prospective Conference, the preparatory work for which might be jointly undertaken by the International Institute and the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

M. DESTRÉE asked that this resolution be rejected; in the first place, because it referred to a question which was insoluble; secondly, because the Rome Institute was dealing with it.

M. PAINLEVÉ observed that the Rome Institute was dealing with it in a somewhat different manner.

M. GALLIÉ was glad to learn that the question would be on the agenda of the Rome Institute.

M. CASARES would like to have M. Weiss's opinion.

M. WEISS explained that the Paris Institute, following the recommendations of the Committee, had asked the Rome Institute for an opinion on this important question. Work on the legal status of international associations with non-profit-making objects was also carried on in liaison with the Secretariat. The Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law had also approached the problem, but it had recognised that the enquiries started by the Institute were being carried out satisfactorily and that it would be preferable to leave it to continue in the same direction. M. Weiss added that the Rome Institute had been good enough to send out invitations for the meetings of its governing body—meetings at which the Committee was represented by M. Destrée and M. Rocco.

M. DESTRÉE stated that, if he considered that the resolution should be rejected, it was not because he did not recognise the interesting efforts already made by the Institute, but because of the necessity for simplifying the organisation. The question was now entrusted to another institution, after a remarkable report by M. Weiss, and he did not see what M. Weiss could add to his report; moreover, he believed the question to be insoluble. If it were referred to the Executive Committee, he would reserve his right to return to this subject.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

XI.

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after taking note of the results at present obtained in favour of the free circulation of books, is glad to observe the favourable progress made in the field of Customs and postal regulations at the instigation of the International Institute; and considers it desirable, in the interest of the free interchange of ideas, that special efforts should be made for the revision of postal Conventions. It accordingly requests the Institute to draw the attention of the National Committees to the presence or absence of clauses in these Conventions which affect the circulation of books.”

M. DE REYNOLD considered that this resolution could give no practical result and was of opinion that it should be rejected, since the Committee could not retain everything.

M. DESTRÉE explained that the obstacles in question were postal charges which it was desired to see reduced, but it was obvious that the Governments would reply in the negative. Moreover the question had very little relation to intellectual rights.

The draft resolution was rejected.

M. MAURETTE drew attention to the following passage in the report:

“The economic and social conditions of intellectual workers in the liberal professions are still on the agenda of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The members of the Sub-Committee were, however, inclined to think that this question should be more directly dealt with by the International Labour Office.”

As he had said on the previous afternoon, it was not a question of the attribution of competence but of sharing the work. He would be grateful to the Executive Committee if it would be good enough to consider specially this passage of the report in order that the International Labour Office might know, not what was within its competence, which it knew very well, but what part of the work was attributed to it or asked of it.

Mme CURIE asked formally that professional questions should be removed from the Institute's work

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the representative of the International Labour Office should attend when the question was discussed in the Executive Committee.

M. DESTRÉE was in complete agreement with M. Maurette on the fact that the question, inasmuch as it could be settled, should be settled by agreements concluded between the Committee and the Institute on the one hand and the International Labour Office on the other. It had been intended that questions concerning the economic and social position of workers should not be considered as within the competence of the Institute. Doubtless, the division was somewhat difficult to apply, but Dr. Krüss and he, who had the duty of ensuring liaison between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office, would do their best to ensure the application of the principle.

M. Destrée added that he approved the Chairman's suggestion that a representative of the International Labour Office should be invited to attend the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

417. Work of the Sub-Committee on University Relations.

Mlle BONNEVIE wished to make a general observation on the report (Annex 5). This document was very interesting, not only on account of the questions with which it dealt, but also because it reviewed the work done during the past and preceding years.

The report dealt with three different points: the relations between universities, the relations between students, and awards and scholarships—questions which had also been dealt with by the Scientific Relations Section. This was a good illustration to prove that the moment had come to do away with two strict lines of demarcation between the different spheres of activity. It would be desirable to call a meeting of experts of the different organisations in order that these problems of intellectual life might be considered as a whole.

The draft resolutions proposed by the Sub-Committee were read.

I.

Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

“ The Sub-Committee :

“ Taking note of M. Zimmern's report on the third Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations (Annex 6), and also of the supplementary particulars given by the Secretary of the Committee ;

“ (1) Considers that the publications recommended by the meeting would be most valuable, and expresses the desire that, provided the necessary credits are available, the International Institute should undertake this work, making use of the documentation on this subject already collected ;

“ (2) Recommends that the action taken by certain universities with a view to extending the study of international matters should be brought to the notice of the competent authorities of the different countries, perhaps through the proposed conference of directors of higher education.”

The CHAIRMAN enquired what were the publications recommended by the meeting in question.

The SECRETARY replied that the resolution referred to certain common lists which should be drawn up by the Institute on the basis of information received from the various organisations.

In regard to paragraph (2) of the resolution, the Secretary explained that the London School of Economics and the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the University of Lwów had taken an initiative which seemed to the Committee to be interesting. It was intended to facilitate the work of students taking up international studies. It would be necessary to break up the somewhat rigid university arrangements in order to adapt them to the problems which at present arose and to group differently the various courses. The Committee considered that a similar initiative should be recommended to other countries.

M. DE REYNOLD was obliged to make a reservation on this subject. The Committee had adopted many resolutions which had brought it up against a wall, and which, moreover, had rather done harm than good. In his opinion, it was necessary to wait until the question had reached a certain stage of development. It could be examined again in two or three years, perhaps ; but, in his view, it would be doing a service to the School of Higher International Studies in question not to deal with the matter for the moment. The Institute would already have done a great deal if it improved the publication which it had undertaken in this sphere, and it would not be desirable at present to ask of it greater efforts. Moreover, the Governmental authorities did not very much like intervention in their affairs.

Professor EINSTEIN was, nevertheless, of opinion that this draft resolution should be retained. He wondered what objection there could be to studying such a question of international interest.

The CHAIRMAN thought that, if a member of the Committee considered that the question should be studied, the draft resolution could be maintained.

Mlle BONNEVIE noted that the draft resolution recommended that the matter should be brought to the notice of the various Governments. Perhaps that would be somewhat premature. It seemed to her that the question should first be studied thoroughly.

Mme CURIE agreed with Mlle Bonnevie that it was too soon to make this recommendation. She asked that the question should be adjourned for further enquiry.

This was agreed.

II.

National University Offices.

“ The Sub-Committee :

“ Taking note of M. Bodelsen's report on the fifth meeting of Directors of National University Offices, and also of the supplementary explanations of the Institute and the Chairman of the meeting ;

“ (1) Desires again to stress the great importance that it attaches to the annual meetings of the persons most competent in the matter of university relations in the different countries ;

“ (2) Requests the plenary Committee, accordingly, to provide in the Institute's budget for the necessary funds for convening each year, as in the past, the representatives of all the university offices ;

“ (3) Recognises the great importance of the various kinds of national institutes abroad, and recommends that the plenary Committee should authorise the International Institute to publish the very full documentary material on these institute that it has collected ;

“ (4) Considers it desirable that the Institute's enquiry into the conditions of employment of foreign professors in the different countries should be completed, and the results published in roneograph in a second edition.”

M. DE REYNOLD wished to submit some observations on paragraph (2) of the resolution. It might be of interest to call regular meetings of the representatives of the International Students Associations, like those of university offices, but it would be desirable to apply here a principle which M. de Reynold had already affirmed several times. It should not be necessary to call a Committee each year, but only when there were important items to place on the agenda. In the past year and in 1928, the meeting in question seemed to have had some difficulty in drawing up an agenda. The point was important, because financial considerations were involved, and the Executive Committee should consider whether the necessary means were available before taking a decision.

As regards paragraphs (3) and (4), M. de Reynold asked that the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors should consider whether the documentation in question was sufficiently advanced and complete to make it advisable to publish it. Before starting on the new publication, the perfecting of the earlier and more useful publications should be assured. He was prepared to agree that the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee but with reservations.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question could be referred to the Executive Committee with M. de Reynold's observations.

The SECRETARY said that, although he understood M. de Reynold's reservations, he considered that, in the present circumstances, it would be desirable to continue to hold annual meetings. They gave the representatives of university offices a unique opportunity to meet one another. In addition, and above all, there were countries in which the university offices were not very powerful, and, if in those countries it were noted, thanks to these meetings, that other Governments were in active touch with the university offices, public opinion might have a useful influence. Perhaps it might be desirable to leave more time between the meetings later when the various offices were strong enough to stand alone. For two or three years to come the representatives of all the offices should meet annually. That was a kind of affirmation on the part of the League of Nations which compelled the various Governments to consider university offices very seriously.

M. DE REYNOLD agreed, but would like the whole resolution to be referred to the Executive Committee. The Secretary had spoken of a particular case, while M. de Reynold had raised questions of principle.

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

III.

International Students' Organisations.

" The Sub-Committee :

" Taking note of M. Poberezski's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, and also of the observations of the International Institute and of the Chairman of the meeting regarding this report ;

" (1) Notes with pleasure that this meeting succeeded, as these communications unanimously attest, in obviating the difficulties that were apparent last year, thus marking a considerable progress in the concerted collaboration between the students' associations ;

" (2) Considers, therefore, that similar meetings should be convened in the coming years, whenever there are important questions to be placed on the agenda ;

" (3) Requests the plenary Committee to provide for the sums required for this purpose in the International Institute's budget ;

" (4) Recommends that arrangements should be made to enable these meetings and those of the directors of university offices regularly to get into touch with each other whenever there are questions of common interest on the agenda ;

" (5) Considers that the International Institute would be doing valuable work by publishing a handbook containing a list of the publications of International Students' Organisations and a list of works of reference that travelling students might usefully consult."

The SECRETARY added, in regard to paragraph (4), that the possibility of holding the two meetings at about the same time had been considered. That would enable a representative of directors of university offices to attend the meetings of students' organisations and *vice-versa*.

Mlle. BONNEVIE took this opportunity of repeating the general observation she had made at the beginning in regard to the proposed meeting concerning intellectual life. It would be desirable to have in view a *rapprochement* between these experts and the representatives of students' organisations.

M. DE REYNOLD pointed out that, for several years, he had presided over the Committee of International Students' Organisations, and he could therefore state that, in his opinion, the present resolution was a little optimistic. Personally, he had been less optimistic the last time he presided over that Committee.

The report said that " this temporary difficulty has completely disappeared ". If that were the case, so much the better. In any event, M. de Reynold would ask that, as in the previous case, a meeting should only be called when the agenda was of real importance.

In addition, he made reservations in regard to the publication suggested in paragraph (5). The question whether such a publication could be carried through in practice should be considered. In his opinion, the matter should at least be adjourned.

It was agreed to refer the draft resolution to the Executive Committee, with the observations of Mlle. Bonnevie and M. de Reynold.

IV.

Post-University Scholarships.

“ The Sub-Committee :

“ Having noted the Institute's report on the meeting of experts on the question of post-university scholarships, and also the very full documentary material on this subject collected by the Institute ;

“ (1) Notes with pleasure that the ideas and suggestions set forth in Mme. Curie's report have been fully approved by the experts ;

“ (2) Requests the plenary Committee to make the experts' recommendations as widely known as possible, by communicating them with a request that they should be brought to the notice of all concerned, to the Governments and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and also to the principal associations that grant international scholarships ;

“ (3) Requests the International Institute to examine whether it would be possible to publish in collected form all the particulars on the international scholarships of every country ;

“ (4) Considers that the study of this question should be continued and that a further meeting of experts should be convened, as soon as such a meeting seems desirable.”

M. DESTRÉE stated that, of all the questions raised by the Committee, that of post-university scholarships was among the most important. He had been very enthusiastic when Mme. Curie had submitted her proposal, and he regretted that the latter had not led to practical results. It would be very useful if a short pamphlet were published pointing out the conclusions reached by the experts after their study of Mme. Curie's proposal, and indicating the international scholarships already awarded by the various learned societies throughout the world. When some publicity had been given to these efforts, it might be hoped that the Governments would take action. On the other hand, it would appear to be useless to recommend a further meeting of experts as was done in paragraph 4. Mme. Curie's proposal had been sufficiently studied. A new meeting could only repeat what had already been said. The moment had come for giving the matter wider publicity.

Mlle. BONNEVIE again drew attention to the material collected by M. de Vos in regard to foundations for scientific enquiry. This matter was valuable and should be used.

Mme. CURIE thanked M. Destrée for his support. She agreed that a new meeting of experts should not be called immediately. Nevertheless, the question should be reserved—that was to say, funds should be provided in case this meeting should appear to be necessary before the Committee could take a decision next year, which would seem to be somewhat late. Everything should be done to advance the question.

As she had already pointed out, the problems connected with scientific enquiry were already studied in certain countries, particularly in France and Belgium. Great interest was shown in the matter in Poland, where it had been strongly insisted that this matter should be brought to the attention of the Governments. Mme. Curie would be quite satisfied if the question were considered by the Executive Committee, with power to take the necessary steps, including the possibility of calling a meeting of experts, which, however, Mme. Curie did not think necessary.

The SECRETARY pointed out to M. Destrée that the recommendations of the experts took up only one page and did not provide matter for a pamphlet. On the other hand, the publication mentioned in paragraph 3 of the resolution would seem to give satisfaction to M. Destrée's desire.

M. DESTRÉE did not ask that all the information should be published ; such a work would be too voluminous.

Mlle. BONNEVIE proposed that the question should be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mme. CURIE added that the publication of an article on this question, either by herself or by any other person, could be anticipated, but it seemed useless to discuss it at present. In such matters the Committee should have confidence in the Executive Committee.

Summing up his point of view, M. DESTRÉE said that it was necessary to appeal to those who had funds.

The Committee maintained the draft resolution and referred it to the Executive Committee.

V.

International Conference of Directors of Higher Education.

" The Sub-Committee ;

" Having noted the favourable replies of the directors of higher education of a large number of countries ;

" (1) Recommends that the plan for convening a Conference of directors of higher education should be carried out at an early date ;

" (2) Further recommends that this plan should be applied by stages, beginning with a preparatory meeting, in which the directors of higher education of a very few countries would take part in the capacity of experts ;

" (3) This preliminary meeting would draw up the agenda of the Conference, and would decide which countries should be represented at it."

Mlle. BONNEVIE drew attention to her previous observations. This meeting should be considered as within the scope of the meeting which would deal with intellectual life.

The SECRETARY added that the long discussions of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth on this question should also be taken into account. The Sub-Committee, informed of what had been said in the Sub-Committee of Experts, had realised the difficulty of knowing who should be addressed and of drawing up an agenda. It had considered that the best plan would be to leave the directors of higher education themselves to do some preparatory work—that was to say, to study the problem as a whole and to submit suggestions.

The CHAIRMAN found this method very desirable.

M. DE REYNOLD considered, on the contrary, that it was dangerous.

M. DESTRÉE drew attention to the gravity of the problem. Reference was made to a preparatory meeting, but that would involve the Committee to a certain extent. Moreover, it would be a limited meeting and would not have a real international character.

The SECRETARY observed that it would be only a provisional meeting.

M. DESTRÉE replied that, nevertheless, it would fix an agenda. There were several intellectual doctrines in the world, and particularly in Europe, which should be taken into account. He simply wished to make reservations. The question would be discussed in the Executive Committee, but at first sight he was less enthusiastic on this subject than on Mme. Curie's proposal.

Mme. CURIE approved M. Destrée's remarks. She had not understood this passage of the resolution very well. The directors of higher education had great responsibilities ; was it necessary to bother them with a discussion on such questions as equivalences ? She had the impression that the meeting was insufficiently prepared, and did not think it should be called unless the Committee was convinced that it was impossible to do otherwise. The Executive Committee would study the question.

M. DE REYNOLD was entirely in agreement with Mme Curie. It seemed to him that the Committee was entering too lightly into this matter and without knowledge of the direction in which it was going. Moreover, would such a meeting suffice ? There were some countries which had no directors in charge of their higher education ; others, on the contrary, had too many. In Switzerland, for instance, there were twenty-five. Switzerland would, therefore, be excluded from the meeting and also the United States of America. In addition, university officials were not the only representatives of higher education ; there were all the free universities which were the most important in Belgium, for instance. He pointed out that, in 1922, the Committee had very wisely decided not to consider universities according to their official character, but according to their importance.

Finally, what would be the programme of this meeting ? M. de Reynold did not ask that the question should be referred to the Executive Committee, but that it should be purely and simply set aside.

The CHAIRMAN observed that M. de Reynold's observations should have come sooner, since the resolution concerning this meeting had been adopted in the previous year. Moreover, it was one of the questions which the Sub-Committee of Experts had discussed at the greatest length. In regard to M. de Reynold's objection concerning the countries where there was no official higher education, a list of persons with experience in higher education, who would be added to the representatives of universities, could be drawn up.

The question had been discussed, not only in the previous year by the Committee and then by the Sub-Committee of Experts, but on the previous evening by the present Committee. It seemed to him, therefore, that the resolution should be approved. The Executive Committee would consider how it should be applied.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought she remembered that the discussions of the previous day referred to a very special point, whereas the present question was much wider.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the proposal now before the Committee concerned a meeting which would carry out preparatory work with a view to a subsequent Conference.

Mme. CURIE urged that the question should be referred to the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY added that it was precisely in view of the difficulties indicated by M. de Reynold that it had been asked that persons known to be interested in educational questions, professors, deans of universities, etc., should be invited. That was the sense of the decisions taken on the previous day.

Mme. CURIE asked whether the persons who might be invited had already been approached, and whether there was any possibility that the invitations would be accepted.

M. LUCHAIRE said that replies had been received from the majority of the directors of higher education who had been sounded ; most of them were distinctly favourable.

The SECRETARY added that these soundings had been made by the Institute on the instructions of the Committee. It could not go back on those instructions without giving an impression of trifling with the matter.

M. DE REYNOLD asked whether there was any formal authorisation for such a step.

The SECRETARY replied by reading the Committee's resolution.

Mme CURIE said that these circumstances changed the aspect of the question, and it might consequently be referred to the Executive Committee. It was only necessary to know whether in the coming autumn it would be possible to draw up a programme which would justify the organisation of the proposed Conference.

The Committee maintained the draft resolution and referred it to the Executive Committee.

VI.

International Co-operation between Organisations concerned with Foreign Students.

" The Sub-Committee notes with approval the plan, set forth in detail in the Institute's report, for international co-operation between the organisations concerned with foreign students, and requests the plenary Committee to authorise the Institute to take the necessary measures in this connection, in so far as it regards this plan as consistent with the Institute's general organisation."

Mlle. BONNEVIE explained that she had had a long conversation with M. Picht on this matter and did not think that there would be any danger whatever in approving the resolution, even without referring it to the Executive Committee. There was a special report by the Institute on the question. She believed that there were to-day four different organisations receiving information on foreign students and working with great activity, but the greater part of the documentation was at the Institute. To these four organisations, therefore, could be added the Institute which served as a centre.

M. LUCHAIRE entirely approved Mlle. Bonnevie's explanations.

Mlle. BONNEVIE urged that the formal authorisation of the Committee should be given without reference to the Executive Committee, which would involve a delay of a year.

The Committee definitively approved the draft resolution.

M. DESTRÉE drew attention to the faulty text of this resolution. He asked that, in general, the form of the resolutions which were the object of the report to the Council and the Assembly should be simplified by the omission of set phrases or compliments, only the marrow of the decisions taken being preserved.

This was agreed.

418. Work of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.

The draft resolutions proposed by the Sub-Committee were read (Annex 7).

I.

CIRCULATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS SUMMONED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

" The Sub-Committee :

" Again pointing out the value of ensuring the circulation, among scientific institutes and reviews interested, of the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts summoned by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

" And considering that in most countries the National Committees have agreed to act as clearing-houses for communications affecting their respective countries ;

“ Recommends that the Institute should transmit the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts to the National Committees as soon as they have been endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and should ask the National Committees to bring them to the notice of all institutions and reviews which they may concern, so that they can be circulated on more economical lines.”

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

II.

“ GUIDE TO NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, LOAN SYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES ”.

“ The Sub-Committee has learnt with great satisfaction of the publication of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will be of constant value to libraries, and will help to encourage the establishment of services of this kind in countries where they do not yet exist.

“ To ensure that the *Guide* is kept up to date, and that persons interested are kept informed of any changes, the Sub-Committee gratefully accepts the offer of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations to ask those associations to apprise the Secretary of the Federation of any changes or innovations as and when they occur.”

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

III.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

“ Whereas, notwithstanding existing international agreements and the efforts made during the past few years, the international exchange service is, in many countries, not operating satisfactorily,

“ The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to call the attention of the various Governments to the importance of :

“ 1. Periodically issuing a list of their official publications, including the publications of scientific and other institutions under their control ;

“ 2. Organising in each country a really responsible centralisation service which would undertake to allot these publications and send them out quickly ; these services to be provided with the resources indispensable to their efficiency ; and

“ 3. Facilitating as much as possible the exchanges between learned societies which are already taking place.”

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

IV.

CODE OF ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS.

“ The Sub-Committee

“ Having considered the report submitted by the Committee of Library Experts regarding abbreviations of the titles of periodicals,

“ Finds that this report affords an excellent basis for the establishment of a uniform system, and requests the Institute to continue its work on the list of examples.

“ The Sub-Committee emphasises the necessity of printing the text of the rules at once and arranging for its circulation.”

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

V.

LIST OF NOTABLE BOOKS AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION BETWEEN IMPORTANT LIBRARIES WITH REGARD TO THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN BOOKS.

“ The Sub-Committee, while highly appreciating the results that have been secured through the activity of the National Committees and their assistants in regard to the compilation of lists of notable books, finds that it is difficult to arrive at entirely uniform results in this field, and contemplates changing the form of the undertaking.

“ It recommends the plenary Committee to consider the possibility of compiling amplified lists to furnish librarians with information regarding those books produced abroad which it would be most desirable for them to acquire.

" In these lists there would be no limitation as to number ; but they should not be too lengthy if they are to serve their proper purpose. The books mentioned would fall mainly into three classes : (1) books giving evidence of genius or originality of thought ; (2) books of special significance as expressing trends of national opinion ; and (3) books providing special information.

" In order to put this resolution into effect, the Institute should keep in touch with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, and should await the results of the proceedings at Stockholm, where this question is to be discussed. These results will then be laid before the meeting of library experts at its next session for a decision."

The SECRETARY explained that, in reality, the Sub-Committee was not asking anything for the moment. The resolution concerned only a change in the character of the present list, which would be replaced by a much more useful list intended for the use of libraries. The question of the drawing up of this list should be placed by the International Federation of Librarians' Associations on the agenda of the Conference which would be held at Stockholm in August. The question would then be laid before the meeting of library experts, doubtless next year.

Mme. CURIE asked whether the former lists, to which she was strongly opposed, would be definitely given up.

The SECRETARY replied that the Committee decided to abolish these lists when it adopted the report of the Committee of Enquiry into Publications

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that the list for this year was ready and asked whether it should be published.

M. DESTRÉE doubted the advisability of spending money on it.

The CHAIRMAN observed that several persons had been put to some trouble in the drawing up of this list, particularly members of some National Committees. In such cases, there was always disappointment if all this effort were wasted.

Mlle. BONNEVIE was of opinion that the list actually prepared, which would be the last, should be published.

The SECRETARY supported the Chairman's remark. Not to publish the list prepared would lead to disappointment which might turn into discontent

In reply to M. Destrée, M. LUCHAIRE explained that the cost would be from 5,000 to 6,000 francs.

The SECRETARY added that the list had a good sale.

M. LUCHAIRE took the opportunity to state that the Committee should not be unfair to the Institute's publications. The *Review* had 260 subscribers, from whom the Institute obtained a return of 20,000 francs, which could be considered as a success for a review of which so few copies were printed, on behalf of which no publicity had been done, and which was only in its first year. The question was now settled, but certain unfair remarks should not appear in the Minutes of this meeting.

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

VI.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

" The Sub-Committee notes the following recommendation made by the library experts :

" It is desirable that the decimal classification should be developed and perfected so as to keep abreast of the progress and the increasing specialisation of the various sciences, but that more consideration should be given to the needs of libraries than has hitherto been the case."

" The Sub-Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Institute to place this question again on the agenda of the next meeting of the library experts. This meeting, to which the principal authorities on the subject should be invited, will report on the manner in which the experts' recommendation could be carried out in practice."

The SECRETARY explained that the Committee was asked to authorise the placing of the question on the agenda of the meeting of library experts.

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

VII.

SECOND EDITION OF THE "INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS".

" The Sub-Committee :

" Having heard M. Godet's statement on the conditions under which the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* is being prepared ;

" Thanks M. Godet and his collaborator, M. Vorstius, for their work, expresses its appreciation of the assistance given by the German Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

" And emphasises the importance of ensuring that the agreement reached between that Committee and the Institute is carried out in every respect without interruption."

The SECRETARY pointed out that, according to the terms of an agreement concluded between the German National Committee and the Institute, the former would contribute a sum of 5,000 Marks to the Institute, on condition that the Institute contributed the same amount. Up to the present, the Institute had not been able to make this contribution, and for that reason the Sub-Committee on Bibliography adopted the resolution which it would doubtless be desirable to refer to the Executive Committee, for it would have to be put into harmony with other decisions.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that the Institute had, in fact, already contributed 1,000 Marks this year. He added that, even if the financial situation of the Institute were unchanged, the latter would have been able to make the contribution next year. The German National Committee should therefore have no fear in this connection.

The Committee maintained the resolution and referred it to the Executive Committee.

VIII.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

" The Committee of Library Experts had expressed the hope that :

" Should it meet again in 1931¹, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will agree to invite the directors of the principal libraries at the expense of their Governments, so that, after the Committee's session, they may meet the library experts, and that this meeting may lead to co-operation among all these persons in the general interest.

" The Sub-Committee has noted this recommendation, but does not consider that the question is yet sufficiently advanced for a resolution. It regards it, however, as important enough to be kept under consideration, and recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of library experts.

" The question might perhaps also be laid before the next Conference of Directors of Higher Educational Institutions.

" The Sub-Committee also desires that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations should be invited on the same footing as the other members to the meeting of library experts."

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

IX.

CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

" The Sub-Committee expresses its satisfaction at the results obtained by the Experts ; it requests the Institute to keep in touch with the Central Service in process of formation, and to assist it as may be necessary."

The draft resolution was definitively adopted.

X.

ACCESSIBILITY OF ARCHIVES AND PROPOSAL BY THE GERMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING ARCHIVES.

I. *Proposal of the German National Committee concerning Archives.*

" The Sub-Committee on Bibliography noted with great interest the memorandum signed by the President of the Reich Archives and the Director-General of the Prussian State Archives regarding questions common to the archives of all countries.

" This memorandum was transmitted to it by the Chairman of the German National Committee, who submitted, further, a proposal that an international Conference of the directors of the most important State Archives should be called.

¹ M. Godet's report on the work of the fourth meeting of library experts (1930) is published as Annex 8.

" This Conference, the utility of which is recognised by the Sub-Committee, should, in its opinion, be prepared by a smaller meeting of experts, who would discuss the procedure for the execution of the scheme. The Sub-Committee points out, further that the International Committee on Historical Sciences recently set up an archives Committee ; it would be most desirable, accordingly, to invite a representative of that Committee to be present at the meeting.

2. *Accessibility of Archives.*

" The Sub-Committee noted the Institute's report and the resolution of the International Committee on Historical Sciences concerning the accessibility of archives.

" It appreciates the Committee's offer of collaboration and suggests that this question should be studied in conjunction with the proposal concerning archives submitted by the Chairman of the German National Committee, with a view to the problem being dealt with as a whole."

The two draft resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee.

XI.

INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

" The Sub-Committee :

" Having noted the reports relating to intellectual ' Statistical Material collected for the Purpose of an International Survey ' and the ' Fluctuations in the Number of Students in the Field of Higher Education ' ;

" Congratulates M. Castrilli on the comprehensive character of his work and on the care and method displayed in its execution ;

" And proposes that the results embodied in these reports should be submitted to experts, who would be asked to suggest what use might be made of them and the form in which they should be brought to the knowledge of statisticians in all countries interested in international comparisons. The experts would also be asked to indicate which among these various questions are deserving of more exhaustive study."

The CHAIRMAN thought that, as this proposal had been accepted, the resolution could be definitively approved.

Mlle. BONNEVIE agreed. Nevertheless, the resolution could be considered by the Executive Committee, which should make the necessary arrangements for combining the various meetings of experts.

This was agreed.

XII.

RESOURCES WHICH CAN BE DRAWN ON FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

" The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the reports of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the general resources which can be drawn on for scientific research.

" It trusts that this work may be continued, and recommends that the section relating to industrial laboratories should be published immediately in view of the many useful suggestions it contains "

The draft resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

In view of the fact that the Executive Committee would doubtless not meet before October, M. LUCHAIRE asked whether the competent section of the Institute was authorised to continue the work or whether it should suspend all activity until this meeting.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the section of the Institute should continue the work in question.

XIII.

DR. TANAKADATE'S PROPOSAL WITH REGARD TO THE UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

" The Sub-Committee :

" Having considered the proposal submitted by M. Tanakadate in the following terms :

" ' Considering the great amount of population who write their languages with different systems of characters ; and

" ' Considering that the unification of writing will facilitate the acquisition of languages and consequently will promote the mutual understanding among different nations and races ; and

" ' Considering the great extent of the usage of the Roman characters in civilised countries :

“ ‘ This Committee recommends to all countries the adoption of the Roman letters in writing their languages, and, for the countries where such letters are used in different systems of orthography, to standardise their orthography as soon as possible in conformity with the nature of each language.’

“ Notes the importance of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing, as a possible factor in increasing mutual understanding between peoples ;

“ And proposes that the attention of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation be directed to the importance of this problem.”

The draft resolution was definitively adopted.

XIV.

DR. PRINZHORN'S REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GERMAN STANDARDISATION COMMITTEE IN THE MATTER OF LIBRARIES, BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

“ The Sub-Committee noted the Report by Dr. Prinzhorn on the work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of Libraries, Books and Periodicals. It asked that the question of standardisation might be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of library experts.

The draft resolution was definitively approved.

419. Reconstitution of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation : RESIGNATION OF Mlle. BONNEVIE AND THE SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the term of office of the present Committee would expire next year. It had been a very great pleasure to him to collaborate with the present Committee and a very great honour to succeed Professor Lorentz in the chair. One of the members of the Committee felt obliged to resign at once. The Chairman said, of course, he was referring to Mlle. Bonnevie. He would refrain from speaking of the eminent place which she occupied in the scientific world or of the great affection which she had aroused in the Committee, because this was happily not a funeral oration. He wished simply to pay a tribute to Mlle. Bonnevie, one of the members of the Committee who had worked most regularly and most conscientiously. The Chairman had often noted to his own confusion that Mlle. Bonnevie had read the documents submitted to the Committee even more carefully than he. He was sure he was interpreting the feeling of the Committee in expressing his regret at her departure.

As he had just said, according to the regulations, the term of office of the majority of the members of the Committee was about to end, and the Council would proceed to make a new choice. He thought that, in the interests of the task assigned to the Committee, there would be considerable objection to making a total change in personnel in order to ensure the continuity of the future action of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. He therefore suggested that the Council be asked to set up a system of resignation by rotation. One-third or one-fourth of the members of the Committee could, for instance, be changed every so often. The Chairman felt convinced that the Council would approve such a suggestion.

There was another delicate question which the Chairman hesitated to raise, but he thought it indispensable to do so. The selection of the members of the Committee was in the hands of the Council. It had happened that new members had been appointed without any previous consultation either with the Chairman or with any member of the Committee. Indeed, in one case it was through the columns of the Press that he personally had learnt of a new appointment, though, later, he had had an official notification. It seemed that, without too much insistence, the Committee might suggest to the Council that it should be consulted in some way before the election of the new members of the Committee.

The question obviously presented difficulties, for, if a person who was out of sympathy with the others were appointed, a very delicate situation would result. Nevertheless, it would not seem impossible for the Council to come to an understanding with the Chairman of the Committee. The main point was that there should be some form of previous consultation which would not lead to difficulties and which would be useful. The appointments would naturally be made in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

In this connection, there arose the question of the representation of the various subjects. It would seem necessary to establish a certain balance. On the one hand, there were what he would call the humanities and, on the other, the exact or natural sciences. With the approval of the Committee, the Chairman proposed to forward to the Council a suggestion in this sense.

Finally, the Chairman wished to pay a tribute to M. Oprescu, who was about to leave the Secretariat. All who had worked with M. Oprescu had been struck by his zeal and by his incomparable activity, as well as by his strict and clear comprehension of the work of intellectual co-operation. M. Oprescu's departure would be a great loss for the Committee, and a successor would be difficult to find. The Chairman was convinced that he was expressing the feelings of the whole Committee.

M. DESTRÉE entirely associated himself with the Chairman's statements. It seemed to him that the words just spoken called for immediate confirmation, and he formally proposed that M. Oprescu should be appointed to the Committee which would replace the former Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

The CHAIRMAN, in associating himself with this suggestion, said that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters was obviously the best person to make it.

M. Destrée's proposal was approved unanimously.

Mlle. BONNEVIE had been very touched by the Chairman's words. She took this opportunity of thanking him, as well as her colleagues and the members of the Secretariat, for their collaboration lasting for eight years. This collaboration had been very valuable to her and had, in particular, enabled her to increase her international understanding of the problems which arose.

She lived in a little country situated on the periphery of the great nations, and, in attending meetings of the Committee, she had been enabled to escape from the danger of isolation which threatened her in such circumstances. She added that, if it were true, as the Chairman had said, that she had read the documents of the Committee with greater leisure than the other members, it was because she had been able to employ for that purpose the long journeys which she had had to take to Geneva.

The SECRETARY thanked the Chairman for his kind words and M. Destrée for his proposal. Its adoption by the Committee was a great honour for him. During the seven years which he had spent at the Secretariat he had only desired to work for the success of intellectual cooperation, and, in carrying out his duties, he believed he had done all he could to show the international spirit which should inspire every official of the League of Nations.

ELEVENTH MEETING.

Held on Tuesday, July 29th, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

420. Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

M. DESTRÉE submitted and rapidly summarised this report (Annex 9). In the first place, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters had expressed the unanimous recommendation that its work should be continued. On that point it had had satisfaction.

The Sub-Committee had, naturally, been concerned with the imminence of the reorganisation of intellectual co-operation; it had submitted as an annex a note by M. Paul Valéry and a note by M. de Madariaga (Annex 2). The plenary Committee would consider them when it examined the proposals for reform.

The present report was devoted (1) to musical questions, (2) to artistic questions in general, and (3) to literary questions.

Among the musical questions, the first was the international standardisation of pitch. Personally, M. Destrée thought that there was nothing to be done in this sphere; but, before abandoning it, an attempt should be made. It was for that reason that the Sub-Committee recommended a meeting of experts sitting in an advisory capacity.

In the second place, it had been thought impossible completely to neglect musical questions which interested so many persons. It was for the Executive Committee to see what could be done in this field. Perhaps it would be desirable to separate from the Sub-Committee of Arts and Letters the two eminent persons who were now members of it. Perhaps it would be desirable to call together other persons to give an opinion on M. Bélime's report. That should be considered at a suitable time.

In regard to artistic questions, two had made great spontaneous progress. He referred to the International Museums Office and the popular arts. Before dealing with them, M. Destrée drew attention to certain questions which were still on the agenda of the Artistic Relations Section, and, in particular, the protection of natural beauties. It had been recommended that this enquiry should deal, as a beginning, with national parks. That would be a very interesting piece of work, but it was not absolutely urgent. It would be for the Executive Committee and the Director to study the question.

In regard to the International Museums Office, M. Destrée would refrain, through modesty, from saying all that he thought, but he had received so many congratulations and noted so many times the perpetual increase of the activity of this body that he was forced to recognise that it was an institution which commanded respect. Thus, the agreement between chalcographers was quite a new result. Twelve exhibitions had travelled through the world, and that was only the beginning. After such a result, the question of collaboration between the casting workshops had been considered. The support of all the workshops had been effectively shown by an exhibition which had just taken place at Cologne and at Brussels, and which would travel through Europe. It would certainly be called upon to furnish all the institutes and centres of instruction in Europe with castings of all countries.

Last year, with the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the possibility was considered of holding a meeting of specialists of the whole world to study the restoration and identification of pictures and sculptures by the application, in particular,

of the new methods which could be provided by X-Rays. The Office had had in mind a serious conference, but, as it would have been necessary to pay travelling expenses and subsistence allowance to the members of this Conference, it had been realised that the sums at the disposal of the Institute were quite insufficient. One great art country, Italy, having understood before the others the importance of this experiment, had offered to provide the necessary sums. That was why the Conference would take place from October 13th to 18th next at Rome. It would take place under the best auspices.

In regard to the International Museums Office, it had obtained a special Statute conferring on it autonomy and independence. What did that autonomy signify? It had been thought desirable to invite the persons directing the Office to draw up a draft Statute. There was at the head of the International Museums Office a Committee composed of several persons who met three times a year to draw up a programme, the carrying out of which was entrusted to a Secretary-General. In addition, there was a larger Committee on which were found the names of the most eminent persons in the sphere of the history of art, and curators of museums. It had received the name of Advisory Committee of Experts. That Committee, which was larger, had only met once up to the present. The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters had considered that it was essential to provide for a further meeting in the coming year. It would have an extremely important agenda.

As regards practical results, the Bureau of the International Museums Office had drawn up a draft Statute, which had been submitted to M. Luchaire. M. Luchaire had submitted certain observations which had been noted. The text had also been communicated to M. Bonnet and adopted unanimously by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. M. Destrée proposed its adoption. The practical sanction for the adoption of this document (Annex 10) would be the affirmation of the autonomy of the International Museums Office by a special chapter in the Institute's budget. It would be for the Governing Body and the Executive Committee to fix a figure according to the funds available.

M. Destrée therefore requested the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to approve the Statute of the International Museums Office, and to refer the duty of fixing the budget to the Executive Committee.

This proposal was adopted.

M. DESTRÉE also pointed out that Italy and the members of the Bureau of the International Museums Office had urged that he should take part in the meeting at Rome. He was prepared to agree, on condition that there was no possibility of his capacity being questioned. He therefore asked that it be clearly understood that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was unanimous in confirming that M. Destrée was Chairman of the International Museums Office and M. Graul and the other members of the Section were members of the Office, and in confirming the appointment of the Secretary of the Office. Then, if anyone asked M. Destrée whether he was still Chairman, there could be no discussion in that respect.

The Committee confirmed M. Destrée's appointment.

M. DESTRÉE also pointed out that it was essential that M. Baud-Bovy, representative of Switzerland, should be a member of the Bureau of the Office. In addition the Bureau should represent the great schools of art. There was, however, one great school of art, the Spanish school, which was not yet represented. M. Destrée asked the Committee in due course to appoint a Spanish member.

These proposals were adopted.

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves, subject to future drafting amendments by the Executive Committee, the draft Statute for the International Museums Office.

"Accordingly, the following officers are confirmed in their appointments for a period of five years (July 1930 to July 1935):

"(a) M. Jules DESTRÉE, Vice-Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as President of the International Museums Office;

"(b) M. Richard DUPIERREUX, Professor at the Institut Supérieur des Beaux-Arts, Antwerp;

"M. Richard GRAUL, former Director of the Leipzig city Arts Museums;

"M. Jean GUIFFREY, Curator of the Musée du Louvre;

"M. Attilio ROSSI, Chief Inspector of Fine Arts, Italie;

"Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH, Inspector of Works of Art to His Majesty the King of England;

as Members of the Bureau.

"(c) The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is empowered to appoint two further members of the Bureau of the International Museums Office, on the application of the President of the Bureau.

"(d) The Secretary-General of the International Museums Office is confirmed in his appointment."

M. BONNET noted that the resolution adopted in regard to the International Museums Office confirmed M. Destrée's statement and what had been done in practice; but the last article of the Statute seemed to prejudice the way in which the Institute would be reorganised, by saying that the Secretary-General would have the rank of principal Secretary.

M. DESTRÉE replied that there was nothing in that. It was a simple recommendation which would be decided by the Executive Committee. The only urgent decision for which he had asked related to the regularisation of his own official position in view of the Rome Congress.

In regard to the Popular Arts, M. Destrée pointed out that when the Institute had been reorganised, the necessity of placing this question on the programme had been recognised, as the result of a happy initiative by M. Focillon, who had shown that the deepest currents of civilisation turned towards popular art. That idea of sanctioning the preservation of popular arts and of joining, by an international bond, the many enquiries scattered through Europe had seemed excellent. The plan drawn up for the first Congress aroused such interest that five towns—Amsterdam, Stockholm, Vienna, Basle and Prague—offered to bear the expenses. The Congress was finally held at Prague, and was one of the most beautiful jewels in the crown of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which obtained great sympathy in a sphere in which otherwise it would not have been known.

The documentation was of such interest and so full that it had been agreed that it was necessary to set up a Permanent Committee. The Prague Congress had appointed a Committee without the intervention and approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which action had been received with some coldness at Geneva. This International Committee on Popular Arts, or I.C.P.A., had worked, in particular, with the aid of the Italian Committee on intellectual Co-operation, which, more than any other, had understood its importance. Last year, a meeting held in October 1929 at Rome had been extremely successful and removed all final doubts.

While the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had great difficulty in calling together thirty-five National Committees, the International Committee for Popular Arts had speedily called together twenty-seven which were all in touch with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. At the present time, the bird which had escaped from its cage was ready to return. The Sub-Committee was unanimous that it would be of the greatest interest to enter into immediate negotiations with the International Committee on Popular Arts. M. Destrée emphasised this point.

The International Committee for Popular Arts had just organised the third Congress, which would meet at Antwerp at the end of August. It was therefore indispensable that the situation should be regulated before the meeting of the Executive Committee. M. Destrée had discussed it at great length with M. Dupierreux, the great inspirer and Secretary-General of the International Committee for Popular Arts, as well as with the Director of the Institute, M. Bonnet, and the Secretary. They were unanimous that the offers of collaboration from the International Committee for Popular Arts should be warmly welcomed. In order to manifest this agreement, the seat of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be established at the Institute. A request would be made that a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, who might be M. de Reynold, should be one of the two Chairmen, and that an official of the Institute should deal with the relations with the International Committee for Popular Arts. It would be impossible to refer the decision to the Executive Committee because, in the interval, the Antwerp Congress would take place.

The International Committee for Popular Arts was prepared to constitute its Committee definitively only with the approval of the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, after reflecting on these questions, he saw no possible objection to this arrangement. He asked whether M. Dupierreux had anything to add.

M. DUPIERREUX replied that M. Destrée had explained the matter so clearly that he could add nothing to his statement.

The SECRETARY read the draft text of the conditions of a possible agreement between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Committee for Popular Arts, which was as follows :

“ Terms of a possible Agreement between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Committee for Popular Arts.

“ The International Committee for Popular Arts would consist of a number of members equal to the number of nations represented in the popular arts movement that has developed as the outcome of the Prague Congress, and would be constituted on the lines laid down in the statutes of the International Committee for Popular Arts. The members would be appointed under the conditions prescribed in those statutes.

“ The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be elected by a general meeting of the Committee. It would have two Chairmen—one in a scientific capacity, elected by a general meeting of the International Committee for Popular Arts and the other representing the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed by the Chairman of the latter Committee.

“ The Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be appointed by its Bureau. An official of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be appointed by the Director of the Institute to keep in touch with the work and afford the Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts all such assistance as might be possible and desirable.

“ Plenary meetings of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts (held at least once yearly) would be organised by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation like the meetings of representatives of institutes of international studies.”

This text was approved.

M. DESTRÉE then came to the part of the report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters concerning literary questions.

The first question related to the publication of an Ibero-American collection. The Sub-Committee had submitted certain observations in regard to the first volume on the methods of reaching agreement. It did not seem to him desirable to continue the experiment in these circumstances. The question was not urgent and the Executive Committee could be left to take a decision.

The principal question was still that of translations, and, since the beginning, it had been shown to be one of the most interesting. It was desirable to facilitate the exchange of ideas in spite of the language barrier. For five years this question, which was placed on the agenda of each session, had been turned over. At the last meeting, the Sub-Committee had adopted M. de Madariaga's proposal that the Institute should be invited to summon a meeting of authors, publishers and translators, to prepare for an international conference on translations. As the financial question was somewhat important and the matter was not exceptionally urgent, M. Destrée proposed that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should refer it to the friendly consideration of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors, which would examine the possibility of calling this Conference in 1931 or 1932. As the actual funds available at the Institute were not yet fixed, the Committee should confine itself to recommendations.

M. LUCHAIRE added that the Institute had already called a Conference of Experts on Translations. Some of the best known translators in Europe had taken part. That Conference had had interesting results and a new Conference could not add a great deal to them. It was not, perhaps, quite fair to say that this question had been turned over, for there had been distinct progress in this sphere. The enquiry regarding publishers' contracts and the current bibliography of translations were a proof of that.

M. DE REYNOLD stated that it was only fair to recognise that the results of the work of the Institute could be seen in the field of translation.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Destrée for the interesting summary of his report.

421. Appointment of the Committee's Rapporteur to the Council and Assembly.

The Chairman proposed to appoint M. de Reynold as Rapporteur.

M. DE REYNOLD accepted this task. He would submit his draft report to the Chairman and, in this particular case, he would also submit it to M. Painlevé.

422. Date of the Annual Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DE REYNOLD pointed out that, in consequence of the date of the meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the report on its work would reach Berne too late for the Government to give instructions to its delegates to the Assembly.

The SECRETARY observed that next year, if there were no meetings of the Sub-Committees with the exception of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, and in spite of the meetings of the National Committees, the date of the session could be fixed for July 1st, so that it would end on July 16th.

This would make it possible for the Governments to receive the documents at the beginning of August.

423. International "Who's Who".

The SECRETARY pointed out that, some years previously, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been informed of, and approved, conversations between Mr. Wilberforce and an American publisher. The latter, although bound by a contract, had considered that there were too few subscriptions and had relinquished the publication of the volume. Mr. Wilberforce, wishing to utilise material which had been collected, had therefore got into touch with a French publisher. When informed of these new proposals, the Committee of Directors had decided that it did not wish to make a mistake a second time, and that when the contract was ready for signature it would see to what extent it could assist Mr. Wilberforce. The latter had brought the French publisher up to the point of signing the contract. The Committee of Directors, however, had considered that, instead of giving the Institute power to sign this contract, it would be preferable if Mr. Wilberforce signed it, on the understanding that the Institute would place an office and its cards at his disposal, and that the first circular letter to the National Committees would be sent out by the Institute. It would be explained in this circular that replies should be addressed to Mr. Wilberforce.

The Legal Section of the League of Nations had made some modifications in the contract presented by Mr. Wilberforce. It would, however, be noted that it was not a question of a contract between Mr. Wilberforce and the publisher, but between the Institute and the publisher. Did the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wish to take that course?

Mme. CURIE once again replied in the negative, and with great force.

M. DESTRÉE also refused, as he had already had occasion to do three times.

The SECRETARY then read the memorandum on the revision of the draft contract between the Institute and M. Gaston Ruffy, publisher (document C.A.25.1930).

The CHAIRMAN regretted that he did not agree with the majority, though he was willing to bow to its decision. He considered that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had not conducted itself very satisfactorily in this affair. It should have abandoned it clearly and definitely, whereas it had left Mr. Wilberforce to carry on his enquiries to such a point that he had now obtained 15,000 replies. When one had gone so far, one should go to the end. In any case, if this question were abandoned, the Committee should have all possible consideration for Mr. Wilberforce.

Mme. CURIE recognised that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was in the wrong, but it had to withdraw from that situation. Moreover, it would give as a reason for its attitude the great changes which would have to be made at the Institute; it could apologise to Mr. Wilberforce in so far as it had been imprudent, and, if necessary, offer him an indemnity. In any case, it was impossible to continue to follow a course which had so greatly dissatisfied the majority of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was only involved after its hand had been forced. She, personally, had protested forcibly since the beginning, and Professor Lorentz had considered this matter of the *Who's Who* as a source of perpetual annoyance. If a mistake had been made, that was not a reason for persevering in that kind of activity, which was not in conformity with the mandate of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was in danger of being made to look ridiculous. She had discussed this matter with Professor Einstein, who was of her opinion.

Mlle. BONNEVIE was of the same opinion. Moreover, the question could be considered as a new one in consequence of the initiative taken by Mr. Wilberforce. That released the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DESTRÉE considered that there were dead whom it was necessary to kill. They should be finished with once and for all, and the publication of a book of addresses was not a very remarkable manifestation of intellectual collaboration. That book would satisfy the vanity of some people and would offend others. The Committee was not to-day being asked to approve a contract but to conclude a contract which would make this work the literary property of the publisher. On the other hand, Mr. Wilberforce was an important person, and the Committee should avoid offending him. Let him be given the material means to conclude his work, but it would be impossible for the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to appear in the title or the signature.

M. LUCHAIRE asked whether the liberality of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would go so far as to allow Mr. Wilberforce to continue to occupy an office at the Institute. It was necessary for him to know that immediately.

The SECRETARY thought that it was clear from the discussions that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation did not wish the Institute to conclude this contract on its own responsibility. It seemed, however, that the Committee would place an office, cards, and documentation at the disposal of Mr. Wilberforce. The question of the circular letter still had to be settled and this was a very delicate matter, since the Committee of Directors had contracted certain obligations towards Mr. Wilberforce.

Mlle. BONNEVIE considered that, if it were decided that the Institute should send out this circular to the National Committees, the Institute should draw it up in such terms as to show clearly that this was not a question of intellectual collaboration.

M. KRÜSS had been very surprised, in drawing up his report, to encounter a proposal which he had thought buried. From the point of view of the Committee of Directors, the affair had definitively disappeared from the agenda.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to observe the fact that the participation of the Institute in the drawing up of the first circular letter would be an act of collaboration which was contradictory to the decisions of principle that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was prepared to take. It would be safer simply to inform the National Committees of Mr. Wilberforce's circular and to recommend it to their friendly consideration.

The SECRETARY asked whether the discussion which had just taken place involved a decision of this kind—that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation refused to authorise the Institute to conclude a contract with the publisher. If Mr. Wilberforce wished to obtain one, that was entirely his own affair. Similarly, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation did not wish to authorise the Institute to continue to place at Mr. Wilberforce's disposal an office at the Institute and paper with the Institute's heading. Nevertheless, the Institute would place at his disposal all the material in its possession. In addition, the Institute would be authorised to inform the National Committees that they would receive a circular from Mr. Wilberforce. It would invite them to consider this circular in a friendly manner, and it would be expressly understood that replies should be addressed directly to Mr. Wilberforce.

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked that it be added that Mr. Wilberforce had undertaken his task without the collaboration of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the announcement of this circular letter would only be made after Mr. Wilberforce had obtained his contract.

The decision proposed by the Secretary and completed by Mlle. Bonnevie and the Chairman was adopted.

424. Report by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the Work of the Institute.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the matter contained in the Director's report would be found in the reports, addressed by the Sub-Committees to the plenary Committee.

M. LUCHAIRE said he did not ask for the discussion of his report, not so much because it was composed of the same materials as the Sub-Committees' reports as in view of its retrospective character.

The SECRETARY observed that the question of the printing of this report, which was somewhat voluminous, must be considered.

M. LUCHAIRE replied that it would be possible to reduce the part concerning the work of the sections and to limit the document to general questions. On the other hand, the statement on the work on the sections was a summary of the general work of the Institute ; it would be difficult to reduce it very appreciably.

The SECRETARY proposed that, in the circumstances, the report should be printed as an annex to the report of the Committee, as was customary.

This proposal was adopted.

425. Close of the Session.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had finished its agenda. He remarked that the Secretariat, which had had the heavy task of preparing the documents for this session, had carried it through with its usual accuracy and punctuality, and had once again shown the high qualities which the Committee was accustomed to consider as natural.

He wished to thank M. Oprescu very warmly.

M. DE CASTRO quoted a saying of Anatole France : " It is in human nature to prolong farewells ". No one would bear him any ill-will if he followed Anatole France and prolonged the farewells for some minutes.

He had always thought that, in order to carry out a piece of work with every possibility of reaching an end it was always necessary to look back. When he turned towards the past he saw the very noble figure of M. Bergson. He was certain that all his colleagues would agree to addressing to their former Chairman their affectionate and cordial regards. As it was always wise to unite the living with the dead, he then turned to the noble figure of Professor Lorentz, whom no member of the Committee would ever forget. Finally, at the moment when the work of intellectual co-operation had had a new impulse after such a splendid trial, it should think of the creator of the work, M. Léon Bourgeois, and M. de Castro was sure he was speaking in the name of his colleagues in offering to the memory of M. Léon Bourgeois their respect and affection.

M. DESTRÉE warmly associated himself with M. de Castro's words. He proposed that a telegram of sympathy be addressed to M. Bergson, and thanked Professor Gilbert Murray for the way in which he had conducted the Committee's work.

ANNEX 1

C.I.C.I./221.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, SUBMITTED
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE**

In the first place, I wish to thank the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the honour he has done me in allowing me to put before the members of that Committee a report on the Institute's work from August 1929 to June 1930.

I shall merely state what has so far been done in the various branches of the Institute's work, but I shall also be happy to give any member of the Committee such additional information as he may desire. The Institute will always be pleased to receive and follow any advice which the Committee may think fit to give it.

**I. ENQUIRY INTO THE USE OF THE CINEMA IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCIENTIFIC
ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.**

In October 1929, I informed the Governing Body of the programme which I proposed to follow in this matter, and expressed the hope of being able to submit some appreciable results to the Governing Body at its session of October 1930. In January last, I explained the various points of this programme to the Executive Committee, and submitted for its approval the method which I desired to adopt in order to achieve concrete results.

The Institute has already completed a series of carefully verified reports on the following questions :

(a) A general report, based on the considerable amount of information collected by the Institute as a result of its researches and enquiries, reading of reports and special studies, analysis of the replies to its questionnaires, etc. This report describes what has been done or attempted in various countries, either in regard to the scientific organisation of labour proper and the use of the cinema in this connection, or as regards the use of the cinema in technical and vocational education and training, in their bearing on the rationalisation of labour ;

(b) A second report, purely scientific, deals with the part played by the cinema in labour enquiries ;

(c) A third report on the possible uses of the cinema, deals with the psychology of the screen ; the analysis of events and movements ; the application of the cinema to the scientific organisation of labour (quantity and quality of production), to the observation of movement and instruments, the observation of fatigue, training and selection of staff, the methods of visual portrayal of technical trades ; and its use in workshops and offices, in research, in domestic economy, etc.

(d) A fourth report includes scenarios for films to estimate general intelligence, and deals with the use of the cinema in connection with the education of mentally or physically abnormal children, with a view to their vocational guidance and selection ;

(e) A fifth report on the value of the cinema in studying fatigue, which also contains scenarios ;

(f) A sixth report on the value of the cinema in studying the varying times taken to produce a certain article ;

(g) A seventh report on vocational guidance in its bearing on the scientific organisation of labour ;

(h) An eighth report on the question of labour accidents in connection with the rationalisation of production.

These reports, drawn up by the Institute, are supplemented by articles, written for us by eminent specialists and expressing the views of those who have used or who propose to use the screen as a means of propaganda, of scientific research, of popularisation or

of information, in connection with any of the many aspects of the rational organisation of labour.

We have not theorised, but have concentrated on the practical side of the question, and have indicated the spheres and ways in which the cinema can be used to assist the great international movement for the better organisation of production, and the possible results of its use.

I consider that—especially when means are limited—it is better to aim in each branch of our work at establishing a groundwork of enquiry and information. It is only on such a basis that international committees of experts can do useful work, go more closely into the theoretical and practical aspects of the question, and indicate, in the light of the experience gained, suggestions to be made to film producers and the users of films.

II. USE OF THE FILM IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH IN GENERAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE IN PARTICULAR.

In this domain, as I have previously remarked, we are co-operating closely with Dr. Lucien Viborel. I hope we shall be able to achieve conclusive results in the course of the year.

As regards health in general, the first tangible results have already been obtained: the May number of our *Review*, which is devoted exclusively to health questions, gives a clear explanation of the principles on which the Institute's work is based.

In view of the very large number of points to be considered, we have been obliged to separate the question of the application of the cinema to medicine and surgery from that of its application to general hygiene. As regards medicine and surgery, we are getting together material which will be sufficient for another special number of our *Review* or for a special publication.

III. THE CINEMA AS APPLIED TO EDUCATION,

With regard to the question of the cinema as applied to education, the Institute is pursuing its investigations with a view to arriving at concrete results as to the methods to be employed and the practicable conditions required.

IV. ENQUIRY.

In January last, I informed the Committee that I proposed to arrange for a comprehensive enquiry into the effect of the cinema from a social, psychological, sociological and educational point of view. The results of the enquiries undertaken by M. de Maday at Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel; by Mr. Elkin in a small Russian town; by Mr. Finegan at Rochester, and by Mr. North at Washington, which have appeared in the *Review*, contained valuable data. A questionnaire has now been drawn up, based on all the questionnaires of those investigators and on other data collected.

The Executive Committee authorised me to undertake this enquiry, and the work has begun. To make the enquiry as complete as possible, more than 100,000 copies of the questionnaire have been or are shortly to be distributed. In Italy alone we have distributed 25,000 and even then we have had to leave out some sources of information. The results obtained are of immense interest and the careful sorting of all the replies, their classification, comparison and the selection of the psychological, sociological and pedagogic, etc., data which they contain will furnish us with a very considerable amount of information. Since the questionnaire contains thirty-three questions, we shall receive more than 3,000,000 replies, and shall ascertain the views on the various points of primary school-children and adolescents in secondary schools in towns and villages, large and small, in Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Austria, Roumania, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Egypt, Chile and Uruguay—countries whose social systems and standards of living vary considerably.

The enquiry in Italy is already completed, and is in progress in four other countries. I hope that, between now and the end of the year, replies will have been received from nearly all the countries, and that the work of sorting and comparing them will have begun.

Concurrently with this enquiry, another of a definitely pedagogic nature is being carried out. In this case, we have asked professors and teachers, whose lives are devoted to the education of children and young people, to let us know their views on the cinema as an auxiliary means of instruction. The methods by which the cinema is to be applied to education can only be decided by those whose lives are spent in the school.

V. SPECIAL STUDIES.

In January last, I informed the Permanent Executive Committee that six specific questions relating to important aspects of the cinema were also being studied. The medico-technical enquiry into the effect of the cinema on eyesight—a question raised last year at the League Assembly by M. Casares—has been successfully completed by the Institute, thanks to the

support of public opinion and to the assistance of distinguished ophthalmologists all over the world. This report, which was first published in the *Review*, has now been issued separately as one of the Institute's monographs. The questionnaire distributed to schools also contains a specific enquiry with regard to eye-strain caused by the cinema. When the replies have been finally collated, we shall know the views, or rather the judgment, of the public.

VI. CENSORSHIP.

Another difficult enquiry which I stated was being undertaken is that relating to the system of censorship in force in all the countries of the world from an educational and social point of view. As it was our object not only to make a comparative study of the existing laws and systems but also to obtain concrete and valuable results, an international enquiry was undertaken with regard to the internal regulations, national points of view, etc., governing the policy of the censors in each country. The enquiry has been completely successful. We have collected ample material and are now able to announce that the first volume is ready. In this volume, the legislative systems of the following countries are carefully examined and compared: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Estonia, Federated Malay States, France (including Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia (U.S.S.R.), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and the Lebanon, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

VII. ENQUIRY INTO THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON THE NERVES.

In January, I also expressed to the Executive Committee the desire that our Institute should examine the question of the effect of music on the nerves of spectators and the broad influence of musical accompaniment and of the sound or spoken film and the resultant drawbacks or advantages. I hope to submit a report on this matter to the Governing Body at its October session.

VIII. AGRICULTURE.

Our investigations in regard to the use of the cinema in agriculture are being actively pursued. We are preparing a general report to be submitted by our Institute—after approval by the Governing Body—to the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Labour Office with a view to the convening of the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee.

IX. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CINEMA.

The studies already undertaken, together with investigations and reports by eminent specialists, were included in a special number of the *Review*. The whole of this material, supplemented by data and reports which reached us later, has now been published by the Institute in a volume of more than 220 pages.

X. COLLECTION OF PERIODICALS AND LIBRARY.

The Institute has realised the necessity of compiling, in connection with the Institute, a complete collection of all weekly publications, and of a library containing all the books and pamphlets dealing with the cinema published throughout the world, and began to make this collection at the end of last year. A few months later, the number of periodicals and newspapers regularly received by the Institute was nearly 1,000, thus constituting the largest collection of publications of this kind. The library already contains several hundred volumes, and I hope that this figure will shortly rise to 1,000, including monographs and pamphlets.

The papers and library can, of course, be consulted by all officials. All publications are gone through systematically, and news or information of special interest is classified in a filing cabinet divided into thirty-four main subjects, which already contains more than 10,000 cards. The library and newspaper room are open to the public at certain hours and on certain days of the week. Concurrently with the expansion of the collection of periodicals, I have also endeavoured to establish an information service, which is, I think, of considerable value. Each day, in various parts of the world, lectures are given on certain special aspects of the cinema, enquiries are made by institutions, experiments are carried out by technical societies, etc. Thanks to our systematic and daily examination of periodicals and newspapers, these doings are brought to our notice, and we then endeavour to get into touch with the persons,

institutions or societies concerned so as to obtain reports of the lectures or the data in question, with a view to increasing the information available in our various services. This also helps to create throughout the world useful relations with the Institute, all of which will contribute to the desired end.

XI. CINEMATOGRAPH HALL.

As already stated by M. Rocco, President of the Institute, it has been possible, thanks to the help of certain organisations, to fit up a large and attractive cinematograph hall, containing 450 seats. This hall has a double " sound " apparatus given to the Institute by the Western Electric Company and an objective lens given by the Zeiss Ikon. The Institute will be able to arrange for lectures illustrated with slides and to show films of educational and artistic interest ; the hall will thus be of the greatest value. The fitting up of the hall has necessitated the purchase of furniture, carpets, seats, etc., which will form a valuable addition to the assets of the Institute.

The President of the Institute has already informed the Committee of the inauguration of the hall.

XII. REVIEW.

I informed the members of the Committee in July 1929 of the publication of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, which appears each month in five different editions in the five official languages of the Institute.

The *Review* has progressed steadily since the second half of 1929, and, as I informed the Governing Body in October 1929, the Institute has constantly endeavoured to improve it in every way :

(a) The appearance of the publication has been improved and it is now much more attractive, and worthy of the Institute ;

(b) Still greater care has been taken in regard to the selection and variety of the articles ;

(c) From time to time, complete scenarios of an educational nature have been published with a view to covering new ground in the *Review* and suggesting new developments of the cinema ;

(d) Still greater care has been taken with translations, although in regard to certain languages I am still dissatisfied ;

(e) As far as the special numbers are concerned, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Governing Body, the March number was devoted entirely to the social aspects of the cinema, and the May number to the cinema and health ; other special numbers will be published during this year.

The cost of publication of the *Review* is largely defrayed by publicity and subscriptions. I hope that its financial resources may shortly be strengthened by subsidies granted by certain countries in the form of collective subscriptions. The big effort that has been called for to bring the *Review* up to its present level makes it imperative to place it on a sound financial basis as soon as possible.

XIII. PUBLICATIONS.

The question of the Institute's publications is closely bound up with that of the *Review*. These publications are issued in three forms—pamphlets, special publications and exceptional publications. The pamphlets should correspond to the special numbers of the *Review*, the non-relevant information given in the latter being, however, omitted, and that included in the pamphlet being supplemented by the data subsequently obtained. These pamphlets should be of great value to the Institute, as they will form an important collection of publications on the cinema and health, agriculture, etc. There will also, I think, be a considerable demand for these pamphlets from individuals, institutions and associations. In any case, they will give proof of the practical work of the Institute.

The volume dealing with the use of the cinema in connection with the scientific organisation of labour is an example of these special publications. It is not proposed that they should deal with questions which may become out of date—such as, for instance, film technique—but should consist of studies of a fairly comprehensive nature containing both scientific and practical information ; these publications might, in fact, serve as a basis for an international movement of considerable importance. The reports on music in relation to the cinema, and on censorship, based on the comparative survey of national legislation, are included in the special publications.

XIV. ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE CINEMA.

This Encyclopædia, which is now being prepared—the greater part being ready—is a typical exceptional publication. We are already, or shall shortly be, in a position to issue :

Fifteen pamphlets dealing with three fundamental questions, to be published in the five official languages of the Institute ;

Fifteen volumes dealing with three subjects ; (a) the cinema and the scientific organisation of labour ; (b) the censorship of the cinema in all countries of the world ; (c) music and the cinema. These volumes will be published in the five official languages of the Institute ;

Five volumes corresponding to the first general part of the Encyclopædia of the Cinema, compiled in the five official languages of the Institute.

The publication of all these pamphlets and volumes naturally depends on our future budgets.

* * *

I will now inform the Committee of the *relations of the Institute with the various countries and with the organs of the League.*

Acting on the instructions given me by the Executive Committee and the Governing Body, I have lost no opportunity of co-operating as closely and cordially as possible with other organs of the League or other institutions of an international character. Since the institute forms an integral part of the League, we must do all we can to obtain and merit the confidence of those with whom we are co-operating.

I have kept in touch with educationists in the various countries, and in March last, on the invitation of the Marquis of Guad-el-Jelù, Minister of Labour, I visited Barcelona and Madrid. I did all I could to make the Institute better known and to describe its aims and work with a view to securing increased support and promoting the establishment of national educational cinematographic institutions.

With the object of extending our relations and placing them on a more solid basis, and in accordance with the desire expressed in October last by the Governing Body in regard to the necessity and desirability of co-ordinating all national work—more especially in producing countries—with the Institute's work, I entered into negotiations with M. Delac, President of the *Chambre syndicale française de la Cinématographie*. These negotiations have been successful, and, on May 27th last, the terms of a complete agreement reading as follows, were drawn up in Paris :

“ The International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the League of Nations, which has its seat at Rome and which, in virtue of the decision of its Governing Body, has been requested to establish in the principal producing countries a central organ for the co-ordination and centralisation of all matters connected with its work, has decided, in agreement with the *Chambre syndicale française de la Cinématographie* to establish a French Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the League.

“ The object of this Committee shall be to centralise and co-ordinate all matters connected with the aims of the Institute in its relations with the French cinema and with all national and international organisations having their headquarters in France and which deal with any questions concerning educational and instructive films. This Committee shall henceforward be solely responsible for the co-operation of the French cinematographic industry with the Institute at Rome.

“ This Committee shall consist of the following : M. Charles DELAC, President of the *Chambre syndicale française de la Cinématographie* ; M. Jean BENOIT-LÉVY, M. Michel COISSAC, M. ROUX-PARASSAC, Corresponding Members of the Rome Institute ; M. le Chanoine REYMOND, Secretary-General of the *Comité catholique du Cinématographe* ; M. Marcel MARTIN, Secretary-General of the *Fédération nationale des Offices cinématographiques d'enseignement et d'éducation laïque*.

“ Additional members may be appointed to this Committee, provided that they possess the necessary qualifications ; they shall be appointed by the Institute at Rome on the proposal of the French Committee.”

The Secretariat of the French Committee will act as an office of the Institute and will have various services, officials, etc., the entire cost being borne by the Committee.

As regards England, agreements of principle have been reached with the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. I propose to proceed to London shortly to complete these agreements, which should result in the establishment in London of a real agency of our Institute, thus ensuring the co-ordination of our researches and enquiries in England. The agreements should also furnish additional funds both to the Institute and for the publication of the *Review*.

We are in closer and more cordial contact with all Governments, and I should like to express the gratitude of the Institute, whose requests for documents and assistance have been willingly granted at all times and in every country.

I trust that this survey will suffice to show that the Institute, under the efficient and enthusiastic guidance of its President, is sparing no pains to carry out its programme point by point.

ANNEX 2

C.I.C.I.223.

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY M. PAUL VALÉRY AND M. DE MADARIAGA
TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS

ADOPTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING OF JULY 21ST, 1930

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. PAUL VALÉRY

Now that the plenary Committee is about to take up the question of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and possibly to contemplate certain changes in the organisation of this instrument of enquiry and action, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters desires to submit for the Committee's information the suggestions and recommendations which are the outcome of its work and of the exchanges of views which took place in the Sub-Committee.

The fundamental aim of the League appears to be to bring about a state of mutual understanding between the nations, so that they may no longer have recourse to the brutal expedients and violent and short-lived settlements of disputes with which they have hitherto been content. The League is therefore based on a belief in humanity and on a certain faith in man's intelligence. This belief and this faith are of the same nature as the belief and faith which are essential to any scientific research and to any disinterested effort.

If that is true, and if it is agreed that an increase in understanding and knowledge are the necessary conditions for the achievement of the League's aims, co-operation between *minds* specially concerned with *things of the mind* (as we may term intellectuals) is, of all forms of international co-operation, the most important to encourage; and the particular organs of that co-operation should be made a subject of special study and should be strengthened and improved as experience suggests.

The experiment is being carried out. The Institute, which acts as the Committee's instrument, has been in operation, and the positive results of its work, their variety and value, cannot be denied. The problem was a new one, and action at first could only be tentative. It was necessary to begin by doing something.

To-day, however, after nearly ten years' efforts, it is possible to form a correct estimate of the work and, if necessary, to amend the working of the instruments of co-operation.

If we compare the results achieved with the essential aim set forth above—that is to say, creation of a state of mind which will bring about and support a *League of Minds*—if it is agreed that a *League of Minds* is a *sine qua non* for a *League of Nations*, and that each must rest on one and the same foundation—namely, *public opinion*—and that neither can exist unless its value is generally recognised; and, if, lastly, it is realised that the whole problem of their existence consists in making them needed and desired by every thinking being—in arousing an emotional reaction to their existence—then our work of co-operation and the work of the Institute, which in themselves are admirable and may be of great utility, must be regarded as a response to demands that have not yet been made and as sustenance offered to those who do not yet feel the need for it.

It is only too obvious that, up to the present, intellectuals as a whole know nothing of intellectual co-operation. The intellectual does not think about it or make use of it. Even if he is aware of its existence, he never regards it as a thing of any importance to him personally, as an organisation which might help and protect him, an institution in which he necessarily has his own place, to which he can have recourse, and which he will not be able to do without once he has discovered its uses.

In other words, the intellectual has not, during the last ten years, acquired any first-hand knowledge of intellectual co-operation. He does not need it; it has not entered into his habit of thought. To create this need and to make it habitual should be our principal task.

At present, co-operation exists only on paper, and will continue to exist in this lifeless administrative form alone until it becomes a matter of concern to those whom it should concern, and until intellectuals conceive of organised co-operation as a response to their fundamental desire to understand and to be understood—to the basic need of every intelligent being to obtain what he lacks and to secure confirmation for what he has.

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters is therefore of opinion that, for a sufficiently prolonged period, the principal aim of intellectual co-operation in general and of the Institute in particular, should be to convince the intellectual world that organised co-operation is possible, that it is a matter of individual and personal concern to every intellectual and that each should make it a habit to consult and utilise the organs of that co-operation.

This propaganda, which should henceforward be regarded as our primary object and the most important task of the Institute, should chiefly consist in the systematic centralisation in the Institute of the chief problems in each branch of knowledge or intellectual activity (this could be done by meetings of the most representative men, the publication of their views, etc.).

In short, unless the work of intellectual co-operation is dominated and inspired by regard for the highest things of the mind, *it will never be understood* by those for whom it is intended and will not have the slightest influence on education, production, public opinion and hence on the mind of modern man whose co-operation is so desirable and essential for the League of Nations.

REPORT BY M. DE MADARIAGA.

The first ten years of the League's existence have been a period of conjecture and experiment. If to the question, "What have you done in these ten years?" the League merely replied, in the words of Sieyès, "I have lived", that reply in itself would be a highly satisfactory one, especially when it is borne in mind that several great nations are not Members. But the League has done more than live; it has demonstrated its confidence in its future, and within the measure of its strength it has created institutions. These institutions, coming to birth in a world but little accustomed to think and feel internationally, had necessarily to meet realities in a modest spirit.

Has the time come to aim higher? The League of Nations has taken root. Even though two or three great countries are still absent from it and regard it with varying degrees of coldness, it is to-day virtually universal. It represents among institutions the idea of the organic unity of the world, which is no longer seriously contested. Thus it would seem that the League's work in the field of intellectual co-operation should be to translate into the sphere of mind that organic unity of mankind of which the political aspect is represented by the League as a whole.

I do not flatter myself that in this note I can define so vast a task; my object is simply to illustrate by a few explanatory remarks what might be called the order of importance of the different tasks to be done, and their underlying character. First of all, this work should be substantial and essential rather than accessory and auxiliary; it should have a general and synthetic tendency. The synthesis of nations, to which the League aspires, must be prepared and stimulated by directing men's minds towards the synthesis of ideas.

With this end in view, we may contemplate two types of work—one aiming at bringing order and a proper sense of values into the different branches of knowledge; the other aiming at co-ordinating the different cultures that exist in the world into a synthesis which will embrace and transcend them all.

Looking at modern civilisation, we obtain a deplorable impression of anarchy, due to the fact that science has killed knowledge by scattering it. Just as the most transparent crystal becomes opaque if broken into small enough pieces, so science has become opaque to truth by being subdivided to infinity into specialised "sub-sciences". Each of these sub-sciences claims sovereign rights, ignoring not only the bonds that link it to other subjects, but even the limitation imposed upon its own exactitude by its specialisation, inasmuch as every special truth is merely a conventional truth which loses its validity with the constitutional convention of the science that produces it, in the same way as national laws lose their validity at the national frontier.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be setting its hand to a glorious task if it sought to organise the synthesis of human knowledge. It is not within the scope of this note to discuss methods. Suffice it to say that the preliminary study of such methods would be in itself an undertaking worthy of the best minds. Individual work, collective work, written reports, series of joint works or Committee works, possibly leading up to periodical congresses with a carefully prepared agenda—a universal parliament of thought, as it were—such might be the cycle of activities. This cycle, moreover, would be a periodic one, since the task to be performed would obviously never end. It would be puerile to imagine the synthesis of human knowledge as a sort of crystallisation carried out once and for ever. Obviously, there would have to be an unintermittent effort to demonstrate the *tendency towards synthesis*, which to-day is but little aided by existing institutions.

The same is true of the task of co-ordinating cultures, which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation might undertake. This would be a more general and profounder matter than the mere teaching of national cultures—though this should certainly be developed in the different countries. An endeavour would have to be made at periodical conferences to canalise the main currents of thought which are now acting more or less anarchically on our civilisation—the philosophies, religions, sociologies, *Weltanschauungen*, which at present express themselves in different parts of the world in disparate monologues, but which, in an *intellectually organised and directed* world, would have to meet one another in a tranquil atmosphere of unfettered discussion. Here, again, in this note I can only very roughly outline the aim to be pursued, without entering into details.

ANNEX 3

C.I.C.I./224.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE

In September 1923, the League of Nations Assembly concerned itself for the first time with the problem of the teaching of the younger generation. The resolution adopted at that time has served as a starting-point for the action subsequently taken, and it may, therefore, be well to record its terms, which are the following :

“ The Assembly urges the Governments of the States Members to arrange that the children and young people in their respective countries, where such teaching is not given, is made aware of the existence and aims of the League of Nations and the terms of its Covenant.”

In 1924, the Assembly instructed the Secretariat to investigate the action which was being taken and, in 1925, it decided to take a further step and to act through the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, thus emphasising at the outset its wish to avoid, in any action taken in the educational field, all suspicion of favouring mere propaganda.

The Committee was asked to consider the summoning of a Sub-Committee of Educational Experts to go into the whole problem, which was enlarged so as to cover, not simply the teaching of the League of Nations and its Covenant, but also the question of “ how to train the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs ”. This proposal having been endorsed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a sub-committee of fourteen members of different nationalities was appointed and met in 1926 and 1927. It issued a report which aroused great interest and attained a wide circulation, thus showing from the very first how action in the field of education on lines of international understanding answered to the needs of the moment and was universally felt to be essential to the maintenance of peace.

One of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee approved by the Assembly of 1927 was that an official centre should be established where information concerning the progress of the work covered by the recommendations of the experts would be available. It was suggested that this centre might have two branches, one at Geneva and one in Paris, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and in the course of the year both these branches were organised. Neither the League of Nations Secretariat nor the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, have officials who are experts in educational questions, nor funds to carry on the work entrusted to them. It was very soon found, in fact, that the mere collection of information was far from meeting the needs which the experts had in view when proposing the establishment of the Educational Information Centre of the League of Nations.

Even the fragmentary documentary information accumulated at Geneva and Paris has developed, through the connections it forced the League of Nations Secretariat and the Institute to open with Governments and unofficial organisations, a network of relations in the field of education which makes the need of further steps being taken most acutely felt. If the work undertaken at the request of the Assembly is to progress and to attain the efficiency unquestionably necessary to the prestige and authority of the League of Nations, it is essential to change the present way of dealing with it. It is, in fact, absolutely necessary to attach to the Centre a qualified, experienced educationist whose authority in the field of international education cannot be contested. The task of this expert will not be to advocate any particular line of policy, but to act as the director of a clearing-house for the ideas of others. He will have to throw into relief the principal and permanent elements of the problem ; he will have to search for the means of promoting certain tendencies, perhaps of checking certain others. It is hardly necessary to state the self-evident proposition that no educational advance is possible without a wholehearted co-operation of teachers. Teachers must, therefore, find in the man at the head of the Educational Centre of the League of Nations an expert ready to help with advice, an expert who can draw on his own experience when studying the problems presented to him.

I would submit to the consideration of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the need for appointing at the head of this service a really qualified professional who, mindful of his duty of never interfering in national educational questions, will yet be able to direct the action of educationists and the teachers of the world towards the increasingly necessary

international outlook—an outlook which, whilst taking account of national problems, of national culture and national attachments, as well as of the variety of traditions and habits of mind, yet knows how to promote and facilitate international understanding between the younger generation.

The need of such an expert has been felt very acutely by all the people at present engaged in this work. They are doing their utmost to rise to the ever-growing needs, but their work will always bear the stamp of the amateur, and its very rapid development is bound to make the situation more unsatisfactory from month to month. I would therefore beg the Committee to examine the situation with the greatest attention.

ANNEX 4

C.I.C.I./P.I./28.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

REPORT ON THE TENTH SESSION HELD AT GENEVA
ON JULY 7TH AND 8TH, 1930

SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY M. MARCEL PLAISANT.¹

The following attended the session : M. CASARES, who presided ; M. GALLIÉ, M. MAURETTE, M. OSTERTAG, M. Marcel PLAISANT and M. RUFFINI. M. G. BRUNI and H. E. M. E. PIOLA-CASELLI, members of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, were also present.

The discussion in the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights regarding the various points submitted for its consideration occupied three meetings, and the members expressed the hope that their opinions would be communicated in full to the International Committee.

The first item on the agenda referred to the report of the Institute on the work of its Legal Service. The programme itself gave no grounds for debate, and the methods adopted once more received the express approbation of the Sub-Committee. The latter considered that the studies of the Legal Service of the Institute would only bear positive fruit when these questions had been examined in the minutest detail and the various results combined, so as to bring out the most salient tendencies of international thought on all the subjects of enquiry. According to the value of suggestions offered by individuals or national organisms, these subjects should be submitted to a critical examination, aiming solely at the co-ordination of ideas and at securing results of practical utility.

The work must naturally be subdivided, following the traditional method, into work already completed, which the Institute will continue to keep under its observation ; current work, involving investigations directed by the Institute on particular lines, and providing matter for the discussions of the International Committee ; and, lastly, prospective work, for which the methodical collection and assembling of material are essential, but which will only yield profitable results if it is conceived in accordance with a prearranged plan.

In the light of such considerations, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights adopted the following draft resolution :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, recommends for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the programme of prospective work drawn up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to documentation concerning the laws affecting scientific bodies and intellectual professions, the protection of historic buildings and landscapes, a possible international statute for archæological excavations, and the preparation of an accurate register of international agreements affecting intellectual interests."

The discussion on *authors' rights and on the preparation of the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels* in 1925 was of great current interest. The results achieved at Rome in 1928 were once more alluded to by the Committee, which is particularly well situated for appreciating the importance of the lacunæ in the present text of the Berne Convention, as revised at Rome.

The International Institute has proposed that a systematic compendium should be made of *international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights*.

While appreciating the great value of the review issued, under the title of *Droit d'Auteur*, by the International Bureau at Berne, the Sub-Committee was nevertheless of opinion that, in the interest both of jurists and of the literary world, it was desirable that this review should be amplified by a quarterly supplement on practical lines.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.* — At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee finally adopted the resolutions marked (1) ; it sent for final decision to the Executive Committee those marked (2) ; and it rejected those marked (3).

The members of the Sub-Committee were, therefore, generally in favour of a system under which judicial decisions and judgments of all kinds, in the case law of any country, would be sent in, in full, to a central collecting office. The latter, which would be organised on lines agreed upon between the International Institute and the Berne Bureaux, would endeavour to systematise this case law, and reduce it to a single code, in abridged form, capable of easy adaptation to the ideas of different countries. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee decided to adopt the following resolution :

(1) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends to the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the plan, advocated by the International Institute and the Berne Bureaux, of amplifying the *Droit d'Auteur* by a quarterly supplement providing a compendium of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights."

The International Institute rendered very useful service at the Rome Conference by its support of an *international jurisdictional sanction of authors' rights*. Although the delegation of the Institute was not successful in its first effort to secure the insertion of such a sanction in the Rome Convention, it nevertheless had the satisfaction of seeing the idea launched in legal circles, and of knowing that it had secured fresh supporters, thus justifying a further attempt at the Brussels Conference. This plan of action appeared specially appropriate to the Sub-Committee, which adopted the following draft resolution :

(3) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should have a questionnaire drawn up regarding the terms of an international convention on compulsory arbitration in cases of international disputes concerning authors' rights."

The assimilation of works of applied art to those of fine art has always been a subject of division. The same divergence of views was manifested in the Sub-Committee. Senator Ruffini thought they should avoid casting their net so wide as to allow very ordinary productions to be placed on the same footing as fine art. In contrast with this standpoint, M. Marcel Plaisant defended the opposite principle of the unity of all art, and maintained that all kinds of applied art, no matter how humble their form of expression, should be assimilated to works of fine art and should, in consequence, be entitled to the same measure of protection. The Sub-Committee was in favour of a compromise, and considered that its chief concern should be to simplify formalities, in the interest of all creative artists. It accordingly adopted the following draft resolution :

(3) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having considered the previous studies of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the widest possible protection for works of applied industrial art, considers that the matter should be further studied with a view to a general simplification of the formalities requisite in order to obtain protection."

The enquiry into *authors' rights in connection with mechanical sound production*, and the study of the respective rights of authors and artists in connection with broadcasting, was debated at great length. The members of the Sub-Committee held that the Institute should pursue its enquiries with a view to extending, as far as possible, the protection afforded to authors in connection with mechanical sound production. As a first step, the Sub-Committee noted and checked a list, compiled with great care by the Institute, showing the countries which admit the exclusive proprietary rights of authors in the mechanical production of musical pieces, and those which allow them to obtain a legal licence. It is clear that, in this field, authors' rights require the protection of a legal remedy, and should, if possible, be governed by a single general system. With this object, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having in view the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels, has considered the investigations undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation into the protection of authors' rights in mechanical sound production, and considers that the work of co-ordination must continue with a view to obtaining the most effective legal sanctions for the protection of authors' rights."

The Sub-Committee also considered the second question of *performers' rights*, in the light of a recommendation submitted at the conclusion of the Rome Conference. It adopted the following draft resolution :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to continue to co-operate with the International Labour Office in studying the rights which artistes should enjoy in regard to mechanical sound reproductions of their performances."

It seemed also desirable that place should be found in a convention for the *droit de suite*, which is a novelty in the international sphere. The Sub-Committee was gratified to observe that its efforts for a wider extension of this right had already borne fruit in the legislation of several countries. The universal adoption of legislation of this sort is, of course, the ideal, but

it would receive a considerable impulse if the right in question were recognised in an international convention. The Sub-Committee adopted the following draft resolution :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has observed the striking encouragement given to the principal of *droit de suite* in the laws of several countries since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took up this question, and considers that the enquiries which the Institute is undertaking with a view to the international recognition of the right in question should aim at the formation of specific proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference."

The Institute has been seeking for some time past to harmonise the texts of the Rome and Havana Conventions. The utterances on this subject at the Rome Conference are sufficient evidence of the need of bringing the Havana text into closer concordance with the Rome Convention, in order to obtain the best result in a new international convention. In the light of these considerations, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution on Point No. 3 :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights is convinced of the utility, already made clear, and indeed of the necessity, of the continuous work of co-ordination undertaken by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute for the unification of Private Law at Rome with a view to ascertaining the principles which the Berne and Havana Conventions have in common, and to establishing closer concordance between the two conventions."

The model publisher's contract, which has been under the consideration of the International Institute for some years past, does not yet appear to have reached the stage of finality. It will apparently be necessary to undertake considerable researches in this field before authors will be able to derive any practical benefits from the Institute's conclusions.

The requirements of a model publisher's contract are already very difficult to determine, even in the national sphere, and the members of the Sub-Committee were of opinion that prolonged preparatory work in the different countries was essential before an international form of a contract could be elaborated. At the same time, the Sub-Committee, desirous of safeguarding authors' rights as effectively as possible, devoted its attention to the system of " legal deposit " of publications. The Sub-Committee had frequently debated this question, had never been able to adopt any definite attitude, since the jurists seem not to agree as to the exact meaning of " legal deposit ". During this debate, M. Marcel Plaisant was requested by his colleagues to explain the system of " legal deposit " obtaining in France ; this system appeared worthy of attention, as it was the subject of legislation as recently as May 19th, 1925. M. Marcel Plaisant's colleagues were greatly interested by his explanations, and begged the Rapporteur to include in his report a special summary of the French law on " legal deposit ", bringing out the advantages of this law in enabling authors to satisfy themselves that their rights are being respected.

THE FRENCH LAW ON " LEGAL DEPOSIT ".

In deference to the express request of the Sub-Committee and of M. Casares, its distinguished chairman, the Rapporteur has appended an epitome of the law on " legal deposit ".

" All printed matter of whatever description, musical, photographic and cinematographic works, and all graphic works, are bound under the law of May 19th, 1925, to be deposited both by the printer or producer and by the publisher.

" The printer's copy has to be deposited as soon as printing is concluded at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris, or at the Prefecture in any department. A declaration has to be handed in at the same time, in several copies, dated and signed, stating : (1) the title of the work ; (2) the number of copies printed ; (3) the name of the author ; (4) the name of the person on whose account it was printed ; (5) the date on which printing was completed.

" Similarly, every publisher, or author who is his own publisher, is bound to deposit a complete copy of the work at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* within a month after it is put on sale. The publisher must also, when depositing the work, hand in an in duplicate declaration with the same terms and references as required in the case of the printer.

" Thus, dual requirement is, of course, reinforced by penalties for infractions, and it is further safeguarded by the independent right of the Legal Deposits Office to demand that the work be deposited, thus ensuring automatically that the deposit is really effected.

" Article 18 of the Law of May 19th, 1925, lays down that the deposit, as prescribed by the present law, has solely the effect of a declaration of right.

" It will be seen from this summary of the new French law on ' legal deposit ' that, in the first place, the object of the deposit is to preserve the works in question, and to enrich the public libraries which are open to all citizens.

" Secondly, owing to the deposit having to be effected both by the printer and the publisher, a mutual check is established ; moreover, as authors are allowed to obtain a deposit voucher, they can ascertain the exact number of copies printed, and can thus verify the producers' statements. Certified true copies, issued in pursuance of Article 19, constitute a safeguard for all authors, under the protection of the public authorities.

“ Finally, it must be noted that such deposits, in spite of penalties for infractions, cannot in any way restrict the exercise of literary rights of property.

“ The new ‘ legal deposit ’ does not create any rights ; it merely declares the right. Accordingly, if the work is not deposited as required by the law, the offender may become liable to punishment or administrative penalties ; but the rights of the author, as the creator of the work, are in no way conditioned by the obligation to effect the deposit.”

The members of the Sub-Committee had desired to have a summary of the principles of the French law on the legal deposit of publications, because they believed that it was insufficiently known, and that it might be utilised, making due allowance for differences of national temperament, as a basis for a system of dual deposits which, without in any way abridging the rights of authors, would enable them to verify the number of copies produced.

A special interest was given to the debate on *scientific property* by the presence of two members of the Italian National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

His Excellency M. Piola-Caselli, President of a Chamber of the Court of Cassation, and M. Giuseppe Bruni, Professor of General and Inorganic Chemistry at the Royal Engineering School at Milan and Deputy, were heard in an advisory capacity by the Sub-Committee.

The members of the Italian National Committee presented a report to the Chairman on the work of the Italian Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, and an amended text of the preliminary draft of the Experts' Committee, dated December 14th, 1927.

The Chairman, M. Casares, and all the members of the Sub-Committee were deeply gratified by the presence of the Italian delegates.

M. Piola-Caselli and Professor Giuseppe Bruni submitted statements to the Sub-Committee showing that, in the view of the Italian Committee, substantial amendments would be required in the preliminary draft of December 14th, 1927.

The Italian Committee would desire to add to Article 4 a requirement that the note claiming the discovery shall be deposited, on pain of the lapse of the right, within three years from the date of the publication from which the right is derived. The Italian Committee would further desire to limit the right to the duration of the inventor's patent, instead of to the term of thirty years laid down in Article 5.

The Italian Committee would also prefer that the remuneration should be determined by the courts of the user's country of origin rather than by an international court of arbitration. Finally, they would add a special text in a new Article 15, providing for cases of co-proprietorship and for the apportionment of the remuneration among the different authors of a discovery. The proposals of the Italian Committee give rise to a noteworthy debate covering a wide field, for which the Rapporteur greatly regrets that he cannot find space here. Observations of the highest interest were contributed by all the members of the Sub-Committee, who, even if not assenting to the Italian proposals, were unanimous in recognising the value of a National Committee's report, as a form of co-operation. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee specially asked the Rapporteur to make mention of the Italian National Committee's action as an example worthy of imitation in discussions of such importance. The members of the Sub-Committee further agreed that these new proposals should be referred to the different National Committees, in order that they might be the subject of well-informed criticism and further discussion.

For these reasons the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after thanking the eminent Italian delegates for their suggestions, adopted the following resolution :

(2) “ The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has taken note of the valuable observations offered by the Italian National Committee in regard to the preliminary draft Convention of the Sub-Committee of Experts, dated December 14th, 1927, for which M. Marcel Plaisant was rapporteur ; and considers that the report and amendments of the Italian National Committee should be communicated to the different National Committees ; and is further of opinion that the Institute should keep a complete record of any positive suggestions which the national administrations may send in to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.”

The members of the Sub-Committee were impressed by the manner in which the idea of scientific property continues to gain ground every year.

They highly appreciated the pamphlet on scientific property produced by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. However, having regard to the strength of the Germanic group, and the importance of these ideas to a great industrial country like Germany, the members of the Sub-Committee thought it highly desirable that a German translation of this pamphlet should be issued as early as possible.

Accordingly, the Rapporteur begs to transmit this recommendation to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to express his hope that it will see fit to order the publication of a German edition.

The juridical status of international associations and foundations, not formed for purposes of gain, was once more considered by the Sub-Committee.

The report of the Institute on the researches undertaken in this field shows that many more replies must still be received before a model statute can be devised. The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights particularly welcomed the attitude of Spain, whose Decree-Law of

November 29th, 1929, has come to the support of the legislative movement in favour of international associations, hitherto only represented by the Belgian Law of October 5th, 1919. The new Spanish law is remarkable both for its novelty and its audacity. It stands forth as the first legislative enactment to recognise, in all their importance, the modern development of international groups united by a common ideal. The members of the Sub-Committee congratulated the Chairman, M. Casares, who had inspired this legislative innovation, and requested the Rapporteur to note in his report the importance of this development. The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

(2) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights,

" Having taken cognisance of the enquiries carried on by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law, with regard to the juridical status of international associations ;

" Requests the former to continue these studies, with a view to a prospective Conference, the preparatory work for which might be jointly undertaken by the International Institute and the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

The economic and social conditions of intellectual workers in the liberal professions are still on the agenda of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The members of the Sub-Committee were, however, inclined to think that this question should be more directly dealt with by the International Labour Office.

The *obstacles to the international circulation of books* had been considered for many years past by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee was glad to note that the repeated efforts undertaken in this field had borne fruit. One of the members observed that for, three years past, the Sub-Committee had had notes and observations on the necessity of removing all fiscal or postal obstacles to the circulation of books sent by the International Institute to the different Governments. The Sub-Committee learned, from the report submitted to it by the Institute, that a certain number of Customs obstacles have been eliminated. On the other hand, it regretted to note that the same progress has not been made in the matter of postal conventions. The Sub-Committee accordingly adopted the following draft resolution :

(3) " The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after taking note of the results at present obtained in favour of the free circulation of books, is glad to observe the favourable progress made in the field of Customs and postal regulations at the instigation of the International Institute ; and considers it desirable, in the interest of the free interchange of ideas, that special efforts should be made for the revision of postal conventions, It accordingly requests the Institute to draw the attention of the National Committees to the presence or absence of clauses in these conventions which affect the circulation of books."

CONCLUSIONS.

After many years' acquaintance with the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights cannot omit to recognise the value of its achievements. In the view of the Sub-Committee, the primary rôle of the International Institute should be that of an executive Secretariat. Enjoying the assistance of a competent staff of officials and equipped with adequate financial resources, the Institute is well situated to render important services, provided that it remains faithful to its mission and allows nothing to diminish the impartiality of its attitude or the correctness of its methods.

In the few years of its existence, the Institute may fairly be allowed to have built up a tradition in its methods of work, a factor of great advantage in all human activities. Those who govern the Institute have the responsibility of ensuring that this tradition is maintained unimpaired, so that it may work to the greatest possible advantage of the international organisation which it serves. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has always given proofs of impartiality, and it cannot fail to do so, so long as it confines itself to investigations and to the collection of ideas, having as their aim the compilation of lists and provisional conclusions for subsequent consideration by the organs of the League, which alone possess the authority to decide upon them.

The Legal Service, which is the branch more particularly responsible to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, has admirably discharged its functions, and the results it has already secured in regard to scientific property, the defence of authors' rights, and the free circulation of books are of the happiest augury for its future achievements.

ANNEX B.

C.I.C.I./R.I./52.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

REPORT ON THE TWELFTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 10TH
AND 11TH, 1930.

SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY PROFESSOR O. DE HALECKI, DEAN OF THE
FACULTY OF LETTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW.

The following attended the session : His Excellency M. ROCCO, who presided ; M. DE CASTRO, M. VON GOTTL-OTTLILIENFELD, M. DE HALECKI, M. DE KORANYI, M. TANAKADATE, M. THAMIN. Dr. Vernon Kellogg was replaced by Dr. Hugh SMITH, Director of the American University Union at Paris.

I. *General Observations.*

Meeting at a time when enquiries were being made with a view to a reorganisation of the whole work of intellectual co-operation, the members of the Sub-Committee on University Relations fully realised how difficult and thankless would be their task at this session. Nevertheless, they considered it to be their bounden duty to apply, as usual, the methods evolved during nearly eight years of work, strictly adhering to the procedure followed at the previous meetings. In doing so, they kept two main considerations always in mind. First, they endeavoured to complete the investigation of each of the questions they had been directed to study by the plenary Committee, in order that the latter might discuss the continuation of the work with a full knowledge of the facts. Secondly, they strictly ruled out undertaking any fresh work, which would, at the present time, have been altogether unsuitable.

The Sub-Committee was well aware that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had also been working under unusually difficult conditions during the past year, and therefore appreciated all the more the large number of reports and studies which had been drawn up by the University Relations Section. Although most of these documents related to special items on the agenda, the report on the general work of the section contained a great deal of interesting information, which the Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction. It was, for instance, delighted to hear that the excellent annual handbook on holiday courses in Europe was becoming increasingly popular, and was being even more widely used than in the previous year. The work of the section as Secretariat of the International Organisation of Inter-School Correspondence is also most valuable ; it encourages the activities of the national offices, and the creation of offices in countries where they do not yet exist.

II. *Meetings of Representatives of Institutions.*

As usual, the Sub-Committee devoted most of its time to a consideration of the conclusions reached during the year by the three periodical meetings for the institution of which it is responsible.

The *Directors of National University Offices* held their fifth meeting in 1930.¹ A new country was represented, having set up a National Universities' Association, which also acts as a document reference centre—Austria. The representative of the German Office, or—to be more exact—of the University of Berlin, informed the meeting that his country would shortly co-operate much more actively in the common work as a result of the establishment, at present in progress, of a university information centre for the whole of Germany. The Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire was unable to attend the meeting, but wished, nevertheless, to state how keenly interested he was in the questions on the agenda, and to inform his colleagues that they might rely on his future co-operation. The delegates of eleven other countries, which are regularly represented at each meeting, also took part at the 1930 meeting.

The two main subjects discussed were the conditions of employment of foreign professors in the different countries, and national institutes abroad. The University Relations Section had collected very full documentation on both subjects, which the Directors of Offices strongly urged should be completed and published (either in roneograph, or in the form of a printed handbook which would seem desirable for the national institutes abroad). Regarding such institutes as particularly valuable instruments of inter-university co-operation, the Directors intend to continue their examination of this matter, with a view to the establishment of closer relations between the various institutes.

¹ The resolutions adopted at this meeting are published in the report by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its twelfth plenary session (see document A.21.1930.XII).

Among the problems raised at the previous session, that of the establishment by each office of a card index of persons engaged in scientific work was viewed by the Directors in rather different lights, each country being in a peculiar position in this respect. On account of these same differences in local conditions, the meeting was unable to do more than adopt a general recommendation with regard to the exchange of doctorate theses.

Understanding that a Conference of Directors of Higher Education will shortly be convened, the Directors of Offices referred to this Conference several questions on which they had not been able to take any final decision—namely, the question of the steadily increasing number of students at certain universities, which is causing serious unemployment among intellectuals in many countries, that of the protection of university degrees, and the much-discussed question of equivalence.

The Directors of Offices do not, however, intend to abandon their examination of this last question, but only to adopt a slightly different method from that hitherto followed. Instead of confining themselves to the documentary material on the systems of equivalence at present in force, they have decided to obtain particulars of the entrance examinations and final examinations for degrees which students are required to pass by the universities in the different countries. These particulars, a knowledge of which would appear to be essential if equitable principles for the granting of equivalences are to be established, will be collected by all the individual offices, which will make suggestions with regard to them, so that the question may be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. Having noted in their discussions how many questions were of common interest to the university offices and the students organisations, the Directors also decided to examine at this next meeting the relations already existing, or which might be set up in the different countries between the university offices and the national students' associations.

Finally, the Directors of Offices discussed the situation that would arise should the Institute no longer have the necessary credits to convene all of them every year. The Directors rejected the proposal for the creation of an executive committee, leaving it to the plenary Committee and to the Institute to select the offices whose representatives should alone be convened in such a contingency. This question was, of course, carefully considered by the members of the Sub-Committee, who, after examining the meeting's report, recognised, as in the previous years, how important it was that all the Directors of Offices should be kept regularly in touch with each other. The Sub-Committee was unanimously of opinion that it was highly desirable that no change should be introduced in the practice hitherto followed, whereby representatives of all the offices are convened every year. This is the main recommendation that the Sub-Committee has to present to the plenary Committee in this connection.

Last year, it will be remembered, the results of the meeting of the *Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations*¹ seemed less satisfactory than usual. The members of the Sub-Committee now note that this temporary difficulty has completely disappeared. The relations maintained by the Secretary of the Committee and the Chief of the University Relations Section with the students' organisations, and also the very clear statements made to the delegates of those organisations at their smaller meeting which is held at the Institute each autumn, have removed certain misunderstandings and have encouraged the students to revise their methods of discussion.

The decision not to overload the agenda of the spring general meeting proved particularly fruitful. On this occasion, one single and very important subject was placed on the agenda, with a view to thorough discussion—namely, the question of interchanges of students. The discussion was prefaced by an excellent report, based upon very full documentation, by the International Confederation of Students, this being supplemented by special reports from various other organisations. From the exchange of views that took place, it would seem that the main point is not so much the number of students of all kinds undertaking trips as the class of students who go abroad to pursue their studies. It should also be borne in mind that journeys in groups cannot wholly take the place of individual travel, and further that, at the students' congresses, questions of principle relating to university studies—as distinct from purely administrative questions—should be systematically dealt with. Without going further into details, the Sub-Committee on University Relations, it may be noted, was well advised when, from the outset, it decided to entrust the organisation of interchanges of students to the students' associations themselves. Such interchanges are now taking place on a large scale, and all that remains to be done is to agree on methods and make a judicious selection among the various laudable activities proposed. In any case, the international students' organisations have proved themselves fully equal to what is required of them in this particular field, and it is their intention, further, to draw up a joint plan of action for the future. The framing of this programme has been entrusted to the International Confederation of Students, which will submit it to this year's autumn meeting.

The Committee of Representatives also considered the agenda for the next plenary meeting, bearing in mind the Committee's decision that an annual meeting should only be convened if warranted by a definite and really important agenda. The chief question that the students' organisations intend to enquire into in 1931 is that of material assistance to students, in its various international aspects. Next year's meeting, it is urged, should also consider the relations between the students' organisations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. Lastly, one question was immediately mentioned as suitable

¹ The resolutions adopted at the fifth meeting are published in the report by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its twelfth plenary session (see document A21.1930.XII).

for discussion at the 1932 session—namely, theses for the doctorate, and the exchange of information with a view to preventing duplication on such work in different universities. Considering, further, the cordial atmosphere which characterised the proceedings at the 1930 meeting, and the earnestness and high level of the discussions, the Sub-Committee, as will readily be understood, had every reason to congratulate itself and to emphasise the desirability of holding similar meetings every year, always provided that really important questions are placed on the agenda.

In this connection, also, the Sub-Committee submitted a very strong recommendation to the plenary Committee—that adequate credits should be included in the Institute's budget with a view to ensuring the continuation of this work. Seeing, moreover, that the various bodies concerned with university relations, which come under the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, were desirous of establishing closer ties with one other, the Sub-Committee pointed out that arrangements might well be made to enable the meetings of students' representatives and those of the Directors of University Offices to keep regularly in touch with each other. While not offering a suggestion as to how this might be brought about, it considered that at next year's meetings liaison of this kind might be found particularly valuable.

The *Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations*, which was inaugurated two years after the two Committees just mentioned, held its third meeting this year (see Annex 6). Like these, it took care, in the many resolutions which it adopted, to avoid requesting the International Institute to engage in work that might perhaps be beyond its means. It has endeavoured, first and foremost, to establish regular relations between the institutions represented. Among the international institutes, special mention should be made of the Honolulu Institute of Pacific Relations, the representative of which has promised to give his colleagues valuable information concerning the studies in this branch of learning that have been undertaken in the countries on the Pacific. Eleven countries were represented by their national institutes, and in several of these countries national co-ordinating committees have already set to work, in accordance with the recommendations of earlier Conferences. The great differences which exist, however, between these institutes as regards both organisation and aims indicate that there must be an initial stage of experimental assimilation and adjustment, after which it will be easier for the institutes to undertake joint work. Incidentally, it may be added, work of this kind has already been begun—namely, the preparation of an international dictionary of terms used in political science.

The Conference was greatly assisted in its work by the University Relations Section of the International Institute, which collected particulars regarding information centres on international matters in the different countries, and also regarding periodicals devoted to the study of international relations. Thus, certain recommendations made at previous meetings were given effect to, and the Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Institute should be authorised to undertake similar work which the 1930 Conference had asked it to carry out.

Lastly, we would mention that the London School of Economics, and also the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the University of Lwów, have arranged for an extension of international studies on the lines approved by the previous Conferences. The Sub-Committee considered that this fact might usefully be brought to the notice of the Institutes of Higher Education of other countries—possibly, for instance, at the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education.

In any case, there seems to be no doubt that the work undertaken by the institutes represented—which is of vital importance for the spread of an international outlook—by scientific methods will be successful, provided that these annual meetings, like the two preceding ones, give effect one by one to the resolutions adopted up to the present.

III. *International Scholarships and Conference of Directors of Higher Education.*

For several years, the members of the Sub-Committee have repeatedly urged that a Committee of Experts should be called together to study Mme. Curie's notable report on post-university scholarships.¹ This committee met last spring, with Mme. Curie herself in the Chair, and with several particularly well qualified experts as its members. Mme. Curie's views and practical suggestions, which are summarised in the sole resolution adopted by the Committee², were fully endorsed by the experts. It would be superfluous to quote them, since the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation are well acquainted with the whole problem.

The Sub-Committee merely considered how these recommendations might be given the widest possible publicity. It intends to communicate them, in the first instance, to the Governments of the different countries, several of which have recently founded national funds for scientific research, a large proportion of these funds being devoted to post-university scholarships. An appeal should also be made to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to bringing these recommendations to the notice of all concerned in their respective countries. Nor, of course, must the principal associations that grant international scholarships be forgotten.

In the Sub-Committee's views, however, this propaganda work, and the documentary material which is being so carefully compiled by the International Institute—and which, when completed, should be published in collected form—are not to be regarded as sufficient in

¹ Document C.I.C.I./R.I./39.(1)

² The resolution is published in the report by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its twelfth plenary session (see document A.21.1930.XII).

themselves. The Sub-Committee considers that the plenary Committee should not discontinue its study of this vitally important question, but that, on the contrary, a further meeting of experts should be convened as soon as there appears to be a reasonable prospect of the suggestions that may be made being carried into effect.

The Sub-Committee also resumed its examination of the plan for a Conference of Directors of Higher Education, which it approved in principle at its meeting last year. At that meeting it considered that no decision could be taken until the directors of higher education of the principal countries had first been consulted. This enquiry has been undertaken by the International Institute, and with very encouraging results, since almost all the directors consulted have replied that they are in favour of the plan. The reservations submitted by two of their number related only to the expediency of dealing with the question of the equivalences of degrees at this conference.

Accordingly, the Sub-Committee expressed general approval of the Institute's report, in which it was suggested that the conference might be convened in 1931—restricting it, however, to the European countries, in which university organisation is practically uniform. Several of its members raised the difficult questions arising out of the drawing up of the agenda and the choice of countries to be represented. The Sub-Committee considered that it was as yet too early to settle such problems. It suggested that the Committee should proceed by stages, organising, in the first instance, a preparatory meeting, at which the directors of higher education of a very few countries, convened as experts, would state their views upon these two questions. The next stage would be constituted by a conference, semi-official in character, of the directors of higher education of all the European countries, to which the overseas countries might possibly send observers. Finally, there would be a really international conference—and, perhaps, even a larger meeting—which would be devoted to enquiries into university relations.

Without prejudice to these suggestions for future action, however, the Sub-Committee unanimously agreed, that, at the outset, the directors of higher education alone should be consulted, even should the question of instruction in the aims of the League of Nations be referred to the proposed conference. In any case, the members of the Sub-Committee desire once again to draw the plenary Committee's attention to the great importance of this plan, which, if carried out, would make it possible, by approaching the competent authorities of the different countries, to give effect, one by one, to the suggestions and recommendations in regard to university relations so far adopted by the Committee and its various Committees of Experts.

IV. *Miscellaneous and Conclusions.*

Apart from the questions on the agenda, the Sub-Committee heard two statements. As at the two previous sessions, M. von Gottl-Ottlilienfeld gave particulars of the work done at the international university courses held at Davos, which have been remarkably successful and take place in a true atmosphere of intellectual co-operation. He strongly urged his colleagues to interest themselves in the extension of this work. Secondly, the Chief of the University Relations Section of the Institute gave an account of the work of a conference of organisations and persons concerned with foreign students, which had been convened at the instance of the Federation of Student Christian Associations, and at which he had been present. He had been asked by the conference to arrange for a joint secretariat for the institutions represented, thus assisting them in the unquestionably valuable work they intend to undertake. In his opinion, this work would complete the organisation of the section's activity as a whole. This plan was approved in principle by the Sub-Committee, which recommends it to the plenary Committee—subject, of course, to the reservation that it should be consistent with the Institute's general organisation, as laid down by the Committee.

In one respect or other, this reservation may be regarded as applying to all the Sub-Committee's resolutions; although, in presenting these, the Sub-Committee has certainly not gone beyond the work assigned to it at the time of its creation by the plenary Committee during the latter's first session in 1922.

It was then specified that the Sub-Committee should concern itself, in the main, with interchanges of professors and students, and with the question of equivalence, bearing in mind at the same time the related questions of advanced teaching on international matters and of international scholarships. Having undertaken the study of these three basic questions, the Sub-Committee found it desirable to arrange for meetings of two Committees, which soon became periodical—the meeting of Directors of University Offices, which has appeared particularly well qualified to keep in close touch with the movement in favour of interchanges of professors; and that of representatives of students' organisations, which has specialised to an increasing degree in the question of interchanges of students. Both meetings have done much to shed light on the very intricate question of equivalences. Instruction in international matters is also dealt with by an organisation specialising in the subject, and of which much is hoped. The Sub-Committee has followed very closely the early discussions of these three organisations, and it desires specially to recommend them to the plenary Committee, in order that their work may be continued without interruption. With regard to international scholarships, the Sub-Committee has been able, as a result of Mme. Curie's action in the matter, at any rate to agree upon certain guiding principles, which, it seems, are generally approved. The recognised *desiderata* remain to be attained in actual practice, although much has already been done in various quarters, both on an international and a national scale. The Sub-Committee is certain, therefore, that the plenary Committee will continue to devote attention

to the progress made in this matter in its successive stages. Lastly, desiring to secure practical results in the university field as in others, the Sub-Committee has prepared the way for a meeting—the first of its kind—between those who, where matters of higher education are concerned, are in a position of authority in the different countries.

Such is the general balance-sheet, so to speak, of the Sub-Committee's twelve sessions. That it has been able to clear the ground and prepare for a further extension of the work already done is due, above all, to the distinguished members of the plenary Committee who have presided over its labours. It wishes again to express its particular gratitude to His Excellency M. Rocco, who has performed this duty throughout the last period of the Sub-Committee's work, and whose great ability as Chairman once more aroused general admiration at the 1930 meetings.

Appendix.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS
ON JULY 11TH, 1930.¹

I.

(2) The Sub-Committee :

Taking note of M. Zimmern's report on the third meeting of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, and also of the supplementary particulars given by the Secretary of the Committee ;

1. Considers that the publications recommended by the meeting would be most valuable, and expresses the desire that, provided the necessary credits are available, the International Institute should undertake this work, making use of the documentation on this subject already collected ;

(3) 2. Recommends that the action taken by certain universities with a view to extending the study of international matters should be brought to the notice of the competent authorities of the different countries—perhaps through the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education.

II.

(2) The Sub-Committee :

Taking note of M. Bodelsen's report on the fifth meeting of Directors of National University Offices, and also of the supplementary explanations of the Institute and the Chairman of the meeting ;

1. Desires again to stress the great importance that it attaches to the annual meetings of the persons most competent in the matter of university relations in the different countries ;

2. Requests the plenary Committee, accordingly, to provide in the Institute's budget for the necessary funds for convening each year, as in the past, the representatives of all the university Offices ;

3. Recognises the great importance of the various kinds of national institutes abroad, and recommends that the plenary Committee should authorise the International Institute to publish the very full documentary material on these institutes that it has collected ;

4. Considers it desirable that the Institute's enquiry into the conditions of employment of foreign professors in the different countries should be completed, and the results published in roneograph in a second edition.

III.

(2) The Sub-Committee :

Taking note of M. Poberezski's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, and also of the observations of the International Institute and of the Chairman of the meeting, regarding this report ;

1. Notes with pleasure that this meeting succeeded, as these communications unanimously attest, in obviating the difficulties that were apparent last year, thus marking a considerable progress in the concerted collaboration between the students' associations ;

2. Considers, therefore, that similar meetings should be convened in the coming years, whenever there are important questions to be placed on the agenda ;

3. Requests the plenary Committee to provide for the sums required for this purpose in the International Institute's budget ;

4. Recommends that arrangements should be made to enable these meetings and those of the Directors of University Offices regularly to get into touch with each other, whenever there are questions of common interest on the agenda ;

5. Considers that the International Institute would be doing valuable work by publishing a handbook containing a list of the publications of international students' organisations and a list of works of reference that travelling students might usefully consult.

¹ Note by the Secretariat. At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee finally adopted the resolutions marked (1) ; it sent for final decision to the Executive Committee those marked (2) ; and it rejected those marked (3).

IV.

(2) The Sub-Committee :

Having noted the Institute's report on the meeting of experts on the question of post-university scholarships, and also the very full documentary material on this subject collected by the Institute ;

1. Notes with pleasure that the ideas and suggestions set forth in Mme. Curie's report have been fully approved by the experts ;

2. Requests the plenary Committee to make the experts' recommendations as widely known as possible, by communicating them, with a request that they should be brought to the notice of all concerned, to the Governments and the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation, and also to the principal associations that grant international scholarships ;

3. Requests the International Institute to examine whether it would be possible to publish in collected form all the particulars on the international scholarships of every country ;

4. Considers that the study of this question should be continued and that a further meeting of experts should be convened, as soon as such a meeting seems desirable.

V.

(2) The Sub-Committee :

Having noted the favourable replies of the directors of higher education of a large number of countries ;

1. Recommends that the plan for convening a Conference of Directors of Higher Education should be carried out at an early date ;

2. Further recommends that this plan should be applied by stages, beginning with a preparatory meeting, in which the directors of higher education of a very few countries would take part, in the capacity of experts ;

3. This preliminary meeting would draw up the agenda of the conference, and would decide which countries should be represented at it.

VI.

(1) The Sub-Committee notes with approval the plan, set forth in detail in the Institute's report, for international co-operation between organisations concerned with foreign students, and requests the plenary Committee to authorise the Institute to take the necessary measures in this connection, in so far as it regards this plan as consistent with the Institute's general organisation.

ANNEX 6.

C.89.1930.

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

REPORT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS ON THE THIRD
CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HELD IN PARIS, FROM JUNE 12TH TO 14TH, 1930

SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR ALFRED ZIMMERN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, DIRECTOR OF THE GENEVA SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The third annual Conference of Representatives of Institutions of the Scientific Study of International Relations was held, on the invitation of the French Co-ordinating Committee, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on June 12th to 14th, 1930.

The following is a list of the members of the Conference :

International Institutions :

The Academy of International
Law at The Hague

Professor Gilbert GIDEL, Assistant Secretary-
General of the Academy.

Dr. E. N. VAN KLEFFENS, Secretary of the
Governing Body.

Professor Earle B. BABCOCK, Deputy Director.

The Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace, European
Centre, Paris.

Professor Alfred ZIMMERN, Director.

The Geneva School of International
Studies.

Dr. J. B. CONDLIFFE, Research Secretary.

The Institute of Pacific Relations,
Honolulu.

The Post-Graduate Institute of
International Studies, Geneva.

M. Paul MANTOUX, Director.

National Institutions:

- Austria* Dr. Anton WINTER, Director of the Consular Academy, Vienna.
- Canada* Professor George GLAZEBROOK, representing the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Montreal.
- Czechoslovakia* Dr. V. JOACHIM, Assistant Director of the School of Political Science, Prague.
Dr. V. RENES, Secretary of the School.
- Denmark* M. Enevold SÖRENSEN, representing the Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.
- France* Professor L. EISENMANN, Secretary of the French Co-ordinating Committee.
- Germany* Professor Otto HOETZSCH, President of the German Co-ordinating Committee.
Professor Ernst JAECKH, President of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin.
- Great Britain* Sir William H. BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science; Chairman of the British Co-ordinating Committee.
Professor Arnold J. TOYNBEE, Director of Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.
- Italy* M. Massimo PILOTTI, Italian Delegate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, representing the Italian Co-ordinating Committee.
- Poland* Professor L. EHRLICH, representing the Polish Co-ordinating Committee.
- Roumania* M. Gh. VLADESCO-RACOASA, Secretary of the Roumanian Social Institute, Bucarest.
- United States of America* Mr. Hamilton Fish ARMSTRONG, Member of the Board of Directors, Council on Foreign Relations, New York.
- Special Rapporteur:* Dr. W. HAAS, Professor at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik and the Technical High School, Berlin.

During the interval since the previous Conference, in March 1929, the Executive Committee had held a meeting on December 9th, 1929. At this meeting, the resolutions of the London Conference were examined one by one, and steps taken to further their execution. The question of the proposed lexicon of political terms was gone into closely in the presence of its originator, Professor Haas, and he was asked to prepare a specimen article for the next Conference.

The feature which distinguished the Paris Conference from its two predecessors was the greater attention bestowed on matters of practical procedure. At the first Conference in Berlin in 1928, a common basis for collaboration was discovered and outlined. At the second Conference the programme for such collaboration was worked out in greater detail. The third Conference found itself faced with a number of practical matters, arising out of the desire of the institutions represented to carry out the programme to the fullest extent within their power. This development constitutes in itself the best evidence of the value of the organisation established by the successive conferences and of the excellent official and personal relations which have been created and are being maintained between the institutions and scholars concerned.

One noteworthy feature of the Paris meeting was the presence of the Research Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, who not only laid before the Conference a valuable memorandum on the methods of co-operative study worked out by that organisation, but also made suggestions which will, it is hoped, lead to the Conference being enabled to include in its ranks representatives from a number of other countries and institutions in the Pacific area.

The Conference also had before it, in addition to the material for the lexicon supplied by Professor Haas, reports on annual surveys and periodicals for the scientific study on international affairs and on non-partisan reference centres on international affairs, drawn up in execution of the London resolutions.

As in the case of last year's Conference, the proceedings can most conveniently be dealt with by commenting on each of the resolutions in order.

Co-operation between National Centres (Resolution I).

The Conference had before it a statement circulated by the Secretary of the British Co-ordinating Committee giving an account in detail of the services which its constituent institutions—in particular, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London)—were prepared to render to the other institutions represented at the Conference. The Conference invited similar

communications from the other national centres. In regard to the publications placed at the disposal of the institutions in this way, it was decided that offers of such exchanges should be made, through the national centre in question, to the Secretariat of the Conference, but that the actual transmission of the publications should be made direct between institution and institution.

Non-Partisan Reference Centres (Resolution II).

The list of such centres, as submitted to the Conference, inevitably displayed certain inequalities as between the material supplied from different countries. The list will now be revised in the light of the discussions at the Conference and will then constitute the first handbook of the kind that has so far been put together on an international basis. The general view of the Conference, which, however, was not universally shared, was that the list should be kept within relatively narrow limits and references given to national handbooks containing further particulars as to the centres in individual countries.

Annual Surveys and Periodicals (Resolution III.)

It was decided to apply a similar procedure to the provisional list of annual surveys and periodicals submitted by the Institute. It should be added that, as a result of the discussion on this subject at the London Conference, the Financial and Economic Section of the League of Nations has decided to extend its Economic Intelligence Service to the production of an annual economic survey, and that such a development was formally authorised by a resolution of the Tenth Assembly.

Bibliography (Resolution IV).

The question of bibliography gave rise to very considerable discussion. The Conference had before it copies of the quarterly current select bibliography on international relations published in *Foreign Affairs*, and generously placed at the disposal of its members in a special offprint as a result of the request made to the American Council on Foreign Relations in Resolution V of the London Conference. It had also before it a proposal put forward by the Italian representative that the bibliographical lists of new books appearing in each country should be drawn up under the auspices of the national centres. The discussion showed that the sense of the Conference was at present opposed to any initiative in the direction of an official bibliography, and stress was laid on the fact that the bibliography of *Foreign Affairs*, which the London Conference had characterised as being "of great value to its members", was issued on the sole responsibility of the editor. In view of the desirability of bringing the European members of the Conference into closer touch with conditions in the Pacific area, a request was made to the representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations that an endeavour should be made to conclude an arrangement for the circulation of the bibliographical material of that Institution, issued in its monthly publication, among the members of the Conference. In the course of the discussion the hope was expressed that the circulation of such bibliographical material would be progressively developed, it being regarded as a fundamental principle that each institution should deal with it on its own responsibility and as best suited its own scientific needs.

Co-operative Research (Resolution V).

The memorandum submitted by Dr. Condliffe on this subject supplemented by an oral exposé, greatly interested the members of the Conference. The experiences and suggestions embodied in it were too far-reaching to be adequately discussed at short notice. But the hope was expressed that the technique so successfully developed in the Pacific area would be found capable of application in Europe and elsewhere, and it was decided to refer the whole question to the Executive Committee for detailed report. It is worth mentioning in passing that the objections felt by Dr. Condliffe and his coadjutors against centralised research programmes and the technique of decentralised enquiry developed by them in their stead correspond with the experience of the institutions represented at the Conference, who have, from the outset, refused to contemplate developments in the direction of a central International University or Research Institute.

International Studies as a University Subject (Resolution VI).

The Conference had before it the "Headings of a Revised Scheme for a Certificate in International Studies" submitted by Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, as a plan under consideration at that Institution. It also received from Professor Ehrlich a communication regarding a similar development at the University of Lwów. This information, giving evidence, as it did, of a most significant change in the attitude of universities in two widely separated European countries towards international studies, aroused great interest among the members of the Conference and led to a decision to make further information of this character available to its members at the earliest possible moment.

New Centres in the Pacific Area (Resolution VII).

This matter has already been referred to above. Dr. Condliffe described the work carried on by the national centres of the Institute of Pacific Relations, particularly in regard to the preparation of the recent Kyoto Conference, and this led to the framing of the resolution in the terms that will be found below.

Lexicon of Political Terms (Resolution VIII).

This lexicon is the first common project proposed to be undertaken by the Conference, and it naturally gave rise to considerable discussion both in the full Conference and in a special Sub-Committee. The conclusions arrived at are stated in the resolution.

Co-operation with Other Educators (Resolution IX).

The object of this resolution is to render possible closer co-operation between the scholars and institutions concerned with the study of the contemporary world and teachers in the field of public education who are dealing with the organisation and teaching of school subjects within the same sphere. It was felt that, if the lack of adequate contact between the methods and results of the latest research on the one hand and the system of public education on the other hand is always regrettable, it is particularly to be avoided in a field such as that of the Conference, in which the conditions of the modern world cause the inculcation of sound intellectual methods to be of such far-reaching importance. The resolution was so framed as to enable the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations and to invite the collaboration of the members of the Conference in any form that may seem desirable.

Appendix .

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I.

The Conference :

(1) Takes note of the communication received from the British Co-ordinating Committee specifying what services can be rendered by it under Resolution I of the London Conference ;

(2) Expresses a wish that the other co-ordinating committees should follow a method similar to that adopted by the British Co-ordinating Committee, and endeavour to obtain from the affiliated institutions all specific information possible concerning the participation of such institutions in the scheme of collaboration adopted in London, such information to be transmitted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which would notify the other institutions ;

(3) Considers it desirable, more particularly concerning the exchange of publications, that the co-ordinating committees should undertake to invite and accept offers from the institutions, and transmit such offers to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will inform the other institutions. The exchanges will be made between the institutions themselves.

II.

The Conference expresses the wish that the list of Non-Partisan Reference Centres on International Affairs, which was drawn up under Resolution III of the London Conference, and of which the Conference took note with great interest, should be redrafted on a uniform plan for the various countries and published, if possible, before the 1931 Conference.

It would be desirable that each of the institutions embodied in that list or represented at this Conference should undertake to supply regularly all the others with the literature, whether periodical or not, which gives an account of its organisation and of its activities.

III.

The Conference, wishes to pay tribute to those responsible for the publication of the list of annual surveys and periodicals for the scientific study of international relations drafted under Resolution IV of the London Conference. It expresses the wish that that list should be redrafted and enlarged methodically ; it invites the National Committees and individual institutions interested to supply the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with all data necessary thereto.

IV.

The Conference :

(1) Expresses its gratitude to the representative of the Council on Foreign Relations for the free distribution which *Foreign Affairs* has generously made of its bibliography to the institutions here represented, according to the wish expressed in Resolution V of the London (1929) session ;

(2) Considers that the contributions made by the National Co-ordinating Committees in the form of indications communicated to the editor of that publication would be particularly apt to increase the value and usefulness of this bibliography ;

(3) Is of opinion that, if and when the Conference should publish an official bibliography, the list of books to be included therein should first be submitted to the National Co-ordinating Committees ;

(4) Asks Dr. Condliffe to recommend to the Institute of Pacific Relations that it should follow the example of *Foreign Affairs* and print separately and circulate to the institutions represented at the Conference its monthly abstract of books and translations or summaries of articles relating to the problems of the Pacific ;

(5) Considers that the two following methods would be particularly appropriate to ensure the exchange of documentation between the institutions represented at the Conference, in so far as such institutions deal with bibliography :

(a) To circulate bibliographical data, it being understood that each institution may, on its own responsibility, use it in whatever way it thinks best for purposes of the studies which it pursues ;

(b) To submit criticism on documentation received from another of the affiliated institutions, and to suggest additions thereto, it being understood that each institution may, under its own responsibility, use it in whatever way it thinks best for the purposes of the studies which it pursues.

V.

The Conference :

Having heard with particular interest the statement of Dr. Condliffe outlining the methods of co-operative research in the countries of the Pacific area undertaken through the research committees of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and being of opinion that some of these methods should be capable of application in other areas ;

Refers the question, together with Dr. Condliffe's written statement, to the Executive Committee for detailed consideration.

VI.

The Conference :

(1) Takes note with the greatest interest of the communication made by Sir William Beveridge on the extension of international studies in the University of London, as well as of the inauguration of a programme of diplomatic studies in the Faculty of Law of the University of Lwów, of which has been informed,

(2) Hopes that it might soon be informed of similar developments in the universities of other countries ;

(3) Draws particularly the attention of the National Co-ordinating Committees to the above-mentioned developments, and envisages that a detailed statement of the situation in various countries should be submitted to, and discussed by, the next Conference. It requests the Executive Committee to circulate, as soon as possible, any information which it might receive on that point ;

(4) Considers that co-operation between the universities and other institutions is of the greatest importance for the study of international relations, particularly with regard to the programme of studies and the conditions of admittance.

VII

The Conference :

Recognising the importance of increasing its representation from non-European countries ;

(1) Expresses its hope to see National Co-ordinating Committees organised particularly in Australia, China, Japan and New Zealand ;

(2) Having heard from Dr. Condliffe of the work carried on by the National Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in these countries, requests Dr. Condliffe to ascertain whether certain of those councils not already represented in the Conference would be able to undertake duties in connection with the work of the Conference, so that his report may be available for the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

VIII.

The Conference :

(1) Considers that the compilation of the handbook of political terms should be assured by a Committee, which should hold at least three meetings, and that the meetings of this Committee should, as far as possible, be combined with the plenary session of this Conference ;

(2) Envisages the publication of that handbook first in English, French, German and Italian, the words to be included being chosen by this Committee in collaboration with the National Co-ordinating Committees, it being understood that the handbook should also include words suggested as characteristic by National Co-ordinating Committees of other languages ;

(3) Envisages the desirability of increasing, as far as possible and more particularly according to the funds which may be available, the number of languages mentioned in (2) above ;

(4) Invites the National Co-ordinating Committees, as well as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to co-operate with it, with a view to carrying out the programmes outlined in (1), (2) and (3) above ;

(5) Requests Professor Haas to prepare a first draft of the handbook for one of the letters of the alphabet, as indicated in the Minutes of this meeting, so that the work may be sufficiently advanced for the final plan of the handbook to be submitted to the next session of the Conference.

IX.

The third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations :
Being convinced that the maintenance of peace and the development of international understanding depend very largely upon the diffusion throughout all states of education of the spirit and methods which they are seeking to embody in their own work ;

Expresses its desire to enter more closely into touch with those engaged in the task of public education and its readiness to co-operate in any scheme that may be devised under the auspices of the League of Nations with this object in view.

It requests the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to convey this resolution to the Sub-Committee of Experts in the Teaching of the League of Nations and International Co-operation at its forthcoming meeting.

ANNEX 7

C.I.C.I./B/79.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

REPORT ON THE TWELFTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 14th TO 16th, 1930

SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY M. MARCEL GODET, MEMBER OF THE
SUB-COMMITTEE.¹

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography sat at Geneva from July 14th to 16th, 1930, the Chair being occupied by Dr. KRÜSS and, after his departure, by Mlle. BONNEVIE.

The following were present : Mlle. BONNEVIE, Sir J. C. BOSE, M. L. BRUNSCHVICG (replacing M. Painlevé), Dr. COWLEY, M. ANTONIO GARBASSO, M. M. GODET, M. Ionescu-MIHAESTI, Dr. I. COLLIJN (as President of the International Federation of Librarians).

First of all the Sub-Committee heard the report by M. de Vos on the general activity of the two Scientific Relations Sections. The general impression was that the activities of those sections had gained by being concentrated on a few special questions.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MINES (KRAHMANN SCHEME).

In accordance with last year's resolution, the Institute arranged for this scheme to be placed on the agenda of the International Geological Congress at Pretoria. The Congress, however, deferred any decision until the delegates of the various countries should have submitted the scheme for examination by the competent authorities. The Sub-Committee thinks it desirable to await the results of this examination.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The Institute had been instructed to summon a conference of experts, provided that a favourable reply was received from the directors of *Science Abstracts*. It had decided that it would be well to ask for the good offices of the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As these negotiations came to nothing, the Sub-Committee suggests that an appeal should be made to M. Langevin to remove the difficulties which stand in the way of this conference meeting.

¹ Note by the Secretariat. At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee finally adopted the resolutions marked (1) ; it sent for final decision to the Executive Committee those marked (2) ; and it rejected those marked (3).

CIRCULATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

On this point the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

(I) " The Sub-Committee ;

" Again pointing out the value of ensuring the circulation, among scientific institutes and reviews interested, of the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts summoned by the International Intellectual Committee on intellectual co-operation ;

" And considering that in most Countries the National Committees have agreed to act as clearing-houses for communications affecting their respective countries ;

" Recommends that the Institute should transmit the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts to the National Committees as soon as they have been endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and should ask the National Committees to bring them to the notice of all institutions and reviews which they may concern, so that they can be circulated on more economical lines."

FOURTH MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

M. Godet submitted a report on behalf of the library experts, whose meeting took place on January 27th and 28th last (Annex 8).

The Committee comprised—in addition to the members of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography (Dr. Krüss, M. Roland-Marcel and M. Godet) and M. Bonazzi, delegate of Italy—the President and Secretary of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations M. Collijn and M. Sevensma. Close co-operation with that organisation was a feature of these meetings, and the value of its assistance took the most practical form. The Federation undertook to bear half the cost of printing the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*.

With reference to this *Guide*, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

(I) " The Sub-Committee has learnt with great satisfaction of the publication of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will be of constant value to libraries, and will help to encourage the establishment of services of this kind in countries where they do not yet exist.

" To ensure that the *Guide* is kept up to date, and that persons interested are kept informed of any changes, the Sub-Committee gratefully accepts the offer of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations to ask those associations to apprise the Secretary of the Federation of any changes or innovations as and when they occur."

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The continued deficiencies in the organisation of international exchanges once more formed the subject of discussion in the Sub-Committee.

Its experience being confirmed by the report submitted by Professor Racovitza to the meeting of librarians, and by a letter from Mr. Gerould, Director of the Princeton Library, the Sub-Committee sees no means of securing an improvement other than an appeal to the goodwill of Governments. On this subject it adopted the following resolution :

(I) " Whereas, notwithstanding existing international agreements and the efforts made during the past few years, the international exchange service is, in many countries, not operating satisfactorily,

" The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to call the attention of the various Governments to the importance of :

" 1. Periodically issuing a list of their official publications, including the publications of scientific and other institutions under their control ;

" 2. Organising in each country a really responsible centralisation service which would undertake to allot these publications and send them out quickly ; these services to be provided with the resources indispensable to their efficiency ; and

" 3. Facilitating as much as possible the exchanges between learned societies which are already taking place."

CODE OF ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS.

At the Rome Congress in June 1929, the International Federation of Librarians' Associations had decided to get into touch with the Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a view to compiling an international code of bibliographical abbreviations for periodicals.

The Committee of Experts, having instructions to continue this work, which it had already begun, secured the assistance of M. Lemaître, Director of the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, M. Lundberg, of the Upsala Library, M. F. Prinzhorn, Director of the Library of the Technische Hochschule, Danzig, and Mr. W. A. Smith, of the British Museum, London.

With their able assistance and the co-operation of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, the Library Experts were able in a very short time to produce a code which secured almost universal approval.

(1) "The Sub-Committee, having considered the report submitted by the Committee of Library Experts regarding abbreviations of the titles of periodicals ;

"Finds that this report affords an excellent basis for the establishment of a uniform system, and requests the Institute to continue its work on the list of examples.

"The Sub-Committee emphasises the necessity of printing the text of the rules at once and arranging for its circulation."

The remaining work will consist chiefly in adding to the list of examples Slavonic terms in regard to which it has not yet been possible to secure agreement among those concerned.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FACSIMILES AND THE MICROPHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

The Sub-Committee notes the resolution adopted on this subject by the Committee of Library Experts, but is of opinion that the experiments that have been made are not as yet sufficiently conclusive to enable it to reach a decision.

LISTS OF NOTABLE BOOKS AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION BETWEEN IMPORTANT LIBRARIES WITH REGARD TO THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN BOOKS.

The following resolution was adopted :

(1) "The Sub-Committee while highly appreciating the results that have been secured through the activity of the National Committees and their assistants in regard to the compilation of lists of notable books, finds that it is difficult to arrive at entirely uniform results in this field, and contemplates changing the form of the undertaking.

"It recommends the Plenary Committee to consider the possibility of compiling amplified lists to furnish librarians with information regarding those books produced abroad which it would be most desirable for them to acquire.

"In these lists there would be no limitation as to number ; but they should not be too lengthy if they are to serve their proper purpose. The books mentioned would fall mainly into three classes : (1) books giving evidence of genius or originality of thought ; (2) books of special significance as expressing trends of national opinion ; and (3) books providing special information.

"In order to put this resolution into effect, the Institute should keep in touch with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, and should await the results of the proceedings at Stockholm, where this question is to be discussed. These results will then be laid before the meeting of Library Experts at its next session for a decision."

It should be observed that these amplified lists would form too large a publication for the Institute to issue. The Sub-Committee's idea is that each country would publish its own list.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

(1) "The Sub-Committee notes the following recommendation made by the Library Experts :

'It is desirable that the decimal classification should be developed and perfected so as to keep abreast of the progress and the increasing specialisation of the various sciences, but that more consideration should be given to the needs of libraries than has hitherto been the case.'

"The Sub-Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Institute to place this question again on the agenda of the next meeting of the Library Experts. This meeting, to which the principal authorities on the subject should be invited, will report on the manner in which the experts' recommendation could be carried out in practice."

In referring to authorities, the Sub-Committee has particularly in view M. Pollard, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, and M. Donker Duyvis, of The Hague who is the prime mover in the Committee for the Decimal Classification.

SECOND EDITION OF THE "INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS".

The compilation of this international catalogue of current bibliographies is progressing excellently, thanks to the fact that the co-operation of thirty-five national or central libraries has now been secured, and that they will shortly furnish particulars regarding their respective countries, in accordance with the programme and instructions which have been sent to them.

(2) "The Sub-Committee :

"Having heard M. Godet's statement on the conditions under which the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* is being prepared ;

"Thanks M. Godet and his collaborator, M. Vorstius, for their work ;

"Expresses its appreciation of the assistance given by the German Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

"And emphasises the importance of ensuring that the agreement reached between the Committee and the Institute is carried out in every respect without interruption."

It will be necessary, in particular, to pay to this undertaking a contribution equal to that given by the German Committee, and to conclude a contract of publication before the end of the year.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

On the proposal of Dr. Krüss, the Committee of Library Experts had expressed the hope that :

(1) "...Should it meet again in 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will agree to invite the directors of the principal libraries at the expense of their Governments, so that, after the Committee's session, they may meet the Library Experts, and that this meeting may lead to co-operation among all these persons in the general interest."

The Sub-Committee has noted this recommendation, but does not consider that the question is yet sufficiently advanced for a resolution. It regards it, however, as important enough to be kept under consideration, and recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts.

The question might perhaps also be laid before the next Conference of Directors of Higher Educational Institutions.

The Sub-Committee also desires that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, should be invited on the same footing as the other members to the meeting of Library Experts.

CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

At the meeting of experts on the bibliography of the Romance languages, which was held at the Institute in April last,¹ it was decided to publish the 1930 bibliography in 1931, and to hold a further meeting in 1931 before presenting the manuscript in its final form. It is hoped that this meeting may coincide with the forthcoming International Languages Congress at Geneva. Should this prove impossible, the International Languages Society would ask the Institute to defray part of the costs of the meeting.

(1) "The Sub-Committee expresses its satisfaction at the results obtained by the experts ; it requests the Institute to keep in touch with the Central Service in process of formation, and to assist it as may be necessary."

M. Garbasso requested the insertion of the following declaration :

"The Italian National Centre has been organised and is in operation at the National Library at Rome.

"According to the terms of the experts' resolution, the international centre must be at the place of residence of the President of the Association for Romance Philology. Should circumstances make it at any time desirable to give up this system, which may involve a periodical change of headquarters, the Italian Intellectual Co-operation Committee desires to inform the Sub-Committee that it was the first to propose Rome as the permanent seat of the International Centre. In the event of this Centre being fixed at Rome, the Italian Committee would make itself responsible for defraying the working expenses."

ACCESSIBILITY OF ARCHIVES AND PROPOSAL BY THE GERMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING ARCHIVES.

The question of the accessibility of archives has occupied the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation practically from the outset. The results of the investigations have been published from time to time in the *Bulletin* of the Institute of Historical Research ; but this information, which is scattered, incomplete and to some extent out of date, is inadequate for the purposes of those for whom it is intended. The enquiry

¹ The resolutions adopted at this meeting are published in the report by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its twelfth plenary session (see document A.21.1930.XII).

should accordingly be resumed and completed, and the results published in convenient manual form. The International Historical Sciences Committee has declared its readiness to co-operate in this work. The particular form of co-operation would be settled by agreement between the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute of Historical Research and the International Historical Sciences Committee.

The question of archives, moreover, has been dealt with in Germany in a much more general form. It is proposed to study a number of questions which are common to all archives and all countries, and which, therefore, are susceptible of a solution on an international basis, referring more particularly to the following points :

- (1) The collection of all second-hand booksellers' catalogues of the countries principally concerned ;
- (2) The collection of reports on important auction sales of archives ;
- (3) The collection of all archive literature and of purely archival journals ;
- (4) Laws for the protection of archives ;
- (5) Protection of archives against fire and theft and also the protection of buildings housing archives ;
- (6) Preservation of archives of which the component materials (paper, ink or pencil, typescript) are in danger of destruction ;
- (7) Uniformity of archival terminology ;
- (8) Form of inventories of archives ;
- (9) Archival treatment of the records of economic organisations of the world war ;
- (10) Organisation of international archive exhibitions in connection with international history congresses and similar meetings.

After a general discussion of these two cognate questions, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolutions :

(2) " 1. *Proposal of the German National Committee concerning Archives.*

" The Sub-Committee on Bibliography noted with great interest the memorandum signed by the President of the Reich Archives and the Director-General of the Prussian State Archives regarding questions common to the archives of all countries.¹

" This memorandum was transmitted to it by the Chairman of the German National Committee, who submitted, further, a proposal that an international Conference of the directors of the most important State archives should be called.

" This Conference, the utility of which is recognised by the Sub-Committee, should, in its opinion, be prepared by a smaller meeting of experts, who would discuss the procedure for the execution of the scheme. The Sub-Committee points out, further, that the International Historical Sciences Committee recently set up an Archives Committee ; it would be most desirable, accordingly, to invite a representative of that Committee to be present at the meeting."

(2) " 2. *Accessibility of Archives.*

" The Sub-Committee noted the Institute's report and the resolution of the International Historical Sciences Committee concerning the accessibility of archives.

" It appreciates the Committee's offer of collaboration and suggests that this question should be studied in conjunction with the proposal concerning archives submitted by the Chairman of the German National Committee, with a view to the problem being dealt with as a whole."

INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had approved, in principle, the publication of international intellectual statistical tables. M. Castrilli, to whom this work had been entrusted at the Institute, submitted to the Sub-Committee a detailed report, together with a number of comparative tables relating to two countries (Italy and Poland) by way of examples. In the case of Poland, he gave a full description of the organisation of education in that country. It would be well if material for similar work could be supplied by several other countries which may be regarded as typical from the standpoint of intellectual and more particularly scholastic organisation. When collected, this material would be worked up on the comparative lines suggested by the joint Committee.

In view of the highly technical character of the data to be found in M. Castrilli's reports, the Sub-Committee did not feel able to study them in detail. It thinks, indeed, that such a study could not be usefully undertaken except by experts.

The Sub-Committee accordingly adopted the following resolution :

(1) " The Sub-Committee :

" Having noted the reports relating to intellectual ' statistical material collected for the purpose of an international survey ' and the ' fluctuations in the number of students in the field of higher education ' ;

¹ See document C.I.C.I./222.

"Congratulates M. Castrilli on the comprehensive character of his work and on the care and method displayed in its execution ;

"And proposes that the results embodied in these reports should be submitted to experts, who would be asked to suggest what use might be made of them and the form in which they should be brought to the knowledge of statisticians in all countries interested in international comparisons. The experts would also be asked to indicate which among these various questions are deserving of more exhaustive study."

RESOURCES WHICH CAN BE DRAWN ON FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The Institute carried out special investigations in this matter, the results of which have been submitted in the form of a report embodying :

- (a) An analysis of state budgets ;
- (b) Foundations and private institutes ;
- (c) Industrial laboratories.

The Sub-Committee was struck by the value of this work from the standpoint of the League Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It realises that great difficulties will have to be surmounted if this undertaking is to be continued ; it feels, however, that the documentary material thus collected may be useful as a basis for important studies in the future.

Accordingly, it adopted the following resolution :

(2) "The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the reports of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the general resources which can be drawn on for scientific research.

"It trusts that this work may be continued, and recommends that the section relating to industrial laboratories should be published immediately in view of the many useful suggestions it contains."

TANAKADATE PROPOSAL.

At the last plenary meeting, the Committee had to consider a proposal by Professor Tanakadate for the adoption of Roman characters for the writing of all languages. This very far-reaching problem was referred for study to the Sub-Committee, which first had an opportunity of expressing its views this year.

The Sub-Committee heard a statement by Professor Tanakadate himself, who emphasised the importance of his scheme from the standpoint of cultural interdependence between peoples and more particularly of a *rapprochement* between Western intellectuals and those of the Far-Eastern countries.

The various aspects of the problem were dealt with at length during the discussion which followed. The Sub-Committee had before it the two examples of Roumania and Turkey, both of whom have substituted the Latin alphabet for their former systems of writing, as the result, in the one case three-quarters of a century ago, of popular evolution and, in the second case, in virtue of a recent Governmental decree.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the study of this question should be pursued on lines which would vary according to the particular country concerned. The best plan, therefore, would be to refer the proposal to the National Committees, which could themselves settle the procedure most likely to prove successful—whether popular propaganda or representations to Governments. This suggestion met with the warm approval of the Sub-Committee, which adopted the following resolution :

(1) "The Sub-Committee :

"Having considered the proposal submitted by M. Tanakadate in the following terms :

"Considering the great amount of population who write their languages with different systems of characters ; and

"Considering that the unification of writing will facilitate the acquisition of languages and consequently will promote the mutual understanding among different nations and races ; and

"Considering the great extent of the usage of the Roman characters in civilised countries :

"This Committee recommends to all countries the adoption of the Roman letters in writing their languages, and, for the countries where such letters are used in different systems of orthography, to standardise their orthography as soon as possible in conformity with the nature of each language'.

"Notes the importance of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing, as a possible factor in increasing mutual understanding between peoples ;

"And proposes that the attention of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation be directed to the importance of this problem "

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

(3) "The Sub-Committee noted the report on the bibliography of translations submitted by the Institute to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and communicated to it for purposes of information.

"While considering that the preparatory work might usefully be left in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, it emphasises the importance from the standpoint of the Sub-Committee, and more particularly of the Committee of Library Experts, of their taking a part in the future development of this undertaking".

PRINZHORN REPORT.

(1) "The Sub-Committee noted the Report by Dr. Prinzhorn on the work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of libraries, books and periodicals (document D.26.1930, Supplement).

"It asked that the question of standardisation might be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts."

ANNEX 8

WORK OF THE LIBRARY EXPERTS

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING, HELD AT PARIS ON JANUARY 27TH AND 28TH, 1930

SUBMITTED TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY BY M. MARCEL GODET

The Committee, meeting for the fourth time, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cowley, included, in addition to the members of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography (M. Krüss, M. Roland-Marcel, M. Godet) and M. Bonazzi, delegate of Italy, two representatives of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations—M. Collijn, the President, and M. Sevensma, the Secretary. Close co-operation with this body was a feature of these meetings, and the value of its assistance was exemplified in a most practical form.

There was first the question of the *Guide to the National Information Services, Loan System and International Exchanges*. The text of this collection having been revised and approved, there remained the cost of printing, of which the Federation offered to defray half. As the remaining half will certainly be covered by subscriptions, of which the Directors of several libraries have already given notice, the Committee recommended that orders should be placed in the near future for the printing of this publication, which will be a valuable agent in promoting co-ordination and mutual assistance.

The same arrangement was arrived at in connection with the *Abbreviation of the Titles of Periodicals*. The Committee cordially approved the code of general and special rules framed in December by a small Committee of Experts (M. Lemaître, M. Lundberg, M. Prinzhorn, and Mr. Smith). This standard system, which is designed to put an end to the present uncertainty and confusion, would appear to constitute a very successful compromise between the usages and requirements of the different languages. The Committee accepted the offer of the President of the Federation to have the texts printed and to communicate them to the national Librarians' Associations with a view to enlisting their support in the work of propaganda which will be necessary if the rules are to be carried into effect. The Federation also undertook to ascertain the associations' views on the lists of abbreviations which are annexed to the rules and which, in their final form, will be submitted for approval with them to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee of Experts therefore approves the preamble and the code of general and special rules of this report. It accepts the offer of the President of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations to communicate these texts to the Librarians' Associations, so as to obtain their collaboration in the work of propaganda and circulation which must be undertaken in order to ensure that the rules adopted are put into practice.

The President of the Federation undertakes to ascertain the views of the National Associations on the annexed lists, so that these may be put into final form, after which they can be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The question of *microphotographic reproductions* formed the subject of a report by the Institute and a statement by M. Roland-Marcel. The latter noted the slight interest so far taken in the installation of a microphotographic service at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, and at

the same time the very real interest aroused by that institution's proposed attempt to reproduce in facsimile, by an inexpensive process, certain important manuscripts of Victor Hugo, distributing copies gratis to the principal foreign libraries.

The Committee of Experts is of opinion :

" On the one hand, that, though there is at present no great hope of the rapid extension of microphotography in libraries, it is desirable that the principal libraries should possess microphotographic apparatus to facilitate the task of intellectual workers ;

" On the other hand, that it is important to watch the results of the experiment to be made at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, in Paris, since, if successful, it might be extended by certain important libraries to other manuscripts. The exchange of facsimiles would facilitate the study of these manuscripts and help to preserve the originals."

Dr. Krüss again urged the importance of international co-operation in determining the *selection of foreign works to be purchased by libraries*. As the latter possess only limited means, and as the literary and scientific output is constantly increasing, it is often difficult for librarians to know which foreign works it is really essential to buy, particularly in the case of the smaller countries or countries whose language is not widely known. Accordingly, the Committee of Experts recommends :

" That the national institutions responsible for drawing up the lists of notable books should be invited by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to establish each year a comprehensive list of works which it is desirable that foreign libraries should acquire, and to place this list at the disposal of libraries that may wish to consult it."

If, under the scheme for the reorganisation of the Institute, which has since been undertaken, the publication of lists of notable books is dropped, this would be an added reason for compiling these more comprehensive lists.

A report by M. Racovitza on *international exchanges of publications* brought up this most difficult and important question once again. The new draft Convention previously framed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation having received very few accessions, all that can be done is to attempt to improve the working of the exchange services based on the old (Brussels) Convention. This leaves much to be desired in many countries, especially since, in the majority of them, there is no means of ascertaining what publications are available for purposes of exchange.

The Committee of Experts accordingly requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

" To remind the different Governments of the importance of drawing up a list of all their official publications, including those of the scientific and other bodies under Government control, and of organising a service which would be really responsible for collecting, distributing and forwarding such publications, providing it, as may be necessary, with the funds required for it to carry on its work efficiently."

A note by Mr. Cowley led to a most interesting discussion on the so-called Brussels *Decimal classification* and the attitude to be adopted towards it.

" The Committee of Experts :

" Without wishing to pronounce on the merits of the decimal system as compared with other existing systems,

" Recognises that this system represents the most comprehensive attempt at universal classification yet made, that it has already been widely applied, especially in the domain of the technical sciences and in administration, and that it can still render great services to librarians, bibliographers and others, for all kinds of indexing.

" The Committee is of opinion :

" (1) That it is desirable that the decimal classification be developed and perfected in accordance with the progress and growing specialisation in the different sciences, more consideration being given than hitherto to the needs of libraries.

" (2) That it is not possible for the Sub-Committee on Bibliography or the Committee of Library Experts to take any direct part in this work.

" (3) That, nevertheless, it is desirable that the Brussels Institute should secure the collaboration of experienced librarians in the completion of the *Répertoire* and the Tables.

" (4) That the French edition of the *Répertoire* and the Tables in course of publication be translated into other languages, more particularly German and English."

The second edition of the *Index bibliographicus* formed the subject of a report by M. Godet, who presented the budget of the undertaking amounting, to 11,500 Swiss francs drawn up in consultation with Dr. Krüss. The sum of 5,000 Reichsmarks (6,250 Swiss francs), representing a grant from the German Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, will be placed

at the disposal of the Institute, if the latter is prepared to supplement it by a sum of 5,250 Swiss francs within two years. M. Collijn, on behalf of the International Federation, guaranteed the latter's support of the publication, and promised to ask the National Associations to bring it to the notice of their members.

In conclusion, the Committee discussed the possibility of extending this periodical meeting of librarians. It recommended :

" That, should they meet again in 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should undertake to convene a meeting of the directors of the principal libraries at the expense of their Governments, in order that, after the Committee's session, they might meet the Library Experts, with a view to establishing co-operation between these various persons in the general interest."

These meetings have, in fact, made it increasingly clear that a meeting of directors of important libraries would serve a useful purpose—a purpose distinct from that of the International Federation of Librarians, in that the responsible heads of official institutions represent interests which are in some respects different from those of associations of private persons—and, further, that it is really necessary, since a large proportion of the Federation's recommendations and the majority of the practical measures of co-operation cannot be carried into effect without the help of the big libraries, which also implies the approval of their heads. The closest understanding, however, should be aimed at between the two organs, since this alone can be productive of results.

ANNEX 9

C.I.C.I./L.A./26.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS

REPORT ON THE SEVENTH SESSION,
HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 18TH TO 21ST 1930

SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY M. J. DESTRÉE.¹

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters sat at Geneva from July 18th to 21st, 1930. There were present :

Letters Section: M. J. DESTRÉE (Chairman), M. JELINEK, M. KIPPENBERG, M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, M. DE REYNOLD, Mlle. H. VACARESCO, M. Paul VALÉRY.

Arts Section: M. BAUD-BOVY, Mr. Edward J. DENT, M. FOCILLON, M. GRAUL, Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH.

M. Vittorio ROSSI and M. TOESCA were replaced respectively by M. USSANI, Professor of Latin Language and Literature at the University of Rome, and Comm. COLASANTI, ex-Director of Fine Arts at the Ministry of Education, Rome.

The Sub-Committee held six meetings, the discussions reaching a high level of interest. The Rapporteur considers that the substitution of meetings of experts for sessions of a Sub-Committee like theirs would not be satisfactory. Experts are summoned to deal with special subjects, whereas the meetings of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters are particularly favourable to the exchange of general ideas, which are also essential to international intellectual co-operation.

On the other hand, the discussions showed that musical questions might with advantage be entrusted to a body of experts consisting of, say, five or six persons; at present, the only musical authorities on the Sub-Committee are Mr. Dent and M. Weingartner.

The forthcoming reorganisation of intellectual co-operation naturally received the attention of members of the Sub-Committee.

A note by M. Paul Valéry, which was unanimously approved by the Sub-Committee, and a note by M. de Madariaga, are annexed to the present report (Annex 2) and will be communicated to the plenary Committee when the proposed reforms come up for discussion.

Generally speaking, it was found that satisfactory progress had been made with the problems now under examination, and that the reason the results were not more complete was in nearly every case that financial resources were inadequate.

The present report, which is necessarily extremely concise, and is supplemented by the annexes, will deal with :

- (1) Musical questions ;
- (2) Artistic questions in general, with special reference to questions relating to museums and to popular arts, and
- (3) Literary questions.

¹ Note by the Secretariat. At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee sent for final decision to the Executive Committee the two resolutions marked (2).

I. MUSICAL QUESTIONS.

1. *International Standardisation of Pitch.*

This question was submitted to the Artistic Relations Section from the beginning. The international standardisation of pitch is desirable, but is it possible? Up to the present, investigations have shown that there are practical difficulties in the way. It seems that this problem will have to be given up. Before doing so, however, the Sub-Committee decided to make a final effort, and recommended the summoning of a Committee of Experts to advise whether or not it was worth while to continue the study of this question in the hope of reaching a practical solution. The following resolution was adopted :

(2) "The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters recommends the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to summon in an advisory capacity, and in conjunction with the musical authorities who are members of the Sub-Committee, a small number of experts (not more than five) on the standardisation of pitch, with a view to deciding whether the attempt at standardisation should be continued."

2. *General Programme.*

The Institute has submitted a general programme of work in the field of music, the execution of which has hitherto merely been pointed out as desirable, for lack of personnel and funds.

The Sub-Committee feels that it cannot ignore the vast domain of musical questions, but realises that, in this field, everything still remains to be done. A Committee of Experts, the appointment of which is recommended in the above resolution, might decide which questions in the general programme should have immediate attention.

II. ARTISTIC QUESTIONS.

1. *Protection of Natural Beauties.*

Among the questions entrusted to the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute, two have made great spontaneous progress—namely, those relating to museums and to popular arts, to which reference will be made later. Apart from these two principal subjects, the section has only had to deal with certain problems raised at the previous meetings of the Plenary Committee, including the protection of natural beauties. It had been decided to publish a pamphlet on this subject but this was found to be impossible owing to lack of funds. Nevertheless, the section has collected information and has ascertained that the subject is a very wide one. The Sub-Committee hopes that the Institute will continue to give its attention to problems relating to the protection of natural beauties, but thinks that the examination of the problem should be restricted to national parks.

2. *Popular Arts.*

At the instigation of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and in pursuance of resolutions of the plenary Committee, the Council and Assembly, a Congress on Popular Arts was held at Prague in 1928.

This Congress was most successful, and showed that considerable interest was taken in all countries in the question of popular arts, and that it had led to genuine international intellectual co-operation.

The proceedings of the Congress are to be published in two volumes, and the Artistic Relations Section has edited this publication, which is to be issued very shortly.

At the Prague Congress, the participants, being anxious to continue the work, set up an International Committee. As this Committee was appointed without our being consulted, there was some doubt whether it should be attached to the Institute or not; and, at its session in July 1929, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, while it approved the aims of this Committee on Popular Arts, did not definitely decide the question. Nevertheless, the work of the Committee on Popular Arts has been actively pursued, a most successful meeting having been held at Rome in October 1929. The Committee has set up a number of National Committees, and is now organising a second Congress to be held at the end of August at Antwerp, in connection with the Exhibition. The interest which this International Committee on Popular Arts has aroused in the various countries is, we think, sufficient to induce the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation no longer to remain indifferent, more especially as the International Committee on Popular Arts openly proclaims its intention of working in the spirit of the League of Nations, and has expressed a desire to co-operate closely with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters considered that advantage should be taken, as soon as possible, of this friendly attitude. At first, it proposed to adopt the following resolution :

" The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters considers it desirable that the International Committee on Popular Arts should be attached to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and should constitute one of the branches of activity of the Institute.

" It would urge the plenary Committee to accept with alacrity the offer of the International Committee on Popular Arts, which desires to work in the spirit of the League, to co-operate with the Committee.

" While the International Committee on Popular Arts should still enjoy a certain measure of autonomy when it is attached to the Institute (similar to that enjoyed by the International Museums Office), the Sub-Committee considers that the desired co-operation might be effected by :

" (a) The establishment of the headquarters of the International Committee on Popular Arts at the Institute ;

" (b) The appointment of an official of the Institute to keep in touch with the work of the International Committee on Popular Arts ;

" (c) The appointment of a member of the Committee to preside over the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts and to submit an annual report to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

" (d) The appropriation in the Institute's budget of funds sufficient to cover the cost of the meetings of the Bureau (treated perhaps as meetings of experts). "

If the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes to make more definite suggestions, it might urgently request the presence of the Secretary of the International Committee on Popular Arts.

In the end, however, the Sub-Committee decided to adopt a shorter resolution, reading as follows :

" The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters considers it highly desirable that the International Committee on Popular Arts should be incorporated in the organisation for intellectual co-operation, and proposes that negotiations should be instituted as soon as possible for this purpose." ¹

So as to leave the plenary Committee free to determine the best means of establishing the desired co-operation, the Chairman or Secretary of the International Committee on Popular Arts is prepared to attend the present session, for the purpose of discussing with the Committee the terms of the agreement to be concluded. A member of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, M. de Madariaga, has drawn the Committee's attention to the steps to be taken to ensure that the International Committee on Popular Arts shall continue to work in the spirit of the League.

3. *International Museums Office.*

The International Museums Office, which is attached to the Artistic Relations Section, has become the principal branch of activity of that section, and has now been converted into an autonomous organisation. This development has been constantly encouraged at the previous meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and might have been even greater if adequate resources had been available.

The office possesses an organisation which has stood the test of time and proved its efficiency. There is an official at the Institute who acts as the Secretary-General of the office, and its technical management is in the hands of a Bureau which meets several times a year, and of a larger Advisory Committee of experts whose meetings are less frequent.

The whole of the resolutions adopted during the year 1929-30 by the Bureau of the office have been communicated to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. These resolutions did not give rise to any observations, except that one member (M. de Madariaga) said that he was profoundly sceptical of the efficacy of an international convention for the protection of works of art in war-time ; on the other hand, he thought that attention should be paid to the possibility of protecting works of art from both profiteers and vandals in peace-time. The resolutions, together with draft statutes and a draft budget, are to be found in Annex 10. The former recommend, with full approval, the continuation of the work begun, and also indicate a whole series of new tasks which it will be possible to carry out next year if the office has sufficient staff and funds.

III. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

The discussions on literary questions were of special importance this year, and took up the whole of Monday, July 21st. The question of translations remains the chief problem. The Institute submitted a report on its relations with the P.E.N. Clubs, from which it seems to follow that a brochure on the question of international translations should be published. However, as the Sub-Committee had adopted a general proposal by M. de Madariaga, it was

¹ This resolution was ultimately replaced by one adopted by the plenary Committee at its meeting on July 29th, 1930.

understood that the proposal to publish this brochure would be submitted to the Conference suggested by him and that the Conference would be asked to give its opinion as to the value of such a publication. If the opinion is favourable, the Institute will be authorised to publish immediately.

Similarly, the important question of a bibliography of translations will, after being studied by the Institute, be submitted to the same Conference for its opinion.

M. de Madariaga's proposal, supplemented as mentioned above, was adopted by the Sub-Committee :

(2) " The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is instructed to summon a meeting of authors, publishers and translators to prepare for an international Conference on translations ;

" This conference shall be asked to examine :

" (1) The present position of the question from the following points of view :

" (a) The interests of culture in general and of relations between Eastern and Western cultures in particular ;

" (b) Respect for the integrity of works, more especially in the case of the works of deceased authors ;

" (c) The interests of the author, the translator and the publisher.

(2) The possibility of concluding a convention dealing with translations ;

(3) Any other questions suggested by the preliminary studies."

On the proposal of M. Kippenberg, the Sub-Committee expressed the hope that this meeting might take place before the Congress of Publishers to be held in May 1931.

The Institute also gave an account of the negotiations relating to the publication of an Ibero-American collection.

A first volume was submitted to the Sub-Committee, which felt called upon to make certain observations, not in regard to the co-operation of the Institute with this Ibero-American Committee, but with reference to the form which it had taken. It does not appear to be desirable that the experiment should be continued under these conditions.

ANNEX 10

G.38.1930.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE OFFICE

SUBMITTED TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS
BY M. JULES DESTREE, PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU

Notwithstanding the very inadequate funds available, the International Museums Office did a great deal of work in the year 1929-30.

At its two meetings, in January and May 1930, the Bureau was able to follow this work in all its aspects. The various questions with which it had to deal gave rise to discussions, which led the Bureau to the following conclusions :

1. *General remarks.* — The Bureau unanimously recognised the importance of the programme laid down for the International Museums Office. Its members congratulated M. E. Foundoukidis, Secretary of the Office, on the ability and diligence he had shown in carrying out his duties, in spite of the small funds at his disposals. The Bureau regretted, in particular, that, in 1930, these funds fell far short of the requirements.

2. *Statutes of the International Museums Office.* — The Bureau has been instructed to draw up draft statutes. The text of the draft, which was unanimously adopted by the members of the Bureau, is annexed. This draft is, of course, submitted only on the understanding that it is subject to amendment as a result of the work of the Committee of Enquiry.

3. *Museumion.* — In view of the success of this review, the Bureau considers it desirable that it should be published quarterly. It also expressed a desire that the funds allocated for this work should be increased, to allow of payment to contributors. The Bureau noted, moreover, that great efforts had been made to obtain fresh subscribers, with most encouraging results. Lastly, it approved the scheme to collect in book form the articles on museum architecture that have been published in this review.

4. *International Handbook of Museums.* — At the time that the Office published the *Répertoire des Musées et Collections de France*, the Bureau recommended that all museum handbooks should henceforward be issued as separate publications, each containing a note

clearly stating that it is one of a series undertaken on an international basis. The Bureau approved the publication of the *Repertory of Greek Museums*, and expressed a desire that the Office should, if possibly, undertake the preparation of similar handbooks for other countries.

5. *List of works of art in dispersed fragments.* — With a view to compiling a list of works of art in dispersed fragments, the Bureau considered that a report on this subject by a specialist would be of value. M. Capart, Curator of the *Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire* at Brussels, who was the promoter of the plan, was good enough to undertake this work. The scope of the enquiry to be made, and the methods to be adopted, will be fixed in accordance with his report.

6. *International exhibitions of casts.* — The Bureau noted the success achieved by the Cologne Exhibition, and approved the steps taken to make the Brussels Exhibition educational in character. It also expressed a desire that similar exhibitions should, if possible, be organised in other countries.

7. *Meeting of representatives of the commercial services of museums and casting workshops.* — The Bureau regretted that, for financial reasons, it had not been possible to hold this meeting.

8. *International exhibitions of engravings.* — The Bureau fully approves of the manner in which the twelfth exhibition of engravings, held at Rouen, was organised, and of the steps taken to ensure the success of the thirteenth exhibition, which was opened at Bordeaux on May 15th.

9. *Agreement between chalcographical institutions.* — The Bureau noted that the agreement reached in 1926, between the Chalcographical Institutions of Paris and Rome, with a view to regular exchanges of engravings, has been put into force. It expressed a desire that this agreement should be extended to cover institutions that have not yet become parties to it.

10. *Meeting of experts for the study of the scientific methods adopted in the scientific examination, the restoration and preservation of works of art.* — The Bureau accepted with pleasure the proposal of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that this meeting should take place at Rome. The meeting will be held from October 13th to October 17th, and will be divided into two sections, one dealing with painting and the other with sculpture. Its work will be organised in accordance with a plan which the Bureau has outlined.

11. *Broadcast propaganda.* — With the assistance of Mr. Burrows, Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union, the Bureau has fixed the practical details of the agreement between the Office and that Union. It expressed a desire, that the Office should continue propaganda of this kind even more actively than hitherto, and should accordingly secure, if possible, the co-operation of the illustrated Press.

12. *Exchange of scientific staff among museums.* — The Bureau examined the report on this subject by M. Loehr, Director of the Collection of Coins and Medals at Vienna. It considered that the enquiries as to the manner in which this plan should be carried into practice should be entrusted to the Advisory Committee of Experts.

13. *Meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts.* — The Bureau recommends that the Advisory Committee of Experts should hold a plenary meeting in 1931 to examine questions relating to the internal organisation of museums gifts and bequests, the classification of objects, reserves, loans, exchanges, etc.

14. *Enquiries.* — The Bureau was happy to note the conclusions reached by the Office as a result of the enquiries that the Sub-Committee had instructed it to undertake.

(a) While expressing its approval of the enquiry into the conditions imposed in the different countries upon the reproduction of works of art preserved in museums, it laid stress upon the desirability of establishing uniform regulations in this respect.

(b) It expressed its satisfaction at the favourable response to the Sub-Committee's recommendation concerning the use of inscriptions in widely spoken languages.

(c) It noted that the recommendations for uniform editing of museum catalogues are now being acted upon to some extent.

(d) Lastly, it regretted that lack of funds had prevented the Office from continuing its enquiry as to how far it would be possible to standardise the compilation of catalogues of public sales of works of art.

15. *International protection of museums, collections, and works of art in time of war.* — The Bureau noted with great interest a draft international Convention for the protection of museums, collections, and works of art in time of war. It expressed the hope that it would be possible to conclude such a Convention.

16. *Documentation service of the International Museums Office.* — The Bureau approved the plan, submitted by the Secretary of the Office, for a documentation service. It hopes that the necessary funds will be placed at its disposal, in order that this plan may be carried into practice.

17. *Miscellaneous proposals.* — The Bureau expressed a desire that the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should draw up a report on questions relating to the international prevention of wrongs perpetrated against the artistic and archæological patrimony of a country and to the taking of a census of the foreign works of art existing in each country.

18. *Budget of the Office.* — A draft budget is annexed to the present report.

Appendix I

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.¹

Article I. — The International Museums Office was established in 1926, as part of the organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, by a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. Its aim is to promote the activities of the museums and public collections of every country by organising joint work and research to be undertaken in common.

Article II. — The International Museums Office shall concern itself with museums, collections and works of art, buildings of historical and archæological interest, and works of popular art.

Article III. — It shall have its headquarters at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Article IV. — A Committee composed of at least six members, appointed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in accordance with the usual procedure, shall direct the work of the International Museums Office. One of the members shall be chosen from amongst the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This member shall be president of the Committee. The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall be present at the meetings of the Committee.

The members of the Committee shall be appointed for five years. Their term of office shall be renewable for an indefinite period.

Article V. — The budget of the International Museums Office shall constitute a separate chapter of the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It shall be drawn up on a report of the Directing Committee of the International Museums Office.

This budget may be increased by gifts and bequests from private persons and by subsidies from Governments and public authorities, which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is entitled to accept on behalf of the International Museums Office.

Article VI. — The Committee shall meet at least three times a year, at the dates and places fixed by its President.

Decisions of the Committee shall be valid irrespective of the number of members present. When the President considers it necessary, decisions may be taken by means of correspondence by a majority vote.

Article VII. — It shall be the duty of the Committee to supervise the execution of the programme drawn up each year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. At the end of each financial period it shall draw up a report, which shall be submitted by its President.

Article VIII. — It may consult an Advisory Committee of Experts, appointed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and convened at the request of the President of the Directing Committee.

Article IX. — The administration of the International Museums Office shall be vested in a Secretary-General, an official of the Institute with the rank of principal secretary. He shall be responsible to the Committee. The Secretary-General shall be assisted by a staff appointed on the Committee's advice, with the agreement of the Director of the Institute.

Appendix II

DRAFT BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.²

Chapter I. — Staff.

I Secretary of the International Museums Office	} Salaries proposed by the Committee of Enquiry.
I Assistant Secretary.	
I <i>Rédacteur</i>	
I Translator.	
2 Secretary-typists	

¹ At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee approved the Statutes of the International Museums Office.

² At its meeting on July 29th, 1930, the plenary Committee decided to refer the duty of fixing the budget to the Executive Committee.

Chapter II. — Bureau of the International Museums Office.

	French francs
Three annual meetings	40,000
One extraordinary meeting in case of need	10,000

Chapter III. — Advisory Committee of Experts and Other Meetings of Experts.

One annual meeting	40,000
Other meetings of experts	20,000

Chapter IV. — Publications.

1. <i>Museion</i> (four numbers a year)	40,000
2. Other publications (international collection of handbooks to museums, various pamphlets, prospectuses, off-prints, advertisements, etc.)	15,000

<i>Chapter V. — Office expenses, correspondence. Travelling expenses, entertainment expenses, etc.</i>	30,000
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<i>Chapter VI. — Unforeseen expenditure</i>	10,000
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(Administration, accountancy, premises and heating are included in the general budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.)

Total.	205,000
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In addition to the salaries of the Secretariat staff.

INDEX

Abbreviations.

Cttee.	=	Committee
C.I.C.	=	Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
Conf.	=	Conference
Govt.	=	Government
I. L. O.	=	Int. Labour Office.
Int.	=	International
Memo.	=	Memorandum
Perm.	=	Permanent
Prov.	=	Provisional
Resol.	=	Resolution

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Geneva, August 11th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS TWELFTH
PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its twelfth session from July 23rd to 29th, 1930, inclusive. The customary meetings of the Sub-Committees and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations were held, as usual, before the session.

The following members were present: Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, M. DESTRÉE, Mlle. BONNEVIE, Sir Jagadis BOSE, M. CASARES, M. DE CASTRO, M. CORNEJO,

M. EINSTEIN, Mr. Vernon KELLOGG (acting as substitute for Dr. Millikan), M. PAINLEVÉ, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, M. SUSTA, M. TANAKADATE, M. TITULESCO.

On the invitation of the Chairman, the members of the *Committee of Enquiry* who are not members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—Sir Frank HEATH and Dr. KRÜSS—were also present at the meetings.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its Director, M. LUCHAIRE, and by its Deputy Director, Mr. ZIMMERN.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute was represented by its Director, M. DE FEO.

The International Labour Office by M. MAURETTE, Chief of the Research Division.

The International Confederation of Intellectual Workers by its Secretary-General, M. L. GALLIÉ.

The Committee re-elected Professor Gilbert MURRAY Chairman and Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA and M. DESTRÉE Vice-Chairmen. M. DE REYNOLD was appointed Rapporteur.

I. RE-ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry made the twelfth session an unusually important one. This report is given in full in the form of an appendix. There would be no point, therefore, in reproducing it here, and we need only indicate which parts the Committee maintained, which it has altered, or even deleted, and, lastly, the construction it has placed upon the report. We have now reached the conclusion of a task found necessary in view of present circumstances and the teaching of experience, the starting-point of which was indicated in the 1928 and 1929 reports. After nine years' work in a field so wide that it may be said to be almost boundless, some general revision was felt to be needed. The revision was to cover the Committee's work, methods and organisation. In the first place, a definite programme was required and, with this end in view, a choice had to be made between the numerous—perhaps unduly numerous—questions with which we had hitherto concerned ourselves. Next, the methods by which this programme should be carried out had to be decided upon, while lastly, the organisation had to be adapted to the work and simplified accordingly. These were the tasks of the Committee of Enquiry which the plenary Committee decided to set up, during its eleventh plenary session, on July 25th, 1929, by a resolution subsequently approved by the Tenth Assembly on September 21st.

This Committee of eight members, five of whom belong to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, while the remaining three were appointed from outside, worked uninterruptedly from April 14th to May 2nd. The Chairman of the Committee had established its agenda by referring to it the six questions dealt with in the six chapters of its report. For greater clarity, the headings are reproduced below:

- I. General Discussion.
- II. Definition of International Intellectual Co-operation within the Framework of the League of Nations.
- III. What should be the Programme and Methods of Work of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations?
- IV. In what Order could this Programme be best and most usefully carried out?
- V. Having regard to the proposed Definition and Programme, how should the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be Constituted so as to fulfil the Task entrusted to it by the Council of the League of Nations?
- VI. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as a Technical Organ of the Committee: its Rôle, its Organisation, its Methods of Work, its Relations with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, with the Governing Body and with the Secretariat at Geneva.

The Committee worked on deductive lines. It first endeavoured to define intellectual co-operation, its object, purpose and scope. From this very general definition, it plotted a field of action, framed a programme and, lastly, drew up a plan of work to be spread out over a period of—on an approximate estimate—four years. In so doing, it kept in view the principle that the work must henceforth be intensive rather than comprehensive, and that, consequently, the various problems must be taken up, not all at once, but each in turn, in order of importance and urgency. While at the beginning it was necessary to explore every branch of intellectual activity and to devote attention to very general problems, with a view to concentrating on certain aspects of those problems, actual experience has by now indicated a limited number of questions, in connection with which really useful work may be done. This in no way implies any curtailing of the programme or falling-off in the work; it means, on the contrary, that results will be more readily obtained—and by its results intellectual co-operation will be judged.

In order, however, to achieve this object, it is essential to determine the best methods and, having determined them, to see that they are employed. The term "co-operation" implies collaboration with a view to joint achievement, and hence the method pre-eminently suitable must be to interest in our work as many intellectuals as possible, interpreting this term in the comprehensive sense of organisations, scientific institutions and individuals. It is essential then, to avoid overlapping, still more any form of competition, to aim, in every case, at working in conjunction, or in collaboration with those specially qualified, and to induce as many organi-

sations, scientific institutions and individuals as possible to take a direct interest in the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Intellectual co-operation will thus make steady progress towards the achievement of its purpose, which is to win over intellectuals to the League, and to secure their support in creating an atmosphere favourable to mutual understanding between the nations and to the pacific solution of international problems.

The practical conclusion to be drawn from this principle, and from the method it implies, is that our organisation requires to be better adapted to the work that we are asking of it. Perhaps, at the beginning, we made the mistake of conceiving a framework at once too vast, too rigid and too complicated, and of seeking then to fill in this framework by what were sometimes artificial means. This meant an over-elaboration of one machinery, and the result was a slowing-down of the work and complications often productive of more paper than results. Not, indeed, that results have been lacking; such an assertion would be essentially unjust—an unnecessary disparagement of ourselves—but better results can be obtained, first, by simplification and secondly, by a better co-ordination of the different parts that go to make up the whole structure of intellectual co-operation. To sum up the proposals: composition of the Committee itself on more rational and more intellectual lines, so that the chief branches of learning may be represented on it in proportion to their importance; abolition of the Sub-Committees, which were necessary at the beginning, but are now tending, after doing most valuable work, to become more in the nature of committees of experts; creation of an Executive and Directors' Committee to follow and supervise more closely the ever-increasing progress of intellectual co-operation, and to provide for the execution of decisions taken by the Committee at its sessions, which, for the time being, can be held only once a year; establishment of more continuous relations with the National Committees, in order to interest them more closely in our work and, lastly, re-organisation of our instrument, the Paris Institute, not in order to reduce its importance, but to bring it into line with the general scheme of re-organisation—these are the principles proposed by the Committee of Enquiry and accepted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

II. AMENDMENTS BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY, AND GENERAL REMARKS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THIS REPORT.

We have just stated the underlying principles and reproduced the main features of the reform which we, in our turn, are proposing to the Council and the Assembly. This reform—we would stress the point—covers the question of intellectual co-operation viewed as a whole, not merely the Institute. But while approving, without change, many of the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee of Enquiry, the Committee found it necessary to modify, reject or supplement certain others. These modifications are designed to make it clear beyond a doubt that the Paris Institute possesses the relative autonomy and powers of initiative provided for under its Statute and under the agreements concluded, on its creation, between the League of Nations and the French Government.

I. *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Committee, approving the proposal of the Committee of Enquiry—which was summarised in the preceding chapter—would ask the Council of the League whether, before appointing new members, it would be possible for it to consult the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee would also request that its members might be replaced by means of some system of rotation (one-third or one-quarter of the members each year) with a view to ensuring continuity in the work.

2. *Congresses and Conferences* (page 27 of this Report, point 5).

It is, of course, understood that, in case of emergency, the Director of the Institute would be authorised to decide on his own responsibility whether the Institute shall or shall not be represented at a Conference or Congress, communicating his decision and reasons to the Executive Committee.

3. *Programme* (page 27, point B, 4).

The Committee approves the resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life. This enquiry was begun in 1922 but had to be abandoned, being at that time beyond our means and capacity. It will accordingly be resumed in the form of comparative studies. The method of work will be as follows: the Committee will appoint a committee of experts to draw up the programme of this general enquiry. After approving this programme, the Institute will be instructed to carry out the researches and other work involved, keeping in touch with the committee of experts. The enquiry will thus form part of the Institute's regular activities. The Committee recommends that it should deal primarily with the principles and methods applied in the different countries for all classes of education, including elementary education. The Educational Information Centre, or rather both centres at Geneva and Paris respectively, will, of course, be associated with this enquiry, which will provide them with fuller material for their activities—a consideration to which the Committee attaches very great importance.

With regard to the intellectual problems raised outside Europe by the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations, it is, of course, understood that the populations referred to are those whose civilisation differs essentially, either in degree or in

nature, and not those which, while belonging to the same civilisation, differ in language and race. There are practically no instances in Europe of populations of this kind, and the Committee of Enquiry, in bringing forward this proposal, had in mind the extension of the general enquiry to cover other continents. The Committee is quite ready to accept this proposal, though it fully realises the great difficulties which such an enquiry will encounter.

It is understood, further, that the proposals of the Committee of Enquiry are intended essentially as examples of what might be attempted, for the field of an enquiry such as this is practically boundless. The proposal that a study should be made of the effects of specialisation on general education was, for instance, prompted by the consideration that this problem engaged the attention of the Committee at its first meetings, as may be seen from the 1922 report and that last year Professor Gilbert Murray, the Chairman of the Committee, proposed in a note that the subject should be taken up again. This important question has, of course, already been discussed by many learned bodies, and it will have to be further discussed for years to come before any practical solutions can be reached.

The Committee has placed these subjects on its programme, on the understanding that it may submit them to a committee of experts, which will report on whether they may with advantage be retained. At the same time, it wishes clearly to state its desire that its programme should no longer be limited to purely administrative or technical problems, but should also embrace important questions relating to contemporary life and to the main problem to which all others, even the most specialised, ultimately lead—namely, the problem of civilisation.

Turning now to point 5 of the programme, "international protection of intellectual rights", the Committee considers that neither scientific property (incidentally, the term is inaccurate, the rights of a scientist in respect of his discovery being the real point) nor literary or artistic property have been withdrawn from the province of the Paris Institute. On the contrary, the latter will have to follow both these questions very attentively, in close collaboration with organisations such as the Berne Bureaux, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome, the Legal Section of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. Here, again, the fundamental principle of intellectual co-operation applies—to avoid overlapping and, wherever possible, to institute systematic collaboration with other competent organisations and individuals.

4. *Sub-Committees* (page 30, point 2).

The plenary Committee would indeed be ungrateful were it to omit a well-deserved tribute to the work of its Sub-Committees. These enabled it, in its early years, to explore a province in which, but for their help, it might so easily have gone astray, and thus to determine in which specific fields it could most usefully exert itself. The Committee owes to these Sub-Committees its programme, its methods and its first achievements. Its proposal that they should now be transformed is explained by the fact that experience has proved that the system of appointing committees of experts is better adapted to its purpose. In order to simplify the organisation and to obtain even better results, the Committee suggests replacing the Sub-Committees by committees of experts, between which the programmes would be divided. The Committee desires, nevertheless, to retain, under a different name and with fewer members, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. It would form one of the committees of the third type, placed in direct touch with the plenary Committee for the purposes of a preliminary examination of general questions.

5. *Executive Committee* (page 30, point 3).

This involves a reform of cardinal importance and special explanations are therefore called for.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the Institute are, of course, two different organs, composed, however, of the same persons.

The Governing Body appoints, to follow and supervise the Institute's work, a Committee of Directors, consisting of five members chosen from among its own number, and of a Chairman, who is also the Chairman of the Governing Body. The Directors' Committee is therefore an organ emanating from the Governing Body.

A similar organ, emanating, however, from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as such, is now felt to be necessary. The Committee, as noted, meets only once a year, and is no longer able to follow and supervise the whole work of intellectual co-operation. Henceforth, the Executive Committee will be the organ responsible for this. It will consist of eight members, five chosen from among members of the Committee and three from outside the Committee. This was the system followed in selecting the Committee of Enquiry, and the latter's work has proved it to be excellent.

The Committee and the Governing Body being composed of the same persons, it is only logical that this should also be the case with the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee.

Since, however, the members of the Directors' Committee apart from its Chairman, are to number only five, the three members chosen from outside the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and consequently from outside the Governing Body will be called upon to attend the meetings of the Directors' Committee only in an advisory capacity.

The Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee will be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body, who are members *ipso facto* of the Executive and Directors' Committees. There will be two separate agendas, for the Directors' Committee and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The unity essential to an organ of such importance for the continuous growth of intellectual operation will thus be guaranteed.

The system of substitute members, it should be added, is to be abolished.

The Committee felt it necessary to appoint the members of the Executive Committee without further delay. Subject to official approval, these members are as follows: Mme. CURIE, M. CASARES, M. DESTREE, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, Sir Frank HEATH, Dr. KRÜSS and M. ROLAND-MARCEL, the last three being chosen from outside the Committee.

6. *Committees of Experts* (pages 30 and 31, point 4).

It is, of course, understood that the ordinary, typical committee of experts is a committee sitting at the Institute, in accordance with the definition given in the first paragraph of this section. The other committees, especially those of the second type, may be set up under exceptional circumstances. Lastly, all committees of experts, of whatever type, to which questions already submitted to the Institute are referred, will be placed in direct touch with the Institute.

7. *National Committees* (page 31, point 5).

The slight modifications which the Committee has made in the text of paragraphs (d) and (e) indicate that it does not regard the National Committees as the sole means of ensuring liaison between the International Committee and the official intellectual authorities in the different countries, but as one of the means of ensuring such liaison.

8. *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation* (page 31, second paragraph of the Introduction).

In deleting the statement which deprives the Institute of all autonomous action and pointing out simply that the Institute must not engage in any fresh activity involving a question of principle, the Committee desired to stress the point that the Institute must enjoy, within the limits laid down for it, that freedom of action without which it could not work. The Institute's dependence upon the Committee is made sufficiently clear in the preceding part of the report.

9. *Name of the Institute* (page 31, point 1).

The Committee agrees with the Committee of Enquiry that the name of the Institute was ill-chosen and was bound to be the initial cause of misunderstanding and criticism. The name is, however, consecrated by usage and any attempt to change it now would be just as dangerous.

10. *"Délégués d'Etat"* (page 31, point 2).

The Délégués d'Etat are in principle retained; that is to say, the Governments can, if they think it advisable, appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute. The relations of such delegates with the Institute would be on purely individual lines.

11. *Re-organisation of the Institute* (page 32, point 3).

Instead of abolishing the sections, the Committee submits the following proposal:

The allocation of work and distribution of staff should be adapted to the plan of work, avoiding any rigidity in the internal organisation of the Institute.

It should be remembered in this connection that the internal division of the Institute into clearly defined sections was designed to suit the first stage of intellectual co-operation activities. In 1924-25, when the Committee was engaged in what might be called a general exploration of its field of action, it instituted Sub-Committees to deal with University Questions, Intellectual Rights, Science and Bibliography and, somewhat later, Arts and Letters. It seemed quite natural to organise the Institute in accordance with this particular allocation. Now, however, while remaining sufficiently firm in structure, the Institute must be re-adapted to meet the requirements of this new situation, but the Committee leaves it to the Executive and Directors' Committee to make the necessary administrative changes.

12. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute* (page 32, point 7).

The texts of the two new paragraphs framed to supplement the regulations adopted in 1926 by the Governing Body have been amended to bring them into line with the Statute, which explicitly authorises the Institute to get into touch with the governmental and administrative authorities in the different countries. The texts as amended read:

"10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, who shall previously consult the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

"11. The Secretariat shall be informed of any correspondence that the Institute, under its Statutes, may be authorised to carry on with governmental and administrative authorities.

"After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allocation of work in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and approved by the Council and the Assembly."

13. *Publications* (pages 32 and 33, point 8).

Here the Committee thought it preferable to rely on the Executive and Directors' Committees. The latter will have to take into consideration proposals submitted by the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, concerning the Lists of Notable Books, and by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, concerning the Spanish-American classics.

The Committee also approved the proposal that the review *La Coopération intellectuelle* should be transformed into an information bulletin bearing the same title.

14. *Conclusions* (page 35).

For questions relating to the budget, reference is invited to the report of the Governing Body, and appended hereunder will be found simply the Committee's text with reference to the general conclusions:

"The work of intellectual co-operation is sound and practicable, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future.

"It is necessary, however, to simplify it, to improve the methods of work and the machinery and, without restricting the general scope of the Institute's activities, to draw up an immediate programme containing only a small number of questions of immediate interest or of undoubted importance within the financial resources available.

"The inevitable crisis in its early development will thus be safely overpassed after the experiments which had to be made and which, all things considered, will prove to have been of advantage."

The resignation of M. Julien Luchaire, Director of the Institute—though this does not deprive the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of his collaboration—and the appointment of M. Henri Bonnet as his successor are events of such importance that they cannot be omitted at the close of this chapter, although they are actually referred to in the Governing Body's report. The Committee learns also that it will probably be losing the services of its devoted Secretary, M. G. Oprescu, who has been appointed to the University of Bucharest.

III. SUB-COMMITTEES.

In order to avoid unduly extending this report, we shall deal as briefly as possible with the work of the Sub-Committees. We do not propose to go into details inviting reference to the text of the resolutions annexed hereto. We shall confine ourselves to noting the results achieved, the points in the programme on which attention should be concentrated in future and the methods which it is proposed to employ. The International Committee, moreover, when examining the resolutions submitted to it, viewed them from the standpoint of the reforms which it desires itself to recommend. It accordingly accepted some of them outright, while eliminating others; it referred the majority to the Executive and Directors' Committees which are entrusted by the Institute with the execution of the programme of intellectual co-operation. The value of the Sub-Committees will have been demonstrated by the time they have concluded their activities as such, and the results they have achieved themselves reveal the necessity of replacing them by committees of experts.

1. The work of the *Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth* has developed to such an extent that, in order to give effect to the Sub-Committee's resolutions, it has become necessary to attach a special official to the Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Secretariat and similarly to extend the Institute's educational information centre. This particular field, as was clear from the outset, has proved to be particularly fertile and calls for more intensive culture within the scope assigned to it in general by the Council and Assembly. The Sub-Committee, it may be noted, proposes to convene a meeting of experts to determine whether it would be possible to include in the agenda the question of school text-books, particularly history and geography books. This is a very real means of promoting reciprocal understanding between peoples—one of the first aims of intellectual co-operation—and justifies the examination of a problem the delicacy and difficulty of which everyone realises.

2. The same applies to the *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights*—not that there can be any hope in this case of achieving immediate results, since the problem at the moment is to define such rights and encourage certain ideas, a task demanding both time and patience. The moment has come, however, to take the first step towards bridging the gulf between theory and practice. The Sub-Committee and the international associations concerned have paid a generous tribute to the work of the Paris Institute, but as these are problems calling particularly for the collaboration of the competent bodies, we recommend that a conference should be convened, as soon as possible, between representatives of the Paris Institute and of those institutions which have specialised in intellectual rights and cognate legal problems: the Berne Bureaux, the Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome, the Legal Section of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. The conference would be attended by a representative of the Committee, who might even be asked to preside over it. In the view of the Committee, a conference of this sort would in no way encroach upon the domain of the Paris Institute, but would be bound, as is desired by the Sub-Committee, to stimulate it and provide material for its activities.

3. The chief problem confronting the *Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography* is the co-ordination of libraries and of the questions relating thereto: *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*; International Exchange of Publications; Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals; Second Edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, etc.

This question is in the forefront of the new programme, for it concerns the learned world as a whole, which means that for the next few years a systematic effort will have to be made in this direction, so that the Committee of Library Experts must continue to meet. The Committee proposes that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, should be asked to sit on the Library Committee.

4. *The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters* also has two important achievements to record, in the matter of museography and popular arts respectively. The first is represented by the *International Museums Office* and the second by the *International Committee of Popular Arts*.

The International Museums Office grew up within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the Institute and has no intention of acting independently. Within this framework, it actually possesses an organisation which has been put to the test and proved its excellence. Its various activities—the publication of *Museumion*, the *International List of Museums*, the *List of Works of Art existing in Fragments*, the international exhibition of casts, the international chalcographical exhibitions, the agreements between chalcographical workshops, the meeting of experts to study scientific methods for the examination, restoration and preservation of works of art—have been singularly successful and for further progress require only the relative degree of autonomy requested by the Office itself. The latter, it may be noted, is the only institution of the kind at present in existence.

The situation as regards the International Committee of Popular Arts, however, is somewhat different. The suggestion that something should be done in this domain came from the Sub-Committee: there was the Prague Congress in 1928 and the Committee is the outcome of that Congress. It has thus been more or less detached from the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and from the Institute. It now has to be brought into closer touch with its origin under an agreement the main lines of which were framed by the Sub-Committee and have been approved by the plenary Committee.

The Sub-Committee's activities in the matter of letters have assumed a concrete form in connection with translations, an essentially international aspect of literature. Here, again, a Committee of Experts, acting in conjunction with the Institute and employing the data already collected by the latter, will complete the work of clearing the ground.

Reference has already been made to the Committee's desire to retain the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters in some other form. In this case, a meeting of experts would not suffice: on the contrary, it requires a bigger and more representative meeting to bring out the synthetic aspect of arts and letters, the relations between which are so very close. The Committee would be very loth to deprive itself of organs in which—as happened during the Sub-Committee's meetings—minds of worldwide grasp can exchange their views on civilisation, modern man and contemporary life in general.

5. The activities of the *Sub-Committee on University Relations* consist not so much in studying new problems as in pursuing two categories of work that are being carried out to a very large extent by and at the Institute. There are, on the one hand, the meetings now held periodically, which it is most important to continue—for example, of representatives of the National University Offices, of representatives of the International Students' Organisations, of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and, later, after a preparatory meeting, of the Directors of higher education. On the other hand, there is the preparation and publication of year-books—for example, the year-books of international scholarships and of holiday courses—which may appear to supply a very modest need as actual sources of information and practical help, but which render real services to students, teachers and learned circles all over the world.

* * *

The conclusion of this report will be as brief as the report itself had perforce to be.

The Committee unanimously trusts that the Assembly and Council will think fit to approve its proposals. It is unanimously convinced that the future of intellectual co-operation depends on their acceptance. The reforms and programme of work set out in this report and in its appendices are the fruit of years of experience and prolonged study, followed by exhaustive discussion. The time has now come to emerge from a period of waiting and to enter upon one in which the proposed measures shall be applied, so far as possible, in their integrity.

Appendix 1.

PLENARY COMMITTEE.

I. RESOLUTIONS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

I. *Enquiry regarding School Text-books of History, Geography, etc.*

The Committee approves the proposal of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth with reference to the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries, and instructs the Institute to prepare a report as a basis for the work of a committee of experts to be convened later to suggest to the Committee the principles and scope of the proposed enquiry.

2. *Terms of a Possible Agreement between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Committee for Popular Arts.*

The International Committee for Popular Arts would consist of a number of members equal to the number of nations represented in the popular arts movement that has developed as the outcome of the Prague Congress and would be constituted on the lines laid down in the Statutes of the International Committee for Popular Arts. The members would be appointed under the conditions prescribed in those Statutes.

The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be elected by a general meeting of the Committee. It would have two Chairmen—one in a scientific capacity, elected by a general meeting of the International Committee for Popular Arts, and the other representing the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, appointed by the Chairman of the latter Committee.

The Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts would be appointed by its Bureau. An official of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be appointed by the Director of the Institute to keep in touch with the work and afford the Secretariat of the International Committee for Popular Arts all such assistance as might be possible and desirable.

Plenary meetings of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts (held at least once yearly) would be organised by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation like the meetings of representatives of institutes of international studies.

3. *Consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the Appointment of Institute Officials.*

The Committee decides that, before making or cancelling any appointment or confirming any contract affecting the staff of the Institute, the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors will henceforward in every case consult the Secretary-General of the League of Nations (or his representative), who will advise upon the matter.

II. RESOLUTION REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

International Museums Office.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves, subject to further drafting amendments by the Executive Committee, the draft Statutes for the International Museums Office.¹

Accordingly, the following officers are confirmed in their appointments for a period of five years (July 1930 to July 1935):

(a) M. Jules DESTRÉE, Vice-Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as President of the International Museums Office.

(b) M. Richard DUPIERREUX, Professor at the Institut Supérieur des Beaux Arts, Antwerp; M. Richard GRAUL, former Director of the Leipzig City Art Museums; M. Jean GUIFFREY, Curator of the Musée du Louvre; M. Attilio ROSSI, Chief Inspector of Fine Arts, Italy; and Sir Cecil HARCOURT-SMITH, Inspector of Works of Art to His Majesty the King of England, as members of the Bureau.

(c) The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is empowered to appoint two further members of the Bureau of the International Museums Office on the application of the President of the Bureau.

(d) The Secretary-General of the International Museums Office is confirmed in his appointment.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

Resignation of the Director of the Institute.

The Committee, having urged M. Julien Luchaire to withdraw his resignation, regretfully accepts his final decision to relinquish his appointment as Director of the Institute. It desires to thank him publicly for the valuable services he has rendered during the last eight years, first as an expert and then as Director of the Institute. Under the authority and on the initiative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, it was M. Julien Luchaire who founded the Institute, and ever since he entered upon his duties as Director, in October 1925, his energy, devotion, loyalty and international spirit have never for a moment flagged. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation assures him of its high esteem and begs him to continue to lend it his assistance, which it regards as of the greatest value.

¹ This document is published as an annex to the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Accordingly, the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, sitting as the Governing Body, have adopted the following resolution:

" M. Julien Luchaire is appointed Director Emeritus of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as from January 1st, 1931. He is requested to continue to discharge the duties of active Director until that date.

" From that date, M. Julien Luchaire will be one of the Experts engaged in the enquiry into the present state of intellectual life. In that capacity he will receive, for the year 1931, emoluments equal to his present salary.

" M. Julien Luchaire is appointed a member of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters."

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

I. RESOLUTION FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

Systematic Compendium of International Documents on Case Law in regard to Authors' Rights.

The Sub-Committee recommends to the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the plan, advocated by the International Institute and the Berne Bureaux, of amplifying the "Droit d'Auteur" by a quarterly supplement providing a compendium of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights.

II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

1. *Work of the Legal Service.*

The Sub-Committee recommends for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the programme of prospective work drawn up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to documentation concerning the laws affecting scientific bodies and intellectual professions, the protection of historic buildings and landscapes, a possible international statute for archæological excavations, and the preparation of an accurate register of international agreements affecting intellectual interests.

2. *Authors' Rights in connection with Mechanical Sound Production.*

The Sub-Committee, having in view the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels, has considered the investigations undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation into the protection of authors' rights in mechanical sound production, and considers that the work of co-ordination must continue with a view to obtaining the most effective legal sanctions for the protection of authors' rights.

3. *Performers' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to request the Institute to continue to co-operate with the International Labour Office in studying the rights which artistes should enjoy in regard to mechanical sound reproductions of their performances.

4. *"Droit de suite".*

The Sub-Committee has observed the striking encouragement given to the principle of *droit de suite* in the laws of several countries since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation took up this question, and considers that the enquiries which the Institute is undertaking with a view to the international recognition of the right in question should aim at the formation of specific proposals for submission to the Brussels Conference.

5. *Concordance of the Rome and Havana Conventions.*

The Sub-Committee is convinced of the utility, already made clear, and indeed of the necessity, of the continuous work of co-ordination undertaken by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome with a view to ascertaining the principles which the Berne and Havana Conventions have in common, and to establishing closer concordance between the two conventions.

6. *Scientific Property (Right of the Scientist in the Remunerative Utilisation of his Discoveries).*

The Sub-Committee has taken note of the valued observations offered by the Italian National Committee in regard to the preliminary draft Convention of the Sub-Committee of Experts dated December 14th, 1927, for which M. Marcel Plaisant was Rapporteur,¹ and considers that the report

¹ The Italian National Committee has published a pamphlet: "La Protection de la Propriété scientifique", which contains proposed modifications to the preliminary draft Convention (Secretariat document A.21.1928.XII).

and amendments of the Italian National Committee should be communicated to the different National Committees; and is further of opinion that the Institute should keep a complete record of any positive suggestions which the national Administrations may send in to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

7. *Juridical Status of International Associations and Foundations not Formed for Purposes of Gain.*

The Sub-Committee, having taken cognisance of the enquiries carried on by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law with regard to the juridical status of international associations, requests the former to continue these studies with a view to a prospective conference, the preparatory work for which might be jointly undertaken by the International Institute and the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. RESOLUTIONS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

1. *Circulation of Resolutions adopted by Committees of Experts summoned by the International Committee.*

The Sub-Committee,

Again pointing out the value of ensuring the circulation, among scientific institutes and reviews interested, of the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts summoned by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

And considering that in most countries the National Committees have agreed to act as clearing-houses for communications affecting their respective countries;

Recommends that the Institute should transmit the resolutions and recommendations of Committees of Experts to the National Committees as soon as they have been endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and should ask the National Committees to bring them to the notice of all institutions and reviews which they may concern, so that they can be circulated on more economical lines.

2. *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges.*

The Sub-Committee has learnt with great satisfaction of the publication of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will be of constant value to libraries and will help to encourage the establishment of services of this kind in countries where they do not yet exist.

To ensure that the *Guide* is kept up to date and that persons interested are kept informed of any changes, the Sub-Committee gratefully accepts the offer of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations to ask those Associations to apprise the Secretary of the Federation of any changes or innovations as and when they occur.

3. *International Exchange of Publications.*

Whereas, notwithstanding existing international agreements and the efforts made during the past few years, the international exchange service is, in many countries, not operating satisfactorily;

The Sub-Committee recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to call the attention of the various Governments to the importance of:

1. Periodically issuing a list of their official publications, including the publications of scientific and other institutions under their control;
2. Organising in each country a really responsible centralisation service which would undertake to allot these publications and send them out quickly; these services to be provided with the resources indispensable to their efficiency; and
3. Facilitating as much as possible the exchanges between learned societies which are already taking place.

4. *Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having considered the report submitted by the Committee of Library Experts regarding abbreviations of the titles of periodicals,¹

Finds that this report affords an excellent basis for the establishment of a uniform system and requests the Institute to continue its work on the list of examples.

The Sub-Committee emphasises the necessity of printing the text of the rules at once and arranging for its circulation.

¹ See Institute document D.23.1930.

5. *Lists of Notable Books and Exchanges of Information between Important Libraries with regard to the Purchase of Foreign Books.*

The Sub-Committee, while highly appreciating the results that have been secured through the activity of the National Committees and their assistants in regard to the compilation of lists of notable books, finds that it is difficult to arrive at entirely uniform results in this field and contemplates changing the form of the undertaking.

It recommends the plenary Committee to consider the possibility of compiling amplified lists to furnish librarians with information regarding those books produced abroad which it would be most desirable for them to acquire.

In these lists, there would be no limitation as to number; but they should not be too lengthy if they are to serve their proper purpose. The books mentioned would fall mainly into three classes: (1) books giving evidence of genius or originality of thought; (2) books of special significance as expressing trends of national opinion; and (3) books providing special information.

In order to put this resolution into effect, the Institute should keep in touch with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations and should await the results of the proceedings at Stockholm, where this question is to be discussed. These results will then be laid before the meeting of Library Experts at its next session for a decision.

6. *Decimal Classification.*

The Sub-Committee notes the following recommendation made by the Library Experts:

"It is desirable that the decimal classification should be developed and perfected so as to keep abreast of the progress and the increasing specialisation of the various sciences, but that more consideration should be given to the needs of libraries than has hitherto been the case."

The Sub-Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Institute to place this question again on the agenda of the next meeting of the Library Experts. This meeting, to which the principal authorities on the subject should be invited, will report on the manner in which the Experts' recommendation could be carried out in practice.

7. *Enlargement of the Committee of Experts.*

The Committee of Library Experts had expressed the hope that:

"Should it meet again in 1931, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will agree to invite the directors of the principal libraries at the expense of their Governments, so that after the Committee's session they may meet the Library Experts, and that this meeting may lead to co-operation among all these persons in the general interest."

The Sub-Committee has noted this recommendation, but does not consider that the question is yet sufficiently advanced for a resolution. It regards it, however, as important enough to be kept under consideration, and recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts.

The question might perhaps also be laid before the next Conference of Directors of Higher Educational Institutions.

The Sub-Committee also desires that M. Collijn and M. Sevensma, President and Secretary respectively of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, should be invited on the same footing as the other members to the meeting of Library Experts.

8. *Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Romance Languages.*

The Sub-Committee expresses its satisfaction at the results obtained by the Experts;¹ it requests the Institute to keep in touch with the Central Service in process of formation and to assist it as may be necessary.

¹ The following resolutions were adopted at the second meeting of Experts for the Co-ordination of Bibliography in the Romance Languages, held at Paris on April 10th and 11th, 1930:

"The meeting of Experts,

"Having taken note of the reports submitted by the delegates of the National Centres, the establishment of which had been decided at their meeting in March 1929:

"1. Notes with satisfaction that the organisation of these centres is sufficiently far advanced to enable them to prepare without delay the bibliography for 1930 and decides that this first bibliography be published in 1931.

"2. Reviews the recommendation made at their preceding meeting that each periodical of Romance languages be provided, either annually or per volume, with an index of the words and an analytical table of the linguistic data found therein.

"3. Furthermore, renews their recommendation concerning the printing, at the end of each number or volume, of abstracts from the articles.

"4. Desires that these indexes, analytical tables and collected abstracts, together with the table of contents and if possible the index of authors, be published and sold or distributed as reprints.

"5. Decides to entrust the Central Service with the task of preparing regulations for drawing up the indexes and tables for the periodicals and the bibliographical index cards.

"6. Decides to hold another meeting in 1931 before drafting the final text of the bibliography and hopes that it will then again have the assistance hitherto generously afforded by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation."

9. *Intellectual Statistics.*

The Sub-Committee,
Having noted the reports relating to "Intellectual Statistical Material collected for the Purpose of an International Survey" and the "Fluctuations in the Number of Students in the Field of Higher Education";¹

Congratulates M. Castrilli on the comprehensive character of his work and on the care and method displayed in its execution;

And proposes that the results embodied in these reports should be submitted to experts, who would be asked to suggest what use might be made of them and the form in which they should be brought to the knowledge of statisticians in all countries interested in international comparisons. The experts would also be asked to indicate which among these various questions are deserving of more exhaustive study.

10. *Dr. Tanakadate's Proposal with regard to the Universal Adoption of Roman Characters.*

The Sub-Committee,
Having considered the proposal submitted by M. Tanakadate in the following terms:

"Considering the great amount of population who write their languages with different systems of characters; and

"Considering that the unification of writing will facilitate the acquisition of languages and consequently will promote the mutual understanding among different nations and races; and

"Considering the great extent of the usage of the Roman characters in civilised countries:

"This Committee recommends to all countries the adoption of the Roman letters in writing their languages, and for the countries where such letters are used in different systems of orthography, to standardise their orthography as soon as possible in conformity with the nature of each language";

Notes the importance of the adoption of a uniform method of writing languages, side by side with the national system of writing, as a possible factor in increasing mutual understanding between peoples;

And proposes that the attention of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation be directed to the importance of this problem.

11. *Dr. Prinzhorn's Report on the Work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of Libraries, Books and Periodicals.*

The Sub-Committee noted the "Report by Dr. Prinzhorn on the Work of the German Standardisation Committee in the matter of Libraries, Books and Periodicals".² It asked that the question of standardisation might be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of Library Experts.

II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

I. *Second Edition of the Index Bibliographicus.*

The Sub-Committee,
Having heard M. Godet's statement on the conditions under which the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* is being prepared,

Thanks M. Godet and his collaborator, M. Vorstius, for their work, expresses its appreciation of the assistance given by the German Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

And emphasises the importance of ensuring that the agreement reached between that Committee and the Institute is carried out in every respect without interruption.

2. *Proposal by the German National Committee concerning Archives.*

The Sub-Committee on Bibliography noted with great interest the memorandum signed by the President of the Reich Archives and the Director-General of the Prussian State Archives regarding questions common to the archives of all countries.

This memorandum was transmitted to it by the Chairman of the German National Committee, who submitted, further, a proposal that an international Conference of the Directors of the most important State Archives should be called.

This Conference, the utility of which is recognised by the Sub-Committee, should, in its opinion, be prepared by a smaller meeting of experts, who would discuss procedure for the execution of the scheme. The Sub-Committee points out, further, that the International Committee on Historical Sciences recently set up an Archives Committee; it would be most desirable, accordingly, to invite a representative of that Committee to be present at the meeting.

3. *Accessibility of Archives.*

The Sub-Committee noted the Institute's report and the resolution of the International Committee on Historical Sciences concerning the accessibility of archives.

¹ See Institute documents S.I.3.1930, Annexes 1 and 2.

² See Institute document D.26.1930, Supplement.

It appreciates the Committee's offer of collaboration and suggests that this question should be studied in conjunction with the proposal concerning archives submitted by the Chairman of the German National Committee, with a view to the problem being dealt with as a whole.

4. *Resources which can be drawn on for Scientific Research.*

The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the reports of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the general resources which can be drawn on for scientific research.¹

It trusts that this work may be continued, and recommends that the section relating to industrial laboratories should be published immediately in view of the many useful suggestions it contains.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

I. *Musical Questions: International Standardisation of Pitch.*

The Sub-Committee recommends the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to summon in an advisory capacity, and in conjunction with the musical authorities who are members of the Sub-Committee, a small number of experts (not more than five) on the standardisation of pitch, with a view to deciding whether the attempt at standardisation should be continued.

2. *Literary Questions: International Conference on Translations.*

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is instructed to summon a meeting of authors, publishers and translators to prepare for an international Conference on translations. This Conference shall be asked to examine:

1. The present position of the question from the following points of view:
 - (a) The interests of culture in general and of relations between Eastern and Western cultures in particular;
 - (b) Respect for the integrity of works, more especially in the case of the works of deceased authors;
 - (c) The interests of the author, the translator and the publisher.
2. The possibility of concluding a convention dealing with the translations.
3. Any other questions suggested by the preliminary studies.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

I. RESOLUTION FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

International Co-operation between Organisations concerned with Foreign Students.

The Sub-Committee notes with approval the plan, set forth in detail in the Institute's report, for international co-operation between organisations concerned with foreign students, and requests the plenary Committee to authorise the Institute to take the necessary measures in this connection, in so far as it regards this plan as consistent with the Institute's general organisation.

II. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED FOR FINAL DECISION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AT ITS FIRST SESSION.

I. *Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of Mr. Zimmern's report on the third Conference of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations,² and also of the

¹ See Institute documents D.28.1930, Annex 1, Annex 2, and Supplement.

² This report is published as an Annex to the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

supplementary particulars given by the Secretary of the Committee, considers that the publications recommended by the meeting would be most valuable, and expresses the desire that, provided the necessary credits are available, the International Institute should undertake this work, making use of the documentation on this subject already collected.

2. *National University Offices.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of M. Bodelsen's report on the fifth meeting of Directors of National University Offices,¹ and also of the supplementary explanations of the Institute and the

¹ The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held at Paris on April 25th and 26th, 1930:

I.

The meeting,

Having heard the statement made by the head of the University Relations Section on the work of that section since the previous session, wishes to express its warm thanks to Dr. Picht and his collaborators for what has been achieved, and recommends:

(a) That the selected list of publications of interest to students, prepared by the Institute, should appear as soon as possible;

(b) That international inter-school correspondence, in which a certain number of university offices are actively interested, be extended;

(c) That the university offices do all in their power to give effect to the experts' resolution concerning post-graduate scholarships.

II.

The meeting,

After a preliminary discussion concerning the extensive documentation collected by the Institute on the subject of national institutes abroad,

Recommends that this documentation be published in the form of a special handbook and that for this purpose the list of institutes be submitted to the University Offices for revision and returned to the Institute not later than July 1st, 1930.

III.

The meeting,

Taking note of the written and verbal statements by the Directors of the National University Offices on the subject of unemployment among intellectual workers resulting from the steadily increasing number of students in certain universities,

Taking note also that this problem is at present being investigated by the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at the International Labour Office;

Recommends that it should be placed on the agenda of the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education, which might effectively contribute to its solution.

IV.

The meeting,

Having recognised that a large number of the questions discussed by it are of the greatest interest to students and young graduates,

Resolves to place on the agenda of its next session the question of the relations existing in the various countries between the university office and the students' organisations affiliated to the International Students' Organisations.

V.

The meeting,

Having noted the great diversity existing in the different countries on the subject of lists of theses and the exchange of printed theses or summaries of them,

Recommends that the system of publishing lists of theses be standardised as far as possible by the universities of every country and that the national offices promote the regular exchange of these lists.

VI.

The meeting,

Having recognised once more that it is at present impossible to establish a general system of equivalences applicable to university exchanges between all countries,

Recommends that the conditions for recognising equivalences be relaxed as far as possible, following the example of the reform recently adopted in Germany;

Refers the very interesting suggestions in M. Castillejo's report to the proposed Conference of Directors of Higher Education;

Decides to place on the agenda of its next meeting the question of the examinations which must be passed in the various countries for admittance to the universities and for degrees, it being understood that this inquiry amongst the offices concerned is, in the first place, restricted to non-professional studies pursued in the faculties of arts and science.

VII.

The meeting recommends that university degrees, even of a non-professional nature, be protected by law in every country.

VIII.

The meeting,

Taking cognisance of the fact that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation may find it difficult, for budgetary reasons, to convene annually the directors of all the national university offices;

And being nevertheless convinced of the primary importance of bringing these representatives of national university offices into annual contact with each other and with the Institute;

Recommends that, if necessary, the composition of the meeting be fixed by the Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with due reference to the questions for discussion on the agenda and the views of the retiring chairman.

Chairman of the meeting:

1. Desires again to stress the great importance that it attaches to the annual meetings of the persons most competent in the matter of university relations in the different countries;
2. Requests the plenary Committee, accordingly, to provide in the Institute's budget for the necessary funds for convening each year, as in the past, the representatives of all the University Offices;
3. Recognises the great importance of the various kinds of national institutes abroad, and recommends that the plenary Committee should authorise the International Institute to publish the very full documentary material on these institutes that it has collected;
4. Considers it desirable that the Institute's enquiry into the conditions of employment of foreign professors in the different countries should be completed and the results published in roneograph in a second edition.

3. *International Students' Organisations.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of M. Poberezki's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations,¹ and also of the observations of the

¹ The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held at Paris on May 5th and 6th, 1930:

I.

The Committee requests the International Confederation of Students to prepare a report on a scheme of closer collaboration of the seven international student organisations, members of the Committee, in regard to student exchanges, in the proper sense of the word, and visits *au pair* to foreign countries, the report to be submitted to the organisations before the end of October next and discussed at the autumn meeting of the student delegates to the Institute. This report should deal in particular with the possibility of undertaking a joint international publicity campaign for student exchanges and visits *au pair*, and calling the attention of the students to the fact that a visit to the provinces can give as good and true a picture of a country as a visit to the capital.

II.

The Committee recommends that, in order to improve individual student travel:

(a) The publications serving as guides for students' tours should be made still more comprehensive and useful,

(b) In particular, the bibliographical lists of books on the various countries, which it is desired to recommend to students visiting those countries, should be thoroughly representative and therefore should, as far as possible, be submitted to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation for their comment and advice;

(c) The local student organisations should be encouraged to arrange lectures for the students who intend to go abroad, in order to acquaint them with the principal problems of the countries they are going to visit, and to advise them on the best methods of travelling intelligently;

(d) An arrangement might be made with touring associations, to enable individual students travelling during the vacation to take advantage of the facilities offered by the permanent reception Committees of those associations, and that the International Confederation of Students should examine this question.

III.

The Committee,

Having examined the report of the International Student Service on international conferences and meetings as a means of establishing cultural relations between students;

And recognising the importance of personal contact between students of different countries, which is facilitated by congresses of the international student organisations;

Nevertheless considers it desirable that a place be reserved at these congresses for study and discussion in addition to the purely administrative side;

And suggests that the questions to be studied should be strictly defined, so as to permit of thorough investigation.

Considering, moreover, that in the discussion of these problems the co-operation of professors can be of the greatest value and that it is desirable to increase the contact between students and professors in different countries and on an international basis;

The Committee recommends its members to invite a certain number of professors to their annual congresses and meetings.

IV.

Whereas the number of students who go abroad for study is rapidly increasing and many of those who do so, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, fail to make the most of their opportunities;

The Committee recommends:

1. That indiscriminate assistance to study abroad, irrespective of aims or ability of the individual student, be strongly discouraged and efforts be concentrated primarily on the more meritorious type of student;

2. That, except in very special circumstances, students be urged to postpone study abroad until the completion of at least one or two years of university work in their own country.

V.

Whereas the type, nature and scope of existing and planned student houses catering to the needs of students from abroad vary so greatly, and considerable difference of opinion prevails concerning the relative merits of the different types of such houses;

The Committee recommends that:

1. The Self-Help Institute of the International Student Service should undertake a study or survey of the student house question with reference to its influence on the student and the promotion of mutual understanding;

2. In this connection, the attention of all student and other organisations interested be called to, and their participation urged in, the Warsaw Conference on Student Houses which the International Confederation of Students and the International Student Service are jointly organising to take place in July 1930;

International Institute and of the Chairman of the meeting regarding this report:

1. Notes with pleasure that this meeting succeeded, as these communications unanimously attest, in obviating the difficulties that were apparent last year, thus marking a considerable progress in the concerted collaboration between the students' associations;
2. Considers, therefore, that similar meetings should be convened in the coming years, whenever there are important questions to be placed on the agenda;
3. Requests the plenary Committee to provide for the sums required for this purpose in the International Institute's budget;
4. Recommends that arrangements should be made to enable these meetings and those of the Directors of University Offices regularly to get into touch with each other whenever there are questions of common interest on the agenda;
5. Considers that the International Institute would be doing valuable work by publishing a handbook containing a list of the publications of International Students' Organisations and a list of works of reference that travelling students might usefully consult.

4. *Post University Scholarships.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having noted the Institute's report on the meeting of Experts on the Question of Post-University Scholarships,¹ and also the very full documentary material on this subject collected by the Institute:

1. Notes with pleasure that the ideas and suggestions set forth in Mme. Curie's report have been fully approved by the experts;
2. Requests the plenary Committee to make the experts' recommendations as widely known as possible, by communicating them, with a request that they should be brought to the notice of all concerned, to the Governments and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and also to the principal associations that grant international scholarships;
3. Requests the International Institute to examine whether it would be possible to publish in collected form all the particulars on the international scholarships of every country;
4. Considers that the study of this question should be continued and that a further meeting of experts should be convened as soon as such a meeting seems desirable.

5. *International Conference of Directors of Higher Education.*

The Sub-Committee,

Having noted the favourable replies of the Directors of higher education of a large number of countries:

1. Recommends that the plan for convening a Conference of Directors of Higher Education should be carried out at an early date;

(Continuation of the note on the preceding page.)

3. This should also apply to the Conference of Workers among Students from abroad, which the World's Student Christian Federation is convening in Paris during June 1930, and at which various aspects of the foreign student problem are to be considered.

VI.

The Committee,

Being convinced that scholarships available for a period of work in some country other than that of the holder are of great value both to the advancement of knowledge and to the promotion of international understanding and collaboration;

1. Congratulates the International Federation of University Women and the International University League of Nations Federation on having founded such scholarships, and invites the other student organisations to explore the possibilities of establishing similar scholarships;
2. Notes with appreciation the action of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in holding a meeting of experts to consider the conditions which should govern international scholarships, and offers the services of the student organisations to make known the recommendations of that meeting;
3. Emphasises the desirability of extending travelling scholarships to nationals of countries not included in the sphere of operations of the large foundations already established, since students from the smaller countries are likely to draw a special benefit from a period of work abroad.

¹ The following resolution was adopted at the meeting held at Paris on March 17th, 1930:

The meeting of Experts,

Considering:

1. That the serious difficulties met with in recruiting scientific workers, due to economic conditions which cause preference to be given to more lucrative careers, constitute a real and imminent danger to the future of science;
2. That it is therefore necessary, if the level of scientific culture is to be maintained, to develop institutions destined to attract an *élite* to engage in pure research;

After a detailed interchange of opinions and an examination of the measures adopted in various countries, in particular the recent organisation in Belgium of "Le Fonds National de recherches scientifiques";

Is of the opinion:

1. That it is necessary to increase or eventually establish by all appropriate means and in particular by the creation of special scientific funds, post-graduate scholarships intended for young graduates leaving the university or higher educational institutions, or for young research workers or scholars already further advanced in their careers;
2. That the amount of these scholarships should be fixed at such a rate as to ensure a respectable existence free of material worries to the recipients, and all possible measures taken to make their living conditions easier;
3. That foreigners should be allowed to share as fully as possible in the advantages of these scholarships;
4. That scholarships ensuring the exchange of young savants, which is so favourable for the development of scientific culture, should be established by reciprocal or general agreements;
5. And that it is desirable that the documentation concerning scholarships of these different categories already in existence, and the living conditions of scholarship-holders in the different countries, should be published and widely circulated.

2. Further recommends that this plan should be applied by stages, beginning with a preparatory meeting, in which the Directors of higher education of a very few countries would take part in the capacity of experts;

3. This preliminary meeting would draw up the agenda of the Conference and would decide which countries should be represented at it.

Appendix 2.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS
OF THE LEAGUE.

REPORT ON THE THIRD SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 3RD TO 5TH, 1930, SUBMITTED
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BY M. JULIO CASARES.

The Committee took note of this report at its meeting on July 29th, 1930, and adopted the resolutions contained in it.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, formed in accordance with the resolution of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, held its third session at Geneva from July 3rd to 5th, 1930, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the proceedings:

- Professor Gilbert MURRAY (Chairman), Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Julio CASARES, Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Luis A. BARALT, Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy;
- Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women, Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI, Professor of History at the University of Milan, Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan.
- M. C. KIRITZESCO, Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest;
- M. Peter MUNCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Author of Several History Manuals, Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations;
- M. Morikatsu INAGAKI (representing M. NITOE), Japanese Association for the League of Nations;
- M. Th. ROSSET, Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris;
- M. W. SCHELLBERG, Counsellor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia.
- Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Chief of the Third Section of the Research Division at the International Labour Office;
- M. C. BOUGLÉ, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- Mr. A. ZIMMERN, Deputy-Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Editor of the *Educational Survey*.

Of the meetings held by the Sub-Committee, six were private, the seventh and final session only being public. At the latter, the Chairman made a statement on the Sub-Committee's work past and present, and certain definite questions were discussed by other speakers: Mme. Dreyfus-Barney spoke of the two great modern inventions of cinematography and wireless, the possibilities of which as regards young people had already been discussed by the Sub-Committee at its earlier meetings — their rapid development made them two of the most powerful weapons at the disposal of the teaching profession throughout the world. M. Schellberg emphasised the success in Germany of school "foyers" and summer schools of an international character and of free study centres (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*). Professor Gallavresi explained the scope and the results expected from the Conference of Directors of Higher Education planned by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

At the private meetings, the Sub-Committee considered the items on its agenda paper. In the light of the reports by the Secretariat and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of information given by members, the results so far achieved were recorded in the following resolution:

I.

" The Sub-Committee is glad to note:

" (a) That the recommendations on ' How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the spirit of international co-operation ' have had the most encouraging reception

from the public; and in many countries Governments, the major international associations, national associations, professional bodies of teachers and professors have effectively helped to spread a knowledge of the League among young people.

" (b) That the *Educational Survey* has secured the approval and support of the Assembly; this publication can supply valuable information to teachers in all countries regarding the steps taken and results achieved throughout the world by Governments and private individuals. It can co-ordinate their efforts and make them more speedily effective.

" (c) That amongst other important new departures associations and private persons have succeeded in organising summer courses, study circles, school competitions and travelling scholarships at Geneva."

Revision of the Recommendations of Document A.26.1927.

The Sub-Committee then proceeded to revise the text of its earlier recommendations with a view to the introduction of any amendments suggested by the experience of the last three years, or by new developments which have taken place in the meantime.

The Sub-Committee found that, apart from certain formal additions and amendments, no radical changes are necessary.

The following are the modifications it is proposed to make in the text of the recommendations:

II.

Amended Text.

Original Text.

.....
" 5. As this instruction will be given mainly by the regular teaching staff, special attention should be devoted to it in the training colleges and in all educational establishments in which teachers are trained. So far as the curriculum allows, questions on the organisation, aims and activities of the League of Nations should be set in examinations, competitive or otherwise."
.....

.....
" 5. As this instruction will be given by the regular teacher, special attention should be devoted to it in the training colleges, and questions on it should be set in training college examinations. Special courses should be organised for those teachers whose needs in this respect have not been met in the training colleges as well as for those who wish to study the subject further."
.....

.....
" 6. The teacher should, if possible, have at his disposal to help him in his work:
.....

.....
" 6. The teacher should, if possible, have at his disposal to help him in his work:
.....

.....
" (b) Material for visual instruction (illustrations, images of the Epinal type, lantern slides, cinematograph films, etc.). The slides and films for purposes of instruction should be exempt from Customs duty. Governments are asked to consider favourably the draft Convention submitted to them by the Council of the League of Nations on July 14th, 1930."
.....

.....
" (b) Material for visual instruction (pictorial illustrations—e.g., "Images type Epinal", lantern slides, cinematograph films, etc.). The slides and films for purposes of instruction concerning the existence and aims of the League of Nations should be exempt from Customs duty. Governments might be asked to consider favourably the recommendations put forward by the International Cinematograph Congress of 1926."
.....

.....
" II. Voluntary associations could help in giving this instruction by some or all of the following methods:
.....

.....
" II. Voluntary associations could help in giving this instruction by some or all of the following methods:
.....

.....
" (d bis) By organising study circles among teachers of all grades."
.....

.....
" 12. The widest possible circulation should be given to the work of reference called 'The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations' which has been prepared for the use of teachers in all countries.

.....
" 12. A special reference book giving an account of the work of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation for the use of teachers should be prepared, which will probably assume a different form in various

"Similarly, wide circulation should be given to the periodical known as the *Educational Survey*, which keeps teachers abreast of the progress made in other countries to give effect to these recommendations.

"The Secretary-General of the League of Nations might also be asked to reconsider the possibility of interesting educational reviews in the work of the League."

countries. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations should be asked to undertake, in co-operation with experts of his own choice, the preparation of that part of the reference book which deals with the organisation and aims of the League of Nations. In any case, all teachers who give this instruction should be provided with a copy of the Covenant and the "International Charter of Labour", with short explanations and a concise bibliography.

"The Secretary-General might also be asked to examine the possibility of issuing periodical summaries specially prepared for the teaching profession and of forwarding them regularly to the leading educational reviews and journals and to educational authorities."

.....
"15. The following methods of promoting indirect contact—mainly during school terms—should be employed where circumstances and the age of the young persons, children or students concerned render them suitable:

.....
" (b) Fêtes and pageants, musical and cinematograph and wireless performances—in fact, all appeals to the æsthetic sense that will encourage a mutual knowledge of different civilisations and peoples.

.....
" (e) Translation of suitable foreign masterpieces, including national folk-tales, and their publication in juvenile periodicals.

" Valuable results might be obtained from a conference at which the editors of the more important juvenile periodicals could discuss the possibilities of promoting international goodwill.

.....
" 16. (f) Vacation courses, holiday schools, school "foyers", etc."

.....
" 24. National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should consider the question of giving wider publicity to these recommendations and in general to the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts."

.....
"15. The following methods of promoting indirect contact—mainly during school terms—should be employed where circumstances and the age of the young persons, children or students concerned render them suitable:

.....
" (b) Fêtes and pageants, performances of music; in fact, all appeals to the artistic sense that will encourage a mutual knowledge of different civilisations and peoples.

.....
" (e) Translation of suitable foreign masterpieces, including national folk-tales, and their publication in juvenile periodicals.

" (f) Juvenile periodicals. Valuable results might be obtained at a conference where editors of the more important of these periodicals could discuss the possibilities of encouraging these contacts.

.....
" 16. (f) Vacation courses."

.....
" 24. National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should consider the question of giving wider publicity to these recommendations by translating them, if necessary, into their own language and by adding to the text a commentary explaining their application to the special circumstances of the country in question."

Libraries and Publications.

The Sub-Committee thought that certain recommendations the special importance of which had been demonstrated by experience or by suggestions received from various quarters required to be re-emphasised or supplemented by means of fresh resolutions. This applies particularly to the use of libraries, the circulation of certain Secretariat publications already issued or to be prepared, and the bringing up to date and translation into the largest possible number of languages of the reference book: "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations". On these various points, the following resolutions were adopted:

III.

* The Sub-Committee considers libraries to be one of the most powerful factors both for making known the League, its organisation, aims and activities, and for developing better international understanding among young people and adults.

" The Sub-Committee thinks that all libraries, from the large university library to the ordinary primary school or humble popular library, should possess a selection of books or brochures adapted to the age, occupation and education of their readers;

" And appeals to the responsible authorities in the different countries to see that their libraries are equipped to fulfil this important task, and trusts that, bearing in mind the results already achieved, the League of Nations will examine the most appropriate methods for the application of these suggestions."

IV.

" The Sub-Committee regrets that the Secretariat's publications for telling the general public about the League of Nations are so little known, and accordingly requests the Secretary-General to see what steps could usefully be taken to make it easier and cheaper to acquire these publications, either by relaxing the present regulations regarding free distribution or by any other means."

V.

" The Committee believes that the League Secretariat would be well advised, either directly or through an autonomous organisation, to meet the generally expressed demand for an illustrated popular work on the activities of the League of Nations.

" The Secretary-General is requested to have this suggestion examined."

VI.

" Finding that, in consequence of the progress made by the League of Nations and the new results attained year by year, certain passages in the brochure " The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations " naturally do not take into account the latest progress effected, the Sub-Committee of Experts would be glad if the Secretariat would bring each new edition up to date and recommends that, pending the issue of new editions, the *Educational Survey* should specify exactly the textual alterations to be made, and that translations should also mention the latest facts without waiting for their appearance in the English and French editions.

" The Sub-Committee,

" Finding that certain countries wish to add to the text of " The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations " notes or comments for the special use of their readers:

" Recommends that clear typographical differentiation should be made between the text or its translation and such notes or comments, and that the latter should never be inserted in the text or in the translation of the brochure itself."

Revision of Text-books.

In regard to the revision of school text-books for the purpose of correcting passages prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations and to the spirit of international friendship, the Sub-Committee unanimously recognised that this was a question of fundamental importance both for the success of its own work and for the future of the League itself, as witness the speeches of eminent statesmen at the Tenth Assembly.

The Sub-Committee was mindful of its recommendation in 1927, submitting the " Casares Resolution " as the best method of correcting certain mistakes in school text-books, and thought that a further forward move could now perhaps be made. To this end, it proposed the initiation of an enquiry in the various countries as to the contents of school text-books. This would determine to what extent they complied with the spirit of international co-operation. Due regard should be had to the work already in hand or accomplished by such bodies as the Carnegie Trust, the International Committee on Historical Sciences, certain international associations of teachers, etc.

The Sub-Committee thought it preferable not to go into details regarding the preparation of the enquiry, its scope, method of execution (whether by the respective Governments or by the National Committees jointly with the competent authorities), but to leave this matter to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following resolution was adopted:

VII.

" The Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to investigate the possibility of an enquiry regarding school text-books used for instruction in history and geography, civics and morals, and on the readers in use in the various countries."

Broadcasting.

The Sub-Committee had the privilege of hearing an interesting statement by the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union on the work at present being done by that powerful body in the field of education generally, more particularly in propagating an international spirit, mutual knowledge and instruction in the aims of the League of Nations.

In this connection, the Sub-Committee was glad to learn that contact had already been established between the International Broadcasting Union and the Information Section of the Secretariat, which sends the Union regular reports on the work done by the League. It is to be hoped that the Educational Information Centre will also keep in touch with this broadcasting organisation.

In the view of the Sub-Committee, these relations with the International Broadcasting Union should be a means of giving effect to some extent to Recommendation No. 22 regarding the despatch to distant countries of lecturers possessing a knowledge of the special conditions of the country, of education and of the League of Nations. Meanwhile, broadcasts of lectures given either at Geneva or elsewhere might be relayed to the wireless stations of those countries.

The following resolution was adopted:

VIII.

"In view of the growing success of broadcasting, the Sub-Committee recommends the widest possible use being made of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession.

"It suggests that eminent men, for example, might broadcast on questions dealing with the League of Nations or the *rapprochement* of peoples, and that brief and well-informed statements on the same subjects might be made regularly, or the events of world politics commented upon from the point of view of peace."

The Cinema.

The Sub-Committee noted with great interest the notable report submitted by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. After carefully considering the various suggestions made, including that on preventive censorship and on Customs exemption for educational films, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution:

IX.

"In view of the immense influence of the cinematograph on the moral growth of young people and on the evolution of national consciousness, the Committee notes with satisfaction the creation by the League of Nations of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

"It trusts that this Institute will devote a considerable part of its activity to the study and application of the most appropriate methods for making silent and talkingfilms a means of promoting international co-operation among young people and for making the knowledge of the various nations of each other more complete and accurate, thus inducing a better international understanding."

International Education Conference.

The Sub-Committee received a deputation from the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies, composed of Countess Dohna, Professor Ruysen and Professor Pierre Bovet. In welcoming them, the Chairman noted with satisfaction the Federation's efforts to help to give effect to the Sub-Committee's recommendations.

The deputation voiced the wish that the League should convene an international conference specially devoted to educational problems, that it should be attended by the senior officials of education departments, heads of schools and colleges, members of the teaching staff of primary and secondary schools and representatives of parents' associations.

While admitting the expediency and great importance of such a conference, the Sub-Committee thought that it would necessitate a great deal of preparation beyond the Sub-Committee's present competence, and pointed out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already thought of convening a Conference of Directors of Higher Education, which might be taken as a start in the direction suggested by the deputation. Later, after the national conference organised by the various countries had prepared the way, the world conference on education or of teachers might be held under more auspicious circumstances. It might deal more especially with the interchanges

of school-children and group travel which, when methodically organised, is effective in bringing nations closer together.

Conference of Directors of Higher Education.

In connection with the conference proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee discussed the advantages and disadvantages of holding, as proposed by the Danish delegation to the Tenth Assembly, a meeting of the Ministers of Education of the various countries instead of the meeting of the directors of higher education. It was agreed that it would in any case be advisable to convene, in addition to the administrative authorities, representatives of the governing bodies of universities (rectors, deans, professors, etc.) and to put certain questions on the conference agenda. The following was the resolution adopted:

X.

"The Sub-Committee congratulates the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the steps taken to convene a meeting of directors of higher education in the various countries, which it considers to be a preliminary to the international co-operation necessary between those responsible for the various kinds of education.

"It recommends that this meeting should be requested to study in the spirit of the League of Nations, certain practical problems—*e.g.*, the interchange of professors, the equivalence of degrees, the exchange of students between universities, the co-operation of higher schools of political science, etc.

"In the examination of these questions, directors of higher education might make application to the representatives of universities and higher educational establishments (rectors, deans, directors, professors, etc.) possessing special knowledge of international intellectual relations."

Relations with the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

The Third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations expressed a wish to come into closer contact with educational organisations. The Sub-Committee heartily welcomed this proposal and thought it advisable to co-operate with the Executive Committee of that Conference. The Chairman was instructed to appoint three members to examine, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the conditions of such co-operation.

The Sub-Committee heard a statement from Professor Zimmern regarding the possibility of study travel for groups of educational officials, on the lines of the interchange of health personnel introduced by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

The Educational Information Centre.

The Sub-Committee considered two reports on the work of the Paris and Geneva branches of the Educational Information Centre, and recommended that its work should not be interpreted in a restrictive sense, but should rather embrace the whole field of action covered by the Sub-Committee's recommendations. As regards the future organisation of the Centre, the Sub-Committee trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will take into account the varied work which the Centre has to carry out and will organise it accordingly along the most appropriate lines.

The Sub-Committee would be glad if the Centre would, in the near future, examine some of the following questions:

Scholastic Museums. — M. Destrée, Vice-Chairman, had put before the Sub-Committee a proposal for creating an international link between the public collections of teaching material in various countries, with a view to securing useful information regarding the study of international questions and promoting their development.

The Sub-Committee endorsed this proposal and thought the Centre the most suitable body to study how to put it into effect.

Travel and Interchange of School-children. — After examining an interim report of the Institute, the Sub-Committee emphasised the importance of this method of promoting mutual understanding, and recommended that all data which Governments or bodies having experience of such undertakings could furnish should be collected and a complete list made of such organisations.

Relations with National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. — In one of its amended recommendations, the Sub-Committee has asked National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to show a still greater interest in its work. It will be for the Centre to supply National Committees with the necessary material to ensure continuity of work.

Collaboration among Members between Sessions.

The Sub-Committee heard a statement by Mme. Dreyfus-Barney and adopted her proposals for maintaining relations between members of the Sub-Committee on the one hand and such members and the Secretariat on the other.

The Sub-Committee resolved to instruct the Centre to furnish regular information to members of the Sub-Committee on any fresh departures or important work undertaken. In accordance with a provision in the report of the Council of the League of Nations, dated September 2nd, 1927, authorising the Chairman of the Sub-Committee to convene some of the members in the interval between sessions should any important question arise, the Sub-Committee, with the object of ensuring continuity of work in the intervals between sessions, adopted the following resolution:

XI.

" The Sub-Committee recommends that in the intervals between plenary meetings the Chairman should be authorised to convene those experts whom he thinks most qualified in order to note the results achieved and to give instructions regarding the work in progress."

The Sub-Committee thus hopes to make its work more effective and facilitate the task of its Educational Information Centre.

The same end would be served by another step, for which the Sub-Committee of Experts asks the approval and ratification of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Governments might be asked to send information regularly to the Secretariat on new phases of work or on the progress achieved in their countries.

The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution:

XII.

" The Sub-Committee voices the wish that the various Governments should inform the Secretariat at least every two years of all steps taken officially or privately to promote the study of the League of Nations and the spirit of international co-operation, curricula, courses and lectures, school text-books, publications, libraries, competitions, League of Nations days, etc.

" The Members of the Sub-Committee request the Secretariat to send them one month before their meetings a classified statement of these various activities."

Appendix 3.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

PRESENTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

We have the honour to submit to you the report of the Committee of Enquiry. We realise the importance of the task that has been entrusted to us, and accordingly we have felt it our duty to bring to our protracted discussions and to the drafting of these pages all the care we could command.

COMPOSITION AND WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

At this juncture we would recall the resolution in virtue of which the constitution of the Committee of Enquiry was decided upon by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the seventh meeting of its eleventh session, held on Thursday, July 25th, 1929. We would also refer to the fact that this resolution was approved by the Tenth Assembly at its sixteenth plenary meeting, held on September 21st of the same year.

Our Committee was composed of five members of the plenary Committee and three members selected from outside the Committee, namely

Mlle. BONNEVIE,
M. CASARES,
Dr. DUGGAN,
Sir Frank HEATH,
M. KRÜSS,
M. DE REYNOLD,
M. ROCCO,
M. ROLAND-MARCEL.

At its first meeting, the Committee unanimously elected M. Roland-Marcel as Chairman. By this act it gave expression to its desire to be presided over by the representative of the country which has so generously founded the Paris Institute for the purposes of intellectual co-operation.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations was represented in the Committee by Mr. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General, Mr. G. Oprescu acted as Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Nisot, Member of the Legal Section, regularly attended all except the secret meetings. The Director of the Institute was also invited to attend the meetings of the Committee at which his presence was considered helpful.

Wishing to hear the opinion of a distinguished representative of Latin-America, which, as is well known, takes a special interest in intellectual co-operation, the Committee requested His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay at Madrid, M. Fernandez y Medina, to state his views before it. It took into most careful consideration the statements made by M. Fernandez y Medina at the meeting held in the afternoon of Friday, April 25th.

For the drafting of this report, the Committee appointed three of its members, M. Casares, M. Krüss and M. de Reynold, who were assisted by the Chairman. The Committee also requested M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations, to prepare a general report on the financial administration of the Institute since 1925. Having asked that a French expert should be appointed to assist M. Vivaldi, we should here like to place on record our thanks to the French Government for having put at the Committee's disposal M. J. Appert, Inspecteur des Finances.

The Committee sat from Monday, April 14th, to Friday, May 2nd, inclusive. On April 19th it proceeded to Paris, where it heard the Director and all the chief officials of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, present at that moment as well as some of the former high officials of the Institute. It resumed its sittings at Geneva on the morning of Friday, April 25th.

Of the Committee's meetings, all were held in private and many in secret.

PRESENT ORGANISATION.

For the proper understanding of our report and of the conclusions we have reached, it is desirable to summarise the history of intellectual co-operation.

The International Committee met for the first time at Geneva in August 1922. In virtue of the Assembly's resolution of September 21st, 1921, it was originally constituted and acted essentially as an advisory Committee. To assist it in its work in 1922 the Committee formed three Sub-Committees: University Relations, Bibliography, and Intellectual Rights. In 1923 a small International University Information Office was established at the Secretariat of the League of Nations. On July 24th, 1924, the French Government made the League an offer to found at Paris, and to subsidise, an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to act as the executive and technical organ of which the Committee had continuously felt the need since 1923. The Paris Institute began its work on January 1st, 1926. According to the statutes, the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation form the Governing Body of the Institute. This in its turn appoints five members of different nationalities to form the Committee of Directors of the Institute, which meets every two months at the Institute. The Governing Body sat for the first time at Geneva in July 1925 to choose the members of the Committee of Directors, to elect a Director of the Institute, and to appoint the chiefs of section. In the same month, the plenary Committee set up its fourth Sub-Committee, that on Arts and Letters.

From 1925 onwards, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation became a permanent body. Owing to the foundation of the Institute, the methods of work were changed. Thenceforward recourse was had to committees of experts who met at the Institute to study special questions. Lastly, mention should be made of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation which began to come into existence from 1923 onwards, and of the meetings of *délégués d'Etat* accredited to the Institute.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

The following sections of our report deal consecutively with the six items on the agenda paper which you yourself proposed. We have attempted to start from the point reached by the International Committee, and to answer all the questions which you laid before us

on its behalf. We have, of course, given careful consideration to the numerous memoranda which the members of the Committee and the National Committees were invited to draw up for the Committee of Enquiry.¹

I. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Owing to its constitution and to the complexity of its work, the Committee of Enquiry was unable to deal with specific points without a preliminary general discussion to enable it to take its bearings. This general discussion helped to unearth the fundamental aspects of the problem and to define our method of approach to its solution. We were at once impressed with the necessity of submitting to the Committee not a mere commentary on the present position, but definite conclusions and concrete proposals for the future.

II. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. Definition.

It was not without some hesitancy and reserve that the Committee undertook the task of seeking a definition of intellectual co-operation. At first sight, such a definition did not seem to us necessary, since intellectual co-operation has defined itself, or should define itself, by its results. Nevertheless, we have attempted to answer this question in order to satisfy those who hanker after a formula.

We have drawn a distinction between the *object*, the *purpose* and the *scope* of intellectual co-operation, and have eventually arrived at the following conclusion :

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

As an attempt at a synthetic definition, the following would appear to us to be the best :

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

B. Field of Action.

So much for synthesis. The Committee has secondarily endeavoured to sketch in broad outline the field of action of intellectual co-operation. Unanimously, it has decided on the following :

1. To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries.
2. To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.
3. To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.
4. To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing.
5. To support the international protection of intellectual rights.
6. To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

A. Methods.

The sphere of action having thus been marked out, the Committee went on to consider the programme. Before fixing the latter, however, it was necessary to define the methods of work.

In this connection, the Committee examined the following questions :

1. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation within the framework of the League of Nations.
2. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation outside the framework of the League of Nations.

¹ 1. Memoranda submitted by Mlle. Bonnevie, by Dr. C. R. Mann, by the Austrian National Committee and by the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

2. Memoranda submitted by the Bulgarian, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish and Roumanian National Committees respectively.

3. Memoranda submitted by Mme. Curie and by Professor Tanakadate ; and by the Danish, Luxemburg and Swiss National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

4. Memoranda submitted by M. Jules Destrée and by the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. Letter from Professor von Harnack, Chairman of the German National Committee, and memorandum submitted by that Committee.

6. Note on the Organisation of the Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office, submitted by M. Destrée.

7. Memorandum submitted by M. Léon Brunschvicg.

8. Memorandum submitted by the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

9. Memorandum submitted by the American National Committee ; and the Draft Convention on the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, communicated by the American National Committee.

10. Letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. Should the activities and work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be carried on preferably by the Committee itself, or should they rather be entrusted to persons or organisations outside the Committee? In the latter alternative, can the Committee make them financial grants?

4. Centralisation or decentralisation.

5. Participation in international conferences and congresses.

The Committee's replies to each of these questions of method are as follows:

1. *Relations with Organs within the Framework of the League.*¹

As regards the relations of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation with the other bodies whose activities are connected with intellectual co-operation and which are within the framework of the League of Nations, the following distinction should be made:

(a) Bodies directly engaged in intellectual co-operation, such as the Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The Committee should be kept constantly informed of their activities, in order to avoid overlapping with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) Other bodies, also within the framework of the League of Nations, but engaged in activities only indirectly connected with intellectual co-operation. The Committee should endeavour to bring into harmony the activities of its Institute and of the committees and offices directly under its authority with those of such bodies as the International Labour Office or the Institute of Private Law at Rome, subject always to the approval of the Council and the Assembly.

2. *Relations with Organisations outside the Framework of the League.*

In general, and having due regard to circumstances, the Committee should endeavour to get into touch with all organisations dealing with intellectual co-operation, outside the framework of the League of Nations. It may act directly or indirectly through its Institute or through any other organ under its control. The relations maintained with large associations of unquestioned international standing whose sphere of action covers an important part of intellectual life will differ from those maintained with specialised associations:

(a) With associations of the first category, so far as possible, the Committee will maintain continuous relations;

(b) With associations of the second category, relations will be established through the Institute or any other organ under the Committee's authority. They will deal on purely practical lines with the actual programme of intellectual co-operation. These relations will therefore take the form of co-operation with a view to solving a particular problem. As far as possible, it should be arranged that the work to be done will fall, wholly or in part, to the share of the association concerned.

3. *Execution of Work.*

For the execution of the work which forms the Committee's programme, there are two possible choices:

(a) Arrangement with other suitably qualified organisations;

(b) Execution of the work by the Committee's own machinery.

The first method will always be applied in the case of special problems for the solution of which some competent organisation already exists.

The second method will be applied whenever it is ascertained that no such organisation exists, and, in particular, in the case of major problems of international importance coming directly within the scope of the Committee's work.

It will never be possible to combine permanently in a single organisation like the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all the needful specialist knowledge. We, therefore, say at once that we regard the system of committees of experts as the best means of applying the second method.

It will be necessary — and this may also be stated here and now — to set aside an adequate sum in the budget of the Institute for grants to other bodies for the furtherance of the work of intellectual co-operation.

Lastly, we go so far as to recommend the institution of prizes for exceptionally praiseworthy work in connection with some point on the Committee's agenda.

4. *Centralisation or Decentralisation.*

Here, again, two possibilities present themselves:

(a) That of institutes outside the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation;

(b) That of institutes, offices or committees within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation and therefore subject to the direct supervision of the Committee.

¹ The expression "framework of the League" must, of course, be taken in a broad sense, and its use here does not imply that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law are to be regarded as *legally* belonging to the League.

The first case lies outside the competence of the Committee and, consequently, outside that of the Committee of Enquiry. For instance, though the International Committee for Popular Arts owes its inception to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the Institute, it forms an independent body.

We have therefore only to consider the second case. Our conception of it is as follows :

Very probably the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be constantly called upon to study new questions. Each problem will be usually referred to experts, who will meet at the Institute. For the execution, however, of certain work decided upon by the Committee, it may prove to be desirable, in the case of a group of questions of a similar character, to refer the matter to small bodies of specialists. This case has already arisen in connection with museum problems. The work of such bodies might lead to the formation of permanent offices or bureaux. These would possess a certain degree of technical and financial independence within the general framework of the organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, but they would remain in liaison with the Institute. It would not, however, be desirable for these bodies to become over-numerous, as in that case the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation might find its efforts dissipated to the detriment of its efficiency and the number of officials needlessly enlarged.

The foundation of an autonomous office or bureau must always, of course, be preceded by study and experiment, and must be the result of a definite decision of the Committee. Such a decision would have to be endorsed by the Council and Assembly, the only authorities able to give a final decision regarding both the establishment of such offices and the amount of autonomy they should enjoy.

The Committee is nevertheless of opinion that the first group of this kind might be composed of bibliographers. It would concentrate all the efforts that the Committee and its other organs have for some years been devoting to the fundamental problem of bibliography.

5. *Congresses and Conferences.*

The Committee proposes that the procedure to be followed by the Institute when it thinks that it should be represented at a congress or conference should be as follows :

The Institute learns that an international conference or congress is to take place. At it questions affecting intellectual co-operation are to be discussed. The Institute will then acquaint the Executive Committee of the fact. The latter, on its own initiative, or after consulting the full Committee (should it think such a course necessary), will decide whether the Institute should send representatives. If so, in agreement with the Director, it will appoint the representative and will give him its instructions.

B. *Programme.*

Having thus laid down the methods to be followed, the Committee of Enquiry submits the following general programme for the Committee's consideration. Each point in this programme corresponds to one of the divisions of the field of action, of which we append a summary :

1. *To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries :*
Interchanges of students and teaching staff.
2. *To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character :*
 - (a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character ;
 - (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence ;
 - (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions (heads of higher educational institutions, directors of libraries, directors of university offices, etc.) ;
 - (d) Library co-ordination ;
 - (e) International Museums Office ;
 - (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.
3. *To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations :*
 - (a) International exchanges and loans ;
 - (b) Translations ;
 - (c) General bibliographical questions.
4. *To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing :*
 - (a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life in the form of comparative studies ;
 - (b) Effects of specialisation on general education ;
 - (c) Enquiries regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science ;
 - (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations ;
5. *To support the international protection of intellectual rights :*
 - (a) Protection of literary and artistic property ;
 - (b) Scientific property ;
 - (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.

6. *To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.*

The Committee will, as in the past, direct the activity of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

IV. IN WHAT ORDER COULD THIS PROGRAMME BE BEST AND MOST USEFULLY CARRIED OUT ?

As set out above, this programme may appear too comprehensive and too general.

A. *Schedule.*

As all the questions cannot be taken up at the same time, we have tried to draw up a schedule covering a few clearly defined problems of an urgent nature to be dealt with between 1931 and 1935.

With a view to framing this schedule, the Committee examined the reports submitted in 1929 by the Institute to the plenary Committee and to the four Sub-Committees, and then proceeded to make numerous excisions.

Point 1 of the Programme (Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries).

Every meeting of the Committee and every meeting held under its auspices (as, for example, committees of experts), is a thoroughly effective means of developing relations between intellectual leaders in different countries. As regards interchanges of students and teaching staff, the Committee at present can only help indirectly. Certain year-books published by the Institute, such as that on *Holiday Courses* or the *List of Exchange Centres*, come under this heading. All that can be done is to continue the publication of such year-books and to improve them.

Point 2 of the Programme (Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character).

The effort to endow the International Museums Office with an independent constitution will be pursued, and the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts should receive the fullest support. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that attention should be concentrated on library co-ordination, and more particularly on centres of information and advice and the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*.

Point 3 of the Programme (Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations).

The Committee recommends :

(a) Laying special stress on the question of translations. Use should be made of the preliminary work by the Institute's Section of Literary Relations, and more particularly its card-index records, from which a very valuable year-book could be compiled ;

(b) That arrangements should now be made for the formation of the bibliographers' group to which we have already made reference.

Point 4 of the Programme (Study of certain major problems).

The Committee proposes that the enquiry (suspended since 1925) on intellectual life should be resumed, but in the following manner :

Comparative studies of certain features of contemporary intellectual activity should be undertaken. One series should deal with the intention, principles and methods of higher education in different subjects and in different countries. A second should be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems to which we have referred under point 4(d) of the programme, (Co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations).

Other fitting subjects for study might be found in the sphere of letters and arts.

Many of these subjects also fit in with the general definition of intellectual co-operation, especially when we consider this as one of the most effective means of achieving mutual understanding among the nations.

To prepare for this enquiry on intellectual life and to frame a programme, we consider that a committee of experts should be summoned. When the programme has been drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations in question, and would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.

The two questions referred to in 4 (b) and 4 (c) naturally come within the scope of this enquiry, and we would commend them to the serious attention of the Committee.

Point 5 of the Programme (Contribution towards the international protection of intellectual rights).

The study of the problems relating to intellectual rights began with that of scientific property, and has so far been conscientiously pursued by the Committee and its organs. This is pioneer work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. As matters stand, however, the Committee of Enquiry is of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should follow the principle of never undertaking anything that could better be left to others.

It is fully aware that there exist institutions which are better qualified and equipped to deal with and solve such problems, viz. : the Legal Section of the Secretariat, and the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Private Law at Rome, the International Bureaux at Berne.

Consequently, the Committee suggests that the representatives of these four institutions should meet a qualified member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, assisted by an official of the Institute, in order to reach an agreement for the allocation and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present.

Doubtless other important questions, such as that of the prevention of tendentious reports likely to disturb friendly relations between nations, that of possible errors of fact in school manuals, that of the protection of the beauties of nature, etc., have a claim to be included in the Committee's programme in the near future. The Committee of Enquiry feels, however, that the programme is at present too full to allow of an immediate study of these questions.

The Committee of Enquiry recommends the International Committee to follow for the next few years the plan which it has proposed above, whereby the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute will be able to concentrate their efforts upon a deeper study of the problems chosen for examination, instead of the prodigal beating of the air which has hitherto been the case — an obvious and grave defect of the whole of intellectual co-operation.

The Committee therefore proposes that when, in future, a new question is proposed for inclusion in the agenda, the following should be the

B. Procedure.

Once the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been laid down, no fresh problem may be investigated either by the Paris Institute or by any other organ of the Committee, unless there has been some preliminary process assuring its thorough investigation.

Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary, submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned and only thereafter be brought before the plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in conjunction with the Director of the Institute.

V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

The Committee has endeavoured to apply the principle of adapting the organisation to the work. To do this, the organisation has to be simplified. At present, it is too cumbersome and complicated. There are too many different authorities with ill-defined powers and responsibilities both of which delay progress.

1. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(a) Composition.

The International Committee is the supreme organ of intellectual co-operation, whose work and activities it directs and superintends. As its members are elected by the Council of the League of Nations, the mode of election is outside our competence. The Committee nevertheless makes the following recommendations :

(a) It is desirable that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be so composed as to represent the main branches of intellectual activity, beginning with those in which intellectual co-operation is most actively concerned.

(b) It is also desirable that there should be a certain balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and those of the " humane " sciences (including letters and arts).

(c) The present Committee considers that the International Committee should include neither corresponding members nor observers.

As it will be recommended later that the French member of the Executive and Directors' Committee will be asked to keep in close touch with the Institute between the sessions, we consider that, in order to ensure unity of action throughout the organisation of intellectual co-operation, the Chairman of the International Committee should also be Chairman of the Governing Body.

(b) *Agenda.*

As regards the preparation of the agenda, the Committee of Enquiry recommends the following procedure :

The Executive (and Directors') Committee, in the exercise of its functions as defined in paragraph 3 below, will submit to the Chairman of the International Committee for approval a draft agenda paper dealing with the work in progress. The latter will draw up the final agenda with the assistance of the Secretary of the Committee.

2. *Sub-Committees.*

The Committee has a high appreciation of the work done by the Sub-Committees. Nevertheless, while recognising the important results of their work during the past years, it proposes to abolish them in order to simplify the organisation, and because they are out of touch with the present march of events. Those members of the Sub-Committees, however, who continue to take an interest in intellectual co-operation, will have the opportunity, during the year, of working on the committees of experts.

3. *Executive Committee.*

The Committee is unanimous in considering that, as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation meets only once a year, it is not in a position adequately to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation nor to see that its decisions are carried out :

(a) We therefore propose the appointment of an Executive Committee, to which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will delegate powers enabling it to carry on the work of intellectual co-operation between the Committee's sessions.

(b) This Committee will consist of eight persons, the five members who form the Committee of Directors of the Institute and three other persons elected by the Committee from outside its own membership. One of these eight members must be of French nationality.

The three persons elected from outside the Committee will be chosen for their administrative qualifications and their practical knowledge of intellectual co-operation. They will take part in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Committee of Directors', the International Committee and the Governing Body.

(c) The quorum of the Executive and Directors' Committee should be four.

(d) The Executive Committee will meet regularly four times a year. The meeting, will, as a rule, be held at Geneva, except when the Committee may wish to sit at the Institute. One of the meetings will take place immediately after the ordinary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(e) The Committee may set up two sub-committees, one of which will be responsible for watching the work of the Institute and the other for its financial administration, in consultation with the League of Nations Auditor.

(f) The French member of the Committee will be requested to keep in close touch with the Institute's activities in the intervals between sessions.

The present Committee lays great stress on this reform. It is the corner-stone of all those proposed in this report.

4. *Committees of Experts.*

We have already recommended the establishment of committees of experts. We can amplify our ideas :

(a) The ordinary, typical committee of experts is a small Committee sitting at the Institute appointed temporarily for the study of a special question in order to help the Institute in its work.

(b) In the case of questions involving a programme of work spread over several years, committees of experts will be appointed for an extended term. These committees of experts might sit in Geneva, Paris, or any other town. The Bureau of the International Museums Office already provides an example of this type. The bibliographers' group, if formed, would provide another.

(c) Lastly, there might be a third type of committee of experts, set up by the International Committee for the preliminary study of a question before it was definitely placed on the Committee's agenda. Committees of experts of this type will have to be in direct touch with the International Committee. An example is the proposed committee to prepare for the enquiry on intellectual life.

We therefore recommend great freedom in the use of committees of experts.

We have no intention of excluding any case in which recourse may be had to a private institution, or to an individual specially qualified for the study of a question or for the performance of certain work at the Institute or elsewhere.

Each committee of experts will have to appoint someone (chairman or *rapporteur*) to be at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. National Committees.

National Committees came into existence to act as a link between the International Committee and intellectual life in the different countries. They accordingly constitute a necessary adjunct to intellectual co-operation, and now represent the national aspects of intellectual co-operation :

(a) There should therefore be a National Committee in each country.

In countries where there is not yet a National Committee, use should be made of the services of one or more " correspondents ".

These correspondents should not be confused with the corresponding members of the International Committee, whom the present Committee proposes to abolish.

(b) More continuous and more systematic co-operation should be established between the International Committee and the National Committees, and the latter should be given a more direct share in the work of intellectual co-operation ; otherwise there is a risk of their gradually disappearing.

(c) Without wishing to go so far, for the moment at least, as to found intellectual co-operation on the National Committees, we consider it essential that meetings of their representatives should be regularly convened at longer or shorter intervals.¹ These should take place whenever questions arise of interest to the National Committees as a whole and likely to strengthen the ties between them and the International Committee.

(d) Without, again, wishing to interfere in the organisation of the National Committees, which must reflect the diversity of intellectual life in the different countries, we consider it important that these Committees should be placed in a position to act as intermediaries between the International Committee, on the one hand, and the official intellectual authorities of the different countries (Ministries, universities, academies, scientific institutions, etc.), on the other.

(e) In order that this liaison may be regular and effective, each Committee should have a permanent Secretariat with which that of the International Committee and the Institute can regularly correspond.

Such a Secretariat necessitates funds, however small.

VI. THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE : ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA.

On the re-organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation depends to a great extent the future of that co-operation.

The Institute is the Committee's instrument of work. As its name implies, it should be absolutely international in character ; it is so, thanks to its past work, but this character must become even more pronounced. The Institute, therefore, has no independent activity and no powers of initiative as regards questions of principle. It carries out the Committee's decisions and makes arrangements for its work, a matter which necessitates a very simple and elastic organisation. Clearly, however, the Institute has become too cumbersome and too bureaucratic.

1. Name of the Institute.

The members of the Committee held a discussion as to the Institute's name. No doubt it is difficult, if not impossible, to replace the word " institute " by any other. Nevertheless, this word is obviously ill-chosen.

By an institute is meant either a body of scholars, writers or artists, or else an establishment in which scientific research or special studies are carried on. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, answers to neither of these meanings. There can be no doubt that it has suffered from its name.

2. " Délégués d'Etat. "

The Committee proposes to abolish the " Délégués d'Etat ". The relations between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Governments must be established through Geneva, and secondarily through the National Committees. Naturally, the Governments may retain the right, if they think fit, to appoint qualified persons to keep in close touch with the Institute.

¹ Cf. the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League in this connection.

3. *Re-organisation of the Institute.*

The members of the Committee agreed on the following principles : reduction of the central services, abolition of the sections, drastic diminution in the numbers of officials combined with a considerable improvement in technical staff (minute-writers, translators, interpreters, shorthand-writers), not to speak of the experts who will work at or outside the Institute in a temporary capacity.

Every official entrusted with some particular question will be present with the Director at meetings of the Executive Committee or at the plenary sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when that question is under discussion.

4. *Attachment of the Staff to the League of Nations.*

The Committee of Enquiry devoted particular attention to the precarious present position of the staff. It found salaries to be inadequate and status ill-defined. It therefore desires that the staff should be incorporated — or at any rate assimilated — to that of the League of Nations. It attaches the greatest importance to this point, for the inclusion of the staff of the Institute in that of the League of Nations would greatly improve status, rank and discipline.

5. *Regulations of the Institute.*

As a result of the foregoing considerations, the internal regulations of the Institute, its staff regulations and its financial regulations will have to be completely revised as soon as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body have determined the principles on which the Institute's re-organisation should be based.

6. *Statute.*

The Committee has also considered the advisability of a modification of the Statute. At first sight there would seem to be no absolute necessity to do so. Nevertheless, some alterations may become inevitable in consequence of the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation felt called upon to make in the light of this report. This possibility was foreseen in the letter addressed to the League of Nations by the French Government on December 8th, 1924 (paragraph 8).

7. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute.*

Close collaboration between the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute is an essential condition of efficiency.

Most of the memoranda transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry point out that certain difficulties have arisen. The first and most essential point is the establishment of good personal relations. The Committee has examined the regulations adopted by the Governing Body of the Institute on July 29th, 1926 ; it considers them excellent, but thinks that they should be more strictly enforced. The Committee would nevertheless propose the addition of the following two paragraphs :

“ 10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, who shall previously consult the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

“ 11. Correspondence concerning the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall always be conducted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations in the case of communications addressed to Governments and governmental authorities. It shall also, as a general rule, be conducted by the Secretariat in the case of communications to members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, who in certain circumstances may be the natural intermediaries between all the intellectual organisations of a country and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

“ In all other cases correspondence shall be conducted by the Institute.

“ After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allotment of work arising out of resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and approved by the Council and the Assembly.”

These changes are in no sense an innovation, they merely codify the present practice.

8. *Publications.*

The Committee has also considered the publications of the Institute.

It proposes to maintain the following publications, which seem to it to be very useful : *University Exchanges in Europe*, *Index Bibliographicus*, *Holiday Courses in Europe*, the Review “*Mousseion*”, the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*, and a *Handbook on Translation*.

As a new proposal, it suggests that the Secretariat should arrange with the Institute, after consulting the Executive Committee, to publish a *list of international meetings of an intellectual character*.

On the other hand, the Committee proposes that the following publications should be discontinued :

1. The Review "*Intellectual Co-operation*", which is at the same time both too specialised and too general in character. In order to keep it alive, disproportionately large sums would have to be spent out of the Institute's funds.

2. The *Lists of Notable Books* ; although officially these lists do not involve the responsibility of the Institute or of the Committee or of the League of Nations, they do so, nevertheless, in the eyes of the general public. Moreover, they are not compiled on a sound basis nor on really scientific lines.

The Committee also looks doubtfully upon the publication of *Ibero-American Classics*. It feels that, although the publication of these works is intrinsically of great interest, the task should be left to a publisher, without any official assistance on the part of the Institute.

9. Budget.

The re-organisation of the Institute depends on its *budget*. Here the Committee has followed the principle of adapting this re-organisation very closely to the actual and assured resources of the Institute.

It has, moreover, been guided by the report submitted by M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations, in putting before you the following proposals :

1. We take the Institute's revenue at 3,000,000 French francs per annum. This is lower than the sum total of contributions, owing to the fact that the latter are never entirely paid up. Prudence, therefore, demands that the estimates should be based on this lower figure for receipts.

2. Expenditure on staff will be limited to a maximum of 1,400,000 francs, viz., 1,000,000 francs for higher officials and 400,000 francs for subordinate staff.

3. This sum will be distributed on the basis of the following establishment :

A Director, with a salary of 120,000 francs, plus 30,000 francs for entertainment expenses and 30,000 francs for a motor-car ;

Four principal secretaries, with an initial salary of 90,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 110,000 francs over a period of, say, six years.

Of these principal secretaries, one would hold the title of Secretary to the Institute and would be responsible for discharging the duties of head of staff and administrative services. The other three would be assistants to the Director.

Eight assistant secretaries, with an initial salary of 50,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 75,000 francs.

Of these assistant secretaries, one would be head of the financial service, another would be attached to the Secretariat. A third would be responsible more particularly for drafting of minutes and other editorial work. Two others would be translator-interpreters, and lastly three would act as assistants to the secretaries.

Taking only the minimum salaries as a basis, this would give the following expenditure :

	Francs
Director	180,000
Four principal secretaries at 90,000	360,000
Eight assistant secretaries at 50,000	400,000
	<hr/>
Total	940,000

This would leave a margin of 60,000 francs on the total of 1,000,000 francs allotted for higher staff. This is reserved as a precaution, in case it should be necessary either to pay the Director more than 180,000 francs (up to 200,000) or to make any other modifications.

In the case of subordinate staff, it was considered that 20,000 francs per annum might be taken as the initial salary of a bilingual shorthand-typist, which salary might be increased to 24,000.

Seeing that the 400,000 francs allotted for subordinate staff salaries would thus permit of the appointment of twenty shorthand-typists at 20,000 francs, obviously an excessive number, it is suggested that this total should include the wages of clerks and house staff.

Shorthand-typists, moreover, would not be attached to individual officers, but would all be in a central pool.

With the exception of the Director, whose salary would be fixed, officials of the Institute should be engaged at the minimum salary of their class, and increments should only be given in accordance with the rules laid down in the staff regulations.

4. In Chapter 2 of the 1931 budget, the same estimates would be retained as for 1930, viz. :

	Francs
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture	75,000
B. Heating and lighting	80,000
C. Insurances (various).	20,000
	<hr/>
Total	175,000

5. Chapter 3 of the budget would be as follows :

A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Executive and Directors' Committee (the increase as compared with the 50,000 francs of the present estimate is due to the fact that the number of members will be greater)	80,000
B. Entertainment expenses (this credit is reserved exclusively for the Chairman of the Executive and Directors' Committee on the occasion of important meetings involving relatively high entertainment expenses).	30,000
C. Travelling (journeys of Institute officials).	60,000
D. Meetings of experts	300,000
E. Contributions to special work and awards by the Institute	500,000
F. Office expenses.	100,000
G. Purchase of books (in lieu of the old item " Library ").	20,000
H. Publications	200,000

6. Chapter 4 (unforeseen expenses) would be for an estimated amount of 100,000

This sum could be called upon whenever other estimates proved inadequate. It is understood that no transfer may be made from this chapter to others except on a decision of the Executive and Directors' Committee.

7. All revenue surplus to the above requirements would be credited to the Working Capital Fund.

On the basis, therefore, of an income of 3,000,000 francs, the following budget estimate might be framed :

	Francs
I. Staff	1,400,000
II. Maintenance, etc..	175,000
III. Travelling expenses, meetings, work, publications, etc.	1,290,000
IV. Unforeseen	100,000
	<hr/>
Total.	2,965,000

The surplus of 35,000 francs would then be transferred to the Working Capital Fund, which at the close of 1930 should already amount to 221,000 francs and thus, having regard to the fact that income may exceed 3,000,000, approximate to the 10 % per cent anticipated in 1929.

There can be no doubt that the far-reaching reforms which we propose to you, both from the point of view of the Institute's organisation and of its budget, will result in a reduction in staff which may be estimated at 64 per cent (about 35 officials, employees and minor staff instead of 96 as at present). Furthermore, the staff will have to be so selected that it can adapt itself to the new plan and the new methods of work.

Accordingly, in order to settle the difficulties of all kinds which might be raised by successive readjustments, we make the two following proposals :

(a) It should be decided that on August 1st all contracts and engagements will be cancelled, in order to leave the competent authorities free to recruit the staff with due consideration of the legal and financial effects of this general measure.

This question will not arise in the case of the Director, as the latter has decided of his own accord to place himself once more at the French Government's disposal, the five years' leave granted him by the French Minister of Education and Fine Arts expiring in October next.

(b) For the period of transition, which will last until December 31st, a delegate — if possible one of the members of the Committee of Enquiry — should be appointed to re-organise the Institute, so that when the new Director takes up his duties he can begin work at once with the new staff.

And so we come to the conclusions of our report.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The work of intellectual co-operation is full of vitality, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future.

2. It must be simplified.

3. The methods of work must be changed and the machinery improved.

4. A programme must be drawn up containing only a small number of questions, either of immediate interest or of undoubted importance.

5. In future, the work undertaken must be within the financial resources actually available.

6. Lastly, in intellectual co-operation, as in all other human affairs, the spirit is everything.

It is on this note that we would close our report. We believe that the difficult passage from youth to manhood will be safely overpassed and that, taken in all, the present crisis will be found to have been productive of good.

Geneva, May 2nd, 1930.

(Signed) H. Frank HEATH,
Kristine BONNEVIE,
Alfredo ROCCO,
Dr. H. A. KRÜSS,

(Signed) ROLAND-MARCEL,
Julio CASARES,
Stephen P. DUGGAN,
Gonzague DE REYNOLD.

Sub-Appendix.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

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

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
1. <i>Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries.</i>	Interchanges of students and teaching staff.	Each meeting of the Committee and each meeting held under its auspices is regarded as one of the most effective means of developing interchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries. Indirect means: publication of year-books (<i>List of Exchange Centres, Holiday Courses, etc.</i>).
2. <i>Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.</i>	(a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character. (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence. (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions. (d) Library co-ordination. (e) International Museums Office. (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.	Continuance of meetings, such as those of <i>directors of university offices, directors of libraries, representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international questions, representatives of students' international associations, etc.</i> Advice centres. <i>International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services.</i> Continued development of the International Museums Office with a view to intellectual autonomy, publication of <i>Museumion</i> . Keeping in touch with the Committee's work.

Sphere of action	Programme	Working plan
3. <i>Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.</i>	<p>(a) International exchanges and loans.</p> <p>(b) Translations.</p> <p>(c) General bibliographical questions.</p>	<p>Laying stress on the question of translations; publication of a year-book.</p> <p>Encouragement of the formation of the bibliographers' group; publication of the <i>Index Bibliographicus</i>.</p>
4. <i>Joint study of certain major problems of international bearing.</i>	<p>(a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life.</p> <p>(b) The effects of specialisation on general education.</p> <p>(c) Enquiry regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science.</p> <p>(d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations.</p>	<p>Resumption of this enquiry in the form of comparative studies. One series will deal with the intention, methods and principles of higher education in different countries.</p> <p>Institution of this enquiry.</p> <p>Institution of this enquiry.</p> <p>Another series of studies will be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems referred to under (d).</p> <p><i>Method of work:</i> A committee of experts should be summoned to draw up a programme of these various enquiries. When the programme was drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations arising out of it; this second committee would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.</p>
5. <i>Contribution towards international protection of intellectual rights.</i>	<p>(a) Protection of literary and artistic property.</p> <p>(b) Scientific property.</p> <p>(c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.</p>	<p>The Committee is recommended to summon a meeting at which the following would be represented:</p> <p>(a) The Legal Section of the Secretariat;</p> <p>(b) The International Labour Office;</p> <p>(c) The International Institute of Private Law at Rome;</p> <p>(d) The International Bureaux at Berne, with the assistance of a qualified member of the Committee, an official of the Institute being also present.</p> <p>in order to reach an agreement for the allocation and continuation of the work undertaken up to the present.</p>
6. <i>Making known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.</i>		<p>The Committee will continue to direct the work of the Committee of Experts.</p>

Appendix 4.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

AS MODIFIED AND ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION
AT ITS SESSION OF JULY 1930.

Note. — The first part of the report concerning the composition of the Committee and its method of work is not given in this document.

The changes made by the International Committee are printed in italics; the omissions are indicated by a dotted line.

II. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. *Definition.*

It was not without some hesitancy and reserve that the Committee undertook the task of seeking a definition of intellectual co-operation. At first sight, such a definition did not seem to us necessary, since intellectual co-operation has defined itself, or should define itself, by its results. Nevertheless, we have attempted to answer this question in order to satisfy those who hanker after a formula.

We have drawn a distinction between the *object*, the *purpose* and the *scope* of intellectual co-operation, and have eventually arrived at the following conclusion:

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

As an attempt at a synthetic definition, the following would appear to us to be the best:

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

B. *Field of Action.*

So much for synthesis. The Committee has secondarily endeavoured to sketch in broad outline the field of action of intellectual co-operation. Unanimously, it has decided on the following:

1. To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries.
2. To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.
3. To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.
4. To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing.
5. To support the international protection of intellectual rights.
6. To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

III. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANISATION
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

A. *Methods.*

The sphere of action having thus been marked out, the Committee went on to consider the programme. Before fixing the latter, however, it was necessary to define the methods of work. In this connection, the Committee examined the following questions:

1. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation within the framework of the League of Nations.
2. Relations with other organs of intellectual co-operation outside the framework of the League of Nations.
3. Should the activities and work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation be carried on preferably by the Committee itself, or should they rather be entrusted to persons or organisations outside the Committee? In the latter alternative, can the Committee make them financial grants?
4. Centralisation or decentralisation.
5. Participation in international conferences and congresses.

The Committee's replies to each of these questions of method are as follows:

I. *Relations with Organs within the Framework of the League.*¹

As regards the relations of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the other bodies whose activities are connected with intellectual co-operation and which are within the framework of the League of Nations, the following distinction should be made:

(a) Bodies directly engaged in intellectual co-operation, such as the Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The Committee should be kept constantly informed of their activities, in order to avoid overlapping with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) Other bodies, also within the framework of the League of Nations, but engaged in activities only indirectly connected with intellectual co-operation. The Committee should endeavour to bring into harmony the activities of its Institute and of the committees and offices directly under its authority with those of such bodies as the International Labour Office or the Institute of Private Law at Rome, subject always to the approval of the Council and the Assembly.

2. *Relations with Organisations outside the Framework of the League.*

In general, and having due regard to circumstances, the Committee should endeavour to get into touch with all organisations dealing with intellectual co-operation, outside the framework of the League of Nations. It may act directly or indirectly through its Institute or through any other organ under its control. The relations maintained with large associations of unquestioned international standing whose sphere of action covers an important part of intellectual life will differ from those maintained with specialised associations:

(a) With associations of the first category, so far as possible, the Committee will maintain continuous relations;

(b) With associations of the second category, relations will be established through the Institute or any other organ under the Committee's authority. They will deal on purely practical lines with the actual programme of intellectual co-operation. These relations will therefore take the form of co-operation with a view to solving a particular problem. As far as possible, it should be arranged that the work to be done will fall, wholly or in part, to the share of the association concerned.

3. *Execution of Work.*

For the execution of the work which forms the Committee's programme, there are two possible choices:

(a) Arrangement with other suitably qualified organisations;

(b) Execution of the work by the Committee's own machinery.

The first method will always be applied in the case of special problems for the solution of which some competent organisation already exists.

The second method will be applied whenever it is ascertained that no such organisation exists, and, in particular, in the case of major problems of international importance coming directly within the scope of the Committee's work.

It will never be possible to combine permanently in a single organisation like the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all the needful specialist knowledge. We, therefore, say at once that we regard the system of committees of experts as the best means of applying the second method.

It will be necessary — and this may also be stated here and now — to set aside an adequate sum in the budget of the Institute for grants to other bodies for the furtherance of the work of intellectual co-operation.

Lastly, we go so far as to recommend the institution of prizes for exceptionally praiseworthy work in connection with some point on the Committee's agenda.

4. *Centralisation or Decentralisation.*

Here, again, two possibilities present themselves:

(a) That of institutes outside the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation;

(b) That of institutes, offices or committees within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation and therefore subject to the direct supervision of the Committee.

The first case lies outside the competence of the Committee and, consequently, outside that of the Committee of Enquiry. For instance, though the International Committee for Popular Arts owes its inception to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the Institute, it forms an independent body.

¹ The expression "framework of the League" must, of course, be taken in a broad sense, and its use here does not imply that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute and the Institute for the Unification of Private Law are to be regarded as *legally* belonging to the League.

We have therefore only to consider the second case. Our conception of it is as follows:

Very probably the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be constantly called upon to study new questions. Each problem will be usually referred to experts, who will meet at the Institute. For the execution, however, of certain work decided upon by the Committee, it may prove to be desirable, in the case of a group of questions of a similar character, to refer the matter to small bodies of specialists. This case has already arisen in connection with museum problems. The work of such bodies might lead to the formation of permanent offices or bureaux. These would possess a certain degree of technical and financial independence within the general framework of the organisation for intellectual co-operation, but they would remain in liaison with the Institute. It would not, however, be desirable for these bodies to become over-numerous, as in that case the organisation for intellectual co-operation might find its efforts dissipated to the detriment of its efficiency and the number of officials needlessly enlarged.

The foundation of an autonomous office or bureau must always, of course, be preceded by study and experiment, and must be the result of a definite decision of the Committee. Such a decision would have to be endorsed by the Council and Assembly, the only authorities able to give a final decision regarding both the establishment of such offices and the amount of autonomy they should enjoy.

The Committee is nevertheless of opinion that the first group of this kind might be composed of bibliographers. It would concentrate all the efforts that the Committee and its other organs have for some years been devoting to the fundamental problem of bibliography.

5. *Congresses and Conferences.*

The Committee proposes that the procedure to be followed by the Institute when it thinks that it should be represented at a congress or conference should be as follows:

The Institute learns that an international conference or congress is to take place. At it questions affecting intellectual co-operation are to be discussed. The Institute will then acquaint the Executive Committee of the fact. The latter, on its own initiative, or after consulting the full Committee (should it think such a course necessary), will decide whether the Institute should send representatives. If so, in agreement with the Director, it will appoint the representative and will give him its instructions. *In case of emergency, however, the Director alone is authorised to take a decision, provided that he communicates it to the Executive Committee at its following session.*

B. *Programme.*

Having thus laid down the methods to be followed, the Committee of Enquiry submits the following general programme for the Committee's consideration. Each point in this programme corresponds to one of the divisions of the field of action, of which we append a summary:

1. *To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries:*
Interchanges of students and teaching staff.
2. *To encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character:*
 - (a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character;
 - (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence;
 - (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions (heads of higher educational institutions, directors of libraries, directors of university offices, etc.);
 - (d) Library co-ordination;
 - (e) International Museums Office;
 - (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.
3. *To facilitate the spread of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations:*
 - (a) International exchanges and loans;
 - (b) Translations;
 - (c) General bibliographical questions.
4. *To study jointly certain major problems of international bearing:*
 - (a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life in the form of comparative studies;
 - (b) Effects of specialisation on general education;
 - (c) Enquiries regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science;
 - (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations;
5. *To support the international protection of intellectual rights:*
 - (a) Protection of literary and artistic property;
 - (b) Scientific property;
 - (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.

6. *To make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.*

The Committee will, as in the past, direct the activity of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

IV. IN WHAT ORDER COULD THIS PROGRAMME BE BEST AND MOST USEFULLY CARRIED OUT?
As set out above, this programme may appear too comprehensive and too general.

A. *Schedule.*

As all the questions cannot be taken up at the same time, we have tried to draw up a schedule covering a few clearly defined problems of an urgent nature to be dealt with between 1931 and 1935.

With a view to framing this schedule, the Committee examined the reports submitted in 1929 by the Institute to the plenary Committee and to the four Sub-Committees, and then proceeded to make numerous excisions.

Point 1 of the Programme (Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries).

Every meeting of the Committee and every meeting held under its auspices (as, for example, committees of experts), is a thoroughly effective means of developing relations between intellectual leaders in different countries. As regards interchanges of students and teaching staff, the Committee at present can only help indirectly. Certain year-books published by the Institute, such as that on *Holiday Courses* or the *List of Exchange Centres*, come under this heading. All that can be done is to continue the publication of such year-books and to improve them.

Point 2 of the Programme (Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character).

The effort to endow the International Museums Office with an independent constitution will be pursued, and the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts should receive the fullest support. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that attention should be concentrated on library co-ordination, and more particularly on centres of information and advice and the *International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services*.

Point 3 of the Programme (Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations).

The Committee recommends:

(a) Laying special stress on the question of translations. Use should be made of the preliminary work by the Institute's Section of Literary Relations, and more particularly its card-index records, from which a very valuable year-book could be compiled;

(b) That arrangements should now be made for the formation of the bibliographers' group to which we have already made reference.

Point 4 of the Programme (Study of certain major problems).

The Committee proposes that the enquiry (suspended since 1925) on intellectual life should be resumed, but in the following manner:

Comparative studies of certain features of contemporary intellectual activity should be undertaken. One series should deal with the intention, principles and methods of . . . education in different subjects and in different countries. A second should be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems to which we have referred under point 4 (d) of the programme (Co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations).

Other fitting subjects for study might be found in the sphere of letters and arts.

Many of these subjects also fit in with the general definition of intellectual co-operation, especially when we consider this as one of the most effective means of achieving mutual understanding among the nations.

To prepare for this enquiry on intellectual life and to frame a programme, we consider that a committee of experts should be summoned. When the programme has been drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations in question, and would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.

The two questions referred to in (b) and (c) naturally come within the scope of this enquiry, and we would commend them to the serious attention of the Committee.

Point 5 of the Programme (Contribution towards the international protection of intellectual rights).

The study of the problems relating to intellectual rights began with that of scientific property, and has so far been conscientiously pursued by the Committee and its organs. This is pioneer work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. *The Committee recommends, however, that every care should be taken to avoid overlapping and that advantage should be taken so far as possible of the collaboration of other competent organisations.*

.....

Doubtless other important questions, such as that of the prevention of tendentious reports likely to disturb friendly relations between nations, that of possible errors of fact in school manuals, that of the protection of the beauties of nature, etc., have a claim to be included in the Committee's programme in the near future. The Committee of Enquiry feels, however, that the programme is at present too full to allow of an immediate study of these questions.

The Committee of Enquiry recommends the International Committee to follow for the next few years the plan which it has proposed above, whereby the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute will be able to concentrate their efforts upon a deeper study of the problems chosen for examination, instead of the prodigal beating of the air which has hitherto been the case—an obvious and grave defect of the whole of intellectual co-operation.

The Committee therefore proposes that when, in future, a new question is proposed for inclusion in the agenda, the following should be the procedure.

B. Procedure.

Once the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been laid down, no fresh problem may be investigated either by the Paris Institute or by any other organ of the Committee, unless there has been some preliminary process assuring its thorough investigation.

Every new question should first be examined by the Executive Committee, then, if necessary, submitted for opinion to the National Committees concerned and only thereafter be brought before the plenary Committee, accompanied by a report from the Executive Committee in collaboration with the Director of the Institute.

V. HAVING REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND PROGRAMME, HOW SHOULD THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BE CONSTITUTED SO AS TO FULFIL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ?

The Committee has endeavoured to apply the principle of adapting the organisation to the work. To do this, the organisation has to be simplified. At present, it is too cumbrous and complicated. There are too many different authorities with ill-defined powers and responsibilities both of which delay progress.

I. International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(a) Composition.

The International Committee is the supreme organ of intellectual co-operation, whose work and activities it directs and superintends. As its members are elected by the Council of the League of Nations, the mode of election is outside our competence. The Committee nevertheless makes the following recommendations:

(a) It is desirable that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be so composed as to represent the main branches of intellectual activity, beginning with those in which intellectual co-operation is most actively concerned.

(b) It is also desirable that there should be a certain balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and those of the "humane" sciences (including letters and arts).

(c) The present Committee considers that the International Committee should include neither corresponding members nor observers.

.....

(b) Agenda.

As regards the preparation of the agenda, the Committee of Enquiry recommends the following procedure:

The Executive (and Directors') Committee, in the exercise of its functions as defined in paragraph 3 below, will submit to the Chairman of the International Committee for approval a draft agenda paper dealing with the work in progress. The latter will draw up the final agenda with the assistance of the Secretary of the Committee.

2. Sub-Committees.

The Committee has a high appreciation of the work done by the Sub-Committees. Nevertheless, while recognising the important results of their work during the past years, it proposes, in order to simplify the organisation and get the best results from it, to distribute the Sub-Committees among the various Committees of Experts to be set up.

3. Executive Committee.

The Committee is unanimous in considering that, as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation meets only once a year, it is not in a position adequately to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation nor to see that its decisions are carried out:

(a) We therefore propose the appointment of an Executive Committee, to which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will delegate powers enabling it to carry on the work of intellectual co-operation between the Committee's sessions.

(b) This Committee will consist, *in addition to the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation*, of eight persons, the five members who form the Committee of Directors of the Institute and three other persons elected by the Committee from outside its own membership . . .

The three persons elected from outside the Committee will be chosen for their administrative qualifications and their practical knowledge of intellectual co-operation. They will take part in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Committee of Directors', the International Committee and the Governing Body.

(c) *The Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee shall be presided over respectively by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body, who are members ipso facto of the Executive and Directors' Committees.*

(d) The quorum of the Executive and Directors' Committee should be four. *No member may send a substitute.*

(e) The Executive Committee will meet regularly four times a year. The meetings will, as a rule, be held at Geneva, except when the Committee, *like the Directors' Committee* may wish to sit at the Institute. One of the meetings will take place immediately after the ordinary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(f) The Committee may set up two sub-committees, one of which will be responsible for watching the work of the Institute and the other for its financial administration, in consultation with the League of Nations Auditor.

.....
The present Committee lays great stress on this reform. It is the corner-stone of all those proposed in this report.

4. Committee of Experts.

We have already recommended the establishment of committees of experts. We can amplify our ideas:

(a) The ordinary, typical committee of experts is a small Committee sitting at the Institute appointed temporarily for the study of a special question in order to help the Institute in its work.

(b) In the case of questions involving a programme of work spread over several years, committees of experts *may* be appointed, *as an exceptional measure*, for an extended term. These committees of experts might sit in Geneva, Paris, or any other town. The Bureau of the International Museums Office already provides an example of this type. The bibliographers' group, if formed, would provide another.

(c) Lastly, there might be a third type of committee of experts, set up by the International Committee for the preliminary study of a question before it was definitely placed on the Committee's agenda. Committees of experts of this type will have to be in direct touch with the International Committee. *Moreover, any committee of experts dealing with questions submitted to the Institute must be in touch with the latter.*

We therefore recommend great freedom in the use of committees of experts.

We have no intention of excluding any case in which recourse may be had to a private institution, or to an individual specially qualified for the study of a question or for the performance of certain work at the Institute or elsewhere.

Each committee of experts will have to appoint someone (chairman or *rapporteur*) to be at the disposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. National Committees.

National Committees came into existence to act as a link between the International Committee and intellectual life in the different countries. They accordingly constitute a necessary adjunct to intellectual co-operation, and now represent the national aspects of intellectual co-operation:

(a) There should therefore be a National Committee in each country.

In countries where there is not yet a National Committee, use should be made of the services of one or more "correspondents".

These correspondents should not be confused with the corresponding members of the International Committee, whom the present Committee proposes to abolish.

(b) More continuous and more systematic co-operation should be established between the International Committee and the National Committees, and the latter should be given a more direct share in the work of intellectual co-operation; otherwise there is a risk of their gradually disappearing.

(c) Without wishing to go so far, for the moment at least, as to found intellectual co-operation on the National Committees, we consider it essential that meetings of their

representatives should be regularly convened at longer or shorter intervals.¹ These should take place whenever questions arise of interest to the National Committees as a whole and likely to strengthen the ties between them and the International Committee.

(d) Without, again, wishing to interfere in the organisation of the National Committees, which must reflect the diversity of intellectual life in the different countries, we consider it important that these Committees should be placed in a position to *assist in acting* as intermediaries between the International Committee, on the one hand, and the official intellectual authorities of the different countries (Ministeries, universities, academies, scientific institutions, etc.), on the other.

(e) In order that *there may be* regular and effective liaison *on these lines*, each Committee should have a permanent Secretariat with which that of the International Committee and the Institute can regularly correspond.

Such a Secretariat necessitates funds, however small.

VI. THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AS A TECHNICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE: ITS ROLE, ITS ORGANISATION, ITS METHODS OF WORK, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, WITH THE GOVERNING BODY AND WITH THE SECRETARIAT AT GENEVA.

On the re-organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation depends to a great extent the future of that co-operation.

The Institute is the Committee's instrument of work. As its name implies, it should be absolutely international in character; it is so, thanks to its past work, but this character must become even more pronounced. The Institute, therefore, has no powers of initiative as regards questions of principle. It carries out the Committee's decisions and makes arrangements for its work, a matter which necessitates a very simple and elastic organisation. The Institute, *it is felt*, has become too cumbersome and too bureaucratic.

I. Name of the Institute.

The members of the Committee held a discussion as to the Institute's name. No doubt it is difficult, if not impossible, to replace the word "institute" by any other. Nevertheless, this word is obviously ill-chosen.

By an institute is meant either a body of scholars, writers or artists, or else an establishment in which scientific research or special studies are carried on. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, however, answers to neither of these meanings. There can be no doubt that it has suffered from its name.

2. "Délégués d'Etat."

Should the Governments think fit to appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute, the relations of such delegates with the latter would be purely individual.

3. Re-organisation of the Institute.

The members of the Committee agreed on the following principles: reduction of the central services drastic diminution in the numbers of officials combined with a considerable improvement in technical staff (minute-writers, translators, interpreters, shorthand-writers), not to speak of the experts who will work at or outside the Institute in a temporary capacity.

The allocation of work and distribution of staff should be adapted to the plan of work; any rigidity in the internal organisation of the Institute should be avoided.

Every official entrusted with some particular question will be present with the Director at meetings of the Executive Committee or at the plenary sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when that question is under discussion.

4. Attachment of the Staff to the League of Nations.

The Committee of Enquiry devoted particular attention to the precarious present position of the staff. It found salaries to be inadequate and status ill-defined. It therefore desires that the staff should be incorporated—or at any rate assimilated—to that of the League of Nations. It attaches the greatest importance to this point, for the inclusion of the staff of the Institute in that of the League of Nations would greatly improve status, rank and discipline.

5. Regulations of the Institute.

As a result of the foregoing considerations, the internal regulations of the Institute, its staff regulations and its financial regulations will have to be completely revised as soon as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body have determined the principles on which the Institute's re-organisation should be based.

6. Statute.

The Committee has also considered the advisability of a modification of the Statute. At first sight there would seem to be no absolute necessity to do so. Nevertheless, some alterations may

¹ Cf. the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League in this connection.

become inevitable in consequence of the decisions which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation felt called upon to make in the light of this report. This possibility was foreseen in the letter addressed to the League of Nations by the French Government on December 8th, 1924 (paragraph 8).

7. *Relations of the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the Institute.*

Close collaboration between the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute is an essential condition of efficiency.

Most of the memoranda transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry point out that certain difficulties have arisen. The first and most essential point is the establishment of good personal relations. The Committee has examined the regulations adopted by the Governing Body of the Institute on July 29th, 1926; it considers them excellent, but thinks that they should be more strictly enforced. The Committee would nevertheless propose the addition of the following two paragraphs:

" 10. Members of Committees of Experts shall be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of the Secretary, *in agreement with* the Director of the Institute. The latter shall, as far as possible, consult the National Committees.

" 11. *The Secretariat shall be informed of any correspondence that the Institute, under its Statutes, is authorised to carry on with governmental and administrative authorities.*

" After each session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the Secretariat shall reach an agreement with the Institute as to the allotment of work arising out of resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and approved by the Council and the Assembly. "

These changes are in no sense an innovation, they merely codify the present practice.

8. *Publications.*

The Committee has also considered the publications of the Institute.

It proposes to maintain the following publications, which seem to it to be very useful: *University Exchanges in Europe, Index Bibliographicus, Holiday Courses in Europe, the Review "Mousson", the International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services, and a Handbook on Translation.*

As a new proposal, it suggests that the Secretariat should arrange with the Institute, after consulting the Executive Committee, to publish a *list of international meetings of an intellectual character.*

On the other hand, the Committee proposes that the following publications should be discontinued:

1. The Review "*Intellectual Co-operation*", which is at the same time both too specialised and too general in character. In order to keep it alive, disproportionately large sums would have to be spent out of the Institute's funds.

2. The *Lists of Notable Books*; although officially these lists do not involve the responsibility of the Institute or of the Committee or of the League of Nations, they do so, nevertheless, in the eyes of the general public. Moreover, they are not compiled on a sound basis nor on really scientific lines.

The Committee also looks doubtfully upon the publication of *Ibero-American Classics*. It feels that, although the publication of these works is intrinsically of great interest, the task should be left to a publisher, without any official assistance on the part of the Institute.

9. *Budget.*

The re-organisation of the Institute depends on its *budget*. Here the Committee has followed the principle of adapting this re-organisation very closely to the actual and assured resources of the Institute.

It has, moreover, been guided by the report submitted by M. Vivaldi, Deputy-Auditor to the League of Nations in putting before you the following proposals:

1. We take the Institute's revenue at 3,000,000 French francs per annum. This is lower than the sum total of contributions, owing to the fact that the latter are never entirely paid up. Prudence, therefore, demands that the estimates should be based on this lower figure for receipts.

2. Expenditure on staff will be limited to a maximum of 1,400,000 francs, viz., 1,000,000 francs for higher officials and 400,000 francs for subordinate staff.

3. This sum will be distributed on the basis of the following establishment:

A Director, with a salary of 120,000 francs, plus 30,000 francs for entertainment expenses and 30,000 francs for a motor-car;

Four principal secretaries, with an initial salary of 90,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 110,000 francs over a period of, say, six years.

Of these principal secretaries, one would hold the title of Secretary to the Institute and would be responsible for discharging the duties of head of staff and administrative services. The other three would be assistants to the Director.

Eight assistant secretaries, with an initial salary of 50,000 francs, rising by regular increments to 75,000 francs.

Of these assistant secretaries, one would be head of the financial service, another would be attached to the Secretariat. A third would be responsible more particularly for drafting of minutes and other editorial work. Two others would be translator-interpreters, and lastly three would act as assistants to the secretaries.

Taking only the minimum salaries as a basis, this would give the following expenditure :

	Francs
Director	180,000
Four principal secretaries at 90,000	360,000
Eight assistant secretaries at 50,000	400,000
	<hr/>
Total	940,000

This would leave a margin of 60,000 francs on the total of 1,000,000 francs allotted for higher staff. This is reserved as a precaution, in case it should be necessary either to pay the Director more than 180,000 francs (up to 200,000) or to make any other modifications.

In the case of subordinate staff, it was considered that 20,000 francs per annum might be taken as the initial salary of a bilingual shorthand-typist, which salary might be increased to 24,000.

Seeing that the 400,000 francs allotted for subordinate staff salaries would thus permit of the appointment of twenty shorthand-typists at 20,000 francs, obviously an excessive number, it is suggested that this total should include the wages of clerks and house staff.

Shorthand-typists, moreover, would not be attached to individual officers, but would all be in a central pool.

With the exception of the Director, whose salary would be fixed, officials of the Institute should be engaged at the minimum salary of their class, and increments should only be given in accordance with the rules laid down in the staff regulations.

4. In Chapter 2 of the 1931 budget, the same estimates would be retained as for 1930, viz.:

	Francs
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture	75,000
B. Heating and lighting	80,000
C. Insurances (various)	20,000
	<hr/>
Total	175,000

5. Chapter 3 of the budget would be as follows :

A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Executive and Directors' Committees (the increase as compared with the 50,000 francs of the present estimate is due to the fact that the number of members will be greater)	80,000
B. Entertainment expenses (this credit is reserved exclusively for the Chairmen of the Executive and Directors' Committees on the occasion of important meetings involving relatively high entertainment expenses)	30,000
C. Travelling (journeys of Institute officials)	60,000
D. Meetings of experts	300,000
E. Contributions to special work and awards by the Institute	500,000
F. Office expenses	100,000
G. Purchase of books (in lieu of the old item " Library ")	20,000
H. Publications	200,000

6. Chapter 4 (unforeseen expenses) would be for an estimated amount of 100,000

This sum could be called upon whenever other estimates proved inadequate. It is understood that no transfer may be made from this chapter to others except on a decision of the Executive and Directors' Committee.

7. All revenue surplus to the above requirements would be credited to the Working Capital Fund.

On the basis, therefore, of an income of 3,000,000 francs, the following budget estimate might be framed :

	Francs
I. Staff	1,400,000
II. Maintenance, etc.	175,000
III. Travelling expenses, meetings, work, publications, etc.	1,290,000
IV. Unforeseen	100,000
	<hr/>
Total	2,965,000

The surplus of 35,000 francs would then be transferred to the Working Capital Fund, which at the close of 1930 should already amount to 221,000 francs and thus, having regard to the fact that income may exceed 3,000,000, approximate to the 10 per cent anticipated in 1929.

There can be no doubt that the far-reaching reforms which we propose to you, both from the point of view of the Institute's organisation and of its budget, will result in a reduction in staff

which may be estimated at 64 per cent (about 35 officials, employees and minor staff instead of 96 as at present). Furthermore, the staff will have to be so selected that it can adapt itself to the new plan and the new methods of work.

Accordingly, in order to settle the difficulties of all kinds which might be raised by successive readjustments, we make the following proposal:

That the necessary measures should be provided for to enable the new Director to have a perfectly free hand in the choice of his assistants.

And so we come to the conclusions of our report.

CONCLUSIONS.

The work of intellectual co-operation is full of vitality, as is shown by the results already achieved in spite of all difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in future. It is necessary, however, to simplify and improve the methods of work and the machinery and, lastly, without restricting the general scope of the Institute's activities, to draw up a programme containing only a small number of questions, either of immediate interest or of undoubted importance, within the financial resources at present available.

We believe that the difficult passage from youth to manhood will be safely overpassed after an experimental stage which had to be gone through and which has after all been not unproductive of results.

Annex.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

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

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
<i>Development of exchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries.</i>	Interchanges of students and teaching staff.	Each meeting of the Committee and each meeting held under its auspices is regarded as one of the most effective means of developing interchanges of ideas and personal relations between intellectual workers in all countries. Indirect means: publication of year-books (<i>List of Exchange Centres, Holiday Courses, etc.</i>).
2. <i>Encouragement and promotion of co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character.</i>	(a) Staff interchanges between institutions of an intellectual character. (b) Assistance in developing international school correspondence. (c) Meetings of representatives of intellectual institutions. (d) Library co-ordination. (e) International Museums Office. (f) Co-operation with the International Committee for Popular Arts.	Continuance of meetings, such as those of <i>directors of university offices, directors of libraries, representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international questions, representatives of students' international associations, etc.</i> Advice centres. <i>International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services.</i> Continued development of the International Museums Office with a view to intellectual autonomy, publication of <i>Museumion</i> . Keeping in touch with the Committee's work.
3. <i>Promotion of a knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific effort of different nations.</i>	(a) International exchanges and loans. (b) Translations. (c) General bibliographical questions.	Laying stress on the question of translations; publication of a year-book. Encouragement of the formation of the bibliographers' group; publication of the <i>Index Bibliographicus</i> .

Sphere of action	Programme	Working Plan
4. <i>Joint study of certain major problems of international bearing.</i>	(a) Resumption of the enquiry into the state of intellectual life. (b) The effects of specialisation on general education. (c) Enquiry regarding official and private resources put at the disposal of research workers in all departments of science. (d) Intellectual problems arising outside Europe owing to the co-existence in the same territory of populations belonging to different civilisations.	Resumption of this enquiry in the form of comparative studies. One series will deal with the intention, methods and principles of education in different countries. Institution of this enquiry. Institution of this enquiry. Another series of studies will be devoted to the efforts made officially and unofficially to solve the educational and racial problems referred to under (d). <i>Method of work:</i> A committee of experts should be summoned to draw up a programme of these various enquiries. When the programme was drawn up and approved, a new committee would be entrusted with the investigations arising out of it; this second committee would be authorised to delegate each part of the work either to its own members or to any other qualified persons.
5. <i>Contribution towards international protection of intellectual rights.</i>	(a) Protection of literary and artistic property. (b) Scientific property. (c) Obstacles to international diffusion of literature.
6. <i>Making known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.</i>		The Committee will continue to direct the work of the Committee of Experts.

Appendix 5.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

BY DR. H. A. KRÜSS.

I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Between the last meeting of the Governing Body on July 29th, 1929, and the writing of this report, the Committee of Directors has held four meetings, one at Geneva on July 29th and three at the Institute in Paris on December 22nd to 23rd, March 14th and 15th, and June 6th and 7th.

M. Painlevé, Chairman of the Committee of Directors, was present at three meetings, and when prevented from attending was represented by M. Brunschvicg. Professor Gilbert Murray was present at three meetings, M. Destrée at four, M. de Reynold at four and M. Rocco at two meetings. M. Einstein and Mr. Vernon Kellogg were not present at any of the meetings. When absent, Professor Gilbert Murray was represented by Sir John Fischer Williams, M. Rocco by M. Pilotti, M. Einstein at two meetings by the Rapporteur, Mr. Vernon Kellogg on one occasion by Mr. Mann and at three meetings by Mr. Hugh Smith.

M. Dufour-Feronce and M. Opreescu, as representatives of the League Secretariat, were present at all meetings, as was M. Luchaire, Director of the Institute. M. Vivaldi, Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations, was present at two meetings.

2. GENERAL.

Both the general and particular conditions which led the League of Nations to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to deal with the entire question of the organisation of intellectual co-operation have embarrassed the Institute in its work throughout the year. In view of the proposals which are to be put forward by the Committee of Enquiry of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors has refrained from interfering in the working of the Institute more than appeared absolutely necessary; it

restricted itself to making regulations which were essential for guaranteeing the progress of the work of the Institute within the limits set by the available funds.

Only on one occasion did the Committee of Directors throw off this reserve in order to defend itself against the attacks publicly made in December 1929 in the French Chamber against the financial administration of the Institute.

At its meeting in December 1929, the Committee of Directors decided "that the League Auditor, who attends meetings of the Governing Body where questions of revenue and expenditure are dealt with, may be called to attend similar meetings of the Committee of Directors". In accordance with this decision, M. Vivaldi was present at the subsequent meetings of the Committee of Directors, where his co-operation was particularly valuable in view of the difficult financial position in which the Institute is placed.

3. STAFF.

In order to overcome the difficulties which have arisen between the Director of the Institute and the Deputy Director, the Committee of Directors entrusted the Deputy Director, M. Zimmern, with a mission away from the Institute from January 1st to June 30th, 1930. M. de Vos van Steenwijk, Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (mathematical, physical and natural sciences), has been *ad interim* entrusted with the duties pertaining to the vacant post of Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (historical and social sciences). M. Mercier, temporary Assistant Head of the Section for Scientific Relations (historical and social sciences), has been confirmed in his duties. Mlle. Emilie Coste, in charge of the duties of the Head of the Correspondence Service, and M. Gonsiorowski, in charge of Mission in the Legal Branch, have also been confirmed in their duties for the year 1930.

At its meeting in June last, the Committee of Directors took note of the fact that Messrs. Prezzolini and Lebrun had handed in their resignations. The Committee expressed its regret at the departure of these two esteemed members of the Institute staff and thanked them for the valuable services which they had rendered.

4. BUDGET.

The 1929 Budget. — At the end of the year, the Committee of Directors approved a number of transfers within the budget amounting to a total of 69,114 francs, to be charged to the "Unforeseen Expenditure Fund" and to the "Budget Surplus". The principal items referred to: travelling expenses, 15,000 francs; office expenses, 24,000 francs; publications, 20,000 francs. Some transfers which had become necessary in the case of salaries were balanced by transfers within Chapter I of the budget. The surplus for 1929 will probably amount to about 85,000 francs, as against a surplus of about 173,000 francs for 1928.

The 1930 Budget. — The budget for the present year was approved by the Governing Body at a total of 3,260,000 francs for revenue and expenditure. At the same time, it was decided that, by economies effected in various items of the plan proposed by the Director of the Institute, a reserve fund should be created consisting, in the first place, of 245,000 francs which, in course of time, should be increased to 10 per cent of the total budget. This decision, which was necessary to guarantee the Institute against a deficit, has rendered the financial position of the Institute extremely difficult in the present year and has led to some drastic economies which have affected, in the first place, the Institute's publications.

In the matter of extraordinary revenue, the Committee of Directors accepted a monthly subsidy of 1,750 francs granted by the Italian Government for the duration of Professor Castrilli's mission (preparation of intellectual statistics), and of 5,000 Marks granted by the German Government for preliminary work on the publication of the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, on condition that a similar amount be provided for this purpose from the Institute's Funds.

In respect of extraordinary expenditure, the Committee of Directors approved a slight excess —2,700 francs—over the amount provided in the budget for "insurance", which had become necessary on account of a change in legislation.

The 1931 Budget. — The preliminary discussion of the budget for 1931 will only take place at the meeting of the Committee of Directors in July 1930. The Committee adopted the following resolution in respect of a change in the form of the budget:

"The Committee of Directors recommends that in the preparation of the budget for 1931, the heading of Chapter, II, paragraph A (upkeep of building and furniture), should be changed. This paragraph is the only one to which expenses relating to any purchases of material other than those connected with heating and office expenses can be charged. The heading should therefore be extended."

5. ARBITRATION CLAUSE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF POSSIBLE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND ITS OFFICIALS.

With a view to creating a legal basis for the settlement of disputes between the ex-territorial Institute and its officials, the Committee of Directors proposes to insert a new Article XXIII in the Staff Regulations, to be worded as follows.

" *Article XXIII.* — Any dispute regarding the interpretation and application of the provisions of these Regulations and in the contract conditions shall be settled by arbitration to the exclusion of any other judicial procedure. The arbitral award shall be final and without appeal to any other jurisdiction. It shall refer also to the cost of the arbitration proceedings which shall be determined by the award in accordance with a proportion fixed thereby.

" The arbitration shall not be bound by any particular legislation or code, nor by any special rule regarding preliminary investigation or procedure; it shall be guided by equity and good faith. With the exception of the case provided for in the following paragraph, it shall be exercised by a single arbitrator selected by common agreement between the Director of the International Institute and the official concerned.

" If, within fifteen days from the date on which one of the parties has received the request for arbitration sent by registered letter, an agreement has not been reached regarding the appointment of a common arbitrator, each party shall nominate an arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus nominated shall select a third arbitrator, who will preside over the discussions of the Arbitration Court thus constituted. The Court will decide by a majority of votes.

" If, within eight days from their first meeting the two arbitrators have not been able to agree on the nomination of the umpire, the latter shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the request of the more diligent party. "

With regard to the settlement of any disputes arising between the Institute and its contractors, the Committee of Directors recommends that for the present a similar regulation should not be applied to such cases, as it would appear expedient first to see the effects of this regulation in practice.

6. PUBLICATIONS.

At its meeting in March last, the Committee of Directors decided, in view of the Institute's financial position, to suspend all publications except the monthly review, *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, the journal of the International Museums Office, *Museumion*, and the publication of the two volumes *Actes et Mémoires du Congrès des Arts Populaires* at Prague. It was realised that the amount of 115,000 francs provided in the 1930 budget for publications would not be sufficient to allow of continuing these three publications until the end of the present year and that the extra cost would amount to about 30,000 francs. It would have cost about 260,000 francs to carry out the original annual programme for the publications of the Institute. The monthly review, *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, has 260 paying subscribers, and the journal *Museumion* 120.

Recently, a new edition of the pamphlet regarding the Institute has been published. The English edition was made possible by a grant from Mr. Philip Henry, to whom the Committee of Directors has conveyed its special thanks.

7. THE INTERNATIONAL "WHO'S WHO".

Mr. Wilberforce has, on his own initiative, continued his efforts to find a publisher for the "Who's Who". He informed the Committee of Directors at its meeting in June that a French firm was prepared to publish the book. The Committee requested Mr. Wilberforce to prepare a contract which would provide solely for the helpful co-operation of the Institute without responsibility and which could be submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for approval.

8. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

At the suggestion of M. Destrée as Chairman of the International Museums Office, the Committee of Directors has provisionally defined the position of the Office within the Institute as follows: " that it is detached from the Artistic Relations Section and that it becomes an independent service; for administrative purposes, it is under the authority of the Director of the Institute and, from the scientific point of view, it is under the control of its Bureau ". It is desirable that the budget of the Institute should contain a special chapter for the Office, the amount of which is estimated for 1930 at about 145,000 francs, and that the Office should be given a definite statute.

9. CONCLUSION.

In view of the fact that the Committee of enquiry was requested last year to examine in detail the position of the Institute and to make corresponding proposals, it appears desirable that the report of the Committee of Directors should be restricted this year to statements of fact and refrain from dealing with the general position of the Institute and from making proposals regarding its future development.

This year, when a great number of posts remained vacant and the funds available were quite insufficient for the work entrusted to the Institute, the staff worked under peculiar difficulties. What was achieved by all parties concerned deserves thanks and commendation.

Finally, the Rapporteur would mention that he was charged with the preparation of this report, although to his regret he was prevented from being present at the meetings of the Committee of Directors in March and June last.

Appendix 6.

**GENERAL REPORT BY THE INSTITUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, 1929-30.**

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I. GENERAL SURVEY.

The observations submitted under this head in the 1929 report might be repeated almost textually again this year.

The Institute was hampered in its daily work by lack of adequate funds, this difficulty being unusually acute this year owing to the decision passed by the Governing Body of the Institute in 1929 to draw from the ordinary budget for 1930 the sum of 221,000 francs as a working capital fund.

A further factor which naturally tended somewhat to check initiative on the part of the Institute was the decision of the 1929 Assembly to appoint a "Committee to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority".

The Institute was thus obliged to confine itself to current affairs. These, however, were numerous, and were dealt with as usual, concrete results being obtained in almost every case. This is adequate proof of the soundness of the Organisation, which pursued its normal activities and produced really valuable work, despite its financial and other less tangible difficulties.

The Director takes this opportunity of paying a tribute to the staff; the latter is now fully conversant with its duties and in the main highly competent, having worked with untiring energy and commendable zeal under difficult conditions.

2. ASSEMBLY.

Special mention should be made this year of the discussions of the 1929 Assembly with reference to intellectual co-operation, which were exceptionally important.

The Assembly, it was noted, laid special emphasis on general agreements and international co-operation in the matter of the education of young people with a view to the world organisation of peace. It stressed the importance of efforts to instruct children and young people in the aims

and ideas of the League of Nations. This, in its view, should be the pivot of intellectual co-operation, since world peace depends on young people and how they are educated.

The same general idea dominated the speeches of a number of distinguished representatives at the Assembly.

M. Hymans (Belgium) spoke as follows: ". . . It is our duty to improve and perfect the mechanism, the organisation, the equipment of the system of law and co-operation that we have founded, to broaden the path of peace and set up barrier after barrier on the roads whence war might come. . . . We have served and will continue to serve a great ideal, which is becoming more and more an inspiration to the younger generation. Youth is urging us on. The youth of our day will reap what we have sown; and of this I am sure; it, in its turn, will sow fresh seed".

M. Briand (France) declared: "But somehow we must manage to establish a common measure, and only by a joint effort of goodwill, by trying to understand one another's point of view, shall we ever reach a solution of this problem. . . . You must also turn your attention to certain machinations which are actually aimed at poisoning the minds of children by sowing in them the seeds of war. Those who by their words, writings and teaching are promoting this nefarious work can only be described as odious criminals who should be relentlessly hunted down and rendered incapable of harm. When children are taught to love peace, to respect other nations, and to look for what men have in common rather than for their points of difference, we shall no longer need to apportion guarantees or to apply Article 8 of the Covenant. Peace will already be enthroned among the nations".

Sir Mohammed Habibullah (India) declared: "In India, our aim is to create mass opinion favourable to the League. We have formed associations in all the important cities to educate public opinion. We are contemplating a Conference of provincial representatives to consider how best the aims and objects of the League can be inculcated in the generation that is now passing through our schools and colleges".

M. Stresemann (Germany) said: ". . . I should like to see the appeal to the rising generation incorporated in all school text books".

M. Beneš (Czechoslovakia) said: ". . . When mutual hostile propaganda has ceased to poison the atmosphere of Europe, when it is replaced by the education of the masses and of the rising generation on the basis of peace and conciliation, the solution of these problems of peace will be an accomplished fact".

Mr. Dalton (British Empire) declared: "The British Government is very anxious to play its part in bringing to full fruition all the hopes which this great concept of intellectual co-operation opens out before us. I believe that in its effects upon the young generations this work of intellectual co-operation may be particularly valuable and potent, and I hope that through intellectual co-operation, especially among the young, we may arrive at a spiritual unity and an emotional understanding one of another which may in the future be one of the surest bulwarks upon which the peace of the world shall repose".

M. Valdés-Mendeville, delegate of Chile, Rapporteur, expressed himself as follows: "The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation has arrived this year at a turning-point in its brief history. Following the usual course of all enterprises, the first years of activity were devoted, on the one hand, to exploring this vast field of co-operation in science, letters, art, education and intellectual rights, and, on the other to endeavouring to obtain in these various directions certain partial results, some of which have been achieved whilst others have met with obstacles. There may be some reason to fear that in the zeal aroused by the enormous interest of the subject more work was undertaken than it was possible to carry through. A systematic revision of all the work in progress had therefore become necessary. The object of this revision is to improve the working and organisation of intellectual co-operation—both Committee and executive organs—in order to satisfy aspirations which are becoming universal; for, as the President and the Rapporteur of the Committee observed in 1929: 'Intellectual co-operation has made constant progress in the world during the last two or three years. On all sides one sees this co-operation appear as one of the most characteristic needs of our time'".

The Second Committee, to which the proposal for the convening of an enquiry committee for the revision of the organisation for intellectual co-operation was referred, devoted one meeting to a discussion of the proposal.

The delegations of the different countries were agreed as to the expediency of setting up this committee, while stressing the point that the study should be made, not in a spirit of criticism or recrimination, but of construction: "An overhauling similar to that which a machine that had rendered good and loyal service might from time to time undergo" (M. Mistler, delegate of France).

In this connection, M. Mistler hoped that, in the examination which the future Committee would make of past and future activities, pressing considerations would have priority over other questions of intrinsic interest which any particular field of research might present, more particularly the condition of intellectual workers in different countries and other urgent enquiries; the translation of literary and scientific works was of the first importance, and there was urgent need for a new statute for translation.

The delegate of France proposed, *inter alia*, that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should take the initiative in publishing an international anthology of writers killed in the war, which would constitute the most formidable accusation ever drawn up against war.

M. Mistler believed that the rôle of the Committee of Enquiry should be simply to improve and to perfect the organisations already existing. He emphasised the work already being done by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; nobody questioned the entirely international spirit in which the Institute had been working.

M. Pilotti, delegate of Italy, insisted that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should work with practical objects in view, more particularly international co-ordination between libraries, the co-ordination of scientific bibliographies, the publications, translations, etc.

M. Casares, delegate of Spain, declared that the work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation could not be accomplished except by the methods which it had adopted. The League should not, on this account, restrict its activities in the matter of intellectual co-operation; it was difficult in this case to distinguish between profitable and non-profitable undertakings.

M. Breitscheid, delegate of Germany, emphasised the importance of publications and propaganda relating to the aims and organisation of the League. He stressed in particular the importance of the Institute's scheme for the publication of masterpieces of Latin-American literature as a valuable factor in closer intellectual co-operation between Europe and the New World.

M. Matsch, delegate of Austria, noted the importance of the international student movement and directed the Committee's attention to the rôle of youth in intellectual co-operation. He referred to the draft resolution that he was submitting, to the Tenth Assembly, on behalf of the Austrian delegation, requesting all Governments to support the efforts of young people to promote a proper understanding between the nations.

Count Carton de Wiart, delegate of Belgium, urged that the Committee of Enquiry, should deal with the question of the translation of literary and scientific works, since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was an organ for drawing nations together and for centralisation, with a view to employing the treasures of the mind in the common cause of humanity and helping to instruct young people in the aims of the League of Nations.

3. GOVERNMENT DELEGATES.

The Government delegates accredited to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the year 1929-30 numbered forty-three.

The Portuguese Government appointed Mme. Virginia de Castro e Almeida as delegate to the Institute.

Mr. Vaughan Dempsey, delegate of the Irish Free State, has been succeeded by his colleague, Count O'Kelly of Gallagh.

His Excellency M. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, delegate of Ecuador, appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been succeeded by Dr. Luis Felipe Borja.

M. Paul Rubow, deputy delegate of Denmark, having left Paris, has been succeeded by M. Paul Kruger.

M. Mariano Brüll, deputy delegate of Cuba, has been succeeded by M. Orlando Ferrer.

M. Alphonso Herrera-Salcedo, deputy delegate of Mexico, has been succeeded by M. Ignacio de la Torre.

The Roumanian delegation accredited to the Institute has now two deputy delegates, M. Aristide Blank and His Excellency M. Jean Lahovary.

The Government delegates held two sessions this year at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The agenda was drawn up by the Chairman, who convened both sessions. The Secretary of the Institute acted as secretary to the meetings.

The first session was held on December 19th, 1929, under the chairmanship of Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, delegate of Roumania, and the second on June 16th, 1930, under the chairmanship of M. Jean Mrozowski, delegate of Poland.

Following last year's procedure, the Director and Heads of Section made a statement on the activities of the Institute, after which there was a short discussion. It was decided at one of these meetings to convene the Government delegates twice a year, while additional meetings might be convened at the request of not less than one-third of the delegates.

At the last meeting, the Chairman of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations gave an account of the work of his organisation.

In addition to the Government delegates, there were present at this meeting, as observers representatives of China, Great Britain, Latvia, Monaco and Siam.

A new State, Peru, made a contribution of 25,000 francs this year to the Institute.

Among the various recommendations passed at the meeting may be mentioned that of the Yugoslav delegate concerning international loans of books for perusal at home.

4. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Another Committee—that of the Dutch East Indies—has been added to the existing number of National Committees this year, following on the visit to that country of a high official of the Institute.

No important change has taken place in the composition of the different National Committees, though the German National Committee has lost one important member in the person of its Chairman, M. von Harnack.

It may be said that, as a result of the meeting of the National Committees last year at Geneva, relations between these bodies and the Institute have become much closer. The majority of the National Committees have taken definite steps to establish regular contact with the Institute.

The Italian National Committee proposed that a meeting of experts should be convened at Rome for the restoration of works of art. The Committee and the Institute agreed on the procedure and the Italian Committee is granting a large subsidy for this meeting.

High officials of the Institute have had occasion during the past year to visit the National Committees in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands.

The Institute has been visited by the Chairmen of the National Committees of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia and by the Secretaries of the National Committees of Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

So far as the Institute is aware, no very practical action appears to have been taken as yet on the recommendations passed by the delegates of National Committees in July 1929, more particularly as regards the constitution of the permanent Secretariat of the National Committees or the allocation of funds for the latter's current expenditure.

5. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: CONGRESSES.

Details are given below of various technical operations concerning the Institute's relations with the International Associations, particularly those responsible for the organisation of Congresses. The increasing extent to which this particular method of procedure is adopted by the Institute should be noted. Intellectual co-operation is founded on two main pillars: Governments and groups. To be sure of success in any undertaking, the Institute requires the goodwill of one or other of these—often of both. As the various Associations are specialised the different technical services of the Institute share them, as it were, obtaining support from some of them and also lending them their support; this exchange of good offices is becoming constant, and the heads of services of the Institute are very much appreciated as collaborators. This became even more noticeable in 1929-1930. As a result, the Institute received an increasing number of requests to send representatives to scientific, literary, artistic and pedagogic Conferences, but was unfortunately unable, owing to shortage of funds and staff, to comply with the greater part of these requests.

Details are given below of the work of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations interested in education. This Committee, regarding a systematic division of the work as essential for good output, decided to constitute specialised study groups, and members of the different associations join the one for which their particular qualifications suit them.

The groups submit to the Liaison Committee regarding the several problems they are studying, a declaration of the general principles on which unanimous agreement appears to exist and, further, the results already attained or capable of realisation in the near future.

These various declarations, like the Committee's initial declaration of principle, will be submitted for approval to the Associations, the latter's large international Congresses and the competent organs of the League of Nations.

The Liaison Committee has already completed and distributed, as the result of its plenary meetings in February and May 1930, two successive declarations relating respectively to educational and social welfare films and to literature for young people.

In regard to this second point, the Liaison Committee is not attempting for the present to deal with the question as a whole. School text-books, for example, will require a special effort and special study. The Committee has, however, repeatedly declared its intentions with regard to this most important point and is at present engaged in co-ordinating the work of a number of the major Associations.

The Liaison Committee is still trying to win the support of the different countries in connection with the travelling card for intellectual workers.

In connection with the international movement of young people, the Committee has brought out a questionnaire and a study on collective tours.

During the past year, the Liaison Committee admitted the International Federation of Home and School as a corresponding member.

6. RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

A large number of visits have been paid to the Institute. What has been referred to as the intellectual co-operation crisis directed the attention of the Press to the Institute more than usual. The Institute's own action in the matter of publicity has been very restricted and on very guarded lines. Mr. Philip Henry's generous donation permitted of the printing in English of a pamphlet on the Institute. This has had a wide circulation. Compared with previous years, however, there have been an increasing number of complaints from institutions and individual persons that they cannot find out what the Institute is or what it is doing.

7. RELATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

This section of the report, which was somewhat lengthy last year, will be quite short, the National Services having been abolished, for financial reasons, in July 1929.

The last-named measure has not been without drawbacks. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Institute cannot confine its activities to a few specific questions: it must be in touch with intellectual institutions and circles in every country, must be properly informed as to the resources available and the provision made in the several countries for intellectual co-operation and must, in its turn, be able to inform those countries as to the general movement of intellectual co-operation. This is essential, both in the future interests of intellectual co-operation and for the success of the activities already in progress.

This very necessary work has been ensured during the past year by emergency measures, thanks to the readiness of officials, who, in addition to their regular work, made themselves responsible to some extent for keeping in touch with their own countries. Liaison with Germany and Italy was particularly satisfactory, those countries having placed at the Institute's disposal the services of two persons who, although engaged in special work, still had time for systematic action of this kind.

Government delegates have also rendered very valuable services; there has been an increase in the number of definite replies to the Institute's requests for information, while several of the delegates have assisted the Sections in their technical work.

8. DOCUMENTATION.

Last year's report contained the following passage: "The Library, though re-organised on definitely specialised lines, is still far from containing all the material we need. The press-cutting office is still by no means in a position to make all the analyses that might be desirable. It will be our business next year to secure an improvement in these two matters".

This could not be done for want of funds. The work of keeping in touch with the daily and periodical international Press and making extracts from works on the different problems of intellectual co-operation, together with the subsequent classification of the documents thus collected, would have required a somewhat larger staff, and the conscientious efforts of the present staff could not go beyond keeping up with the general filing systems already adopted and collecting what is undoubtedly valuable, but none the less incomplete, material.

The Library, even within its narrow specialised limits, could not make the necessary purchases, and has actually been obliged to suspend purchases altogether for some months.

The Documentation Department, however, rendered valuable help to the various Sections of the Institute and also to outside Institutions, from whom an increasing number of requests for information are being received; the majority of these were complied with, thanks to the zeal and energy of the staff. It is abundantly clear, in any case, that this department, far from being a mere aim and object in itself, forms an integral part of the Institute and has become indispensable to the different technical departments, while the latter have supplied it with a wealth of documentary material in return.

To sum up, in this as in a number of other cases, want of money—quite a small sum, to be precise—made it impossible during the past year to carry out systematically a plan tested by experience, namely to collect current documentation on facts and ideas concerning the movement of world intellectual relations and the present position of the main problems of intellectual organisation.

As regards one point, thanks to the action of a certain Government (the Italian Government), satisfactory, if incomplete, results have been obtained: the question of intellectual statistics has made great progress during the past year under a specialist appointed for this particular work.

A few figures will give some idea of the position. In accordance with a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the statistical programme framed by the Joint Committee and approved by the International Statistical Institute was applied, by way of trial, to some ten States. With about half of these States, regular co-operation was established in the matter, the results of which are embodied in the documents actually submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Joint Committee's programme has thus been applied at the outset on very sound lines. The series of special monographs which will serve as a basis for future general statistics, already represents a useful achievement: statistical data are not compiled on sufficiently uniform lines in the different countries for it to be possible to arrive at really comprehensive results, unless the peculiar conditions of the individual countries have first been studied in detail.

The Governments' replies to the Institute's questionnaire and suggestions point to the likelihood in the near future of an effort being made in every country to supply data more nearly on the lines laid down by the International Statistical Institute.

9. PUBLICATIONS.

The Institute continued, as last year, to be its own publisher. The following publications have appeared since July 1929:

- Twelve numbers of *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, and also a general Index for the first year;
- Three numbers of *Mouvement* (8, 9 and 10);
- A list of "Notable Books" for the year 1928;

A handbook of the "Museums of France";
The first number of the *Bulletin of International School Correspondence*;
The pamphlet on the Institute—*French and English* edition;
"Holiday Courses, 1930"—French, English and German editions;
"Guide to the National Information Services for International Loans and Exchanges"
(Library co-ordination).

The review *La Coopération Intellectuelle* has been increased from 48 to 64 pages per number since May 1st, 1930. A general Index of authors and subjects appeared as a supplement (44 pages) to the January number. A perusal of this Index shows the wide range of subjects dealt with and the number of persons asked to collaborate. There are now 260 subscribers; the service for the exchange of the review with foreign reviews has been extended. There are enough reserve copies to allow of this form of propaganda being carried on on a fairly big scale.

A copy of the review was sent, on publication, to all collaborators, and cuttings were sent to the Institutions and persons mentioned in the particular number.

There has been no reduction in the number of free copies distributed in this way, but this practice should be gradually reduced, as was done in the case of *Mousetion*, in order to obtain subscriptions from those who have already benefited.

In the case of *Mousetion*, the effect was to increase the number of subscribers from 20 to upwards of 120 within a few months.

The French edition of the pamphlet on the Institute, being practically exhausted, an English edition was published in May 1930 with 16 pages of photographic illustrations.

In conformity with the recommendations passed by the various Sub-Committees and approved by the plenary Committee, the publication of fifteen works, apart from the two regular reviews, had been contemplated in 1930. Only two of these have appeared ("Advanced Holiday Courses, 1930", and "Library Co-ordination Guide"), the reason being the very modest amount allocated for publications. Amounting as it does only to 115,000 francs, it was not sufficient for more than the regular publication of the two reviews *La Coopération Intellectuelle* (80,000 francs) and *Mousetion* (30,000 francs), the balance of 5,000 francs being employed as the Institute's contribution towards the publication of the *Index Bibliographicus*.

This setback in the matter of publications is especially regrettable, as the sales estimates for the year 1929 were six times exceeded. The Publications Bureau of the Institute may therefore be regarded as having given complete satisfaction, and the Bureau would be prepared to develop its activity if the necessary funds were available.

IO. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

These do not include the general relations of the Institute or documentation (including intellectual statistics) or publications of a general character—which are referred to elsewhere—but concern certain undertakings, studies or organisation schemes touching on a number of the more important fields of intellectual co-operation.

Various important subjects of enquiry were contemplated in last year's report: for example, the question of the present bases of culture and the effects of specialisation. Nothing could be done, however, owing to the shortage of funds.

The enquiry into the problem of the protection of natural beauties was continued and is referred to below (paragraph 14); it concerns the natural sciences and the arts alike.

Thanks to the generous efforts of a number of collaborators, studies have been begun on the following questions from an international standpoint: people's libraries, the educational value of wireless, relations between intellectual and physical culture, school examinations.

II. INTER-SCHOOL RELATIONS.

The Educational Information Centre, which collects non-official documentation on the teaching of the principles and objects of the League of Nations, has extended its work this year, though it cannot cover the whole of the innumerable papers and periodicals in which such material is to be found.

The Deputy Director of the Institute brought back from the United States detailed information of the methods of propaganda employed in that country, a non-Member of the League of Nations.

The Liaison Committee of the Major Associations interested in education has continued and extended its propaganda in the matter with members of the Associations represented on the Committee.

The Institute has kept regularly in touch with the International Federation of Teachers' Associations and the International Federation of Secondary School Teachers.

The Institute published the first number of the *International Bulletin of Inter-school Correspondence*. The University Relations Section now acts as Secretariat of the Permanent Committee for International Inter-school Correspondence set up in May 1929.

The Committee was engaged in unofficial negotiations for the convening of international Congresses for the teaching of modern languages.

12. UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The Institute's activities in university matters were continued and further extended in 1929-30. The staff of the University Relations Section still consisted of a Head of Section, an assistant Head, a clerk (*rédauteur*) and a secretary-shorthand-typist. Its work consisted primarily in putting into force the recommendations adopted by the experts who met in virtue of decisions taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Six meetings were held this year, all at Paris, as follows:

November 18th, 1929: A small meeting of student delegates to the Institute, convened more particularly to prepare the agenda for the next session of the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Organisations.

December 9th, 1929: Meeting of the Executive Committee appointed under Resolution X of the Second Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (London, March 11th to 14th, 1929); the Committee examined the various questions raised by the London Conference and drew up the main lines of the agenda for the third Conference.

March 17th, 1930: Meeting of experts for the study of the question of post-university scholarships, convened at the instance of Mme. Curie-Skłodowska, whose memorandum, submitted to the Committee in 1926, was used as a basis for the experts' discussions. Mme. Curie presided over the meeting.

April 25th and 26th, 1930: Fifth annual meeting of Directors of National University Offices, presided over by M. O. de Halecki, a member of the University Relations Sub-Committee and Director of the Polish University Office.

May 5th and 6th, 1930: Fifth annual session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, also presided over by M. de Halecki, in succession to M. de Reynold, who had presided over the first four sessions.

Lastly, on June 12th, 13th and 14th: The third annual Conference of Representatives of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, organised in collaboration with the French Co-ordination Committee for higher international studies and presided over by Professor L. Eisenmann, Secretary of that Committee.

These periodical meetings of the different Committees, for which the Section acts as Secretariat, have become indispensable as a basis for the whole work of the Section. The latter thus has at its disposal a competent body of experts for all the main branches of higher education, and can thus count on close and living contact with university life in the different countries.

As usual, various collections of documents were prepared as a result of enquiries for submission to these meetings. They include:

(a) Documentation on employment conditions of foreign professors in fifty-six countries.

(b) A world list of national institutes abroad—these being a very important factor in intellectual co-operation—including upwards of 100 such institutes, with systematic information on their organisation and activities.

(c) A collection of data on international non-party documentation centres. (The last two collections will be ready for publication when the contents have been further supplemented and submitted for corrections to the institutes concerned.)

(d) A bibliographical list of year-books and periodicals of use in the scientific study of international relations.

(e) A list of replies to the circular letter addressed by the Institute in July last to a number of Institutions and Associations concerning the scheme for a lexicon of political terms. This list shows clearly the interest aroused by the undertaking, which would be regarded as of very real value in political circles. The final plan of the work will be drawn up shortly and submitted to the 1931 Conference.

(f) A list of foreign scholarships extending to every country in the world the enquiry instituted in "University Exchanges in Europe", leaving aside—to avoid overlapping—the scholarships awarded in the United States or reserved for students of that country, as those are shown already in the two lists published by the Institute of International Education of New York.

The institute is endeavouring, in connection more particularly with the status of foreign professors, national institutes and foreign scholarships, gradually to extend the geographical area of its documentation, despite the difficulty of obtaining first-hand information on every part of the world.

Mention may also be made of a bibliographical list now being prepared of publications of the seven International Students' Organisations, members of the Committee which has been sitting since 1926 under the auspices of your Committee, and of the principal reference works of interest to students. The list will be published in pamphlet form, with notes supplied by the organisations on their constitution and activities.

The Directors of higher education in a number of European countries were consulted with reference to a proposed Conference and the suggestion that they should meet appears to have been favourably received by practically all those concerned. The Institute is of opinion that most useful results might be obtained from such a Conference.

As regards publications on university matters, the Institute's only contribution is the annual list of "Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe", which appeared for the third time early in 1930 in three editions (French, English and German).

13. SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS.

The twin Sections continued, as last year, to be under the direction of the Head of the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences Section, the post of Head of the Historical and Social Sciences Section still being vacant. The work of the two Sections consisted in carrying out the resolutions passed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its last session. Only the more important questions will be briefly mentioned below:

The Library Experts met for the fourth time on January 27th and 28th last. They dealt with a large number of subjects.

Guide to National Information Services, International Loans and Exchanges.

The manuscript of the Guide was approved by the Experts, and the Institute was responsible for its printing. The International Federation of Librarians' Associations offered to defray one-half of the cost of printing, while, according to the statements of the Directors of important libraries, the balance of the expenditure should be largely covered by sales to libraries.

International Exchanges of Publications.

The Experts discussed a report by M. Racovitza, corresponding member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and passed a resolution which will first be submitted to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.

Micro-photographic Reproduction of Documentary and Facsimile Series.

After examining every aspect of the question, the Experts passed a resolution from which it would appear that no action by the Institute is contemplated in the immediate future.

Exchange of Information between the larger Libraries.

The Experts asked that the National Committees, when drawing up lists of important publications, should bear in mind the requirements of national libraries as regards the purchase of foreign works.

International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels and Decimal Classification.

The Library Experts, as in their previous report, expressed the view that co-operation between the Brussels Institute and the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation would be especially useful in the matter of decimal classification. The correspondence on this subject with the President of the Bibliographical Institute has not yet produced a sufficient measure of agreement for proposals to be submitted.

Abbreviation of the Titles of Periodicals.

This question, originally referred to the Institute by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the request of the International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography (Rome, 1929), has been settled by the Institute, which first convened in December last four persons possessing special competence in the matter.

These experts prepared a draft code of abbreviations, which was approved by the Library Experts and was subsequently revised and perfected by the librarians' associations belonging to the Federation. A final text, accompanied by lists of examples, was submitted by the Institute to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography. It now remains to publish this code, which combines the systems employed in Germany and in England, and propaganda would have to be carried on to ensure its adoption.

Second Edition of the Index Bibliographicus.

M. Godet, who had been asked, with M. Vorstius, to prepare this edition, presented a report to the Experts, which was submitted to the Bibliography Sub-Committee.

Co-ordination of Bibliography of the Physical Sciences.

The support of the Directors of the English physical bibliography "Science Abstracts" whose collaboration the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had laid down as a condition for convening a further meeting of experts, was not obtained. Negotiations conducted through the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation showed that the English circles concerned do not regard this question as coming within the competence of the International Committee on International Co-operation.

Financial Resources of Science.

This question comes under intellectual statistics, but had been specially entrusted to the Scientific Relations Section, its study representing a considerable item in the past year's work.

The Institute submitted to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography an analytical report on the budgets of twenty-nine States from the standpoint of contributions to scientific research; further, the Head of the Section visited a large number of industrial laboratories in the Netherlands and Belgium, in order to obtain information on the development and present situation of such laboratories from the point of view of universities and scientific progress in general.

Historical and Social Sciences Section.

Co-ordination of Romance Linguistic Bibliography. — The experts, editors of bibliographical reviews, met this year for the second time and completed the details of their bibliographical organisation. They decided that the International Bibliography should appear for the first time in 1931.

Very shortly after this meeting, it may be noted, the Spanish Government decided to make a grant of 10,000 francs for the work.

Co-ordination of Bibliography in the Economic Sciences. — The negotiations, actually begun during the previous year, between "Social Science Abstracts" in the United States and the editors of the European bibliographical reviews have not yet advanced sufficiently for it to be possible to carry out the scheme framed by the experts and approved by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The present economic situation, which has rendered the financial difficulties in this field even more acute, will probably make it necessary to hold over the scheme again for the time being.

Scientific Correspondents for the Study of Languages. — The Institute has completed a list of scientific correspondents, including specialists in upwards of ninety-six languages or groups of languages, who have promised the editors of bibliographical reviews their disinterested co-operation.

Unification of Linguistic Terms. — The study of this question was raised by Professor Marouzeau and a meeting of experts had actually been contemplated, but it was adjourned at the request of Professor Marouzeau himself, so as to enable the latter first to complete his preparatory researches in the matter.

14. (I) ARTISTIC RELATIONS.

The staff of the Artistic Relations Section consisted this year of one Head, who left the Institute at the end of November, a Deputy Head, a half-time voluntary worker, who worked for about four months, and one secretary-shorthand-typist, who could only give the Section two hours a day.

The Section devoted itself primarily to two questions: the publication of "Popular Art" (Proceedings and Memoranda of the International Congress at Prague), and the preparation, in conjunction with the Legal Service and the Scientific Relations Section, of a documentary monograph to be published on the protection of natural beauties.

Of the 600 required for publication, 500 subscriptions were obtained for "Popular Art". By a decision of the Committee of Directors, however, dated March 14th, the Institute was authorised to enter into an undertaking with M. Duchâtre, the publisher, to make up any remaining deficit not covered by subscriptions. This made it possible for a final agreement to be concluded between the Institute and the publishing firm and the material for two volumes of "Popular Art" was accordingly handed over to M. Duchâtre. The only matter for regret is that space could not be given to the material submitted at the Prague Congress; it would have been impossible, however, for the Institute, in order to increase the size of the publication, to have undertaken to obtain a greater number of subscriptions.

The appearance of "Popular Art" gives effect to one of the recommendations of the Prague International Congress on Popular Arts; the International Committee on Popular Arts will now have to consider what action is to be taken on the other resolutions passed by that Congress. The Secretary-General of the International Committee on Popular Arts is submitting a special report on the work of the Committee, with which the Section has kept in permanent touch.

For the second question (the protection of natural beauties), the Institute obtained very valuable support in a number of countries from the National Committees and Government delegates. It thus has documentation dealing with all three aspects of the problem—æsthetic, scientific and legal.

The Section also got into touch with certain associations and persons of whose competence in the matter it had been informed, more particularly the International Office for the Protection of Nature at Brussels.

The protection of natural beauties being at present one of the most prominent questions in many countries, the three Sections concerned in the publication of a documentary monograph on the subject agreed that it would perhaps be premature to proceed with publication until fuller documentary material has been obtained.

Taking advantage of the special knowledge of music of one official of the Institute (who is also responsible for other important work), the Institute has presented again this year two short reports on musical problems of an international character, with special reference to the possibility of extending the Institute's action in this field.

14. (II) INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Museums Office, despite the limited means at its disposal this year as regards both staff and funds, has been very active. One official was responsible for practically the whole work of the Office, with the assistance of a half-time helper and a part-time shorthand-typist. Notwithstanding, the programme entrusted to him was successfully carried out, except for a few items which would have necessitated additional credits.

The chief activities of the Office during the year 1929-30 were as follows: two international exhibitions of casts organised at Cologne and Brussels respectively; the organisation at Rouen and Bordeaux of international chalcographical exhibitions; the publication of three new numbers of *Museion*, which served even more than the earlier ones to prove the value of this review; the publication of the "Répertoire des Musées et Collections de France"; the publication of a catalogue of the exhibitions of casts in three editions (German, English and French), and the preparation of a new catalogue for chalcographical exhibitions; the framing of a list of Greek museums, though publication has been postponed owing to shortage of funds.

The results of the many enquiries entrusted to the International Museums Office were satisfactory; this applies more particularly to the investigation into the use in museums of notices in widely known languages. The recommendation in the matter passed by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters was favourably received in the different countries and its realisation is now only a question of time. In the enquiries concerning gifts, legacies, reserves, depots, exchanges, etc. and the conditions for photographing works of art in galleries, the Office collected copious documentation, the substance of which is published in *Museion*. During the past year, it also carried out an enquiry into the requisite conditions for copying works exhibited in galleries. Valuable results were obtained showing the necessity of establishing strict and uniform regulations in the matter as soon as possible. Lastly, in response to a recommendation of its Bureau, the Office held a consultation concerning a draft international convention for the protection of museums and works of art in time of war.

The question of the exchange of scientific staff between museums formed the subject of exhaustive enquiry by the Office. It will be submitted to the Advisory Committee of Experts with a view to the framing of some practical scheme.

The agreement concluded between the Rome and Paris chalcographical collections with a view to a permanent depot for chalcographical prints came into force in June 1930. There has already been one chalcographical exchange between the two institutions. Another agreement concluded last year between the Office and the International Broadcasting Union concerning propaganda for museums was put into force by the broadcasting of a *communiqué* in July last on the Delacroix Exhibition at the Louvre.

As regards current work, mention may be made more particularly of the preparations for the meeting of experts for the study of scientific methods for the examination, restoration and preservation of works of art, to be held at Rome from October 13th to 17th. The Office is also preparing a special volume to be published on modern museum architecture. It is working on lists of museums in different countries and preparing for publication a second monograph on photographic collections and a volume on the moulds kept in casting workshops. Lastly, it has begun to keep systematic records of the questions within its competence.

The Office, which has grown rapidly since it was first set up, could extend its activities still further but for lack of funds.

15. LITERARY RELATIONS.

The Literary Relations Section, consisting of a Head, a Deputy Head and a secretary-shorthand-typist, dealt during the year 1929-30 with the following questions: (1) translation (collaboration with P.E.N. Clubs, index of translators); (2) the organisation of literary life in the different countries (enquiry into national literary associations, model publishers' contracts; co-operation in the preparation of international congresses of associations of authors); (3) preparation of the Spanish-American collection.

1. Collaboration with the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs has entered upon a decisive stage. By collecting the results of the various enquiries and work undertaken by the International Federation and by the Institute in the matter of translations, it should be possible by concerted action to set up a translation information centre in every country and also to compile, in the form of some practical publication, the information collected by the national centres. Following on a decision of the Executive Committee of the P.E.N. Clubs (London, December 1929), the various centres of the Federation were requested to prepare lists of translators and other persons and critics interested in foreign literatures and of reviews publishing translated texts and publishers interested in translations. So far eighteen centres have forwarded lists to the Section responsible for collecting this material, and as a result of the Congress of the Federation (Warsaw, June 20th-24th, 1930), the complete information should be available in accessible form by the autumn of 1930. These addresses, classified according to countries and special subjects, will be of help in the organisation of international press services, will assist authors and publishers

in search of qualified translators or lists of addresses to which to send their works, and will enable the International Institute to give adequate replies to the constant applications which it receives for information on this subject. The translations monograph will also contain a general section on the regulations for translation in the different countries.

The index of translators kept up-to-date by the Section consists at present of 700 cards.

2. The Section has been in constant touch with the Société des Gens de Lettres of France, which has taken the initiative in preparing the International Congress of Associations of Authors, to be held in Paris in May 1931. This Congress will discuss questions of professional organisation from the national and international standpoint; its purpose is to create an international federation of professional associations of authors.

3. In order to ensure greater regularity in the publication of works in the Spanish-American collection, it was decided to wait until the summer before offering for sale the first volume: "Historiens Chiliens" (Selections with an introduction by C. Pereyra). The second volume: "Le diamant au Brésil" by Joaquin Felicio das Santos (translated from the Portuguese), which is now in the press, will appear some time in the autumn. Up to date, the Institute has received special grants from Chile, Brazil and Venezuela.

Among the fresh activities entrusted to the Section during the year 1929-30 may be mentioned: (1) Participation in the preparatory work for the Congress of the International Literary and Artistic Association, held at Cairo in December 1929. The Section took part more particularly in meetings of the Committee for the supervision of translations, to which it contributed its documentation; (2) constant relations with the leading members of the International Organisation of Publishers, with a view to the resumption of international congresses, the first of which is to be held in Paris in the spring of 1931; (3) in addition to the Congress of the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs (Warsaw, June 20th-24th) at which he was present, the Head of the Literary Relations Section represented the Institute at the Congress of the Federation of Dramatic Authors and Composers (Budapest, May 28th-June 4th) and of the International Literary and Artistic Association (Budapest, June 4th-10th); (4) lastly, after an enquiry in literary and editorial circles, the section prepared a scheme for the establishment of an international bibliography of translations, which forms the subject of a special report to the International Committee.

16. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The activities of the Legal Service were concentrated on the lengthy tasks entrusted to it:

1. Copyright (including a study of the possibilities of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into line with one another, and the study of a model publishers' contract);
2. Scientists' rights (wrongly described as "scientific property");
3. The legal status of international non-profit-earning associations and foundations;
4. The needs and interests of the liberal professions.

The Legal Service pursued its investigations into these three problems with the increasingly close co-operation, of the various institutions or organisations concerned. First and foremost among the official institutions offering their assistance may be mentioned the International Labour Office, the Berne International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Among the private organisations more directly concerned with the legal activities of the International Institute are the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Literary and Artistic Association, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Committee on the Rights of Speech, the International Wireless Committee, the International Broadcasting Union, the International Federation of Journalists, the International Professional Association of Doctors, the International Union of Barristers, the International Confederation of Associations of Authors and Composers. The Legal Service followed most of the congresses and meetings convened by the various organisations. It was thus possible for it to take into account in its own work the professional and other preoccupations which constitute factors in the various problems with which it is dealing.

As regards copyright, studies were concentrated more particularly on the following points: *droit de suite*, comparison of the Berne and Havana Conventions and the publishers' contract. In the case of *droit de suite*, a report presented by the Head of the Legal Service to the International Literary and Artistic Congress at Cairo resulted in the adoption of a new draft article of the Berne Convention approving the international institution of the *droit de suite*, to be submitted in 1935 to the Diplomatic Conference at Brussels.

The harmonising of the Berne and Havana Conventions and the publishers contract formed the subject of special studies; these were communicated to the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Governing Body of which has promised to give an opinion on both these problems.

Further, the Legal Service is preparing, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne, for the compiling of international documentation on case law on copyright, since this documentation, in the opinion of the experts, will be found of real value. It is to be supplied in the different countries by correspondents, several of whom have already promised their assistance. It will be published periodically in the form of an appendix to the review "Le Droit d'Auteur", published by the International Bureau at Berne.

As regards scientists' rights, an important step has just been taken. With the assistance of the League of Nations Secretariat, a Committee of insurance experts, which met in Paris in December 1929 and again in March 1930, has succeeded in framing the main lines of a draft system

of insurance designed, in conformity with the suggestion of the League of Nations Economic Committee, to supplement the draft International Convention. Both these texts are to be submitted immediately to Governments, together with a memorandum giving the history of the question drawn up by the Legal Service.

The legal status of international associations is still being closely followed in conjunction with the groups concerned. A resolution providing for the creation of an international statute for such associations was passed by the International Congress of Barristers held in Paris in January 1930. Moreover, the statutes of several associations now embody provisions whereby the associations will be placed *ipso facto* under the system of the future international statute directly the latter is recognised by the States.

The question of the needs and interests of the liberal professions is being studied primarily by the Legal Service in collaboration with the Statistical Service. Liaison has been established between this work and the general enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office, within the framework of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, on unemployment among intellectuals.

Further, the Legal Service lends its assistance to other Services belonging to the International Institute in the increasingly numerous questions for which legal solutions are contemplated: the protection of professional diplomas and titles, documentation and studies concerning international agreements on university matters, the protection of natural beauties, the regulations governing archæological research (excavations), rights of translation, elimination of obstacles to the free circulation of books, etc.

The Legal Section is still responsible for investigating disputes which concern the International Institute, more particularly in its relations with its officials and with third parties.

Appendix 7.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNING BODY ON THE POSITION OF THE BUDGET.

A. POSITION OF THE 1930 BUDGET.

No change was made in the 1930 budget by the Committee of Directors at its meetings held on March 15th and June 6th last. No new grant has been received. The balance for 1929, amounting to 85,700.44 francs, has not been touched. At its last meeting, the Committee of Directors merely decided to draw on the item of "Unforeseen Expenditure" for a sum of 2,700 francs for the purpose of increasing the credit in Chapter II, Item C (Various Insurance Policies).

B. SUGGESTED METHOD OF EMPLOYING THE SURPLUS FOR 1929, NAMELY, 85,700.44 FRANCS.

Chapter I. — Staff: paragraph L.

French francs

1. Family Allowances:

At its meeting of March 15th, 1930, the Committee of Directors appointed two new Assistant Heads, M. Jahier and M. Gonsiorowski. Under the Staff Regulations, they are entitled to receive family allowances.

For 1930, a sum of 6,000 francs is required 6,000.—

2. Tax Refunds to Officials:

Taxes on the salaries of two French officials for the years referred to above have still to be refunded.

The Committee of Directors decided at its meeting of March 15th, 1930, to carry forward to 1930 the credit which could not be employed before the close of the 1929 financial year—*i.e.* 15,000.—

Chapter II. — paragraph A.

Building and Furniture:

The last quarter's rent for the premises in the rue de Mulhouse, amounting to 4,125 francs, has had to be paid out of the 1930 account.

Moreover, the Institute has now been called upon to pay certain taxes for the first time (drainage rate, 1,500 francs). The Institute is being asked to pay water rate from 1930 (about 2,000 francs). These various items of expenditure necessitate a total increase of 8,000.—

Carried forward: 29,000.—

		French francs
		<i>Brought forward:</i> 29,000.—
<i>Chapter III. — Publications.¹</i>		
It is proposed to increase this chapter by 44,700.44 francs to cover the following costs:		
Publication of the proceedings of the Rome Meeting of Experts (scientific investigation, preservation and restoration of works of art)	12,000.—	
New French edition of the propaganda pamphlet	6,000.—	
Monograph on translation	10,000.—	
National institutes abroad	10,000.—	
Contribution to the German edition of "Scientific Property"	6,000.—	
Miscellaneous	700.44	
	<hr/>	44,700.44

Chapter VII.

The creation of a new chapter has been suggested: "Balances payable on Closed Accounts."

(Fees of deceased architect whose estate is not wound up)	<hr/>	12,000.—
Total corresponding to balance		85,700.44

BUDGET FOR 1931.²

I. RECEIPTS.

		French francs
<i>A. Subventions of States.</i>		
Austria		5,000
Belgium		75,000
Brazil		75,000
Czechoslovakia		73,000
Denmark		20,000
Egypt		64,000
France		2,500,000
Hungary		20,000
Italy		152,000
Luxemburg		2,000
Poland		100,000
Portugal		12,000
Roumania		25,000
Switzerland		24,000
Venezuela		12,000
		<hr/>
		3,159,000
<i>B. Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>		
Subvention from the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik		36,000
Interest on deposits		6,000
Sale of publications		20,000
Sundry		4,000
		<hr/>
		66,000
Total		<hr/>
		3,225,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

		French francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>		
A. I Director at 75,000		75,000
8 Heads of Section at 62,000		496,000
9 Assistant Heads of Section { I at 42,000 }		318,000
	{ 6 at 36,000 }	
	{ 2 at 30,000 }	
15 Clerks (<i>Rédacteurs</i>) from 16,000 to 27,000		309,000
8 Secretary-shorthand-typists from 13,500 to 19,500		129,500
16 Shorthand-typists and clerks (<i>commis</i>) from 11,000 to 17,000		220,500
I Accountant at 30,000		30,000
I Housekeeper at 18,000		18,000
I Registrar at 24,000		24,000
I Shorthand-typist supervisor at 20,000		20,000
I Doctor at 6,000		6,000
I Auditor at 8,000		8,000
14 Employed men and women (office-keepers, telephonists, cyclist, chauffeur and cleaners) from 8,000 to 15,000		146,000
		<hr/>
	<i>Carried forward:</i>	1,800,000.—

¹ The Governing Body has approved the total figure in this Chapter. The Director has been authorised to provide for the expenditure on urgent publications up till the end of the year, in conformity with the decisions taken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Further, a sum of 1,620 francs had been deducted from this total to make up the amount required for a travelling scholarship.

² The draft Budget has not been examined by the Governing Body, but was referred at its meeting on July 29th to the Directors' Committee

		French francs
	<i>Brought forward:</i>	1,800,000
B.	French Delegate at 35,000	35,000
C.	Family and other allowances	129,000
D.	Remuneration of deputies and temporary assistants	66,000
		<hr/> 2,030,000
<i>Chapter II. — Material.</i>		
A.	Upkeep of building, purchase and repairs of furniture	76,000
B.	Lighting and heating	80,000
C.	Insurance policies	25,000
D.	Office expenses	140,000
E.	Purchase of books, subscriptions, binding	20,000
F.	Car	30,000
		<hr/> 371,000
<i>Chapter III. — Various Working Expenses.</i>		
A.	Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of Committee of Directors and the Auditor.	50,000
B.	Entertainment allowance	35,000
C.	Travelling (journeys made by officials of the Institute)	55,000
D.	Experts' meetings	185,000
E.	Publications	200,000
F.	Contributions for special work	200,000
		<hr/> 725,000
<i>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen Expenditure.</i>		
	Unforeseen expenditure	20,000
		20,000
<i>Chapter V. — Contribution to Reserve Fund.</i>		
	Contribution to reserve fund	79,000
		<hr/> 79,000
	Total	<hr/> 3,225,000

Sub-Appendix.

STAFF.			
Posts	A. Directorate.	Name of Service	French Francs
I	Director		75,000
I	Deputy Director		62,000
I	Secretary of the Institute		62,000
I	Clerk		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist		18,000
I	Clerk (<i>commis</i>).		12,500
			<hr/> 250,500
<i>University Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section		36,000
I	Clerk		27,000
I	Shorthand-typist		19,500
			<hr/> 144,500
<i>Scientific Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section		36,000
I	Clerk		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist		15,000
			<hr/> 134,000
<i>Literary Relations Section.</i>			
I	Head of Section		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section		42,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist		15,000
			<hr/> 119,000
<i>International Museums and Artistic Relations Office.</i>			
I	Head of Section		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section		36,000
I	Clerk		21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist		15,000
			<hr/> 134,000
<i>Legal Service.</i>			
I	Head of Service		62,000
I	Assistant Head of Service		30,000
I	Clerk		19,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist		17,000
			<hr/> 128,000
	<i>Carried forward:</i>		<hr/> 910,000

Posts	Name of Service	French Francs
	<i>Carried forward:</i>	910,000
	<i>Information Section.</i>	
I	Head of Section	62,000
I	Assistant Head of Section	30,000
I	Clerk	21,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist	15,000
		128,000
	<i>Documentation, Translations and Publications.</i>	
I	Head of Service	36,000
I	Clerk	24,000
I	Clerk	21,000
3	Clerks at 19,000	57,000
I	Clerk	16,000
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist	15,000
2	Clerks (<i>commis</i>) at 12,500.	25,000
		194,000
	<i>Correspondence, Registry, Distribution, Stenographic and Duplicating Service.</i>	
I	Head of Service	36,000
	<i>Registry:</i>	
I	Registrar	24,000
I	Clerk	21,000
2	Clerks (<i>commis</i>) at 12,500.	25,000
	<i>Distribution:</i>	
I	Clerk	19,000
I	Clerk (<i>commis</i>).	12,500
	<i>Incoming and Outgoing Correspondence:</i>	
I	Clerk	21,000
I	Clerk (<i>commis</i>).	14,000
	<i>Stenographic Service:</i>	
I	Supervisor	20,000
I	Shorthand-typist	19,500
3	Shorthand-typists at 15,500.	46,500
3	Shorthand-typists at 14,000.	42,000
I	Shorthand-typist	12,500
I	Shorthand-typist	11,000
		324,000
	<i>Staff and Administrative Service.</i>	
I	Head of Service	36,000
I	Accountant	30,000
I	Housekeeper	18,000
		84,000
	<i>Auditing and Medical Service.</i>	
I	Auditor.	8,000
I	Doctor	6,000
		14,000
	<i>Employees.</i>	
2	Telephonists at 12,000	24,000
I	Head office-keeper	14,000
I	Office-keeper	12,000
3	Office keepers at 11,000	33,000
I	Cyclist	13,000
I	Chauffeur.	10,000
I	Stoker for central heating	4,000
4	Cleaners at 9,000	36,000
		146,000
	B. French Delegate at 35,000.	35,000
	C. Family and other allowances	129,000
	D. Remuneration of deputies and temporary assistants	66,000
		2,030,000
	Total	

Appendix 8.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1929.

[Translation.]

SUBMITTED BY DR. F. VIVALDI, DEPUTY AUDITOR, LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The estimated receipts of 2,896,000 francs¹ fixed at the time when the 1929 budget was voted, were in fact considerably exceeded, and it was found possible in the course of the financial year substantially to increase the budget credits. These favourable circumstances, which have arisen in each financial year, are on this as on previous occasions largely due to the fact that new countries have come forward as contributors to the Institute. In consequence of these increased receipts, the expenditure of the Institute was raised from 2,896,000 francs to 3,520,157.09 francs, to which must be added 248,599.56 francs, representing special appropriations for special purposes.²

REVENUE.

The revenue, which was originally estimated at 2,896,000 francs, was made up as follows (see Table 2):

	Francs
Contribution of France	2,500,000
Other Government contributions promised during the previous financial period and amounting, according to the estimated rate of exchange at the moment, to	383,000
Interest on sums deposited at the bank, according to the most probable estimates	6,000
Miscellaneous receipts	7,000
Total	<u>2,896,000</u>

As I have already said, however, the actual receipts were appreciably in excess of these estimates, amounting to a total of 3,306,213.58 francs, plus 216,732.75 francs, representing receipts set aside for special purposes.³

The actual receipts as given above (3,306,213.58 francs) (see Table 3) are made up as follows:

	Francs
French grant	2,500,000.—
Grants by other States	682,957.30
Miscellaneous receipts	123,256.28
Total	<u>3,306,213.58</u>

The receipts set aside for special purposes were as follows (see Table 3):

	Francs
Granted by the Czechoslovak Committee of the International Congress of Popular Arts for the publication of the Minutes of that Congress, held at Prague in October 1928, and for the organisation of the Permanent Committee on Popular Arts	26,639.—
Granted by the American Council on Education and paid to the Institute through the Secretariat of the League of Nations for an enquiry into the organisation of international university interchanges and the measures taken in all the countries of Europe to promote these interchanges	102,578.25
Subscribed by four private persons for the publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts	599.50
Paid by the Brazilian Government for the publication of Latin-American classics	86,916.—
Total	<u>216,732.75</u>

¹ The sums given in francs in this report represent French francs.

² These two sums together make up 3,768,756.65 francs, which is the figure appearing in the last column of Table 4 attached hereto.

³ This figure (216,732.75 francs) does not correspond to the figure added to the budget for the purposes in question (248,599.56 francs), because the latter includes the balances of the special sums set aside in the previous year. Explanations on this point are given in another part of the present report.

If, lastly, we take into account the balance from the previous period (247,077.09 francs) and the balances carried forward at the end of that period to the account of credits entered for special purposes (31,866.81 francs, of which 992.11 francs are in respect of the American enquiry and 30,874.70 francs in respect of the Latin-American classics), the following table may be drawn up of the sums at the Institute's disposal during 1929:

	Revenue entered in the Budget Francs	New revenue received during year Francs	Balance from 1928 Francs
Grants by:			
France	2,500,000.—		
Austria	5,372.—		
Ecuador	—		
Hungary	20,669.25		
Italy	152,997.65		
Principality of Monaco	—		
Poland	100,000.—		
Poland (arrears)		14,383.75	
Portugal	15,280.70		
Czechoslovakia	74,246.20		
Switzerland	24,600.—		
Belgium		75,000.—	
Brazil		73,868.40	
Egypt		63,795.85	
Roumania		25,000.—	
Venezuela		12,743.50	
Yugoslavia		25,000.—	
Miscellaneous receipts	123,256.28		
Latin-American classics		86,916.—	30,874.70
American enquiry		102,578.25	992.11
Popular Arts		26,639.—	—
Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda		599.50	—
Balance from 1928			247,077.09
Totals	3,016,422.08	506,524.25	278,943.90
		3,522,946.33	
		3,801,890.23	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the actual receipts amounted to 3,522,946.33 francs, or 626,946.33 francs more than the estimated figure (2,896,000 francs).

The above receipts considered as a whole call for some comment and two general observations, viz:

(a) The above-mentioned surplus receipts (626,946.33 francs) are substantially less than the surplus recorded in the previous period (716,666.85 francs);

(b) This surplus includes, as usual, an item extraneous to the general accounts of the Institute, namely, the four receipts for special purposes, amounting altogether to 216,732.75 francs. If, therefore, we deduct this amount from the total receipts, estimated and not estimated, this total is reduced to 3,306,213.58 francs and the surplus to 410,213.58 francs, which compares with 558,836.70 francs for the previous period after the same reductions have been made.

If we examine the various receipts, we shall at once notice that the Republic of Ecuador and the Principality of Monaco have actually paid no contribution, whereas Poland, who had not paid for 1926 (25,000 francs), has, during the period under consideration, paid 14,383.75 francs towards this contribution.

Accordingly, the contributions still due to the Institute in conformity with undertakings given by States are as follows:

	Francs
Balance of Poland's contribution for 1926	10,615.25
Contribution by Denmark for 1929	20,800.—
Contribution by the Republic of Ecuador for 1928	2,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Ecuador for 1929	2,000.—
Contribution by the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg for 1929	2,000.—
Contribution by the Principality of Monaco for 1928	2,000.—
Contribution by the Principality of Monaco for 1929	2,000.—
Contribution by the Dominican Republic for 1929	25,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Colombia for 1929	15,000.—
Total	81,416.25 ¹

¹ Of these contributions, only those of the Republic of Ecuador for 1929 and of the Principality of Monaco for 1928 and 1929 were entered in the corresponding budgets. The Institute is justified in reckoning upon the other contributions:

As regards Poland's contribution for 1926, by reason of the undertaking several times referred to in previous reports;

As regards the contributions of Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg for 1929, by reason of documents serving as the basis of the official statement concerning these

For the financial period under consideration, as for the previous periods, the contributions paid in another currency than French francs exceed the estimates owing to a favourable rate of exchange, the sums actually collected in respect of the seven contributions entered in the budget exceeding the amount estimated by 14,165.80 francs.¹

The French Government paid its contribution in two equal instalments on February 15th and July 13th, 1929; in contradistinction, however, to previous years, this contribution is not on this occasion increased by any supplementary grant from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos.

Miscellaneous receipts, as may be seen at first sight, yielded a sum considerably in excess of estimates. Instead of the 7,000 francs estimated (see Table 2), the actual yield was 123,256.28 francs.

These miscellaneous receipts are made up as follows:

	Francs
Interest on funds deposited at the Bank	19,862.06
Grant by the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute	36,441.85
Sale of old material	1,400.—
Sale of old documents	586.45
Received from the Institute staff for private telephone calls	3,712.45
Sale of the Institute's publications (subscriptions, advertisements)	24,644.07
Miscellaneous payments	31,625.70
Gift	4,983.70
Total.	123,256.28

With regard to *interest on funds deposited at the banks*, the result was extremely satisfactory. The interest on sight accounts was 1½ per cent, but the corresponding receipts were greatly increased by the fact that the accountant proposed and obtained from the Director's Department certain deposits at three and five months, according to anticipated cash requirements, which deposits bore interest at 4 to 4½ per cent. The result is that, while this category of receipts was entered in the budget without special mention under the general heading of "Miscellaneous receipts" (7,000 francs), and while in the report to the Governing Body (document already quoted, page 35) the most optimistic estimates did not exceed 6,000 francs, the sum actually cashed was 19,862.06 francs.

I have no remarks to make on the *grant by the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute (36,441.85 francs). This sum is paid into the general budget and does not imply, like the other special credits referred to above, any separate administration. The official concerned is graded as assistant chief of section on special duty, with an annual salary of 35,640 francs, and the small difference of 801.85 francs has been regularly placed to the account of the general savings of the Institute.

With regard to the *sale of old material* (1,400 francs), this is in respect of old heating apparatus sold after the installation of central heating. The sale was effected by friendly agreement, and I gather from the correspondence exchanged that the affair was settled in the best interests of the Institute. In any case, the material was much worn and its sale hardly justified any burdensome formalities.

The question of the receipts from the *sale of the Institute's publications* (24,647.07 francs) will be dealt with in a special paragraph.

Miscellaneous payments (31,625.70 francs) would not be deserving of special mention except that they include certain payments by officials for private work (roneyo, etc.) carried out by the Institute's services. This cannot be qualified as incorrect, and need not detain us long owing to the small sums involved. Generally speaking, however, institutes should not be encouraged to adopt towards their officials an attitude which I might term commercial. It would be better that they should either agree, if occasion arises, to do private work for an official free of charge or that they should refuse to help in this way and request their officials to apply elsewhere.

The sum of 4,983.70 francs (last receipt in the foregoing list) is the gift regularly made by an American citizen who desires to remain anonymous (see my report for the financial year 1927, document A.28.1928.XII, bottom of page 53).

* * *

contributions which appears in the report submitted by the Director of the Institute to the Governing Body in July 1929 (League of Nations document A.20.1929.XII, page 35). Colombia and Luxemburg duly paid their contribution for 1928;

As regards Ecuador's contribution for 1928, by reason of the official accession of this State and its payment of its contribution during the above-mentioned period. According, however, to the explanations given in my previous report (page 43, Note, of document A.20.1929.XII), the contribution could not be collected owing to an error on the cheque, which had to be sent back for correction and has never been returned.

¹ I should, however, repeat the observation made in the previous report (page 43, Note) concerning Italy's contribution. The sum entered in the budget was estimated too conservatively (142,000 francs), with the result that the amount which appears as profit on the exchange of this sum into French currency (10,997.65 francs) is in reality only a correction of the original error.

It now remains for me to examine the last series of receipts, that is to say, receipts devoted to special purposes. These were already numerous in the preceding financial years, and I have invariably in my previous reports drawn attention to them and to the special accounts which they necessarily involve. During the financial year 1926 (see League of Nations document A.35.1927.XII, page 36), I wrote officially to the Director of the Institute warning him against this system, some of the disadvantages of which I explained in detail; later on in my report on that financial year (see same document, pages 36 and 37), I devoted special attention to the question and, with reference to two concrete cases, pointed out other complications inherent in the system.

I was still more explicit in my report on the accounts for 1927 (document A.28.1928.XII, page 56), where I again emphasised the accountancy difficulties resulting from the existence of special accounts of this kind—all included, by the way, in the budget—and I showed that these accounts destroyed unity of financial administration by causing the Institute to take on the management of matters which it does not initiate.

The discussions in the Governing Body convinced me that my proposal in the direction of simplification stood no chance of being approved. I proposed that gifts should be accepted, but that the conditions to which they were made subject should only be accepted as mere recommendations, that is to say, that these gifts should not involve the creation of special accounts. In other words, I should have liked the Institute to be able to accept any gift whatever, if it saw fit—for the purpose, for example, of some publication or work, and that the expenses of such publication or work should be charged, not to the account of the gift, but to the general budget of the Institute, to which the gift in question would have been paid. The Institute would have borne any loss that might result from expenditure in excess of the amount of the gift, or would have finally paid into its account any profit resulting from a smaller expenditure.

This proposal was opposed on the ground of difficulties, which, however, do not seem to me insuperable, since the same proposal was adopted for the grant by the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* and gave rise to no kind of disadvantage in practice. I do not see why it could not be adopted for all the other contributions for special purposes, provided that, before these contributions were accepted, the question was seriously considered whether it would be possible and convenient to comply with their conditions.

Be that as it may, I did not press my proposal, and in my report on the financial year 1928 (document A.20.1929.XII, page 44) only recommended that these contributions should be accepted with the greatest caution, so that the accountancy drawbacks should at least be out-balanced by advantages of another kind, and so that the Institute's intervention in matters not directly connected with its normal work should not simply amount to lending its services, owing to the responsibility which this involves.

Lastly, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated October 23rd, 1929, that is to say, towards the end of the financial year covered by the present report, I again stated that my ideas on the special contributions in question remained unchanged, and I asked that the said special contributions should at least be separated from the general account and constitute genuine special accounts, frankly regarded as such. I concluded by saying that, if it was really impossible to maintain the principle of a genuine single budget, there was only one way of preventing the results of the Institute's budget from being distorted by alien elements which changed its general aspect and necessitated complicated explanations, and that was to give legal sanction to these special accounts, which already existed *de facto*.

Will this recommendation be taken into account for 1930? That is my hope, but it would, I think, have been quite easy to make a beginning with the financial year of 1929, in regard to which I must again deplore this drawback, although I am encouraged to hope that it will be removed.¹

Having put this point, I will note the situation of these accounts later on in connection with expenditure, although they only exist in fact and not legally, the figures being excluded in the general account.

INFLUENCE OF SURPLUS RECEIPTS ON THE BUDGET AND CHANGES INTRODUCED INTO IT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

I stated at the beginning of the present report that the surplus of receipts over the estimates had led the higher authorities to enter supplementary credits in the budgetary expenditure, making a total increase of 624,157.09 francs, which brought up the estimated expenditure from 2,896,000 francs to 3,520,157.09 francs. This sum includes, apart from 248,599.56 francs derived from contributions for special purposes paid during the financial year under consideration and the previous years, contributions which have been added to the figure for budget expenditure, but which will be considered separately.

In view of the fact that the actual surplus of general receipts over estimates amounted, as I said before, to 410,213.58 francs, the whole of it was swallowed up by the increase mentioned above, which further absorbed a part of the balance from the 1928 budget.

As stated in my previous report (document A.20.1929.XII, page 45), that balance amounted to 247,077.09 francs (apart, of course, from the balances of the special contributions, which always

¹ Nevertheless, at the moment of writing the present report, that is to say, nearly half-way through the financial-year of 1930, the Director has not, as far as I know, given any orders to this effect.

distort the figures). This sum was drawn upon to the extent of 213,943.51 francs in order to increase the credits appropriated to the budget expenditure for 1929, 106,000 francs being used to pay for certain building work at the Institute which it had not been possible to pay for in 1928, because the work had not at that time been passed by the French Government's architect (see document quoted, page 45).

In conclusion, the estimated expenditure, which was originally fixed at the same figure as the estimated receipts (2,896,000 francs), finally reached the figure of 3,768,756.65 francs, as is shown by the following recapitulatory table:

	Francs
Original estimates.	2,896,000.—
Increase representing special contributions for the year under consideration and previous years	248,599.56
Surplus receipts used wholly to swell the budget.	410,213.58
Employment of part of balance from financial year 1928	213,943.51
Total	3,768,756.65

Furthermore, other changes were made in the budget by means of transfers, as is shown by the following table:

	Increase of appropriation	That part of the increase mentioned in the preceding column which was balanced by reductions in other appropriations (transfers)	Supplementary appropriations, that is to say, that part of the increase not balanced by reductions ¹
1. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated March 22nd, 1929	558,600.—	236,700.—	321,900.—
2. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated May 31st, 1929	131,000.—	25,000.—	106,000.—
3. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated July 27th, 1929	40,000.—	—	40,000.—
4. Decision by the Governing Body, dated July 29th, 1929	126,077.09	—	126,077.09
5. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated December 22nd, 1929	117,220.—	117,220.—	—
6. Decision by the Committee of Directors dated March 14th, 1930	30,180.—	—	30,180.—
Totals	1,003,077.09	378,920.—	624,157.09²

The foregoing table calls for three remarks:

(a) The sum of the surplus receipts (410,213.58 francs) and of the 1928 balance (247,077.09 francs) being 657,290.67 francs, the Committee of Directors, according to the rule to which I had occasion to draw attention in my previous report (document, already quoted, A.20.1929.XII, page 44, Note 2), was only entitled to make use of 328,645.35 francs, that is to say, half the total. It did, however, make use of 498,080 francs (since 126,077.09 francs out of the 624,157.09 francs was duly paid into the budget by the Governing Body at its meeting on July 29th, 1929). With regard to the difference, therefore, 169,434.65 francs, the operation does not appear to be in order.

(b) The regularity of the last operation mentioned in the table also appears doubtful. The financial year 1929 closing on December 31st, 1929, it was impossible to make a change on March 14th, 1930, more than two months later. As the financial year corresponds to the civil year (Article 2 of the Financial Regulations), it ends on December 31st (the end of the civil year). It is true that for cash requirements (that is to say, for sums not yet collected or paid) the annual accounts remain open until March 31st of the following year (Article 14 of the above-quoted regulations). Alterations in the budget, however, are not cash operations and should not be made during this supplementary period.

To be fair, however, I should add that adjustments of accounts after the closing of the financial year are sometimes permitted by the national administrations and, as in the case of the preceding financial years, I do not consider the operation in question to have been a real mistake.

Since, however, the practice is becoming regular in that it recurs each year, and since, moreover the finances of the Institute are too simple to make it absolutely necessary, I would recommend that the practice should, in future, be avoided.

(c) Transfers were once again fairly numerous and, together with the supplementary appropriations, modified the original appearance of the budget. I must therefore recall the urgent recommendations I have made on this point in past years (see documents A.28.1928.XII, page 55, and A.20.1929.XII, page 44), drawing attention to the fact that a budget is drawn up to be observed and should not be regarded as a provisional document prepared for merely formal

¹ The figures in this third column represent the totals of the operations mentioned in detail in Table 4 attached to the present report.

² This total exactly corresponds to the sum of the surplus receipts used to supplement the budget (410,213.58 francs) and of the amount taken from the balance for 1928 (213,943.51 francs).

reasons to meet a need of the moment, in obedience to some rule and liable to any subsequent alteration at the will of the administrators. Nor is my recommendation invalidated by the argument — *already examined in my previous reports* — that the smallness of the Institute's financial resources sometimes necessitates the immediate use of fresh receipts. However strong the arguments may be in any particular case, *order* is the sole rule by which the administrators should be guided. Otherwise it is impossible for them to follow the management of the Institute they administer and they may be faced with disagreeable surprises (among others, excessive expenditure) which they could have avoided if they had been less inclined to authorise transfers or supplementary appropriations asked for during the financial year. Respect for the budget is a fundamental law and so important that its strict enforcement constitutes the chief merit and one of the strongest safeguards of a good administrator.

I shall revert to this question when examining the separate items in the budget and shall have remarks to make concerning each particular case.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Institute for the financial year under consideration (see Table 5) amounted to 3,538,140.33 francs. If we deduct from this amount the expenditure on special contributions (70,503.60 francs), to which I shall refer separately, we get a total expenditure of 3,467,636.73 francs charged to the general budget of the Institute.

This figure exceeds the figure in the original budget (2,896,000 francs) by 571,636.73 francs. It therefore represents an increase of expenditure made possible by transfers and the granting of supplementary appropriations. When we examine the different items we shall show how this expenditure is divided.

On the other hand, if we compare this figure with that of the final budget (original budget plus transfers and supplementary credits), which (again excluding the special contributions which are always a complicated factor and a source of confusion) amounted to 3,520,157.09 francs, we note a saving of 52,520.36 francs.

Finally, if we compare the total expenditure in question with the total of actual receipts for the financial year (again excluding special contributions), which, as already stated, amounts to 3,306,213.58 francs, *there is a deficit of 161,423.15 francs.*

This deficit is the real result of the financial year and it could only be met with the help of the small balance from the first financial year (1925), which only lasted three months but in respect of which the French Government granted its contribution as for the half year. This balance, which at the end of 1928 amounted to 247,077.09 francs, was therefore reduced by the end of 1929 to 85,653.94 francs, that is to say, a figure about 100,000 francs below the figure which represents the monthly cost of the staff alone. Nevertheless, until a working capital fund has been created, this sum is the Institute's only reserve.

To be quite accurate, we should add to this figure an unused sum of 46.50 francs, derived from the special contributions for popular arts. This sum, which is so small that there was no need to consider whether it should or should not be refunded to the Czechoslovak Committee which had given the donation, was added to the balance in question. The latter, therefore, amounts in exact figures to 85,700.44 francs.¹

OBSERVATIONS ON EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER I. — STAFF.

The appropriation under this chapter, which was originally fixed at 1,976,000 francs, was raised during the year to 2,216,880 francs, an increase of 12.1 per cent. Table 4 shows the details of the various changes, and it will be noted that all the items in the chapter have been increased except that which concerns the French delegate (35,000 francs), which remains unchanged, and the item concerning translators and stenographers, whose appropriation was subject to two reductions amounting altogether to 139,980 francs.

Expenditure on staff (shown in detail in Table 5) amounted to 2,197,734.66 francs, thus absorbing more than 66 per cent of actual receipts (3,306,213.58 francs).

The general impression obtained from a preliminary comparison of the two totals, that is, the final appropriation of 2,216,880 francs and the actual expenditure of 2,197,734.66 francs, is that this credit was fixed too high. The saving effected was 19,145.34 francs, representing more

¹ Table 6 shows a balance of 263,749.90 francs, but that includes the balance of the special accounts amounting to 178,095.96 francs, less the 46.50 francs referred to in the text = 178,049.46 francs. This last figure, as was explained in detail above, cannot be regarded as funds of the Institute.

The cash result of the financial year, therefore, is represented by the balance of 85,700.44 francs. Purely by way of explanation, I show below the elaborate process of accountancy which led from the savings in the budget to this cash result.

The transition from these savings in the budget (52,520.36 francs) to the total real saving (that is to say, the real

than 36 per cent (that is to say, more than one-third) of the general saving on the whole budget (a saving which, excluding as usual the special accounts, amounted, as I said, to 52,520.36 francs). This impression is due to the fact that the appropriation for one of the items in the chapter (Item G: "Various Allowances") appears excessive, for in spite of the many allowances paid to the staff out of this appropriation and the refund to the French officials, out of the same credit, of the taxes paid on their salaries, this item alone leaves a margin of 15,156.17 francs. Again, another item (Item E: "Translators and Stenographers") left, as I have pointed out, a sufficient margin to be drawn upon to furnish 139,980 francs in favour of other items.

It is my duty to point out that, to amass reserves under certain items in a chapter with a view to their subsequent transfer to other items in the same chapter, is a financial expedient as familiar as it stands condemned; and this condemnation is all the stronger in the case of chapters like the staff chapter, for which administrators should have a minimum of liberty and thus a minimum of possible funds.

This theoretical and general remark, which I have already made in previous reports (see document A.28.1928.XII, last line on page 55), applies in practice to the Institute's budget, because, owing to the generous appropriation for Item G in question (Various allowances), it has been found possible to grant to various employees a number of allowances which have served to create appreciable inequalities of pay.

It is no part of my duty as Auditor to express an opinion upon these inequalities, which I only mention. It is, however, my duty to point out that, in the absence of fixed statutes or staff regulations, such inequalities can be created on a mere proposal from the Director (approved by the Committee of Directors), while the reasons for such a proposal are beyond control. We are thus faced with expenditure coming under no established rule.

I must also point out that I have on several occasions (see my previous reports, documents A.28.1928.XII, first lines on page 56, and A.20.1929.XII, page 46) demanded in the interests of regularity of expenditure (the only question within my purview as Auditor) the establishment of definite regulations, subject to no modification during the year, for each category of the staff. My request was granted, and definite regulations on the lines I had contemplated were incorporated in the budget for 1930. Nevertheless, this measure will be ineffective unless these regulations are strictly observed both as regards the number of officials and the distribution of their duties and if allowances are granted simply to increase salaries which were purposely determined in a different way when the establishment was fixed. This is simply returning in another form to the previous state of affairs, and perpetuates those inequalities in order to remove which I had requested, and hoped to have secured, the measure in question.

At the time when I audited the accounts of the first financial year, and on several occasions since, I requested that, together with an organic statute, staff regulations should be drawn up (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 37, and document A.28.1928.XII, first lines of page 56), settling the question on uniform, precise and general lines. Even the words I used expressed, and still express, my wish to see these inequalities in salary and the casuistry which consists of making a special case of nearly every official replaced by ordered uniformity. *As auditor, it is not for me to pass judgment upon the procedure employed, the reasons for which have seemed, and still seem, to me somewhat doubtful, and it is also outside my competence in this matter to institute an enquiry into the question.* Obviously, these doubts will persist until regulations have clearly determined the mode and the conditions of admission and promotion, the exceptional cases which authorise the granting of allowances, the rules relating to the salaries, allowances and various payments, journeys, etc., of the staff.

I may therefore be allowed once again to urge the necessity of these two measures, viz., the establishment of an organic statute providing for no exceptional cases and the framing of staff regulations. Having said this, I think I should recall *two other remarks I made in my unprinted report on the first three months of the Institute's work*, that is to say, October to December 1925. One of these remarks concerns the annual payment of 35,000 francs granted to the French delegate attached to the Institute, which seemed to me to be open to question, and the other relates to the existence of "occasional collaborators" in receipt of an annual salary and regularly paid in twelve monthly instalments, without regard for whether their actual services were subject to interruption.

cash balance of 85,653.94 francs) mentioned above was made as follows: in order to bring up the initial budget appropriation of 2,896,000 francs to the final sum of 3,520,157.09 francs, the difference, viz., 3,520,157.09 francs minus 2,896,000 francs = 624,157.09 francs had to be taken from the cash assets.

The cash assets were as follows:

	Francs
Difference between actual receipts and estimates	410,213.58
Balance of the financial year 1928	247,077.09
	<hr/>
	657,290.67

If we subtract from these cash assets the above-mentioned sum (624,157.09 francs) used to supplement the budget, we get as a result 657,290.67 francs minus 624,157.09 francs = 33,133.58 francs, and this last figure represents the cash sum remaining over from the available funds after the supplementary appropriations taken therefrom have been used to augment the budget.

If we add to this the savings in the budget mentioned in the text (52,520.36 francs), we get for the end of the financial year a total actual saving of 33,133.58 francs plus 52,520.36 francs = 85,653.94 francs.

Seeing that the French delegate's allowance has been maintained and that the occasional collaborators in question have been retained under the name of "experts"—only very few, it is true, and with smaller salaries—I am compelled to repeat these two observations.

I must also draw attention to the fact that family allowances are granted on the mere word of the persons concerned. Although these persons are above suspicion and entirely trustworthy, they might be asked to produce certificates from the Registrar, in order to complete the files.

Finally, before concluding the chapter on staff, I must refer to one unpleasant question *which I have already communicated to the higher authorities in my letter of October 23rd, 1929*, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. This question concerns the payment made to a high official who, as far as I can learn, has rendered no services to the Institute for a number of months. If this is true—and until the contrary is proved I am bound to believe it is so—the payment of salary for the period in question would be without any legal justification, since salaries are indissolubly bound up with the rendering of some service. According to letters with which I have been furnished, I gathered that the legal situation of the official during the period in question was under discussion, that is to say, it could not be clearly determined whether he was absent from the office at his own desire or by the Director's wish. Since in the former case the natural consequence should be to suppress the salary, and since in the latter case it ought to be determined how far the Director is responsible, I am unable to pass this expenditure.

CHAPTER II. — UPKEEP AND MAINTENANCE.

The appropriation for this chapter, which was at first fixed at 197,000 francs, was raised during the year to 238,220 francs (see Table 4) by an increase of 38,500 francs under Item A "Upkeep of buildings and furniture", and of 2,720 francs under Item C "Insurance". Item B, "Heating and lighting", is therefore the only item in the chapter for which the original appropriation of 80,000 francs remained unchanged; it should, however, be remembered that this category of expenditure (that is to say, the extra expense in respect of the installation of central heating) was budgeted for in another special Chapter V, to which was placed a credit of 100,000 francs.

Expenditure under Chapter II amounted (see Table 5) to 235,499.40 francs. There was thus a small saving of 2,720.60 francs on the final appropriation.

If we now examine the expenditure on each of the three items, we find as regards the first, *Upkeep of buildings and furniture*, a total expenditure of 16,050 francs on the rent and fixtures (woodwork and painting)¹ of premises in the Rue de Mulhouse, Paris. *As I mentioned in my letter of October 23rd, 1929*, these premises were not occupied either by offices or by material belonging to the Institute. Consequently, I must regard this expenditure also as unjustified and, as in the previous case, am under the regrettable necessity of not being able to pass it.²

Among other expenditure under this item must be mentioned the sum of 55,000 francs for the purchase of a new car, *to which I also referred in the letter quoted above*. This car, a Voisin, was bought in June by the sale of the old car of the same make and the additional payment of the sum mentioned above, to make up the price. We shall deal lower down, in connection with the item to which the corresponding expenditure is charged, with the question of the upkeep and use of this car, which was allotted to the Director by a decision of the higher authorities.

A further 20,181.70 francs was spent on the purchase of furniture for the offices and 27,266.15 francs on fixtures and repairs, of which 5,484.85 francs represented locks and keys alone.

The above-mentioned expenditure, as I have said, necessitated increasing the initial appropriation of 100,000 francs by 38,500 francs. Of this, 27,500 were used to pay the balance due on the price of the motor-car. In accordance with sound principles of administration, which forbid the mortgaging of future financial years, I opposed the carrying forward of this balance to the next financial year, 1930, as it was at first proposed to do.

Item B, "Heating and lighting", calls for no remarks, except that for purposes of central heating (but not for gas and lighting) the Director's flat is included among the premises of the Institute. I have no criticism to make on this point, but I think that it would be more satisfactory for this to be approved by an express decision of the higher authorities, as was done with regard to the flat itself and the car.

With regard to Item C, "Insurance", out of the appropriation were paid the insurance against fire (3,430.55 francs), against theft (143.75 francs), against accidents to the car (5,822.10

¹ 12,375 francs for rent and 3,675 francs for fixtures.

² The rent of this apartment, which was taken for reasons outside my purview, was fixed at 16,500 francs a year, and the lease was for one year from April 1st, 1929. The lease has therefore now expired. I must mention, further, that during the last months the apartment was sub-let for 5,500 francs (financial year 1930). The total expenditure, which was thus 20,175 francs (16,050 mentioned in the text and 4,125 spent in 1930) must be reduced by this amount. The loss to the Institute was therefore 20,175 francs minus 5,500 francs = 14,675 francs.

francs) and to the chauffeur (432.90 francs), and, lastly, against accidents that might befall the staff (9,883.60 francs). This last insurance, which is the most expensive and the premium for which increases every year in proportion to increased salaries, has never yet been used. It was in order to pay this premium, which was raised during the year in consequence of decisions to increase salaries, that it became necessary to increase also the appropriation for this item (2,720 francs).

CHAPTER III. — WORKING EXPENSES.

The appropriation of 580,000 francs originally fixed for this chapter was largely increased during the financial year (by 248,900 francs = about 43 per cent) and finally reached the figure of 828,900 francs. This chapter further includes all the funds of the special contributions, which I shall, of course, examine separately.

Table 4 shows that during the year supplementary credits were voted for six out of the eight items in the chapter. The only two exceptions were Item A, "Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors", which was reduced by 5,200 francs, and Item G, "Museums Office", which was reduced by 6,000 francs; it was possible to use the small unexpended balance of these two items to make up the deficit under other items. The biggest increases were under Item F, "Publications, etc.", the appropriation for which was doubled (that is to say, raised from 100,000 francs to 200,000 francs), and under Item C bis, "Meetings of Experts", for which the appropriation was increased on three occasions by a total sum of 88,100 francs.

The expenditure charged to this chapter amounted in all (excluding, of course, expenditure belonging to the special accounts) to 811,886.30 francs; the saving effected on the final appropriation was therefore 17,013.70 francs, resulting mainly from Item F, "Publications, etc.", which left a balance of 6,344.30 francs, and largely also from Items G, "Museums Office", and A, "Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors", which, in spite of the sums taken from them in favour of other items, left balances respectively of 3,744.55 francs and 3,312.55 francs (see Table 5).

Item A, "*Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors*", calls for no particular remark, and I therefore pass on at once to the examination of the expenditure under Item B, "Entertainment Allowance". For this the original appropriation of 50,000 francs was found inadequate and had to be increased during the year by 5,000 francs.

I need not add that, in the case of this special item, which is of so delicate a nature, my aversion to supplementary appropriations is still greater. *I stated this explicitly in due season (see my report on the financial year 1927 in document A.28.1928.XII, last lines of page 55)*, and I have not changed my opinion. I should, however, mention that in the financial year 1929, with which we are here concerned, the initial appropriation for this chapter was subject to a smaller increase than in previous years, while the expenses under this heading were also lowest in this year (54,995.45 francs).¹

The expenditure under this item is vouched for, as regards teas and meals, by the host's bill or, in most cases, when the reception was not at the Director's house, by the restaurant bill. When, on the other hand, the invitation is to the Director's house, repayment is made by a lump sum, which varies according to the size of the gathering from 60 or 70 to 90 francs per guest; the vouchers are, in all these cases, in accordance with *the demands made in my unprinted report for the financial period 1925*. They are *not* in conformity with those rules in the case of big receptions (for which the host's bill is sometimes missing), nor as regards mention not only of the number of guests but of their status, *which information I have since expressly asked for*. Obviously, these last particulars may not be necessary to satisfy the minimum requirements in the way of vouchers, since, as the Auditor cannot examine the justification for each invitation, he must be content with documentary proof that the invitation was given or that the number of guests corresponds to the expenditure. It is, however, beyond question that in the case of expenditure of this kind a maximum, and not a minimum, amount of evidence should be required, unless we are willing to resort to the opposite system, which consists of requiring no kind of voucher at all.

It would seem, too, that no heed has been given to a request which I made, first in a general way *in the report on the three months of 1925, and which I then submitted officially in a letter of November 12th, 1926, to the Director (see document A.35.1927.XII, last paragraph, page 39) and again expressed in my reports on the financial periods of 1926 and 1927 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 36, and document A.28.1928.XII, page 56)*. This request was for some form of registration and supervision in regard to the distribution of the gradual accumulations of various stocks—tea, cigarettes, etc.—for receptions.

Having said this, I should like to allude to the situation resulting from the absence of any special regulations restricting the freedom of the Director's department in this matter, I refer to a certain disproportion—insignificant perhaps in the first years, but which seems to be growing—between the number of guests proper and the number of Institute officials invited to be present at teas and meals; this latter number sometimes seems relatively large. The absence of any rules on this matter, and consequently the fact that the Director enjoys absolute freedom, might make this observation seem to be outside my competence, which is limited to supervising the observance

¹ In this comparison no notice has, of course, been taken of the financial period of 1925, which, as it was of only three months' duration, cannot be compared with the following periods, which lasted twelve months.

of the rules. But since rules of this kind are fixed at the League of Nations, I think the observation is not without purpose. It would also be expedient to lay down a similar rule to that in force at the League, which requires that the sum to be refunded shall be reduced by a percentage representing the expenses of the host and members of his family.

Entertainment expenditure further includes the purchase of articles for the Director's house required for the receptions given there, but which obviously become inseparable in actual use from the ordinary articles of the household contained in the regular inventory, and also expenditure on service. This expenditure is fairly high and adds to the total cost of receptions and thereby increases the cost per head of receptions given at the Director's house. Neither of these categories of expenditure seems to be irregular, since, if the higher authorities acknowledge the Director's right to receive in his own house, they must obviously grant him the means of doing so in a manner compatible with his position. Moreover, this right is granted to the directors of other League of Nations organisations and is in itself unchallengeable. I mention the matter, however, in order to show the higher authorities how the funds of the item in question are used and because, not having as Auditor the right to express my opinion on the value of this system, from the point of view of economy it seems to me desirable to put the higher authorities who have this right in a position to exercise it.

Item C, relating to *travelling expenses, removals, etc.*, includes the travelling expenses of officials of the Institute, cost of taxis in Paris when on duty, and finally the cost of the upkeep and use of the Director's car. The appropriation for this item, which was first fixed at 100,000 francs, was on two occasions during the year increased by a total of 40,000 francs. Expenditure amounted to 137,986.95 francs.

With regard to this increased appropriation, *I have already mentioned the importance of this matter, which is very apt to become a source of extravagance, being regulated by a strict budget not lending itself easily to repeated increases. I mentioned it in my report for the financial year 1927* after I had noted the increased appropriations in the second financial year, which made it plain to me that what had happened during the first year (1926), and what could reasonably be attributed to the needs of the early days, was in spite of all tending to become the rule (*see document A.28.1928.XII, last line, page 55*). I think, therefore, that I should utter the same warning here, although, strictly speaking, it is not within my power to express an opinion on the matter.

On the other hand, it is certainly my duty to recommend that the expenditure in question should be accompanied by all the necessary vouchers and *to recall the observations I expressed in my first (unprinted) report on the three months of 1925*, when I pointed out that the mere statements of the persons concerned were not sufficient, and referred to the necessary documents and particulars, among others, the sleeping-car tickets and mention of the purpose of taxi rides in Paris. I cannot say that this recommendation, especially as regards expenditure on sleepers, has always been followed, nor do I think that notice has been taken of *the recommendation I have several times made concerning the exercise of some control over supplies and over the consumption of petrol, oil and spare parts for the car (see letter of November 12th, 1926, to the Director of the Institute in document A.35.1927.XII, page 39; my report on the financial year 1926 on page 37 of the same document; my report on the financial year 1927 on page 56 of document A.28.1928.XII; and my letter of October 23rd, 1929, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations)*.

Furthermore, this expenditure, which is closely connected with staff expenditure, ought also (*as I clearly stated in my previous reports*) to be fixed by the Staff Regulations—the establishment of which I requested, with express reference to this expenditure, *in my report on the financial year 1926 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 37)*. *In a special note in the said report (Note 2 on page 37)*, I pointed out that in certain cases a fixed sum, in others a daily allowance, and in others a reimbursement corresponding to the amount of the expenses incurred, had been allowed. I added—quite objectively—that although the particular method followed might be well justified in each case and might even have decided advantages from the point of view of economy, it was scarcely compatible with sound administration. I concluded by saying that it rested with the responsible authorities to establish a system which was at once most economical and best adapted to the majority of cases.

As the situation has not changed (except in the cases of fixed payments, which have not recurred), I maintain that recommendation.

Among expenditure in respect of *journeys undertaken during the financial year 1929*, I may mention the following:

The journey by a Chief of Section to the Netherlands East Indies on the occasion of the Pan-Pacific Congress (cost 21,382 francs);

Several journeys by the Director to Geneva, involving long stays (including a stay of 69 days between June and September at a cost of 20,290.90 francs);

Two journeys by the Director to Berlin in January and April for a total stay of eighteen days (nine days each, costing 8,796.60 francs);

Two journeys to Brussels and Madrid by a professor of the Sorbonne, an expert attached to the Institute and therefore not included among the Institute's officials and not doing continuous service. On these occasions the professor went to represent the Institute at the League of Nations Union; it is fair to add that he only claimed a very small sum for the expenses of these two journeys (1,171 francs altogether);

A journey to Geneva by the Secretary of the Institute to attend the Seventh Festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music. This cost 2,144.20 francs;

The refund of the difference between the price of a ticket booked but not used and the sum refunded by the railway company for the journey of an official to Rome which was subsequently cancelled (86.95 francs);

The refund of a registration fee for a Congress of Librarians at Rome, as the official chosen was not sent (142.25 francs);

A subsistence allowance of 200 francs for the Director's chauffeur during his stay in Geneva (July to September).

According to the vouchers furnished, no official journey by car seems to have been made during the year. The Director, however, informed me that he had used the car to go to Geneva and back, but as he departed from the normal route for reasons of his own, he did not claim any expenses in connection with these journeys (petrol, oil, etc.), but only the price of the two journeys by rail.

The cost of the upkeep, use and repair of the car amounted in 1929 to 23,055.45 francs,¹ to which must be added 9,600 francs for the chauffeur's wages, about 1,000 francs for his uniform, plus 5,822.10 francs for the car's insurance, 432.90 francs for the chauffeur's insurance and a fine of 369.45 francs for fast driving, that is, a total of about 40,300 francs. From this must be deducted 4,201 francs paid as compensation by the Accident Insurance Company, with the result that during the financial year 1929 the upkeep, repair and use of the Director's car (excluding the purchase price of the new car) cost a little over 36,000 francs. As I observed in my first unprinted report on the three months of the financial year 1925 and in my report for 1927 (see document A.28.1928.XII, page 56), I cannot help thinking that these items of expenditure should not be grouped with the travelling expenses of officials and that it would be very desirable, for the sake of clearness in the accounts, that they should appear separately under a special heading.

The cost of *taxi-cabs* in Paris and Geneva amounted to 5,948.70 francs, of which more than 71 per cent (4,230.35 francs) was in respect of the fairly numerous journeys by taxi made each month by the Secretary of the Institute. In accordance with my request, the expenditure incurred is always confirmed by a written statement mentioning the object of the journey, with which I must be content, since I cannot examine the substance of the matter or form any opinion thereon.

* * *

The expenditure on *experts' meetings* calls for no comment, so I will pass straight on to the examination of Item D, "Office expenses." These amounted to 162,521.85 francs, large purchases of paper (87,904.80 francs) and stamps (27,225 francs) and telegraph and telephone charges (25,979.20 francs). Against the latter must be set receipts of 3,712.45 francs (included among miscellaneous receipts) resulting from the voluntary payment by officials for private conversations). We may note the example set in this matter by the Director, who every month pays several hundreds of francs under this heading.

Practical control over these last two categories of expenditure would seem to be adequate, particularly if we consider that in the case of the third it is necessarily a delicate matter and demands a certain latitude. On the other hand, with regard to the purchases of paper, I must point out that no effect has been given to a recommendation I long ago put forward (see my report on the financial year 1926 in document A.35.1927.XII, page 37), when I asked for the establishment of a proper *supply office* to be put in charge of a subordinate official. The supervision over the paper supply, although it does to some extent exist, does not therefore yet furnish all the guarantees desirable.

Among office expenses which deserve mention are the following:

An expenditure of 814.10 francs in respect of fees paid to a Government architect for drawing up a general plan of part of the Palais Royal (Galerie d'Orléans) and the printing of 50 stereotyped proofs of that plan, as well as stereotypes of the Montpensier wing of the Palais, together with the colouring showing the premises occupied by the Institute. This expenditure was incurred with a view to a propaganda campaign in favour of the use of those parts of the Palais (which, it may be mentioned, had not at that time been put at the Institute's disposal nor in any way guaranteed to it) "with a view to establishing in the future a kind of Gallery of Nations".

Miscellaneous expenses in respect of relatively very costly advertisements (1,777 francs) in the newspapers for two or three shorthand-typists' posts (French or Franco-English) and two stenographers' posts.

I have no observations to make on Item E, "Library", except that the very modest appropriation for this item (23,000 francs, including 3,000 francs added during the year) is drawn upon to pay for books and publications bought direct by the individual services of the Institute. These purchases of books ought not to be charged to the library or, if they are, the books bought

	Francs
¹ Repairs	9,883.95
Accessories	1,073.20
Petrol and oil	12,098.30
	<hr/>
Total	23,055.45

should be entered in the library catalogue and lent to any officials whom they interest. The practice in question, which in my opinion is a mistaken one, has so far only very rarely been resorted to and has cost very little, but I mention it in order that it may immediately be stopped.

As regards Item F, "*Publications, etc.*", the credit was doubled during the financial year (that is, raised from 100,000 francs to 200,000 francs). Expenditure under this item was 193,665.70 francs, which represents a saving of 6,344.30 francs.

I have already dealt with this question in detail in my letter of October 23rd to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. In order to make the position clearer, I will here summarise the results of the financial year and indicate the stage reached by questions which have not yet been settled.

The following table shows the expenditure on each of the Institute's publications and the figure fixed for this expenditure in the estimates:

	Estimated amount	Amount spent	Plus	Difference Minus
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i> (12 numbers) . . .	85,000.—	89,156.60 ¹	4,156.60	—
<i>Mouseion</i> (3 numbers)	30,000.—	31,080.60 ²	1,080.60	—
List of Notable Works	3,075.—	3,075.—	—	—
Volume on "Scientific Property"	8,800.—	8,800.—	—	—
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe.	15,000.—	14,815.15 ³	—	184.85
List of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations	18,900.—	21,120.— ⁴	2,220.—	—
"Les Musées de France"	10,000.—	10,914.— ⁵	914.—	—
Propaganda Pamphlet for the Institute.	9,225.—	5,742.—	5,469.35	—
Various (propaganda pamphlets, list of publications, prospectus for reviews, etc.)		8,952.35		
Total	180,000.—	193,655.70	13,840.55 184.85	184.85
			13,655.70	

The additional expenditure of 13,655.70 francs resulting from the above table was met by transferring 20,000 francs to the item in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee of Directors in December 1929. There is therefore a balance of 6,344.30 francs, which I have already mentioned above.

The following table shows the financial result of each of these publications arrived at by a comparison between the expenditure given above and the receipts obtained for each.

Publication	Expenditure as shown in the preceding table	Receipts	Outstanding claims
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i>	89,156.60	11,978.— ⁶	9,952.— ⁷
<i>Mouseion</i>	31,080.60	1,146.— ⁸	8,778.— ⁹
List of Notable Works	3,075.—	504.—	60.— ¹⁰
Volume on "Scientific Property"	8,800.—	121.—	27.— ¹⁰
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe	14,815.15	1,209.—	2,500.— ¹⁰
List of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations	21,120.—	4,700.—	2,300.— ¹⁰
"Les Musées de France"	10,914.—	1,010.— ¹¹	262.— ¹²
Propaganda Pamphlet for the Institute.	5,742.—	— ¹³	— ¹³
Various	8,952.35	— ¹³	— ¹³
Total	193,655.70	20,668.—	23,879.—¹⁴

¹ 3,150 francs in payment for articles, 2,268.80 francs for commissions to publicity agents, 83,737.80 francs for printing.

² 29,240.60 francs for printing and 1,840 francs for commissions to publicity agents (no articles were paid for).

³ 5,996 francs for the German edition, 4,584.15 for the English edition, 4,235 francs for the French edition.

⁴ 6,500 francs for each of the three editions (German, English, French), plus 1,620 francs for a reprint of the English edition, for which there was the largest demand.

⁵ The above expenditure would have been appreciably less (a difference of about 2,000 francs) if the text, which had already been prepared for more than a year, had been sent to the French museums for revision in the form of a typed copy of the manuscript instead of in the form of printer's proofs. It should also be added that 300 francs represent commissions to publicity agents.

⁶ 7,830 francs from subscriptions, 238 from sale of copies, 3,870 from advertisements.

⁷ 5,427 francs for subscriptions, 4,525 for advertisements.

⁸ 931 francs from subscriptions, 215 from sales.

⁹ 1,858 francs for subscriptions, 6,902 for advertisements.

¹⁰ For copies sent abroad.

¹¹ 500 francs from advertisements.

¹² 250 francs for advertisements and 12 francs for a copy sent abroad.

¹³ Publications distributed free.

¹⁴ The figures in this column represent sums owing for publications actually sold or for advertisements. There

We must add to the receipts shown in the preceding table (20,668 francs) the sum of 2,961.07 francs paid for publications printed during the preceding years and 1,015 francs paid during the financial year 1929 for subscriptions pertaining to the year 1930.¹ Thus we obtain for publications total receipts amounting to 24,664.07 francs.

By way of a general observation, I strongly recommend control over authors' corrections, which sometimes seem to me a very heavy item and might probably be reduced. *I may add that I already drew the attention of the higher authorities to this matter in my letter of October 23rd, 1929, to which I have several times referred.*

Lastly, I would recall a matter I raised in that letter, and that is the appropriation of the receipts from the Institute's publications. It still remains to be decided whether, for the sake of greater clearness in the accounts (which in this case would also have the advantage of immediately showing the financial results of this branch of the Institute's work without its being necessary to separate them from the general account), it would not be better to authorise in the case of the reviews, and perhaps also in the case of the other publications, the practice adopted for the *Educational Cinematograph Review*, that is the creation of one or more special accounts like those referred to above in regard to special contributions. As I explained my ideas on this matter in detail in the above-mentioned letter, I need only refer here to that letter, pointing out that the question has not yet been settled and that general principles are involved which it would be desirable to establish.

In regard to Item G, "*Organisations and various work*", it should be mentioned in the first place that in spite of the reduction of the original credit from 20,000 francs to 14,000 francs, the Museums Office account (the only institution budgeted for) shows a saving of 3,744.55 francs.

The comparatively small expenditure on this item (10,255.45 francs) was almost entirely caused (7,566.45 francs) by the meeting of the Museums Office Bureau in Paris, the remainder (2,689 francs) being spent on the transport of engravings to the exhibitions in London and at Rouen.²

This item has been further supplemented by all the special accounts arising out of contributions for special purposes. These accounts include the following (see Tables 4 and 5):

(a) *The Publication of Latin-American Classics.* The corresponding credit of 117,790 francs³ (30,874.70 francs being obtained from the preceding year) was hardly touched, the small sum of 655.25 francs being spent on a certain amount of unimportant printing and copying. There was therefore left over the sum of 117,135.45 francs, which has been entered in the account for the financial year 1930 for the same purpose.

(b) An enquiry into the organisation of international university interchanges and the measures taken in all the countries in Europe to promote these interchanges (*American enquiry*). The credit of 103,570.36 francs⁴, (992.11 francs being obtained from the preceding year) was only used to the amount of 43,255.85 francs; 60,314.51 francs therefore remains available for the financial year 1930, as stated above.

The heaviest expenditure on this account (33,541.85 francs) relates to the printing and binding of a pamphlet on university interchanges; the remainder was spent on two journeys (one to Germany and the other to England) by the official in charge of the service and on other miscellaneous office expenses. Among the latter, my attention was struck by certain extraordinary payments to employees for which the vouchers were in my opinion insufficient. I have written a special letter on this matter to the head of the Administrative Services of the Institute.

(c) The publication of the Minutes of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928 and the organisation of the Permanent Committee of Popular Arts. The corresponding credit of 26,639 francs⁵ was exhausted except for 46.50 francs. This balance, as I said before, was not paid into the accounts of the following financial year (1930). It was thought that the purpose of the account had been fulfilled and that the sum in question was included in the general surplus of the Institute budget. The sum was so small that it was thought unnecessary to consider whether it should or should not be returned to the Committee making the grant.

Expenditure under this account amounted to 24,228.55 francs, representing meetings of the Bureau of the International Committee on Popular Arts, 2,083.95 francs for a journey to Barcelona undertaken for the same purpose by the official in charge of the service, and 280 francs for printing the recommendations and resolutions of the Prague Congress.

(d) The publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress on Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928. The whole of the corresponding credit of

are, however, further claims in respect of all these publications stocked by firms of which some have not communicated the number of publications sold. Accordingly, the figures in question do not represent the real total of monies owing to the Institute.

It should be added that most of the debts mentioned in the column were collected in the course of the first months of 1930.

¹ In 1928 no sums were collected in respect of subscriptions to 1929 publications.

² Exhibitions organised in accordance with a decision adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on a proposal by the French representative on December 6th, 1926.

³ Derived from special payments made by the Republics of Brazil (1929) and Chile (1928).

⁴ Derived from grants by the American Council on Education and paid into the account of the Institute through the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

⁵ Made up of a grant by the Czechoslovak Committee of the International Congress of Popular Arts.

599.50 francs¹ was paid into the financial year 1930, as no expenditure was incurred during 1929.

With regard to the anomalous character and the disadvantages of these special accounts, or rather of the fact that these accounts, though special, are incorporated in the budget and in the Institute's funds (which, in consequence of this confusion wrongly receive the interest on these contributions, the latter being mixed with the Institute's general funds in the bank deposits), I refer to what I have already said on this matter, which resolves itself into the following alternatives: either these contributions should not constitute special accounts or else the special accounts should be extracted from the budget and kept separately.

CHAPTER IV. — UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

The credit under this chapter (43,000 francs) was, as usual, almost completely exhausted, the balance left over being, as Table 5 will show, only 608.14 francs.

This would be a matter of little importance in another chapter serving a definite purpose but it is very important indeed in the case of this chapter, which should, in theory, remain untouched except in exceptional circumstances, as its name implies. The situation is, of course, explained by the fact that the account largely served (32,022.91 francs)—as I have already had reason to deplore (*see my report on the financial year 1927 in document A.28.1928 XII, page 55*)—to furnish transfers to other chapters for which the estimates had been exceeded. In other words, this chapter appears to be another of those funds—and the chief of them—which serve the Institute as a kind of mobile force which can be moved about from place to place as the need arises. This would be a perfectly proper procedure if it were interpreted strictly, that is to say, if the use of these funds were limited to necessities suddenly arising in consequence of fresh circumstances, perfectly fortuitous, and impossible to anticipate at the time when the budget was drawn up. It is, however, open to criticism when interpreted more widely, and when the chapter is regarded as a kind of general utility fund to make good shortages arising during the financial year among the other normal credits owing to false estimates or excessive expenditure.

Since the exhaustion of the funds in this chapter has so far been a regular phenomenon in the successive budgets, I think it my duty to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

This chapter supports one other charge, which, as I have already pointed out, does not seem to correspond to its purpose; I refer to the repayment of the travelling expenses of employees appointed to the Institute and of the repatriation costs of employees leaving the Institute. In the year under consideration, these amount to 10,368.95 francs.

I dealt with this question at length during the financial year 1926 (see document A.35.1927.XII, page 39). In the report for that year, I observed that the appointment of staff, or the repatriation of employees who, for personal or other reasons, relinquish their positions, could not be regarded as unforeseen circumstances. I added that, on the contrary, these expenses were not in the least fortuitous, that they should be regarded as practically essential, and that they should, in my opinion, be provided for in the budget (as they are in the budgets of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague). I ended by stating that they should form a separate item of Chapter I, "Staff" or of Chapter III, "Working Expenses", with a special credit. The Institute could, in the future, easily calculate the approximate amount of this credit from the results of the preceding years, in the same way as the larger organisations to which I have just referred.

This observation, which affects the good administration of the budget, is also, strictly speaking, outside my competence, but I am impelled to make it once again, since it is in the discharge of my duties as Auditor that I have had occasion, when auditing the accounts, to note the disadvantages of the present system.

CHAPTER V. — ADDITIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

This chapter was specially created in the financial year 1928 for the expenses of installing central heating. For the financial year 1929 it received an appropriation of 100,000 francs, of which 3,310.45 francs were saved. This heavy expenditure, amounting in 1928 to 104,881.85 francs, and in 1929 to 96,206.04 francs, and for which the budget for 1930 is continuing to provide 69,000 francs, of which about 50,000 francs will certainly be used (an approximate total of 251,000 francs), compels me to allude to the enhanced value it confers upon the premises, a value which will remain permanently attached to those premises. It might perhaps be considered whether it would not be just to propose that the owners of the premises should share in these heavy expenses.

CHAPTER VI. — SUMS STILL TO BE PAID IN RESPECT OF PAST FINANCIAL YEARS.

The origin of this chapter, which is indicated in my previous report for the financial year 1928 (*see document A.20.1929, XII, page 45*) and in my letter of October 23rd, 1929, already quoted, is as

¹ Consisting of subscriptions from private persons.

follows: at the end of the financial year 1928, a payment of 106,000 francs was left outstanding for various work, such as carpentering, building, plumbing, roofing, electricity, painting, etc., done to the premises of the Institute, and which it had not been possible to pay for during 1928 because the work had not then been passed by the French Government's architect. This special chapter was subsequently granted a supplementary appropriation of 19,180 francs to pay other bills in connection with painting work done during the preceding financial years, but payment for which had been postponed for the same reason.

In the course of examining the accounts, I found that it will probably be necessary to add to the 1930 budget a similar chapter, since at the end of 1929 there were still various bills and fees to be paid for work done in that financial year or in the preceding years. These sums, which the Institute still owes amount in all to 11,936.51 francs of which 2,027.66 francs are chargeable to the chapter "Upkeep and maintenance" (upkeep of buildings and furniture), 3,310.45 francs to the chapter "Additional office expenses" (heating), and the remaining 6,598.40 francs to the chapter "Sums still to be paid in respect of past financial years" and due to the heirs of the above-mentioned architect, who has since died.

* * *

Inventory (see Table 7). — I would add to the information I gave at the end of my previous report (see document A.20.1929.XII, page 46) that the value of the Institute's furniture, as the result of new purchases made during 1929, amounted to 85,711.75 francs, or, since the creation of the Institute, a total purchase value of 940,279.55 francs¹, which, according to the rule in force for the League of Nations, is reduced in the inventory (a reduction of 20 per cent per annum) to 581,310.08 francs. The inventory for the *library* shows a total value in round figures of 100,000 francs.²

CONCLUSION.

I conclude from the foregoing, as in former years, that, except for a few unimportant shortcomings which do not affect the general impression, the administration of the Institute, in so far as it comes within my purview as Auditor, gives no cause for criticism and even deserves praise in some directions. The accounts are kept excellently, and the administrative services have always revealed foresight both as regards the conservation of funds entrusted to them and on which they have ably managed to obtain the high rate of interest mentioned above, and as regards the administration of the budget, difficulties in which the Chief of the Administrative Services and the Accountant have never failed to point out to the Directors' Department in due time and on the occasion of each expenditure. Accordingly I think that, from the purely executive point of view, the administration and accountancy have always been both correct and prudent. It is outside my competence to express an opinion on the general management of the Institute. In order, however, that this management may be improved, it is in any case desirable to adopt the simple changes which I have recommended in my previous reports, changes which I have continued to urge, and must again urge to-day.³

¹ Of this, 23,232.35 francs is in respect of the Director's flat (the purchase of articles making part, as I said above, of his entertainment expenses).

	Total No.	Paid for	Exchanged	Free	Value Francs
Newspapers	75	5	10	60	—
Reviews	505	6	60	439	40,000
Books	2,795	—	—	—	60,000

No value is given to newspapers which are not kept in whole-year series, but are cut up each day and the uninteresting part thrown away. The library has also 137 document boxes, containing loose sheets, booklets, pamphlets, etc., of no market value.

² See my last report on the financial year 1928 in document A.20.1929.XII, page 46.

Table 1.

POSITION AS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1929.

		Francs
Balance as on December 31st, 1928		285,795.22
<i>Actual Receipts in 1929:</i>		
1.	For the financial period 1928	284,460.28
2.	" " " 1929	3,187,787.02
Total		3,472,247.30
<i>Actual expenditure in 1929:</i>		
1.	For the financial period 1928	291,311.60
2.	" " " 1929	3,299,278.95
Total		3,758,042.52
Balance as on December 31st, 1929		167,431.97

Table 2.

BUDGET FOR 1929.

<i>Receipts:</i>		Francs
Grants:	Austria	5,000
	Czechoslovakia	73,000
	Equador	2,000
	France	2,500,000
	Hungary	20,000
	Italy	142,000
	Monaco	2,000
	Poland	100,000
	Portugal	15,000
	Switzerland	24,000
	Interest on sums deposited at the Bank	6,000
	Miscellaneous receipts	7,000
Total		2,896,000

Expenditure:

Chap. Item.		Francs
I.	A. Director	50,000
	B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Sections	294,000
	C. Assistants and Heads of Services	192,000
	D. <i>Redacteurs</i> , attachés, experts, accountant and housekeeper	450,000
	E. Translators and stenographers	475,000
	F. House staff	148,000
	G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.)	200,000
	H. Allowances for cost of living	132,000
	I. French delegate	35,000
II.	A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture	100,000
	B. Heating and lighting	80,000
	C. Insurance	17,000
III.	A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors	50,000
	B. Cost of receptions	50,000
	C. Removals (travelling expenses of members of the Institute staff)	100,000
	<i>Cbis.</i> Meetings of experts	100,000
	D. Office expenses	140,000
	E. Library	20,000
	F. Publications, etc.	100,000
	G. Various organisations and work	20,000
IV.	Unforeseen expenses	43,000
V.	Additional office expenses (heating)	100,000
Total		2,896,000

Table 3.

REVENUE FOR 1929.

I. *Government Grants:*

	Francs
Austria	5,372.00
Belgium	75,000.00
Brazil	73,868.40
Czechoslovakia	74,246.20
Egypt	63,795.85
France	2,500,000.00
Hungary	20,669.25
Italy	152,997.65
Poland	114,383.75
Portugal	15,280.70
Roumania	25,000.00
Switzerland	24,600.00
Venezuela	12,743.50
Yugoslavia	25,000.00

2. *Receipts for Special Purposes:*

International Committee on Popular Arts	26,639.00
American enquiry	102,578.25
Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda	599.50
Latin-American classics	86,916.00

3. *Miscellaneous Receipts:*

(Subscriptions to Institute publications, interest on invested capital, private telephone calls, grant by the Hochschule für Politik, etc.)	123,256.28
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Total	3,522,946.33
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Table 4.
TRANSFERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

Items	Original credits	Expenditure for special purposes	Transfers and supplementary credits					Final credits	
			March 22nd	May 31st	July 27th	July 29th	December 22nd		March 14th, 1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I.</i>									
Item A. Director	50,000		+ 22,875						72,875.00
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Section	294,000		+ 139,125				— 9,000		424,125.00
C. Assistants and Heads of Service	192,000		+ 105,300				+ 9,000		306,300.00
D. Accountants and housekeeper	450,000		+ 240,980				— 9,000		681,980.00
E. Translators and stenographers	475,000		— 59,960				— 80,020		335,020.00
F. House staff	148,000		+ 320				+ 6,000		154,320.00
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.)	200,000		— 44,740		+ 40,000		+ 12,000		207,260.00
H. Allowances for cost of living	132,000		— 132,000						
I. French delegate	35,000								35,000.00
<i>Chapter II.</i>									
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture	100,000						+ 27,500	+ 11,000	138,500.00
B. Heating and lighting	80,000								80,000.00
C. Insurance	17,000						+ 2,720		19,720.00
<i>Chapter III.</i>									
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors	50,000						— 5,200		44,800.00
B. Cost of receptions	50,000					+ 5,000.00			55,000.00
C. Removals (travelling expenses of the Institute staff)	100,000					+ 25,000.00	+ 15,000		140,000.00
C bis. Meetings of experts	100,000		+ 50,000	+ 25,000		+ 13,100.00			188,100.00
D. Office expenses	140,000						+ 24,000		164,000.00
E. Library	20,000					+ 2,000.00	+ 1,000		23,000.00
F. Publications, etc.	100,000					+ 80,000.00	+ 20,000		200,000.00
G. Various organisations and work:									
(1) Museums Office	20,000						— 6,000		14,000.00
(2) Committee on Popular Arts		26,639.00							26,639.00
(3) American enquiry		103,570.36							103,570.36
(4) Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda		599.50							599.50
(5) Latin-American classics		117,790.70							117,790.70
<i>Chapter IV.</i> — Unforeseen expenses	43,000			— 25,000		+ 977.09	— 8,000		10,977.09
<i>Chapter V.</i> — Additional office expenses (heating)	100,000								100,000.00
<i>Chapter VI.</i> — Expenses outstanding in respect of past financial years				+ 106,000				+ 19,180	125,180.00
	2,896,000	248,599.56	321,900	106,000	40,000	126,077.09		30,180	3,768,756.65

Table 5.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

Items	Total credits entered for the financial period	Actual expenditure		Total expenses for financial period	Cancelled credits	Expenses outstanding at end of financial period
		from January 1st to December 31st, 1929	from January 1st to March 31st, 1930			
<i>Chapter I.</i>	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Item A. Director	72,875.00	72,874.92		72,874.92	0.08	
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute and Heads of Sections	424,125.00	423,015.62		423,015.62	1,109.38	
C. Assistants and Heads of Services	306,300.00	305,415.00		305,415.00	885.00	
D. Accountant and housekeeper	681,980.00	681,804.32		681,804.32	175.68	
E. Translators and stenographers	335,020.00	334,329.33	499.50	334,828.83	191.17	
F. House staff	154,320.00	152,583.22	109.00	152,692.22	1,627.78	
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.)	207,260.00	192,103.83		192,103.83	15,156.17	
H. Allowances for cost of living	—	—		—	—	
I. French delegate	35,000.00	34,999.92		34,999.92	0.08	
<i>Chapter II.</i>						
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture	138,500.00	78,402.80	57,866.55	136,269.35	2,230.65	2,027.66
B. Heating and lighting	80,000.00	68,720.20	10,796.95	79,517.15	482.85	
C. Insurance	19,720.00	19,280.00	432.90	19,712.90	7.10	
<i>Chapter III.</i>						
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors	44,800.00	32,837.60	8,649.85	41,487.45	3,312.55	
B. Cost of receptions	55,000.00	54,724.45	271.00	54,995.45	4.55	
C. Removals (travelling expenses of the Institute staff)	140,000.00	110,330.55	27,656.40	137,986.95	2,013.05	
C bis. Meetings of experts	188,100.00	188,007.75	—	188,007.75	92.25	
D. Office expenses	164,000.00	106,744.65	55,777.20	162,521.85	1,478.15	
E. Library	23,000.00	12,598.20	10,377.50	22,975.70	24.30	
F. Publications, etc.	200,000.00	154,471.55	39,184.15	193,655.70	6,344.30	
G. Various organisations and work:						
(1) Museums Office	14,000.00	10,255.45		10,255.45	3,744.55	
(2) Committee on Popular Arts	26,639.00	26,592.50		26,592.50	46.50	
(3) American enquiry	103,570.36	43,255.85		43,255.85	60,314.51	
(4) Subscriptions to Acts and Memoranda	599.50	—		—	599.50	
(5) Latin-American classics	117,790.70	655.25		655.25	117,135.45	
<i>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen expenses</i>	10,977.09	3,974.65	6,394.30	10,368.95	608.14	
<i>Chapter V. — Additional office expenses (heating)</i>	100,000.00	96,206.04	—	96,206.04	3,793.96	3,310.45
<i>Chapter VI. — Expenses outstanding in respect of the past financial year</i>	125,180.00	95,095.30	20,846.08	115,941.38	9,238.62	6,598.40
	3,768,756.65	3,299,278.95	238,861.38	3,538,140.33	230,616.32	11,936.51

Table 6.

RESULT OF FINANCIAL PERIOD 1929.

(Closed on March 31st, 1930.)

Transactions during the Financial Period 1929:

	Francs	Francs
1. Receipts:		
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1929	3,187,787.02	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1930	335,159.31	
	<hr/>	
Total	3,522,946.33	3,522,946.33
2. Expenditure:		
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1929	3,299,278.95	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1930	238,861.38	
	<hr/>	
Total	3,538,140.33	3,538,140.33
		<hr/>
Deficit		15,194.00
		<hr/>
The result of the financial period 1928 shows a surplus of		278,943.90
		<hr/>
The final result of the financial period 1929 is a surplus of		263,749.90

Table 7.

VALUE OF FURNITURE APPEARING IN THE INVENTORY.

1928	Francs	1928	Francs
January 1st. Value of furniture acquired up to December 31st, 1927	822,319.00	January 1st. Depreciation on December 31st, 1927: 20 %	164,463.80
December 31st. Value of furniture acquired in 1928.	32,248.80	December 31st. Depreciation on furniture acquired in 1928.	6,449.76
			<hr/>
	854,567.80	Balance	170,913.56
			<hr/>
			683,654.24
			<hr/>
	854,567.80		854,567.80
			<hr/>
1929		1929	
January 1st. Balance on December 31st, 1928.	683,654.24	December 31st. Depreciation 20 % on 940,279.55	188,055.91
December 31st. Value of furniture acquired in 1929	85,711.75	December 31st. Balance	581,310.08
			<hr/>
	769,365.99		769,365.99

Appendix 9.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE ON THE
AUDITOR'S REPORT.¹

The Director of the Institute might rest satisfied with noting the judgment passed by the Auditor in his report of June 14th, 1930, on the administration of the Institute as a whole, which, as he states, "gives no cause for criticism and even deserves praise in some directions".

However, as the Auditor in the course of his report insists, not once but—to be precise—on ten different occasions, on the fact that in making his observations he does not go outside his province as auditor in regard to the executive side of the general administration of the Institute, the Director is bound to state here that it would no doubt be better in future if the Auditor made no reference whatever to the "general administrative management of the Institute", or else set out specific criticisms to which the Director could then reply.

For the rest, the Director can do no more than clear up or rectify a few points of fact.

As regards *Miscellaneous Payments*, no sum was paid, as is stated in the report, by officials of the Institute to the Administration of the Institute for private work carried out by the Institute's services. The payment referred to was one of 187 francs in connection with circulars or letters for the Liaison Committee of Major International Associations and the Committee of Historical Sciences, bodies which are housed in the Institute.

As regards the *Special Accounts*, these have, notwithstanding the Auditor's assertion, been separated from the general budget for 1930.

The Auditor considers that the action of the Committee of Directors of the Institute in using more than half of the available sums derived either from new receipts or from the 1928 balance was not in order. It would seem that the rule whereby the Committee of Directors can only use half the available funds before the Governing Body meets should not be applied rigorously, but according to the dictates of good sense and with a regard to the actual needs of the Institute. Moreover, this departure from the rule in 1929 does not amount to very much: out of the 498,080 francs which the Committee of Directors thought it was entitled to use, 106,000 francs were devoted to creating a heading, "Sums still to be paid in respect of closed account"—i.e., to expenditure incurred in 1928, the invoices for which had not been submitted in time—while 30,180 francs formed the subject of a decision of the Committee of Directors on March 14th, 1930, subsequent to the session of the Governing Body.

Further on, the Auditor criticises a saving of 19,145.34 francs on the appropriation of 2,216,880 francs for staff. He considers that this credit was fixed too high. A difference of less than 20,000 francs on a sum of over 2,000,000 is, however, a very small matter and might have merely been due to unexpected vacancies. A criticism of this kind can hardly be admitted.

A great many of the Auditor's observations, and those indeed to which he appears to assign most weight, relate to the modification of the general aspect of the budget in the course of the year as a result of the employment of large funds derived from new receipts or from surpluses from the previous year, or to the necessity of employing these surpluses to avoid a deficit, or to the fact that a very large number of special situations were still recognised during 1929 in regard to the remuneration of the staff and that a regular scale of salaries was not yet strictly applied. It was undoubtedly the Auditor's duty to make these observations this year, as he has done in the past. But the Director would point out that he has more than once informed the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors and the Auditor himself that owing to the general shortage of funds these peculiarities of the Institute's budgetary policy were inevitable. There has never been any secret about them. They are peculiarities which, to use the Auditor's own words, "could reasonably be attributed to the needs of the early days". The Institute, owing to special circumstances, had not yet in 1929 emerged from this initial period. Moreover, the Auditor was well aware when he drew up his report (June 1930) that great efforts had been made to regularise the budget of the Institute from January 1st, 1930, and that important progress had actually been recorded.

Finally, as regards two special points (rent of premises and salary of an official absent from the Institute) for which the Auditor refuses to pass the expenditure, it should be stated that the Committee of Directors examined the facts and approved the expenditure in both cases.

¹ These observations are published in accordance with the desire expressed by the Director of the Institute at the meeting of the Governing Body held on July 29th, 1930.

Geneva, August 20th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

Submitted by Dr. Krüss, on behalf of the Governing Body of the International Institute of
Intellectual Co-operation, to the Council of the League of Nations and to the
Government of the French Republic, and communicated to all the Members
of the League of Nations.

(Article 14 of the Organic Statute of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.)

The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation held its seventh session at Geneva on July 25th and 29th, 1930, under the chairmanship of M. PAINLEVÉ.

The following were present: Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, Mlle. BONNEVIE, Sir Jagadis BOSE, M. CASARES, M. DE CASTRO, M. CORNEJO, M. DESTRÉE, M. EINSTEIN, Mr. Vernon KELLOGG (replacing Mr. MILLIKAN), Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, M. SUSTA, M. TANAKADATE, M. TITULESCO; as Rapporteur of the Committee of Directors, M. KRÜSS.

For the League of Nations Secretariat: M. DUFOUR-FERONCE, M. OPRESCU, M. VIVALDI.

For the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation: M. LUCHAIRE, M. ZIMMERN.

The Governing Body dealt first with the question of the resignation of M. Luchaire, the Director of the Institute, which occurred during the proceedings relating to the reorganisation of intellectual co-operation. In accepting M. Luchaire's resignation, the Governing Body passed the following resolution:

"The Committee, having urged M. Julien Luchaire to withdraw his resignation, regretfully accepts his final decision to relinquish his appointment as Director of the Institute. It desires to thank him publicly for the valuable services he has rendered during the last eight years, first as an Expert, and then as Director of the Institute. Under the authority and on the initiative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, it was M. Julien Luchaire who founded the Institute, and ever since he entered upon his duties as Director in October 1925, his energy, devotion, loyalty and international spirit have never for a moment flagged. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation assures him of its high esteem and begs him to continue to lend it his assistance, which it regards as of the greatest value.

"Accordingly the Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, sitting as the Governing Body, have adopted the following resolution:

" ' M. Julien Luchaire is appointed *Director Emeritus* of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as from January 1st, 1931. He is requested to continue to discharge the duties of active Director until that date.

" ' From that date, M. Julien Luchaire will be one of the experts engaged in the enquiry into the present state of intellectual life. In that capacity, he will receive, for the year 1931, emoluments equal to his present salary.

" ' M. Julien Luchaire is appointed a Member of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters.' "

The Governing Body next considered the question of the new Director of the Institute and selected for this office M. Henri Bonnet, whose appointment, dating from January 1st, 1931, will be for a period of seven years.

The Governing Body then took note of the report of the Committee of Directors. The latter has held four meetings since July 1929, one at Geneva and three at the Paris Institute. In view of the work of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations, the Committee of Directors has confined itself during the past year to the settlement of current business of the Institute.

As regards the question of creating a legal basis for the settlement of disputes between the ex-territorial Institute and its officials, the Committee of Directors proposes to insert a new Article XXIII in the Staff Regulations, to be worded as follows:

" *Article XXIII.* — Any dispute regarding the interpretation and application of the provisions of these Regulations and in the contract conditions shall be settled by arbitration, to the exclusion of any other judicial procedure. The arbitral award shall be final and without appeal to any other jurisdiction. It shall refer also to the cost of the arbitration proceedings, which shall be determined by the award in accordance with a proportion fixed thereby.

" The arbitration shall not be bound by any particular legislation or code, by any special rule regarding preliminary investigation or procedure; it shall be guided by equity and good faith. With the exception of the case provided for in the following paragraph, it shall be exercised by a single arbitrator, selected by common agreement between the Director of the International Institute and the official concerned.

" If, within fifteen days from the date on which one of the parties has received the request for arbitration sent by registered letter, an agreement has not been reached regarding the appointment of a common arbitrator, each party shall nominate one arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus nominated shall select a third arbitrator, who will preside over the discussions of the Arbitration Court thus constituted. The Court will decide by a majority of votes.

" If, within eight days from their first meeting, the two arbitrators have not been able to agree on the nomination of the umpire, the latter shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the request of the more diligent party."

When approving the report of the Committee of Directors, the Governing Body at the same time approved the foregoing article to be inserted in the Staff Regulations.

From the League Deputy Auditor's report on the financial management of the Institute during the previous financial year, it appears that the regular income of the Institute, which was estimated in the budget estimates for 1929 at 2,896,000 francs, actually amounted to 3,306,000 francs. This increase is explained largely by the fact that six new countries—Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Roumania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia—have made annual grants to the Institute, amounting in all to 275,000 francs. Further, the 1929 budget includes under income the sum of 217,000 francs, consisting of a series of grants for specific purposes from various interested sources. To this must be added 279,000 francs, representing the surplus for 1928, so that the total income for 1929 was 3,802,000 francs.

The Institute's expenditure under the budget estimate for 1929 was 2,896,000 francs. The actual expenditure was 3,538,000 francs, leaving a surplus of 264,000 francs. Of this surplus, however, 178,000 francs come under the special account for specific work. The real surplus from the regular 1929 budget thus amounts to only 86,000 francs, as compared with the surplus of 279,000 francs from the 1928 budget. The working of the Institute in its present form thus involved a higher expenditure than is balanced by its regular income.

The Auditor's report, which states that the Institute's accountancy requires no comment, was approved and the obligations of the Governing Body and of the Director of the Institute were declared to be discharged.

From the report of the Director of the Institute, it appears that, during the year 1930, the Institute was obliged to economise very considerably, mainly owing to the fact that, under the terms of the resolution passed by the Governing Body in 1929, a working capital fund was to be set aside up to 10 per cent of the total budget. This working capital fund will amount by the end of the current year to 221,000 francs, to which will have to be added a sum of 79,000 francs from the 1931 budget, amounting to approximately 3,000,000 francs. These measures of economy chiefly affected the publications of the Institute.

The Governing Body was unable to frame any resolution concerning the 1931 budget, as the position in regard to expenditure must depend on the execution of the plans for the reorganisation of the Institute decided upon by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee entrusted the preparation of the plan for this reorganisation to the new Executive Committee which, as a Directors' Committee, will at the same time take over the duties of the former Committee of Directors, just as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation forms itself into a Governing Body for the Institute. This Governing Body has, moreover, asked the new Directors' Committee to frame the 1931 budget. The Committee has also been asked to prepare, in agreement with the new Director, a scheme for the new composition of the staff of the Institute in accordance with the plan of reorganisation which is finally agreed upon. All these decisions are of great importance, and it is for the Council of the League to say whether effect should not be given to them until they have been approved by the Council.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the Staff of the Institute, owing to the above-mentioned special circumstances, has had to work under unusually difficult conditions. The personal part taken by individuals in the Institute's work is deserving, therefore, of special recognition.

(Signed) Dr. H. A. KRÜSS,
Rapporteur.

Geneva, September 26th, 1930.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur: His Excellency M. Z. FIERLINGER (Czechoslovakia).

The last Assembly, in full agreement with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Council of the League of Nations, came to the conclusion that it was necessary to hold a general enquiry into the situation with regard to intellectual co-operation. It asked for the constitution of a Committee of Enquiry, whose proposals we now have to consider. This Committee, which sat at Geneva in the course of the year, drew up a report which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted with slight modifications, the Council also approving its principles.

The Assembly will be glad to learn that the general conclusions of the men of talent and experience who studied the problem of intellectual co-operation this year were extremely favourable to the continuation of the work, which has already produced very valuable and creditable results. They recognised its extreme importance for intellectuals and for the League of Nations itself. They considered that it was an imperative duty for the League to endeavour to promote international relations in the intellectual as in all other spheres, to assist research and to encourage progress by judicious methods of co-operation and comparison, and, further, to improve that mutual comprehension on which concord and peace must be founded.

It will thus be clear that the field of intellectual co-operation is an immense one and that the work devolving upon the League of Nations and its competent organs calls for sustained effort. We shall have to pursue it for many years and, even if we do not immediately achieve the tangible results we all desire, that will be no cause for discouragement. In so great a task, success can only be gradually attained; if intellectual co-operation merely contributes towards developing the international spirit, it will have deserved well of the League.

It is comforting to emphasise the unanimity with which all the bodies that have dealt with intellectual co-operation in the course of the year have acknowledged its extreme importance as a work of mutual aid and *rapprochement*. I hope, not only that we here shall attain the same unanimity of principle, but that we shall also all agree on the methods recommended for the execution of this great programme. From the proposals now before the Assembly, it will be seen that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes the same methods to be adopted for this undertaking of intellectual co-operation as those which have succeeded in other spheres of the League's work. Not only does it desire the utilisation of the existing national organisations and institutions, but it asks that, in order to elucidate the problems submitted to it, contact should be established between highly qualified personalities in the respective countries, thus ensuring the effective co-operation of the existing associations. It considers that it is through these personal relations between authorised and competent experts that progress can be achieved in intellectual matters. This is no new method in the sphere of intellectual co-operation, but its use should, in future, be generalised. The Committee thought that, in these circumstances, its sub-committees, to whose work it wishes to pay a tribute, might be abolished and replaced by Committees of Experts.

The Committee's principal organ, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, will be asked to organise the work of these Committees of Experts which the International Committee recommends. This will be a task of the greatest importance, whose extent will still further enhance the significance of the part played by the Institute. For this work, the Paris Institute, whose part it is desired to strengthen, must obviously have a sufficient measure of freedom and independence to enable it, within the limits defined by the Committee, to discharge this complex task with success, employing the most effectual and the most appropriate methods in each individual case. The Institute will also be instructed, as in the past, to make known the results obtained in a series of publications, the number of which the Committee has decided to increase, and which it desires to be presented in the best possible form.

Quite a considerable part of the Institute's budget will be devoted to these publications and to the organisation of the work of the experts. The Assembly renews the appeal it has already addressed to the Governments to provide the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with their help and support.

At the same time, the Committee has drawn up the main outlines of a programme and an organisation, leaving the preparation of a definite scheme to an Executive and Directors' Committee directly emanating from the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and specially created to direct the work done in the interval between the Committee's annual sessions. This Committee will also frame the budget for the current year while adjusting it to the needs of the new organisation.

The proposed programme relates to the whole of intellectual life. It must be carried out gradually so as to obtain carefully considered conclusions on each subject. In this programme, which I do not wish to go into in detail, special mention should be made of the proposed enquiry into the intellectual life of our time. The Committee considered that this was a matter on which work could begin immediately, and that, as a result of this enquiry, it could determine the directions in which work could most effectively be done to establish that mutual comprehension which it regards as the essence of intellectual co-operation and as a particularly effectual means of ensuring international concord.

Part of this enquiry will bear on the methods of education at all stages in the different countries and on their comparison. It is also to be hoped that this enquiry will make it possible to determine the most suitable ways and means of intellectual research, and that it will facilitate the establishment of a uniform outlook on the various vital problems of our age.

Turning to another point, the Assembly considers that the attention of Governments should be specially drawn to the utility of the modest but strenuous work done by the bureaux responsible in the different countries for international interchanges of publications. In particular, they should be placed in a position to act as liaison between learned societies for exchanges of their publications and should accordingly be provided with the necessary funds.

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Another subject which has always raised the keenest interest in the Assembly is the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations. We think that this subject must, in future, be given increasing prominence. The Sub-Committee of Experts held a meeting this year. In the light of the experience acquired, it revised the recommendations it had already addressed to the Governments with regard to making known to the younger generations the efforts made by the League of Nations to achieve peace. It examined the numbers already published of the *Educational Survey* and decided that its publication should be continued.

Lastly, in accordance with one of its suggestions, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asked that the work of the Educational Information Centre of the Geneva Secretariat and of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be increased so as to give full satisfaction to the Sub-Committee of Experts and to the Governments.

It would be well, too, if the Assembly urged the Governments to send regularly to the Educational Information Centre the particulars they are asked to supply on instruction regarding the League of Nations in accordance with the last recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

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The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute met last October. Like the Permanent Executive Committee, which has since held several sessions, it noted with the greatest satisfaction that the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, which is published in five languages, was becoming more and more complete and interesting. The special numbers devoted to the study of certain specific questions, such as the relations between the educational cinema and health or agriculture, will prove of great value.

In the course of the year, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute continued the study of several important questions, including that of the distribution of educational films. In this connection, it prepared a draft Convention, which has already been sent to all the Governments for their observations. This draft provides for the abolition of the Customs barriers which stand in the way of the distribution of educational films. It is to be hoped that the national administrations will give favourable consideration to this request. The Assembly might also recommend that the Governments should signify their interest in the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute by giving it their material support.

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This rapid survey shows the Assembly that the work of the various organs responsible for intellectual co-operation cannot fail to grow. They have before them a vast programme, whose efficient performance will facilitate the general work of the League of Nations.

RESOLUTION.

" The Assembly:

" Notes with satisfaction the reports of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

“ Expresses its gratification at the proposals made by the International Committee, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Enquiry, to define its programme and to improve the work undertaken and the operation of the bodies responsible therefor.

“ It trusts that, after the contemplated reorganisation has been effected, the interest and the sympathy already displayed in the work of intellectual co-operation undertaken by the League of Nations will be extended, and that, in consequence, there will be increased contact and closer relations between qualified organisations and individuals as regards scientific studies and research work. It trusts that the Governments will give their help and support to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

“ It notes the progress made in the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations, and requests Governments to keep the Secretariat and its Educational Information Centre informed of the steps taken in the various countries to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

“ It notes with satisfaction that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desires that there should also be an increase in the work of its Educational Information Centre in liaison with the associations dealing with instruction in the League of Nations, a task which it has entrusted to the International Institute at Paris.

“ It requests the Governments which have acceded to the Conventions concerning the international exchange of publications to furnish the material resources necessary for their national liaison bureaux to enable them to carry out the stipulations of these Conventions.

* * *

“ Having noted the report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, the Assembly records its appreciation of the progress made and the manner in which the decisions of the Governing Body have been carried out by the Institute; it expresses its satisfaction with the development of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography* and requests Governments to give their sympathetic consideration to the draft Convention framed by this Institute for the abolition of Customs barriers which interfere with the distribution of educational films. It likewise requests them to lend their aid and support to this Institute.”
